

Draft Interim Sustainability Report Consultation Document Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council

February 2016

Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating a Strategic
Environmental Assessment) of the Barrow Borough
Local Plan Issues and Options Draft



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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

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:

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

Structure of Report

The structure of this Sustainability Report has been kept simple in order to make it accessible. The report itself is structured as follows:

Section 1: This section states how the report meets the Regulations.

Section 2: 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 3: This section looks at the work which has been carried out so far in terms of sustainability i.e. Scoping Report and Habitats Regulation Assessment. This section includes a table of Sustainability Objectives.

Section 4: This section looks at how effects are assessed and recorded.

Section 5: This section identifies the next steps in the Local Plan and SA process.

Appendices D and F contain the results of the Sustainability Appraisal assessments, with regards to the various policy and site options listed in the Issues and Options Draft of the Local Plan. **Appendices E and G** identify the significance of the potential adverse effects noted and lists potential avoidance measures and where the effect is unavoidable proposes potential mitigation measures.

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

An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SA Scoping Report •This Report: Appendix A
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SA Scoping Report •This Report: Appendix B
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SA Scoping Report •This Report: Appendix B
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SA Scoping Report •This Report: Appendix A
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This Report: Appendices D-G
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This Report: Appendices E & G
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SA Scoping Report, This report, pages 10-36, Table 2
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •This report table 1, further info to be included in final SA Report
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To be included in final SA Report

Introduction

What is Sustainability

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.”

1.2 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.”

1.3 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.

“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."

1.4 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."

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.5 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.

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)

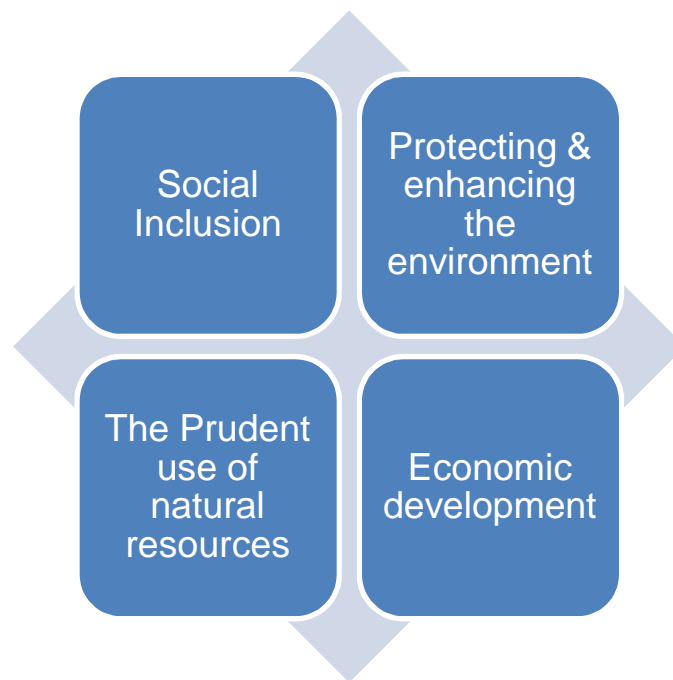
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

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.

1.6 The Council has produced a combined SA and SEA as they 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.

1.7 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.

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



SA and the Barrow Borough Local Plan

1.9 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 unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

2.0 The new Local Plan will set out a 15 year 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.

2.1 The Council has developed its first draft of the Local Plan (the Issues & Options Draft) which identifies the key issues the Council considers the Plan should address. The Issues & Options draft contains a Vision for the Borough, 12 objectives to help achieve that Vision and 10 chapters which include numerous policy options and lists potential sites for allocation.

2.2 Each option 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. This process has informed which options were taken forward as the Council's preferred options, 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 various policies.

2.3 This document summarises the findings of the SA process and identifies any changes made to policy options in response to the assessment.

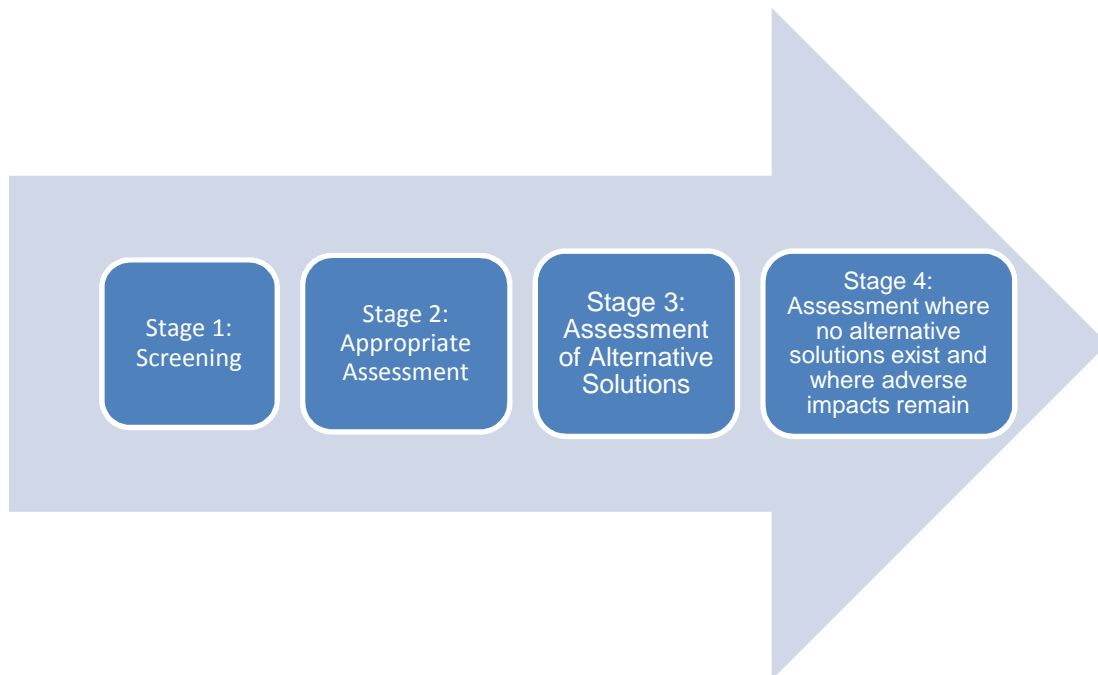
Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 The HRA process involves 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. The Report helped to inform the preparation of the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft.

Figure 2: Stages of Habitat Regulation Assessment



2.7 Following this, a Screening Report was produced in August 2015 which assesses the policy options and sites in the Preferred Options Draft of the Local Plan.

2.8 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.

2.9 With regards to the options of particular sites for development:

- 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.
-

3.0 Given that the Plan, as written, was likely to have a significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, stage 3 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.

3.1 The HRA Screening Report and AA can be found at:
www.barrowbc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy

Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

3.2 The SA has been carried out by the Council's Planning Policy Team who are also involved with producing the forthcoming Local Plan. This allows an integrated approach to be taken and also ensures that sustainability remains a key part of the Local Plan process.

3.3 There is no formal requirement to publish an SA Report at this stage as the Plan is still in Draft form and has not been produced under the Regulations. The Council however has carried out the assessment early in the Plan process to help ascertain which of the options identified in the Issues and Options Draft are the most sustainable. This Interim SA Report summarises the outcomes of this process. It was hoped that this document would accompany the Local Plan Preferred Options Draft so that there was a period of overlap between the consultation on the two documents. However due to resource and time constraints, consultation on this report will commence following the end of the Preferred Options consultation.

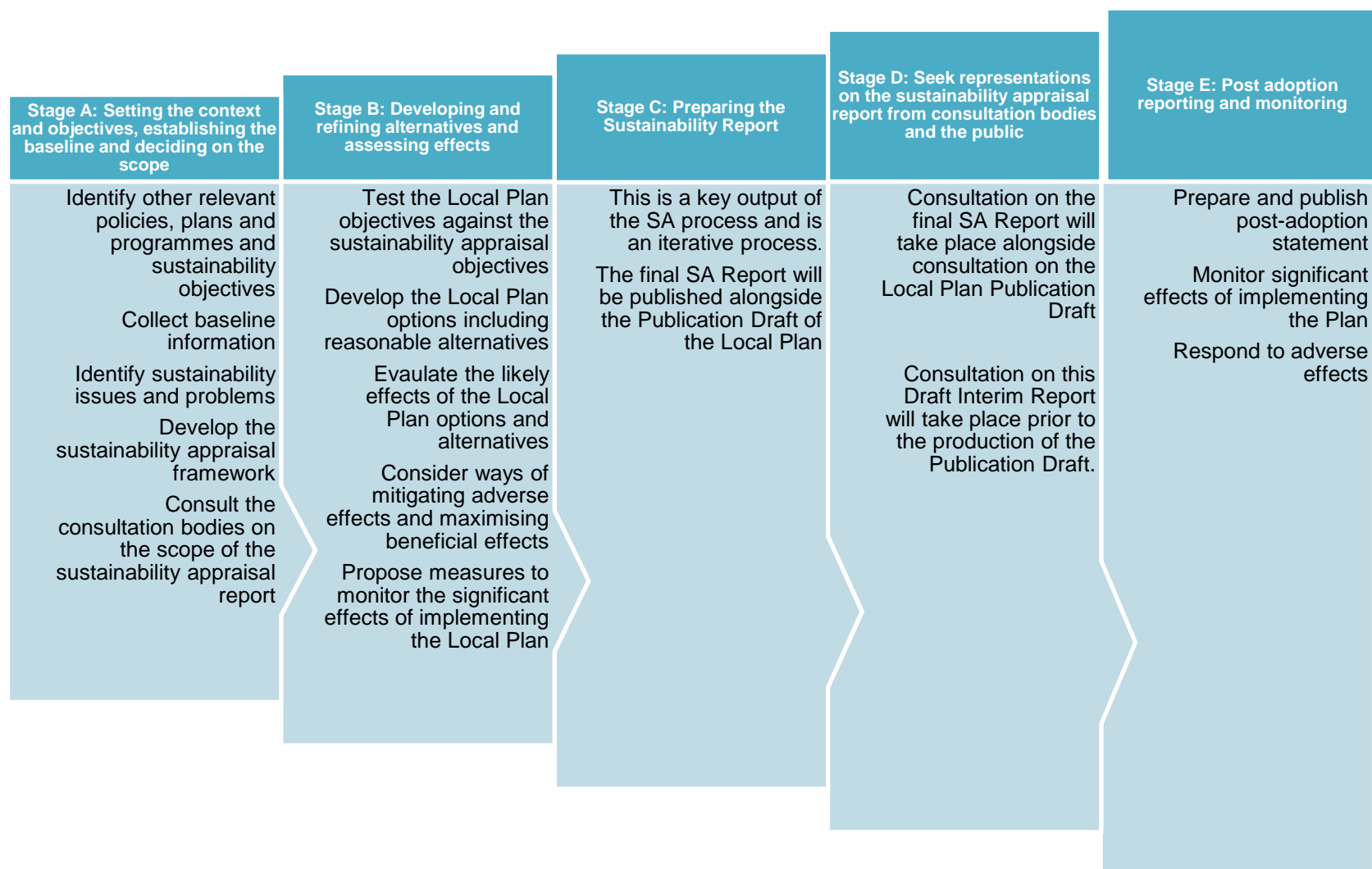
3.4 The methodology was developed in accordance with the following regulations and guidance:

- 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)
- Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (The SEA Regulations)
- The National Planning Policy Framework (HM Government, 2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal (HM Government, 2014)
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)
- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (former ODPM, 2005)
- SEA Good Practice Guidelines (Environment Agency Guidelines, 2004)
- Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service, 2010)
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (former ODPM, 2005)
- 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)

- SEA and Integration of the Environment into Strategic Decision Making (EC, 2001).

3.5 The SA process has several different stages which are shown in Figure 3 below. We are currently at Stage B of the process and this Interim Report will form the basis of the final Sustainability Appraisal Report which will accompany the Publication Draft of the Local Plan, produced under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The next SA Report will be updated as the Plan develops and will meet all the legal requirements.

Figure 3: Sustainability Appraisal Stages (this document deals with stages A and B)



Stage A: The Scoping Report

What is a Scoping Report?

3.6 Stage A, the Scoping Report, was carried out prior to the production of the Issues & Options Draft of the Local Plan. It identified the key environmental, social and economic issues and problems in the Borough and looked at how the Local Plan could help address them.

3.7 The Scoping Report undertook the following tasks, 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)”

3.8 The Scoping Report can be found at www.barrowbc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy

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

3.9 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.

4.0 A review of relevant plans and programmes has been carried out at scoping stage. 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.

4.1 The Document Review was revisited during stage B of the SA process to ensure that relevant documents which may have been produced since the Scoping Stage were taken into account and to ensure that those listed in the Scoping Report were still extant. Appendix A updates the Review carried out in the Scoping Report.

Stage A2: Collect Baseline Information

4.2 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.

4.3 Appendix B summarises the key baseline trends across the Borough. This information has been updated since the production of the Scoping Report.

Stage A3: Identify Sustainability Issues and problems

4.4 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.

4.5 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.’

4.6 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.

4.7 At the scoping stage, Council Officers 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.

4.8 Table 1 below lists the high level objectives from the Cumbrian Framework 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.

4.9 The guiding appraisal questions shown are a combination of those from the Cumbrian Framework and additional questions proposed by Borough Council Planning Officers. 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 1: Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objective	Guiding Appraisal Questions	Key Sustainability Issue addressed ¹	Potential Indicators
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes.	<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>	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.	<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 'Planning Policy' Consultation Database • No. of planning applications received • No. of objections received to planning applications
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	<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>Will it provide new leisure, recreational or cultural activities?</p>	K6, K7, K9, K10, K18, K21, K22	<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

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

<p>SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home.</p>	<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>	<p>K6, K7, K9, K11, K12, K13,</p>	<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
<p>SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training.</p>	<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>	<p>K6, K14, K15, K17</p>	<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
<p>SP5: To improve the health and well-being of people.</p>	<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> <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>	<p>K6, K7, K8, K9, K10, K12,</p>	<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 • No. of obese children in year 6. • 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 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>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>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 protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be 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</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 the Natura 2000 sites has been identified • No. of BAP listed species present within the Local Plan area • % of land managed for nature conservation • Standard of bathing waters • No. of green links created over the Plan period • Amount and condition of green infrastructure

	<p>species?</p> <p>Will it encourage community based environmental improvement to care for public spaces in urban and urban fringe areas?</p> <p>Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure?</p>		
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	<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>	K1, K2, K3, K10, K18, K21	<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
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	<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>	K6, K7, K8, K16, K18, K21	<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

	<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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of applications for development which includes the re-use of historic buildings
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	<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 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>	K4, K9, K10	<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
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources.	<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>	K3, K5	<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>Will it increase the risk of surface water flooding?</p> <p>Will the policy/development result in increased use of FRZ 2 & 3? Are appropriate mitigation measures incorporated?</p>		
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity.	<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 harm any Regionally Important Geological Sites?</p> <p>Does it promote opportunities to include geodiversity in and around developments?</p>	K1, K2, K3, K5	<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
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste.	<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>	K1, K2, K3, K20	<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
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<p>Will it reduce unemployment?</p> <p>Will it encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Will it support existing businesses?</p>	K6, K7, K14, K15, K17	<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 floor space developed by employment type (B1,B2,B8)

EC2: To improve access to jobs.	Will it connect disadvantaged people with education and skills training?	K6, K7, K17, K19,	<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
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	<p>Will it encourage or enable economic growth in the Borough, particularly in the most deprived areas?</p> <p>Will it support the rural economy and farm diversification?</p> <p>Will it promote sustainable tourism opportunities?</p>	K6, K7, K14, K15, K16, K17, K22	<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 bed spaces • Indices of deprivation
EC4: To improve the vitality and viability of town and local centres	<p>Will the policy/development encourage growth within town and local centres?</p> <p>Will the policy/development reduce town centre vacancy rates?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality of the public realm?</p>	K16, K22	<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

Compatibility of SA objectives

5.0 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.

Trans-boundary Issues

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

Stage A4: Develop the sustainability appraisal framework

Does the option have an effect?

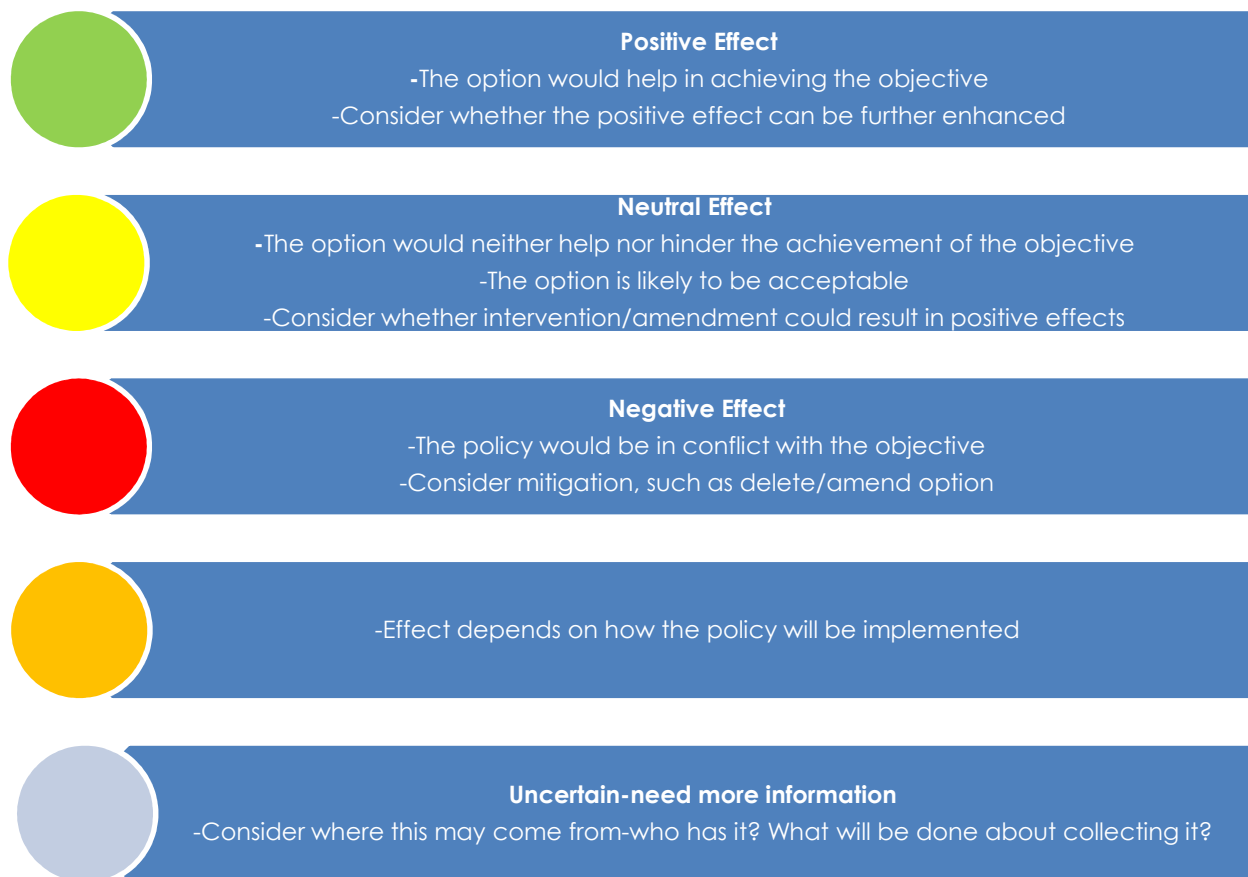
5.3 An element of judgment is required when assessing whether an option will have an effect on the sustainability objectives. In some cases it is clear that a policy would help in achieving an objective, for example a policy requiring the retention or creation of open space will help meet a health objective. 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 impact upon an environmental protection objective will depend upon where the new homes are built.

5.4 All the options set out in the Council's Issues and Options document and those put forward in response to the consultation on that document have been

assessed through the SA process. This has helped the Council choose which policies and sites to take forward as Preferred Options.

5.5 The results are recorded in this document, using the following matrix shown in Figure 4. The matrix 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 4: Sustainability Appraisal Scoring Matrix



Is the effect significant?

5.6 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)

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

5.7 The Directive gives 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 5: Protection status



Stage A5: Consultation on the scope of the SA Report

5.8 The Council consulted with the three statutory consultees in January 2014 (English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency) on the Draft Scoping Report. The consultation period lasted for 6 weeks and amendments were made to the Scoping Report in light of the responses received. Appendix C summarises the responses received to the consultation and how they have been addressed.

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

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

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

6.0 A small team of Council Planning Officers assessed each of the policy options and sites in the Local Plan Issues & Options Draft against the sustainability objectives using the methodology described above. Appendices D-G show the effect of each policy option on each of the sustainability objectives. Where a negative effect was identified, the significance of the effect has been assessed.

6.1 Where a policy would help achieve a sustainability objective, but alternative wording would have an increased positive impact, the wording of the policy was revised. This is noted in table 3, page 38.

6.2 The first parts of the Issues and Options Draft which were assessed were the Draft Local Plan Vision and Objectives. Table 2 shows the results of the assessment.

6.3 The Local Plan Vision is a statement of how the Council would like to see the Borough in 15 years time. 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. The Borough's health and wellbeing will have improved, and the natural environment and landscape will have been protected and enhanced, with resources managed sustainably and waste minimised.

The Local Plan Objectives

6.4 The draft Local Plan identified 11 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 to high quality, inclusive open spaces including the wider countryside and help protect these from inappropriate development
- The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that local heritage is respected and protected

- The Plan must protect and enhance habitats and species and help promote them as a key to sustainable 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.

6.5 Most of the Local Plan objectives are compatible with the SA objectives, as can be seen from table 2, which demonstrates that the plan objectives are broadly sustainable. The wording of the plan objectives has been changed where there is an opportunity to increase the beneficial effect of the objective further in terms of sustainability. There are 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 2: 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
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. The Borough's health and wellbeing will have improved, and the natural environment and landscape will have been protected and enhanced, with resources managed sustainably and waste minimised.																	
Comments 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 built environment should be referred to as well as the importance of protecting heritage assets. 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.																	
Suggested Amendments "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 historical 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."																	
Local Plan Objective 1 The Plan must help create strong, sustainable and diverse economy, where business is actively encouraged and supported																	

	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 "The Plan must help create a strong, sustainable and diverse economy, where sustainable business is actively encouraged and supported."																	
Local Plan Objective 2 The Plan must help create and sustain healthy and inclusive communities																	
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 "The Plan must help create and sustain healthy, inclusive and active communities"																	
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																	
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
<u>Suggested Amendments</u>																	
...to grow <i>sustainably</i> ...																	
Local Plan Objective 4 The Plan must encourage the sustainable management of resources and minimise waste																	
<u>Comments</u> 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.																	
<u>Suggested Amendments</u>																	
<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 change																	
<u>Comments</u> This objective is compatible with most of the SA objectives.																	
<u>Revisions</u>																	
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																	
<u>Comments</u>																	

	Sustainability Objectives																
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
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.																	
<u>Suggested Amendments</u>																	
Replace the word "ensure" with " enable "																	
Local Plan Objective 7 The Plan must ensure that residents have access to high quality, inclusive open spaces including the wider countryside and help protect these from inappropriate development																	
<u>Comments</u>																	
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.																	
<u>Suggested Amendments</u>																	
Replace the word "ensure" with " enable "																	
Local Plan Objective 8 The Plan must demonstrate that only good quality design is acceptable and ensure that local heritage is respected and protected																	
<u>Comments</u>																	
This objective is compatible with all of the SA objectives.																	
<u>Suggested Amendments</u>																	
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
Local Plan Objective 9 The Plan must protect and enhance habitats and species and help promote them as a key to sustainable development																	
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																	
Local Plan Objective 10 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																	
Comments <i>This objective is compatible with social and economic SA, however there may be conflict with the environmental objectives depending where infrastructure is located.</i>																	
Suggested Amendments ...and protecting the natural environment																	
Local Plan Objective 11 The Plan must prepare for climate change in order to ensure it has the least impact on the population and environment																	

	Sustainability Objectives																
Local Plan Vision/Objective	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	EC1	EC2	EC3	EC4
<p><u>Comments</u></p> <p>This objective is compatible with all of the SA objectives.</p>																	
<p><u>Suggested Amendments</u></p> <p>...prepare the borough for climate change...</p>																	

Stage B2: Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives

6.6 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 set out in the Issues and Options Draft of the Local Plan.

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

6.7 Using the matrix above each policy option identified in the Issues and Options Draft of the Local Plan was assessed against the sustainability objectives to determine whether the policy would have a positive or negative effect on the objective. The significance of the effect was also evaluated. Additional options which were considered to be reasonable, but which weren't identified in the Draft Plan were also considered, along with a "status quo" scenario which assessed the impact of not implementing the Plan.

6.8 Appendix D contains the results of the Sustainability Appraisal of the policy options. Appendix E looks at whether any adverse effects identified through the Assessment are significant effects and whether the effect can be avoided or mitigated against.

6.9 The overall effect of the Plan would differ depending on which policy options and sites are chosen. The SA process has highlighted which are the most sustainable sites and policies and which would be contrary to the sustainability objectives. This process helped inform which were selected for inclusion in the Preferred Options Draft.

Assessing the sustainability of Alternative sites

7.0 Potential sites were identified through the following ways:

- The SHLAA process (through the Desktop Review and Call for Sites)
- Sites submitted by landowners in response to the Issues & Options consultation

7.1 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

- 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

7.2 The sites which remained were assessed using the SHLAA methodology to determine whether they were deliverable, developable, potentially developable (i.e. where the constraint is one of Local Plan policy) or non-developable using the definitions set out in the SHLAA Guidance at the time³. Non-developable sites were not taken forward. Sites which already benefitted from planning permission for housing or alternative uses were not taken forward further in the Local Plan process as the principle of development has already been accepted and it is likely that development will already be underway by the time the Plan is adopted.

7.3 The remaining deliverable, developable and potentially developable sites were then considered in terms of their sustainability taking into account the Sustainability Appraisal, evidence documents and responses to the previous draft of the Plan. This produced a short-list of sites which were taken forward as the Council's Preferred Options. The results of the SA of the sites can be found on pages x to x.

7.4 Further assessments to determine the viability of sites will be carried out over the following months. Where a site isn't deemed to be viable it will be "sifted out" and alternative sites may need to be found/brought back into the Plan process.

Next Steps

7.5 This Draft Report will be amended in response to suggestions received from statutory consultees and the final document will be published alongside the Publication Draft of the Local Plan in 2016.

7.6 In order to meet the requirements of the regulations the final Report will also include these additional items:

- Non-technical summary
- Description of the likely effects of not implementing the Plan
- Measures proposed for monitoring effects of implementing the Plan

7.7 If any of the policies assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal are carried forward into the next Drafts of the Local Plan, it is suggested that the changes identified in the following table are made to maximise beneficial effects.

³ Strategic Housing Land Availability Practice Guidance (July 2007) was replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012.

Table 3: Maximising Beneficial Effects

Policy Option	Suggested Amendment	Reasoning
Vision & Objectives	See Table 2	
SP2: Sustainable Development Criteria	The policy could be improved further by adding additional criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	To ensure the protection and enhancement of the historic environment is recognised as a key sustainability issue.
SP5: landscaping	Add a section to the policy to encourage permeable surfacing.	To reduce run off and surface water flooding.
SP6: strategic routes	Remove the word "conserve" from the policy,	The policy as it's written would only require developers to maintain what may be a poor quality street-scene rather than enhance it.
C6: Renewable Energy Developments	The policy could be improved further by adding additional criteria to protect heritage assets and their setting.	To ensure that proposals do not harm heritage assets and their setting.
I4: accessing new developments	Include a phrase which encourages the use of permeable surfacing for new paths and cycleways.	To reduce run off and surface water flooding.
EM2: Local Employment Sites	The policy could be improved further by adding additional criteria to ensure proposals do not harm the historic environment.	To ensure that proposals do not harm heritage assets and their setting.
EM11: Farm Diversification	The policy could be improved further by adding criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	To ensure that proposals do not harm heritage assets and their setting.
H11: dwellings in open countryside	Remove the words "including provision"	This suggests that there are other examples of local need where dwellings in the open countryside would be acceptable.
	Include criteria that protects landscape and the natural environment in section 1 of the policy.	To reduce the impact of replacement dwellings on the landscape and natural environment.
H13: windfall housing	Add extra criteria to restrict development on sites which not have a biodiversity value.	The policy as its written does not contain criteria to protect the natural environment and direct development to sites which do not have biodiversity value.
	Add extra criteria to direct development to within or on the edge of Barrow, Dalton or existing settlements.	The policy as its written would allow development in any part of the borough, including sites outside and unattached to existing settlements, providing that

		development meets the criteria in the policy. This could lead to unsustainable patterns of development and urban sprawl.
	It could also be improved by adding criteria relating to the historic environment.	To ensure that proposals do not harm heritage assets and their setting.
H28-30: parking and garages	Include criteria which requires surfacing to be porous or promote sustainable drainage methods.	To reduce run off and surface water flooding.
N1: landscape character	Add the following wording to criteria a)... "where this does not cause harm to habitats or biodiversity."	The policy as its written does not contain criteria to protect the natural environment.
N2: soils	Add criteria to policy option 2 to encourage composting.	To reduce waste
HC3: doctors surgeries and health centres	Add criteria to the policy which promotes the reuse of existing buildings.	This will help bring empty properties back into beneficial use, reducing waste and decreasing the number of vacancies which may have a positive effect on the streetscene and people's wellbeing. Reusing existing buildings also generally has less of an effect on the environment than building new ones.
HC4: children's nurseries	Add criteria to encourage nurseries to be located in areas accessible by sustainable transport.	To help reduce the reliance upon private vehicles and improve air quality.
	Add criteria to promote the reuse of existing buildings	This will help bring empty properties back into beneficial use, reducing waste and decreasing the number of vacancies which may have a positive effect on the streetscene and people's wellbeing. Reusing existing buildings also generally has less of an effect on the environment than building new ones.
HC5: access to buildings and open space	Add additional criteria to ensure that the effect on the character and appearance of historic buildings and their setting is considered when designing schemes for the adaption of buildings to provide access.	Protecting and enhancing the character of historic properties is covered under other Local Plan policies, however this would ensure that the issue is considered at design stage.
HC6: crime prevention	Add detail to the policy to say what type of lighting is appropriate and how the light should be directed i.e.	To ensure that the measures proposed do not harm habitats or biodiversity and to prevent light

	c)...details of which should form part of the planning application	pollution.
HC7: leisure facilities	Add criteria to encourage the reuse of brownfield sites and sustainable materials.	To reduce the effect upon the natural environment.
	Add criteria requiring recycling facilities to be located within new leisure facilities.	To reduce waste and encourage recycling.
HC8: playing fields, sports pitches and facilities	Add extra criteria to ensure that the loss of any areas of biodiversity e.g. hedgerows around playing pitches is avoided or compensated for.	To reduce the effect upon the natural environment.
HC9: outdoor sports facilities	Include criteria in the policy encouraging the re-use of existing buildings.	This will help bring empty properties back into beneficial use, reducing waste and decreasing the number of vacancies which may have a positive effect on the streetscene and people's wellbeing. Reusing existing buildings also generally has less of an effect on the environment than building new ones.
HC10: MUGAS	Include criteria in the policy to encourage planting and landscaping.	This will help reduce surface water flooding and flooding and will also "soften" the appearance of the MUGA. It may also help attract biodiversity.
HC11: play areas	Add criteria to the policy encouraging areas of well designed and maintained landscaping.	This will help reduce surface water flooding and flooding and will also "soften" the appearance of the playground. It may also help attract biodiversity.
HC13: equestrian development	The policy could be improved further by encouraging permeable surfacing to reduce run off	To reduce run off and surface water flooding.
HC14: allotments	Add additional text to the policy under Option 1 to encourage the use of water butts.	To reduce run off and surface water flooding and decrease the demand for water.
	Add criteria which requires developers to provide shared composting and recycling facilities on or adjacent to the site.	To reduce waste by increasing composting and recycling levels.

Draft Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report Appendix A

Document Review
(updated January 2015)



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			
Ambient Air Quality Directive (Directive 2008/50/EC)	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	Its main objective is to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it where necessary.	<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>
Bathing Water Quality Directive (2006/7/EC)	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.	'To reduce and prevent the pollution of bathing water and to inform European citizens of the degree of pollution'.	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.
Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (2009/147/EC)	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,		<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</p>

	including through the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.		conservation sites, both statutory and non-statutory.
Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)	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.	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>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>
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)	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 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.	The Directive aims to 'prevent or reduce the negative effects of landfill waste on the environment and human health'.	<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 new developments and reuse of construction materials. Local residents will also need to be engaged in order to increase recycling rates.</p>
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)	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	The Directive establishes a framework for member states to take measures to maintain or achieve 'good environmental status' in the marine environment by 2020.	Developments could potentially harm the marine environment. The Local Plan should contain policies to protect the marine environment.

	transposed into domestic law through the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010.		
Directive on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources (2009/28/EC)	<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>	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>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>
Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC)	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.	'To ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment.'	<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>
Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	The Directive provides a framework for national and local noise policy. It requires the production of strategic noise maps to	'To define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects,	The Local Plan will need to contain policies regarding noise pollution and to ensure the issue is taken into account

	inform the public about noise exposure and its effects and to highlight actions to address noise issues.	including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise.'	when allocating sites.
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development into EU Policies: 2009 Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (EC, 2009)	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 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."		The Local Plan should ensure that it promotes sustainable development.
Water Framework Directive (2006/60/EC)	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.	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.	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.
National Relevant Acts			
Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	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.		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.
Climate Change Act 2008	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.	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.	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.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	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.		The Local Plan should encourage the creation of links, such as footpaths and cycleways to the countryside and coast.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	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.	The Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather.	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 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.
Localism Act 2011	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.	The Local Plan will need to take into account the requirements of the Localism Act.
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	The Act seeks to improve management and increase protection of the marine environment and improve recreational access to England's coasts.	<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	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 habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England (S41 List).	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.
Planning and	The Act makes provisions relating to	

Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	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.
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	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.	The Local Plan will need to take the requirements of the Act into consideration.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	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.	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.

National Plans and Programmes			
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, 2007)	The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to improve UK air quality.	'To further improve air quality in the UK from today and into the long term.'	<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>
Biodiversity 2020-A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2010)	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>'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>	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.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (HM Government, 2011)	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.	'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.'	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.

Circular 06/2005: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation-Statutory Obligations and their Impact on the Planning System	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.		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.
Coastal Access: Natural England's Approved Scheme (NE446) (Natural England, 2013)	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.	'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.'	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. The Local Plan should encourage the creation of links, such as footpaths and cycleways to the countryside and coast.
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen. Transport White Paper (DfT, 2011)	The white paper provides examples of sustainable travel good practice and sets out the government's approach to journeys of five miles or less.	'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.'	The Local Plan should plan for more sustainable patterns of development which reduce the need for people to travel by car.
Future Water (DEFRA, 2008)	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	'The vision is for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment.'	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

	management of surface water.		water quality and water efficiency measures in their design.
Green Infrastructure Guidance (Natural England, 2009)	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.	The Guide includes Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANGSt) standards. Further details can be found above in Section 17.5 above.	<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>
Groundwater Protection Principles and Practice (Environment Agency, 2013)	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.	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.	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.
Government Tourism Policy (DCMS, 2011)	The paper outlines the UK Government's approach to the tourism economy in England.	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>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</p>

			in areas of need.
The Future of High Streets: Progress since the Portas Review (July 2013) DCLG	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		The Local Plan should encourage developments which will help to improve and safeguard the vitality and viability of the town centre.
Improving Culture, Arts and Sporting Opportunities Through Planning: A Good Practice Guide (TCPA, 2013)	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.	'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>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>
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (DEFRA, 2011)	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.		
Mainstreaming Sustainable Development: Government Progress 2013 (DEFRA)	This document reviews the progress made since the introduction of the above document and identifies areas that can still be improved		

National Heritage Protection Plan Framework (English Heritage, 2013)	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.	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."	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
National Infrastructure Plan 2014 (HM Treasury, 2014)	This is an update to the previous document on the progress made since 2010 and the vision for short term and long term projects.	<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 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.' 	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.
National Planning Policy Framework (HM Government,	The National Planning Policy Framework constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in	'At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a	The presumption in favour of development will need to be a key theme running through the Local Plan,

2012)	drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development.	golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.'	which must conform the requirements of the NPPF.
National Planning Practice Guidance (HM Government, Updated October 2014)	The Guidance helps interpret and put the NPPF into practice. It covers all aspects of planning including flooding, housing, waste and tourism		The Local Plan must be in conformity with the NPPG.
Planning for climate change – guidance for local authorities (Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012)	The Guide sets the context regarding climate change and provides guidance on the principles that should underpin plan-making and development management.	'To help shape places with reduced carbon dioxide emissions and greater resilience to the impacts of climate change.'	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.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012)	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.	'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.'	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.
Public Health Outcomes Framework 2013 to 2016 (HM Government, 2013)	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.	'To improve and protect the nation's health and to improve the health of the poorest, fastest.'	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 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.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA 2009)	This document outlines the Governments approach to safeguarding soils.	'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.'	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.
UK Marine Policy Statement (DEFRA 2011)	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.	The UK vision for the marine environment is for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.'	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.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC and DEFRA, 2012)	The Framework supersedes the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and sets out strategic key actions for the protection of biodiversity up to 2020.	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,	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

		-Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems -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.
River Basin Management Plan: North West River Basin District (Environment Agency, 2009)	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>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>
County Plans and Programmes		
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan (Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership, 2001)	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 interest and involvement in protecting biodiversity.	<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>

<p>Cumbria Community Safety Strategic Assessment (Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, 2013-2014)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Cumbria Community Strategy (Cumbria Strategic Partnership, 2008)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>'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.'</p>	
<p>Cumbria Economic Strategy 2009-2019 (Cumbria Vision, 2009)</p>	<p>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-ordinated programmes and funded activity and identifies 10 main challenges which first need to be addressed.</p>	<p>'To be the most energised of healthy environments in the world, and one of the fastest growing economies in the UK'.</p>	<p>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> <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>

Cumbria Extra Care Housing Strategy 2011-2029 (Cumbria County Council, 2011)	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.	The aim of the Strategy is 'to enable people in Cumbria to plan for their future and realise their aspirations to live independently'.	The Local Plan should ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.
Cumbria Housing Strategy 2011/15 (Cumbria Housing Group, 2011)	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.	'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>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>
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'	<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 also ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.</p>

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.	<p>'A transport system and highway network in Cumbria that is safe, reliable, available, accessible and affordable for all which supports the following local priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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.' 	<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>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)	The SPD supports the implementation of renewable energy policies and provides guidance for wind energy development across Cumbria.	The document refers to the targets set in the Government's Energy Strategy.	The Local Plan should refer to the document when producing its wind energy policies.
Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit (Cumbria County Council, 2011)	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.		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>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>

The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008-2018 (Making the Dream a Reality) (Cumbria Tourism,	The document sets out what Cumbria Tourism want from tourism in the county and how they intend to achieve the vision set out.	'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.'	The document provides the context for tourism in the Borough and highlights the Marina
Cumbria European Structural and Investment Funds Investment Plan 2014-2020 (Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership, March 2015)	The Investment Plan sets out the priorities that Cumbria intends to support from European Funding streams.	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	The Local Plan has a role to play in helping to meet three of the four strategic priorities of the Investment Plan.
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020 (Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership, 2008)	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.		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.
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (Copeland BC)	This document sets out the Council's strategy for growth and development.		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.
Copeland Site	This document sets out Copeland's		

Allocations and Policies Plan Preferred Options Document 2015 (Copeland BC)	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.		
South Lakeland Borough Council Local Plan Core Strategy 2010 (SLDC)	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)		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."
South Lakeland Borough Council Local Plan Land Allocations 2013 (SLDC)	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.		
Local Plans and Programmes			
A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barrow and Furness (Furness)	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	The Local Plan must support the key priorities identified in the Strategy.

Partnership, 2009)		and work.	
Annual Monitoring Report 2013/14 (Barrow Borough Council, 2015)	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.
Barrow Borough Housing Land Statement (Barrow Borough Council, 2015)	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.	The HLS suggests a housing target of 1630 dwellings over the Plan period: 126 per annum in years 1-5 and 100 in years 6 to 15.	The Local Plan will need to include a housing "target" and the supply of housing land against that target is monitored annually.
Barrow-in-Furness Housing Needs Study. (Northern Housing Consortium Ltd for Barrow Borough Council, 2006)	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.		The Local Plan should seek to provide appropriate levels of housing to support the increasing number of households. It should encourage initiatives to renew the older private housing areas in the Borough and improve the condition of private sector housing. The Local Plan should ensure that new

			housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.
Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council Local Plan Review 1996-2006, and the Housing Chapter Alteration (Barrow Borough Council, 2006)	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.	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.'	The Local Plan will need to review whether the policies contained within the document are still relevant and where they are, consider including them.
Barrow Borough Council Single Equality Scheme (Barrow Borough Council, 2010)	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.		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 Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011-2016 (Barrow Borough Sports Council, 2011).	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.	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'.	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. The Local Plan should encourage the creation of links, such as footpaths and cycleways, to the countryside and coast.
Barrow Port Area Action Plan (Barrow Borough Council, 2011).	The Plan sets out the planning policies and land allocations for the port area of Barrow. It forms part of the development	'The Strategic Vision for the BPAAP is to: -Strengthen, revive and redevelop the Area as a high quality, sustainable	The Local Plan will not include policies or allocations for the Port Area. The Local Plan should however not prejudice the

Council, 2010)	plan for the Borough.	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 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.'	proposals identified in the BPAAP and should include policies and allocations to help enable to developments identified in the BPAAP to come forward.
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	The document establishes what additional infrastructure and service needs are required to support the level of		The Draft IDP is important as it assesses whether the proposals in the plan can be supported by the necessary infrastructure

Council 2015)	development proposed by the Local Plan.		and looks at how this can be delivered.
Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy (Barrow Borough Council 2015)	The document helps identify areas of the borough which should be protected as green or open space in the Local Plan.		The Local Plan should take account of the recommendations in the GI Strategy and allocate sites accordingly.
Furness and West Cumbria Housing Market Renewal Prospectus (DTZ Pinda Consulting, 2005)	The Prospectus looks at the strengths and weaknesses of the Furness and West Cumbria housing Market.	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.	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. 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.
Habitats Regulation Assessment: Pre-Screening Report (BPD, 2014)	The Report assesses whether the options in the Local Plan Issues & Options Draft would have likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites.		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.
Habitats Regulation Assessment: Screening & Appropriate Assessment Report (BDP, 2015)	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 where significant adverse effects are unavoidable.		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 unavoidable, the Council should require mitigation proposed.
Local Development Scheme (Barrow Borough Council, 2013)	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.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Barrow Borough Council, 2013)	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.	'The overall aim of the SHMA is to provide an evidence base from which future housing and planning policies can be developed.'	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. The Local Plan should encourage initiatives to renew the older private housing areas in the Borough and improve the condition of private sector

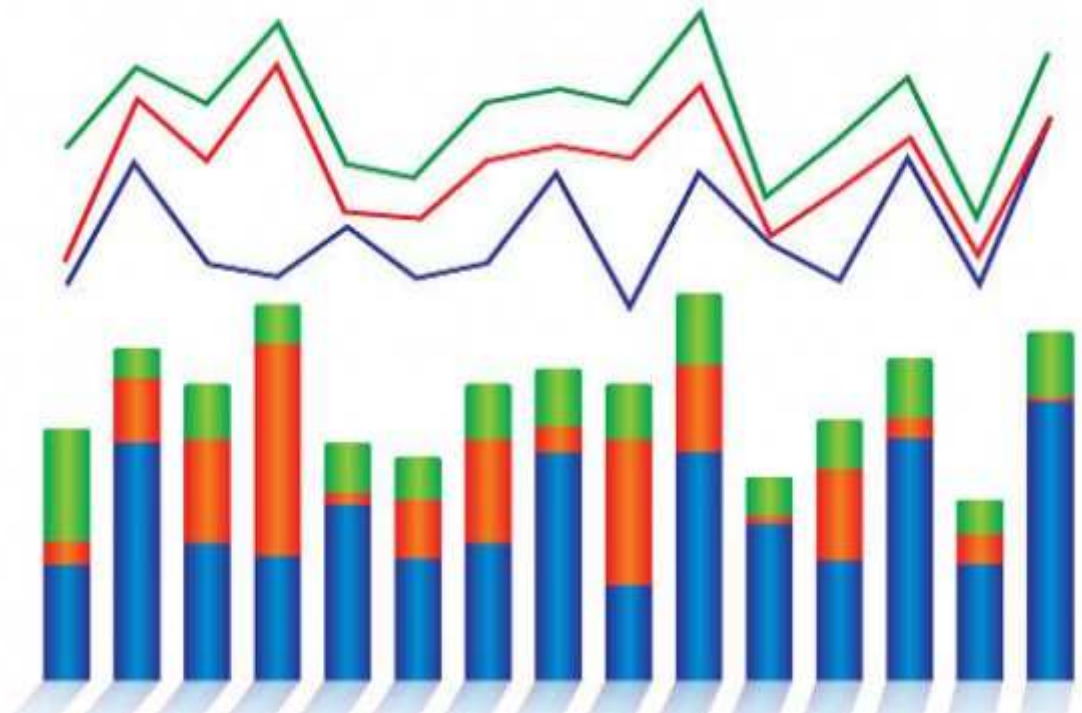
			housing. It should also ensure that new housing provision meets the needs of special needs groups.
Walney Island Flood and Coastal Erosion Strategy Review 2015 (Barrow Borough Council)	The Review presents the business case and implementation plan for the management of Walney Island shoreline by Barrow Borough Council. It recommends the preferred options for flood and erosion risk management for the coastline around the island.	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.	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.

Draft Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix B

Summary of Baseline Information and Current Trends

(Updated January 2015)



Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Biodiversity and Geodiversity						
Number of Ramsar sites (Natural England)	2 (2015)	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 (2015)	N/A	N/A	2 (2013)		
Number of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (Natural England)	1 (2015)	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: 98.4% (Jan. 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 (2015)	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 the	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
development						
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.	<p>K4: The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Borough.</p> <p>Potential Impact of Local Plan: Minor</p> <p>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.</p>
Climatic Factors						
Area of coastline protected by defences against flooding or erosion (Barrow Borough Council)	22km of coastline defended against either erosion or flooding (2015)	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.	<p>K5: The need to reduce the impact of climate change and limit the risk from flooding in the Borough</p> <p>Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate</p> <p>Flooding has social and economic impacts for the Borough. Future development</p>

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Number of planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds (Environment Agency)	1 application (2013/14)	N/A	N/A	2 applications (2012/13)	The number of planning applications which have received objections from the Environment Agency has reduced compared to the previous year.	in the floodplain could increase the risk of flooding, therefore the Local Plan should control developments in those 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
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 (2014)	N/A	N/A	Askam Wind Farm 7 turbines 4.62 mw power (2013)	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	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
					not require planning permission.	design of new buildings.
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)	67,800 (2013)	N/A	499,800 (Cumbria, 2011)	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 The Local Plan will aim to improve the attractiveness of the Borough as a place to live.
Population change between 2013 and 2011 census	-1.92%	N/A	-0.34% (Cumbria, 2013)	N/A		

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
(Census)						
Deprivation (CLG Indices of Deprivation 2010)	32 nd most deprived LA district out of 354 LAs (2010)	N/A	N/A	29 th most deprived LA district out of 354 LAs (2007)	The level of socio-economic deprivation in the Borough improved between 2007 and 2010, however it continues to be the most deprived district in Cumbria.	K7: The need to reduce high levels of socio-economic deprivation in the Borough 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)	61 (2013/14)	N/A	48 (Cumbria, 2013/14)	59 (2012/13)	The number of crimes reported in the Borough rose slightly between 2012/13 and 2013/14. The 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.

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Life Expectancy at birth (ONS)	Female: 81.4 years Male: 77.1 years (2010-12)	N/A	Female: 82.4 years Male: 78.8 years (Cumbria, 2010-12)	Female: 81.1 years Male: 77.3 years (2009-11)	Life expectancies for people living in the Borough are lower than the Cumbrian average. Life expectancies in the Borough for women increased between 2009/11 and 2010/12, however they reduced slightly for men. There are significant differences in life expectancy <i>within</i> the Borough itself.	K9: The need to improve life expectancies in the Borough and to reduce the number of 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 19.11.14)	98.9 2011/13	N/A	78.7 (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)	33,423 (March 2014)	N/A	N/A	30,525 - (2001) 33,018 – (2011)	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 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. 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.
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	
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.	
% of properties in council tax bands D-H (Barrow Borough Council, 2012)	11% (2012)	N/A	N/A	Not Available at time of this Draft	Not Available at time of this Draft	
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)	362 (2012)	N/A	N/A	322 (2001)	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. The Local Plan should encourage the regeneration of the inner wards so as to increase housing demand and reduce the number of vacant properties.
% of dwellings vacant (Barrow Borough Council 2012)	5.7%% (2012)	N/A	N/A	6.39% (2011)	The number of vacant homes in the borough fell between 2011 and 2012, 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.	
% of residents	Barrow Outer -	N/A	N/A	Barrow Outer –	The studies show that	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
surveyed who are either very satisfied or satisfied with their area of residence (Household Survey, Arc4 for Barrow Borough Council, 2013)	83% Walney – 86% Dalton, Askam & Lindal – 85% Barrow Inner – 53% (2013)			86% Walney –84% Dalton, Askam & Lindal –85% Barrow Inner – 71.8% (Housing Needs Study 2006)	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, Jan 2014-Dec 2014)	77.9% (2014)	N/A	77.3% (Great Britain, 2014)	67.3% -Borough 77.3% - Great Britain (July 2012 - June 2013)	The percentage of the working age population which is economically active in the Borough is higher than the UK figure and has increased significantly since the previous report.	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 Nov 2014)	3.5% (2014)	N/A	2.8% (England & Wales, 2014)	4.2% (2013)	The number of people claiming job seekers allowance decreased between 2013 and 2014, although the figure is still higher than the England & Wales average.	
% of working age population employed in the manufacturing	26.4% (2013)	N/A	8.5% (Great Britain figure, 2013)	23.34% (2010)	The percentage of people employed in the manufacturing sector increased between 2010	K15: The need to address the historic decline of traditional heavy engineering and the shipbuilding industry.

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
sector (ONS Business Register & Employment Survey 2013)					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.	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 2013)	1995 (2013)	N/A	See trends	1905 (2012)	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 2013.	
Number of new enterprises born (ONS 2013)	305 (2013)	N/A	See trends	200 (2011)	The number of new enterprises born increased significantly between 2011 and 2013.	
Number of enterprise deaths (ONS 2013)	190 (2013)	N/A	See trends	280 (2011)	The number of enterprise deaths fell between 2011 and 2013.	
% of retail units in Dalton Rd and Portland Walk, Barrow which are vacant (Barrow Borough Council, 2014)	16.3% (2014)	N/A	N/A	19.0% (2013)	The number of vacant units within the Town Centre reduced between 2013 and 2014	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	17.6%	N/A	34.9%	17.8%	A significantly lower	K17: The need to improve

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
population educated to NVQ level 4 (ONS annual population survey Jan – Dec 2013)	(2013)		(England & Wales figure, 2013)	(2012)	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.	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 2013)	10% (2013)	N/A	9.2% (England & Wales 2013)	12.2% (2012)	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 Greenspace Standards	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 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.	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 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	39 (2015)	N/A	N/A	37 (2013)	The number of equipped play areas and allotment sites has increased since the previous year.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
Borough Council, 2015)						
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, 2015)	6 (2015)	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.	
% 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	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	Potential Impact of the Local Plan: Moderate The Local Plan should ensure that all developments are accessible by public transport where possible, particularly

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
travel to work (2011 Census, Table CT0015)					average.	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.	
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		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

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
		composted by 2020.				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 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. Heritage assets should be preserved and enhanced
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.	
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	
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.	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
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.	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. 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 (English Heritage)	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.	
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	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
and brought back into use						
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	
% 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	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
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. 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
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)	
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	
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	1,423	N/A	13,585	1,354	The number of people	

Indicator	Current situation in the Borough	Target	Comparison Elsewhere	Previous Figures	Trends	Key issues
tourism (FTEs) (Cumbria Tourism)	(2013)		(South Lakeland, 2012)	(2012)	employed in the tourism sector increased by 69 between 2012 and 2013	

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Appendix C

Summary of Consultation Responses

Scoping Report



<u>Comment</u>	<u>Response/Action</u>
Historic England (Known previously as English Heritage)	
'The report should identify the built environment and its character and refer to the historic environment. Section 3.1 (context) primarily focusses on environmental issues.'	<u>Section 3.1 Context</u> Additional paragraph (Para. 4) added which refers to the Borough's historic environment
'In terms of the plans and policies identified (Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies section) , this needs to cover all those relevant at an international, national and local level that would have a direct bearing for the historic environment. It appears that a number of them are missing from Appendix A'	<u>Appendix A (Document Review)</u> Pages 5 & 6 of English Heritage's document 'Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment, 2013' has been reviewed and additional documents added to Appendix A where they are considered relevant and available. Appendix A does not include a list of conventions. <u>Appendix H (Cultural Heritage & Landscape Baseline)</u> Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2013) added to list of documents reviewed in paragraph 1.1
'The baseline information in the scoping report on the historic environment should include all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged.'	<u>Table 2, cultural Heritage and Landscape section</u> 11 additional indicators added regarding the historic environment <u>Appendix H (Cultural Heritage & Landscape Baseline)</u> Additional paragraph added (para 1.2) describing what the historic environment is
'The baseline information for Barrow Borough should include reference to Conservation Area appraisals and any character assessments'	<u>Appendix H (Cultural Heritage & Landscape Baseline)</u> Additional paragraphs (paras 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8) added providing an overview of the three most recent Conservation Area appraisals <u>Appendix H (Cultural Heritage & Landscape Baseline)</u> Additional paragraph added (para 1.7) relating to Heritage at Risk.
'An amendment should be made to the number of designated Grade II assets which should be 247 and not 249 as listed in the Report'	<u>Table 2, Cultural Heritage Section & Appendix H, Table 5</u> 249 replaced with 247
'The NPPF recognises the importance of undesignated	The Council does not currently hold a list of local heritage assets but will consider

heritage assets and therefore we would welcome the inclusion of this within the baseline data'	producing a list in the future to support the Local Plan.
'The importance of local character and identity including the landscape and townscape of an area is an important consideration.'	<u>Appendix H (Cultural Heritage & Landscape Baseline)</u> Additional paragraph (para 1.8) added describing what landscape is
'The historic environment underpins sustainable development and therefore it may warrant including in other objectives including the need for specific reference to landscape character'	<p>It is not considered necessary to add additional objectives as Objective EN2 already covers the issue of landscape character, to 'preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations'.</p> <p><u>Table 3, Cultural Heritage and Landscape section</u> Additional guiding questions added under the following objectives:</p> <p><u>Objective SP3</u> <i>Will it provide new leisure, recreational or cultural activities?</i></p> <p><u>Objective SP6</u> <i>Will it increase the social benefit (e.g. education, participation, citizenship, health and well-being) derived from the historic environment?</i></p> <p><i>Will it provide for increased understanding of the historic environment?</i></p> <p><i>Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?</i></p> <p><i>Will it promote heritage led regeneration?</i></p> <p><u>Objective EN3</u> <i>Does it affect the setting of a heritage asset?</i></p> <p><i>Will it contribute to the better management of heritage assets?</i></p> <p><i>Will it lead to the repair and adaptive reuse of a heritage asset?</i></p> <p>Plus additional indicators relating to the historic environment added</p>
Environment Agency	
Make amendments to the wording of key issue K3 in	<u>Table 2, Key Issue K3</u>

table 2	<p>The Local Plan could encourage green infrastructure <i>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.</i></p> <p>Given the Borough's industrial heritage, there are a high number of brownfield sites where remediation may be necessary. <i>The remediation of such land affected by past contaminative uses provide opportunities to protect the water environment.</i></p>
Make amendments to the wording of key issue K5 in table 2	<p><u>Table 2, Key Issue K5</u></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 areas <i>and ensure a sequential approach is taken to ensure new development is steered to areas of lowest flood risk.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
Make amendments to the wording of Appendix A in relation to the following documents: Bathing Water Quality Directive, Water Framework Directive, Flood & Waste Management Act, Future Water, Groundwater Protection Policy	<p><u>Appendix A (Document Review)</u></p> <p>Wording altered to reflect EA suggestion in relation to these documents</p>
'We suggest that reference is also included in this table (Appendix A) to the NPPF Technical Guide...'	<p><u>Appendix A (Document Review)</u></p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance (HM Government, 2012) added to list of documents in Appendix A</p>
Appendix A: 'Ground water Protection Policy: This document was updated in 2013 and should be referred to as Groundwater Protection Principles and Practice (GP3) published by the Environment Agency 2013'	<p><u>Appendix A (Document Review)</u></p> <p>Updated as requested</p>
Natural England	
'We welcome this objective (EN1) but suggest it is	<u>Table 2, Key Issue K1</u>

<p>broadened also to maintain Barrow-in-Furness's habitats and biodiversity...the potential negative impacts of increased access on sensitive habitats, including designated sites, should be recognised. The pressures of increased access associated with development should be recognised and mitigation recommendations identified.'</p>	<p>The need to protect and enhance the Borough's statutory and non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation to maintain the Borough's biodiversity</p> <p><u>Table 2, Key Issue K19</u> <i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Table 2, Key Issue K22</u> The Local Plan should support the growth of sustainable tourism. <i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Table 3, Objective EN1 & Table 4</u> To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity</p>
<p>'We welcome the inclusion of a specific objective for soils (NR3) within the environmental sustainability objectives but note that there is no mention of geodiversity and recommend it is included within this objective'</p>	<p><u>Table 3, Objective NR3 & Table 4</u> To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity.</p>
<p>'It is important to make the link between geodiversity, biodiversity and soil resources. Further guidance on soils, including links to important publications such as 'Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England' (DEFRA 2009) can be found on Natural England's website.</p>	<p><u>Appendix A (Document Review)</u> 'Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England' (DEFRA 2009) reviewed and added to document review list.</p> <p><u>Appendix C (Water & Soil Baseline Data)</u> Additional paragraphs 1.20 & 1.21 added discussing soils and its links to biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p><u>Table 2, Key Issue K3</u> The need to protect the Borough's water environment and prevent further degradation of soils Additional indicator added: Number of planning approvals which require the remediation of land prior to the commencement of the development.</p>

<p>'Planning policies should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of geodiversity, and promote opportunities for the incorporation of geodiversity interest as part of development.'</p>	<p><u>Table 3, Objective NR3</u> Additional guiding question added: <i>Does it promote opportunities to include geodiversity in and around developments?</i></p>
<p>'Natural England considers that the environmental SA objectives, and some of the social and economic objectives could be improved by further emphasising the importance of GI and its multifunctional benefits...'</p>	<p><u>Table 3, Objectives SP2,SP5,EN1, EN2 & NR1,</u> Additional guiding question added: <i>Will it provide new or improve existing green infrastructure?</i> Additional potential indicator added: <i>Amount and condition of green infrastructure</i></p> <p><u>Glossary</u> Definition of Green Infrastructure added to Glossary</p> <p><u>Appendix G (Material Assets Baseline Data)</u> Additional paragraphs 4.5 and 4.6 discussing green infrastructure added</p>
<p>'There is no mention of protected species and this could specifically be included in the SA...'</p>	<p><u>Appendix B (Biodiversity & Geodiversity Baseline Data)</u> Additional paragraph (Para 1.17) added discussing protected species</p>
<p><u>Other additions/alterations</u></p>	
	<p><u>Section 3.3 (Other Related Documents)</u> Additional paragraph added (Para 3.3.3) regarding the Local Development Scheme, which was agreed by the Council's Executive Committee since the original Scoping Report was produced.</p>
	<p><u>Section 4.3: Consultation</u> Paragraph 2 updated and changed to past tense to reflect the fact that consultation on the Scoping Report has been carried out.</p>
	<p><u>Section 5.3 (Data Gaps)</u> List of bulletpoints: Additional 2 bulletpoints added to the list of data gaps regarding the historic environment</p>
	<p><u>Glossary</u> Definitions of Green Infrastructure, the National Planning Policy Framework and Sustainable Drainage Systems added</p>
	<p><u>Table 2</u> On and Off shore wind energy capacity indicators added</p>

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Appendix D

Sustainability Appraisal Results

Policy Options



Assessment Key – Scoring Matrix

	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?

Assessment Results: Development Strategy Options

SP1 - Sustainable Development		Option 1: Local policy to promote sustainable development
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	

Comments

This is an over-arching policy which must be read alongside other policies in the Plan. It supports positively 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.

SP2 - Defining Sustainable Development		Option 1: Policy identifying what sustainable development is
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	

Comments

This is an over-arching policy which must be read alongside other policies in the Plan. It supports positively 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.

The policy could be improved further by adding additional criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

SP3 - Strategy for the Borough		Option 1 Local strategy of sustainable growth using existing development cordons	Option 2 Local strategy of stabilisation followed by growth	Option 3 Local strategy of sustainable balanced growth redistributing development
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			

Comments

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 appositve effect on the majority of social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: The effect of the options on environmental objectives would depend upon how the policy is implemented and is particularly dependent upon *where* any proposed growth occurs.

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.

All options direct retail to central areas and therefore would have a positive impact upon the vitality and viability of town and local centres.

Distribution of Development in the Borough – Option 1 (New, alternative options)

Focus all housing development on sites within existing urban areas and cordon village boundaries. Restrict development elsewhere (“business as usual” approach). See Figure 1 below.

Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	N/A
	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 Objective	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	

Comments

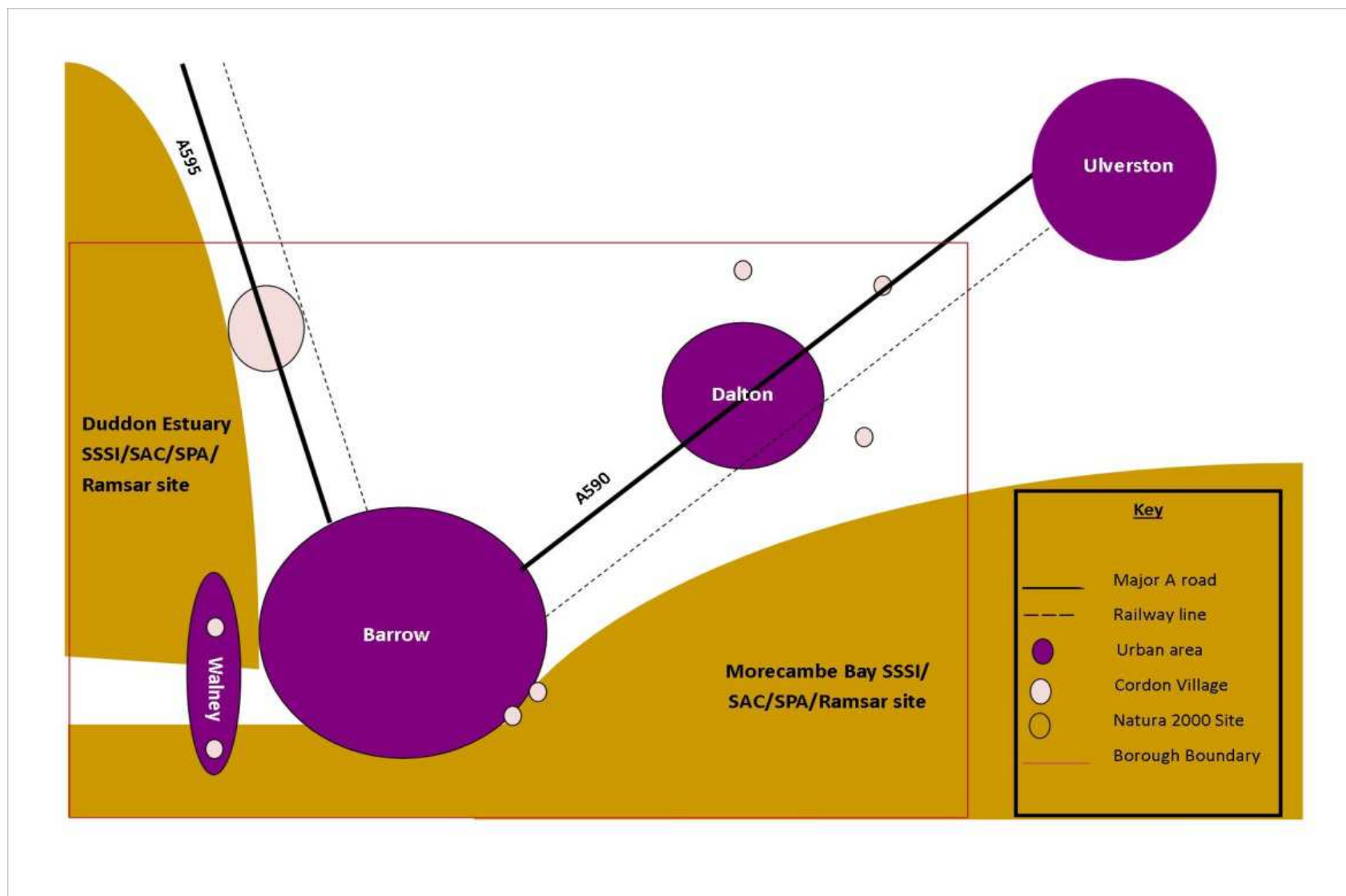
This option is not considered to be reasonable as there are insufficient suitable sites available within these areas to meet the housing requirement identified in the Local Plan Issues & Options Draft. This approach has failed to provide sufficient housing to meet past targets.

Under this option house building over the plan period would be significantly constrained. This is contrary to the NPPF which encourages sustainable growth. It could also lead to “planning by appeal” which is contrary to the plan-led approach advocated by the NPPF.

Three of the cordon villages identified in the current Local Plan are no longer considered to be sustainable locations for housing (Biggar, Marton, Roa Island). The reasons for this are assessed under H4, H6 and H10 below.

Given the reasons above, this option has not been assessed further and an alternative option should be considered.

Figure 1: Distribution of Development Option 1



Distribution of Development in the Borough – Option 2 (New, alternative options)

All housing development directed to sites within existing urban areas, no development permitted in rural villages. See Figure 2 below.

Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	N/A
	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 Objective	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	

Comments

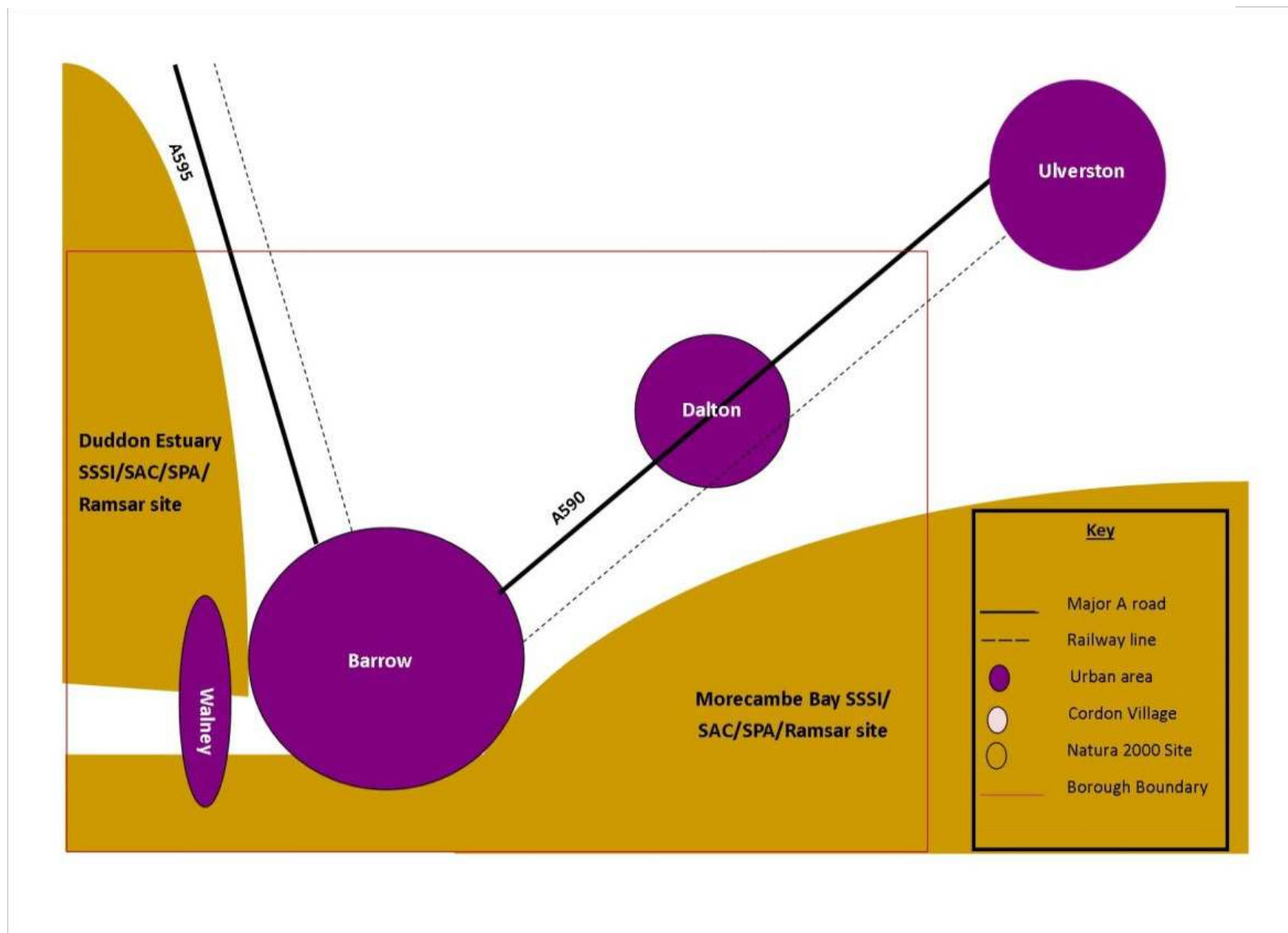
This option prevents growth as it only allows development within the existing urban boundaries of Barrow and Dalton, restricting development in the cordon villages and on sites adjoining urban areas.

Under this option house building over the plan period would be significantly constrained. This is contrary to the NPPF which encourages sustainable growth. It could also lead to “planning by appeal” which is contrary to the planned approach advocated by the NPPF.

This option is not considered reasonable as there are insufficient sites available within these boundaries to meet the housing requirement. It is more restricting than the “business as usual” approach which has failed to deliver sufficient housing in to meet past targets.

Given the reasons above, this option has not been assessed further and an alternative option should be considered.

Figure 2: Distribution of Development Option 2



Distribution of Development in the Borough – Option 3 (New, alternative options)

Sparse distribution of housing development, some to sites within existing urban areas, some to sites within cordon villages and some to sites within other smaller rural settlements. See Figure 3 below

Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	N/A
	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	N/A
	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 Objective	EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	N/A
	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	

Comments

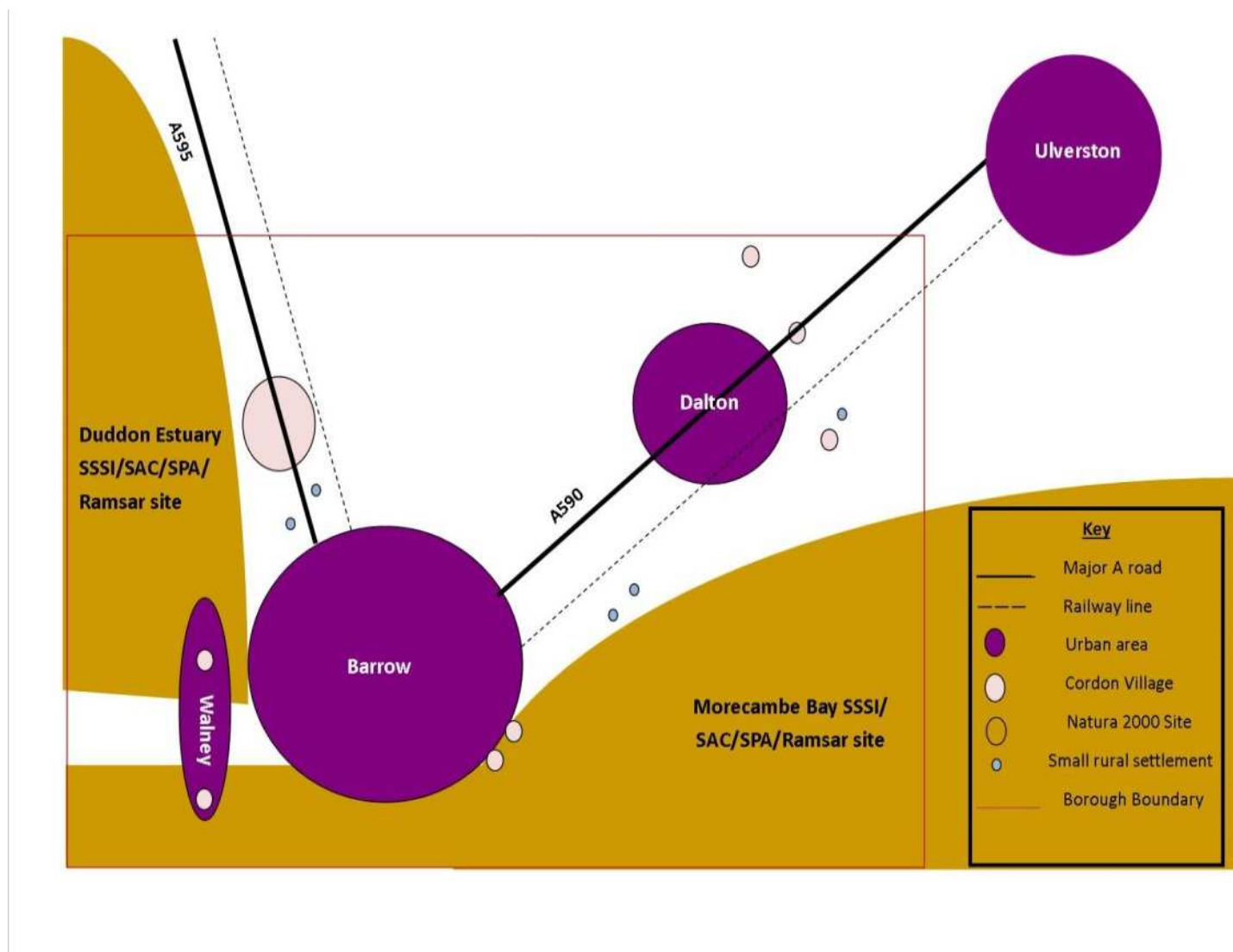
This option is not considered to be reasonable and has been assessed no further as there are insufficient suitable sites available within these areas to meet the housing requirement identified.

Under this option house building over the plan period would be significantly constrained. This is contrary to the NPPF which encourages sustainable growth. It could also lead to “planning by appeal” which is contrary to the plan-led approach advocated by the NPPF.

Three of the cordon villages identified in the current Local Plan are no longer considered to be sustainable locations for housing (Biggar, Marton, Roa Island). The reasons for this are assessed under H4, H6 and H10 below.

Given the reasons above, this option has not been assessed further and an alternative option should be considered.

Figure 3: Distribution of Development Option 3



Distribution of Development in the Borough – Option 4 (New, alternative options)

Concentrate all new housing development within one or more large scale urban extensions to Barrow. See Figure 4 below.

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	

Comments

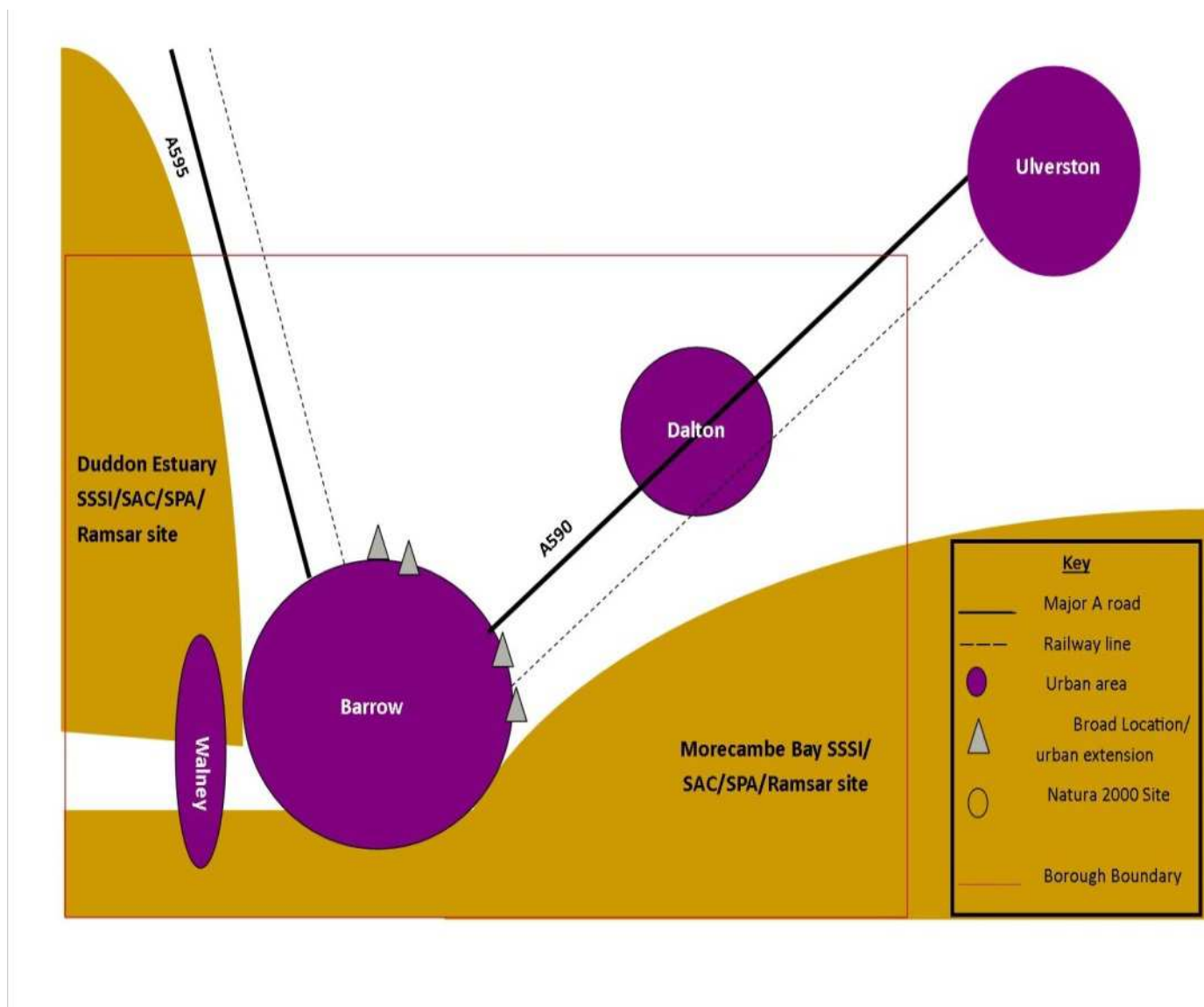
This option would allow growth and could provide enough housing to meet the requirement. It would help support the construction industry, will improve housing choice and may attract new residents to the borough which can have an indirect positive effect on the local economy.

Allowing development in peripheral areas would reduce the pressure for development on greenfield sites within existing urban areas and villages.

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.

This option would have likely adverse environmental and social effects. These are considered in the Appendix E. Some of these affects are unavoidable, with limited scope for mitigation. Alternative options should therefore be considered.

Figure 4: Distribution of Development Option 4



Distribution of Development in the Borough – Option 5 (New, alternative options)

Focus development on sites within and adjoining existing urban areas and cordon villages but also allow growth in one or more urban extensions to Barrow. See Figure 5 below.

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	

Comments

This option allows the development of sites adjoining urban areas and cordon villages, including one or more urban extensions to Barrow. The effect of specific sites is identified in the site assessments section of this document.

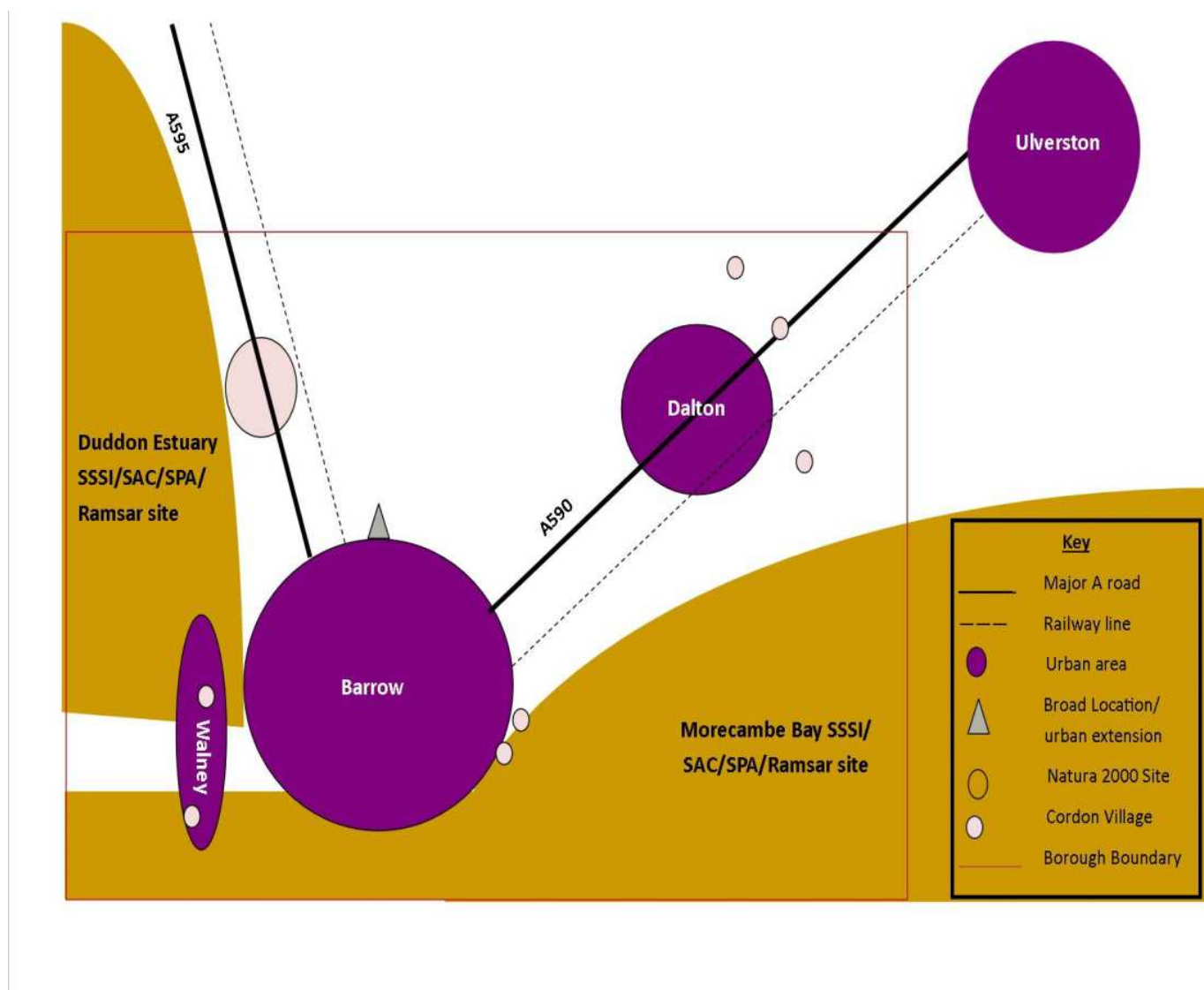
This option reduces the pressure on important open spaces within urban areas and villages. It will support the construction industry, improve housing choice and will help attract new residents to the borough which can have an indirect positive effect on the local economy.

The exact impact it would have on the natural and built environment and residential amenity would depend upon which extension/sites are allocated.

Three of the cordon villages identified in the current Local Plan are no longer considered to be sustainable locations for housing (Biggar, Marton, Roa Island). The reasons for this are assessed under H4, H6 and H10 below. If this option is progressed, the cordons should be removed from those villages and development restricted.

This option would have likely adverse environmental and social effects, however these are avoidable. Further consideration is given to this in Appendix E.

Figure 5: Distribution of Development Option 5



SP4 - Design		Option 1: Include a local design policy in the Plan which sets development standards
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Visual and residential amenities can be harmed by poor design and can create negative perceptions of an area. Poorly designed places can also act as a magnet for crime and anti-social behaviour. This option *only* permits development which is of a high standard of design. This has a generally positive effect on social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: This option encourages development which integrates with or enhances the built and natural environment and heritage assets.

It promotes development which is pedestrian-led which may encourage walking and cycling and reduce car usage. This will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Economic Objectives: Developments which are well designed can help make an area more attractive to businesses and visitors, potentially boosting the local economy.

SP5 - Landscaping		Option 1: Include a local policy in the plan which sets standards for landscaping
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Poor landscaping can act as a magnet for crime, anti-social behaviour and litter. This can have a negative impact 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. This will have a generally positive impact upon the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: This option seeks to enhance opportunities for biodiversity and could strengthen networks across the Borough.

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.

Economic Objectives: Developments which are well landscaped can help make an area more attractive to businesses and visitors, potentially boosting the local economy.

SP6 - Strategic Routes		Option 1: Include a local policy in the plan which sets standards for development along Strategic Routes
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy would have a positive/ neutral effect on all of the social objectives. Allowing *only* high quality developments along strategic routes can enhance civic pride and improve health and well-being.

Environmental Objectives:

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.

Economic Objectives: Developments which are well landscaped and designed can help make an area more attractive to businesses and visitors, this can potentially boost the local economy. This is particularly important along strategic routes in order to create positive perceptions.

SP7 - Development Briefs		Option 1 Produce development Briefs for allocated sites	Option 2 Require development briefs for windfall sites produced	Option 3 Combine Opt 1 & Opt 2	Option 4 Do not include a requirement for development briefs
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				

Comments

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.

Option 4 would allow developers to determine the design, scale and location of housing developments with little public input.

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.

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.

Assessment Results: Climate Change & Pollution Options

C1 - Flood Defence and Erosion Prevention		Option 1: Include a policy supporting flood defence and erosion prevention measures, subject to criteria
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option will help ensure that new and existing homes are protected from flooding. The policy would have a positive or neutral effect on social objectives.

Environmental Objectives:

The impact of the policy on environmental objectives will depend upon its implementation, for example, the type and location of flood prevention measures.

Flood defences may be required to protect services, facilities, open spaces etc. They may however 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.

Economic Objectives: This option helps ensure that existing and new businesses are protected from flooding.

C2 –Development along the Coast		Option 1: Include a policy protecting the coast from adverse effects of development
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Having access to open, undeveloped areas such as the coast has positive impacts upon health and well-being. This option allows that to be maintained. It also prevents development which would harm the recreational use of the coast.

Environmental Objectives: The intention of this option is to conserve and protect the natural environment from any harmful development. It includes criteria to prevent significant harm to habitats and geodiversity. It therefore has a positive effect on environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: This option allows suitable development of the coast, which meets the criteria listed. This would have a positive effect on the tourism sector, helping diversify the local economy.

C3 – Water Management		Option 1: Include a local water management policy in the Plan	Option 2: Do not include such a policy and manage water through building regulations
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Option 1 would have a positive/neutral effect on the social objectives as it ensures that foul and surface water is dealt with adequately to the benefit of people's health and well-being. It also allows for public engagement.

Under option 2, the public would have no opportunity to be involved in the development of drainage strategies etc.

Environmental Objectives: Both options have positive effects on the environmental objectives as their 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. Option 1 only permits SUDs of a high standard of design.

Economic Objectives: Both options are likely to have cost implications for developers, however they are likely to have an overall neutral effect on the economic objectives.

C4 – Land Investigation & Remediation		Option 1: Local land investigation and remediation policy
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option has a positive/neutral effect on social objectives as it encourages appropriate remediation of land across the Borough.

Environmental Objectives: The option has generally positive effects on the environment as it encourages appropriate remediation of land across the Borough.

Bringing forward previously developed sites reduces the pressure for development on greenfield sites which often have a higher biodiversity value.

Economic Objectives: This option is likely to have cost implications for developers/landowners, however it can have a positive effect on land and property values.

C5 – Promoting Renewable Energy		Option 1: Promotion of renewables in the Local Plan	Option 2 Requirement for 10% of energy needs to be generated by on-site renewables
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		

Comments

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.

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.

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.

Option 2 does not specify which sites are considered for allocation. There could therefore be significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

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.

C6 – Renewable Energy		Option 1: Policy for determining renewable energy schemes	Option 2: Policy allocating specific sites for renewable and low carbon energy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Both Options may limit public access to parts of the countryside if they are required for energy production.

Renewable energy schemes can have a negative impact on residential amenity. where they are poorly sited. Option 1 however contains criteria requiring developers to avoid and where appropriate mitigate against such negative impacts. The effects of option 2 would depend on which site was allocated for such uses.

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.

The policy under Option 1 contains criteria to protect the natural and built environment. **It could be improved further by adding additional criteria to protect heritage assets and their setting.** The effect of option 2 would depend on which site was allocated for such uses.

Economic Objectives: Renewable energy development provides employment and can help attract additional business to the area i.e. supply chain companies.

Assessment Results: Infrastructure Options

I1 – Developer Contributions		Option 1: Local policy requiring developer contributions in certain cases
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The aim of this option is to ensure that new development is supported by adequate infrastructure. This helps people access services and facilities etc.

The policy would have a positive effect on the majority of social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: The policy could lead to funding for new or improved 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.

Economic Objectives: The policy could lead to improvements to existing infrastructure or the provision of new infrastructure. This helps the achievement of economic objectives.

I2 – Existing Community Facilities		Option 1: Local policy protecting community facilities in particular areas	Option 2: Local policy preventing the loss of community facilities across the Borough
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Both policy options therefore have a neutral or positive impact upon the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

Economic Objectives: The policy supports local shops and services which provide jobs and contribute to the local economy.

I3 – Access to Community Facilities		Option 1: Include a policy ensuring new housing has good access to community facilities
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy would have a positive effect on all the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: The policy requires new housing development to be located closely to existing community facilities to reduce the reliance upon private vehicles. This will have a positive effect on air quality.

Economic Objectives: Ensuring housing is built within close proximity to existing facilities and services helps support those local services and facilities, helping to retain jobs.

I4 – Accessing New Developments		Option 1 Include a local policy to encourage walking and cycling in new developments	Option 2 Include a local policy requiring good access to bus services based upon local standards	Option 3 Include a local policy to encourage electric vehicle charging infrastructure
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Footpaths and cycleways can have a positive effect on social objectives, encouraging communities to be active.

Where they are poorly designed and lit however they can increase crime and fear of crime. In order to avoid this, the option only allows “*direct and safe access*” which is “*well lit*”

Environmental Objectives: Options 1 and 2 encourage a reduction in vehicular movements which would have a positive effect on air quality to the benefit of residents and biodiversity.

If spaces are poorly lit or lack natural surveillance they may lead to graffiti/litter which could harm the built environment. Option 1 discourages this, only allowing for direct, well-lit and safe access.

Option 3 encourages the use of electric vehicles, which have less of an impact upon the environment than traditional cars.

Economic Objectives: Ensuring development is accessible by a range of transport modes may make them more attractive to businesses and employees.

I5 – Travel Plans		I5 Option 1 Local policy requiring Travel Plans for certain developments	I5 Option 2 : Local policy requiring Travel Plans on a case by case basis	I5 Option 3 Local policy requiring developer contributions where the objectives of a Travel Plan are not met
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 Objective	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			

Comments

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

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.

Economic Objectives: Developer contributions can be an important means of funding infrastructure works.

Improving access to central areas can also improve their viability.

I6 – Parking Guidelines		I6 Option 1: Local policy promoting CCC Parking Guidelines SPD	I6 Option 2: Local policy setting local parking standards	I6 Option 3: Local policy allowing developers to set parking standards on a case by case basis
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Options 1 and 2 require developers to follow set standards which will help ensure that adequate parking levels are provided in developments without detriment to local residents.

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.

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.

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.

17 – External Transport Links		Option 1: Local policy supporting improved external transport links
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Whilst improving 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.

Environmental Objectives:

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 option does however note that the environmental impacts need to be taken into account and mitigation measures proposed where necessary.

Economic Objectives: 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 have a positive effect on economic objectives.

I8 – Telecommunications Infrastructure		Option 1: Policy supporting improved telecommunications infrastructure
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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 to suggest they have a negative effect on health.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

Economic Objectives: This option has a positive effect on the economic objectives, helping businesses to grow and allowing residents access to online education courses.

Assessment Results: Economy Options

EM1 – Waterfront Business Park		Option 1: Allocate Waterfront Business Park as the Borough's Employment Site of Regional Significance	Option 2: De-allocate Waterfront Business Park as an employment site
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Option 1 will see 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

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 directs development to within close proximity of a European Site. The site is however currently allocated for this use in the BPAAP and mitigation measures are set out in the 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 option of bringing goods into the town by ship, reducing vehicles on the road. Option 1 would also require the remediation of contaminated ground.

Economic Objectives:

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.

If option 2 was chosen, an alternative use would be required for the site, the effects of which are unknown.

EM2 – Locating Employment Uses		Option 1: Local policy for the determination of applications for employment uses	Option 2: Local policy allocating specific sites for employment use
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- http://www.barrowbc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/planning-policy-consultation/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		

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by employment uses. The impact of option 2 would depend upon which sites are allocated. The site options are assessed later in Appendices F and G.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 makes reference to other plan policies which relate to design, in order to ensure development is of a high standard.

The policy could be improved further by adding additional criteria to ensure proposals do not harm the historic environment.

Whilst new development is likely to have a detrimental effect on air quality, both options require employment to be located in the most accessible locations reducing the need to travel.

Option 1 requires adequate protection of groundwater, however development could lead to increased surface water run-off and pollution of water courses.

Option 2 protects best and most versatile agricultural land and the positive effect could be enhanced by encouraging the reuse of previously developed land.

Economic Objectives: Both options support the economic objectives.

EM3 – Protecting Employment Sites		Option 1: Local policy for the determination of applications for non-employment uses on employment sites	Option 2: Leave the market to determine the most suitable use
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: The effect upon social objectives would depend upon the type of use proposed and its location.

Option 1 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.

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.

Both policy options encourage the reuse of vacant units and previously developed land.

Economic Objectives: Option1 ensures that the site cannot be used for employment use, before an alternative use is considered.

Option 2 could result in the loss of employment sites which are under pressure from more profitable uses, such as housing.

EM4 – Conversion of Urban Buildings		Option 1: Local policy relating to the conversion of buildings in urban areas to provide employment use
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by employment uses.

Environmental Objectives: Converting existing buildings within urban areas is likely to have less impact upon biodiversity than new development.

The option 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.

Economic Objectives:

This option encourages the re-use of buildings to provide employment uses. This would have a positive effect on the economic objectives.

EM5 – Conversion of Rural Buildings		Option 1: Local policy relating to the conversion of rural buildings to provide employment use
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by employment uses.

It could also improve access to services and facilities for rural residents.

Environmental Objectives: Converting existing buildings within the urban area is likely to have less impact upon biodiversity than new development.

The option requires species surveys where necessary.

The option reference to the general employment use policies elsewhere in the Plan which ensure landscape and the built environment is not harmed by proposals. The option also prevents any major rebuilding, extension or modification.

Derelict, decaying buildings can have a negative effect on the built environment. The option 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.

Economic Objectives: The policy supports the rural economy and helps achieve economic sustainability objectives.

EM6 – Allocation of Site for Energy Uses		Option 1: Local policy allocating specific area for energy uses
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option cross-references other policies which protect the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by noise, disturbance etc from energy uses.

Environmental Objectives: This option directs development to within close proximity of a European 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.

New energy uses may reduce the Borough's reliance upon less sustainable, carbon heavy industries.

Economic Objectives: The policy creates employment opportunities and will help strengthen a growing sector in the Borough.

EM7 - Tourism		Option 1: Local policy promoting tourism development
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by potential noise and disturbance from tourism.

Environmental Objectives: The impact of the policy on the environment will depend upon the location and type of development.

Economic Objectives: The policy creates employment opportunities and will help diversify the local economy.

EM8 – Caravan & Camping Sites		Option 1: Local policy relating to caravan and camping sites
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option protects the amenities of residents from potential harm caused by noise and disturbance etc from caravan and camping sites.

Environmental Objectives: The criteria listed in the option seeks to protect the natural environment.

Economic Objectives: The policy creates employment opportunities and supports the tourism sector, helping to diversify the economy.

EM9 – Self-catering Accommodation		Option 1: Local policy protecting existing self-catering accommodation
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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. Other than this, the policy has minimal impact on the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: The policy should be read alongside other policies which relate to new employment, housing and other uses. These policies contain criteria to protect the natural environment.

Economic Objectives: The policy creates employment opportunities and supports the tourism sector, helping to diversify the economy.

EM10 – Holiday Accommodation		Option 1: Local policy relating to new holiday accommodation
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy would have minimal effect on the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: This option 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.

Economic Objectives: The policy may create employment opportunities and supports the tourism sector, helping to diversify the economy.

EM11 – Farm Diversification		EM11 Option 1: Local policy relating to farm diversification
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: This option could be improved further by ensuring development does not harm the amenities of neighbouring residents.

Environmental Objectives: The criteria listed in the policy option seeks to protect the natural 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 harmed by proposals. The policy could be improved further by adding criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

Economic Objectives: The policy may help create employment opportunities and supports the rural economy. This helps the achievement of economic objectives

Assessment Results: Housing Options

H1 – The Borough's 15 year Annual Housing Requirement		Option 1: Set a local housing requirement
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Ensuring there are enough homes to meet identified need is positive for the health and well-being of the population.

Environmental Objectives: Building more houses may have a negative effect upon air quality. This can be reduced by locating new housing in areas with existing facilities, reducing the reliance upon cars. The effect can also be reduced by encouraging the use of renewables, sustainable construction methods and tree planting through other policies in the Plan.

Increased hardsurfacing (roofs, pavements etc) can increase run-off, leading to flooding. This can be reduced by encouraging the use of SUDS where appropriate and ensuring housing is located in 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. The effect of this will depend upon which sites are chosen.

Economic Objectives: Building new homes supports the construction industry and may help prevent further population decrease.

H2 - Distribution of Housing		Option 1: Policy stating how the Borough's housing allocations should be distributed.	Option 2: Do not distribute housing allocations	Option 3: Distribute housing allocations to reflect current population levels
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Options 1 and 3 allow for the most sustainable parts of the Borough to grow in order to meet the housing requirement.

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.

Environmental Objectives: The effects would be dependent upon the location of the sites and the quantum of development brought forward under options 1 and 3.

Option 2 is a restrictive strategy which could lead to more applications being determined on appeal. This could have negative effects on environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: Options 1 and 3 which allow for growth would support the construction industry and may help prevent further population decrease.

Option 2 which is a “business as usual” strategy is unlikely to have such benefits.

H3 - Distribution of Housing in Askam & Ireleth		Option 1: Retain existing development cordon around Askam & Ireleth	Option 2: No development cordon around Askam & Ireleth, restrict development	Option 3: New, extended cordon around Askam & Ireleth
Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes		N/A	
	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			

Comments

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.

Social Objectives: Both options allow for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.

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.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would protect land outside the cordon and could encourage remediation of brownfield sites within it.

The effect of option 3 would depend on the location and scale of development.

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.

Increasing the population of the villages under option 3 would help support existing local businesses and may attract new shops and services.

The adverse effects of option 1 and 3 are considered further in Appendix E.

H4 – Development in Biggar Village		Option 1: Retain existing development cordon in the current Plan around Biggar Village	Option 2: No development cordon around Biggar, restrict future development
Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	N/A	
	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		

Comments

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.

Social Objectives: Option 2 does not support any of the social objectives

Environmental Objectives: Option 2 would prevent future development in the village meaning there would be no negative impact upon the environmental objectives.

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.**

The adverse effects of Option 2 are considered further in appendix E.

H5 – Development In Lindal		Option 1: Retain existing development cordon in the current Plan around Lindal	Option 2: No development cordon around Lindal, restrict future development	Option 3: New, extended cordon around Lindal
Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes		N/A	
	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			

Comments

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.

Social Objectives: Both options allow for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.

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.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would protect land outside the cordon and could encourage remediation of brownfield sites within it.

The effect of option 3 would depend on the location and scale of development.

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.

Increasing the population of the village under option 3 would help support existing local businesses and may attract new shops and services.

The adverse effects of option 1 and 3 are considered further in Appendix E.

H6 – Development in Marton		Option 1: Retain the existing development cordon in the current Plan around Marton	Option 2: No development cordon around Marton -restrict development
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Option 1 allows for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.

Option 2 does not support any of the social objectives

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.

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.

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.**

The adverse effects of option 1 and 2 are considered further in Appendix E.

H7 – Development in Newton		Option 1: Retain existing development cordon around Newton	Option 2: No development cordon around Newton, restrict development	Option 3: New, extended cordon around Newton
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Both options 1 and 3 allow for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.

Option 2 does not support any of the social objectives

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.

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.

The effect of option 3 would depend on the location and scale of development.

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.

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.

Increasing the population of the village under option 3 would help support existing local businesses and may attract new shops and services.

The adverse effects of option 1 and 3 are considered further in Appendix E.

H8 – Development in North Scale		Option 1: Retain existing development cordon around North Scale	Option 2: Do not identify a development cordon around North Scale
Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes		N/A
	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		

Comments

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.

Social Objectives: Option 1 allows for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would protect land outside the cordon and could encourage remediation of brownfield sites within it.

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.

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.**

The adverse effects of option 1 are considered further in Appendix E.

H9 – Development in Rampside		Option 1: Retain existing development cordon around Rampside	Option 2: No development cordon around Rampside, restrict future development	Option 3: New, extended cordon around Rampside
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Both options 1 and 3 allow for public participation in the planning process which helps achieve objective SP1.

Option 2 does not support any of the social objectives.

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.

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.

The effect of option 3 would depend on the location and scale of development.

Economic Objectives: Retaining the existing development cordon would stifle growth in the villages of Rampside as there are a limited number of suitable sites available for new housing within the existing cordon.

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.

Increasing the population of the village under option 3 would help support existing local businesses and may attract new shops and services.

The adverse effects of option 1 and 3 are considered further in Appendix E.

H10 – Development in Roa Island		Option 1: Retain the existing development cordon in the current Plan around Roa Island	Option 2: No development cordon around Roa Island, restrict future development
Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	N/A	
	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		

Comments

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.

Social Objectives: Option 2 does not support any of the social objectives

Environmental Objectives: Option 2 would prevent future development meaning there would be no negative impact upon the environmental objectives.

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.

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.**

H11 – Dwellings in the Open Countryside		Option 1: Policy limiting housing in the open countryside to rural workers dwellings, replacement dwellings and temporary accommodation to support rural enterprise
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy provides 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.

Remove the words "including provision"

Environmental Objectives: The policy may have a positive effect on air quality in the longer term, reducing the distance between rural workers homes and 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. **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.

Economic Objectives: The policy helps support the rural economy and helps achieve economic objectives.

H12 - House Extensions in the Open Countryside		Option 1: Policy relating to residential extensions in the open countryside
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy allows people to extend their homes to meet their needs, subject to meeting certain criteria. Extensions may affect the residential amenity of neighbouring residents, however this is protected by other policies in the Plan.

Environmental Objectives: There may be potential effects on the environment depending upon the scale and location of the extension.

Economic Objectives: The policy will have a neutral effect on the economic objectives, however it may help support the development industry.

H13 - Windfall Housing Developments		Option 1: Policy directing windfall housing development to the most suitable and sustainable sites
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy directs housing to the most accessible areas and includes criteria to protect the residential amenity of both future and neighbouring occupiers.

Environmental Objectives: 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 effect of the policy on environmental objectives will depend on how it is implemented.

The policy could be improved by only allowing development on sites which do not have a significant biodiversity value. For clarity, the policy should specify which locations would be acceptable for housing i.e. on sites within or directly adjoining existing settlements or within cordoned villages. Directing development to such areas, rather than allowing development further afield could reduce the impact on air quality. It could also be improved by adding criteria relating to the historic environment.

Economic Objectives: The policy supports the local construction sector and allows people to build housing on sites which aren't allocated for housing in the Local Plan, subject to certain criteria.

H14 - Housing Densities		Option 1: Require housing density of 30dph	Option 2: Determine density on a site by site basis	Option 3: Promote a range of densities across the Borough	Option 4: The Plan does not contain a density policy
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				

Comments

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.

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. Option 2 gives the authority some control over densities, ensuring the most appropriate ones are applied.

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.

H15 - Phasing of Development		Option 1: Policy relating to the phasing of housing development	Option 2: The Plan does not contain a policy relating to phasing
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Both options 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.

Environmental Objectives: The options will have a neutral impact upon environmental objectives as they are concerned with *when* development will happen rather than *where*.

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.

H16 - Housing Types		Option 1: Policy requiring a mix of housing types and sizes on each site	Option 2: Policy requiring a mix of housing types and sizes on each site over 0.3 hectares	Option 3: The Plan does not contain a policy relating to housing mix
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Options 1 and 2 require 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 support local needs.

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.

Economic Objectives: Different types of housing provides different returns to developers, however the impact on the economic objectives is considered to be minimal.

H17 - Housing Standards		Option 1: Policy requiring all new market homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standards	Option 2: Policy requiring a % of new market homes to meet lifetime homes standards	Option 3: Policy requiring all new affordable homes to meet lifetime homes standards	Option 4: Policy requiring a % of new affordable homes to meet lifetime homes standards	Option 5: The Plan does not include a policy relating to Lifetime Homes Standards
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					

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives: These options have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives as they are concerned with the internal design of housing.

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.

	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	

H18 - Neighbourhood Renewal Areas		Option 1: Policy promoting clearance and redevelopment in neighbourhood renewal areas
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The purpose of the policy is to address areas where housing is in poor condition. Demolishing large areas of housing can however break up existing communities which may have a negative impact upon well-being.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

Economic Objectives: Large scale redevelopment supports the construction industry and physical improvements to areas may increase their value and improve perceptions.

H19 - Affordable Housing		Option 1: The Plan does not include a policy requiring affordable homes	Option 2: Policy requiring a number of affordable homes to be provided on all housing sites	Option 3: Policy requiring a number of affordable homes on housing sites over a certain size
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Requiring affordable housing, as under options 2 and 3, would increase the choice of housing for residents who have difficulty purchasing a home at present. They would also lead to mixed communities where people are able to stay as their needs change.

Environmental Objectives: These options have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives as they are concerned with the internal design of housing.

Economic Objectives: Requiring affordable housing may reduce developer profitability as a result of increased costs, however the effect on the economic objectives is minimal.

H20 - Gypsy & Traveller Sites		Option 1: Allocate the site on Schneider Rd as a G&T site	Option 2: Allocate alternative site as a G&T site	Option 3: Require the Council to always have a tolerated site for G&Ts available
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			

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 involves the development of a site which has limited public views onto it. The impact upon the landscape and built environment is therefore likely to be minimal. The site also has limited biodiversity value. The effects of options 2 and 3 would depend upon the location chosen.

The options could be improved by requiring provision for recycling and composting facilities on site.

Economic Objectives: Option 1 would have no effect on the economic objectives. Options 2 and 3 could have an effect depending on where the site is located. For example, if the gypsy and traveller site was located within an employment site.

H21 – H27 Design of House Extensions		Options 1: Various
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: These policies 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 criteria to protect residential amenity, health and well-being. The policies have a positive or neutral effect on the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: These policies 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 landscape and the built environment where they are poorly designed. The policies contain criteria to ensure extensions are built to a high standard.

Economic Objectives: These policies support the construction industry.

H28 – H30 - Policies relating to parking and garages		Options 1: Various
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: These policies 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 criteria to protect residential amenity, health and well-being.

The policies have a positive or neutral effect on the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: Garages and driveways which are too small are unlikely to be used for parking, pushing cars out on the street. 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. **These policies can be improved by requiring surfacing to be porous or by promoting sustainable drainage methods.**

Economic Objectives: The policies have no effect on the economic objectives.

H31 - Space around Dwellings		Option 1: Policy requiring space around dwellings
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	

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives: The policy helps protect spaciousness and prevents “terracing” which can have a negative effect on the street-scene.

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.

H32 - Balconies & Patios		Option 1: Policy relating to the design of balconies and patio areas
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: These policies relate 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 include criteria to protect residential amenity, health and well-being. The policies have a positive or neutral effect on the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: Balconies and patios can have a negative impact upon the streetscene if they are poorly designed. The policy contains criteria to protect the streetscene and has a positive or neutral effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: The policy is considered to have a neutral effect on economic objectives.

Assessment Results: Retail Options

R1 - Vision for Barrow Town Centre		Option 1: Vision for Barrow Town Centres
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The vision supports the social objectives however the positive effect could be enhanced by making reference to town centre residents.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

Economic Objectives: The vision describes how Barrow will maintain and develop its role as the principal shopping destination for Furness. It will have a positive effect on the economic objectives of the Borough.

R2 – Barrow Town Centre Boundaries		Option 1: Barrow Town Centre Boundaries
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Environmental Objectives: Locating shops and services in an accessible, central area will reduce the reliance upon private vehicles, having a positive effect on local air quality.

Economic Objectives: 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.

R3 – Barrow Primary Shopping Area Boundaries		Option 1: Retain the Primary Shopping Area (Shopping Core) in current Local Plan	Option 2: Identify a larger Primary Shopping Area
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Option 2 identifies a larger primary shopping area than the current Shopping Core, which may create more opportunities for future development. This area may bring retail uses closer to existing residential areas which may have an impact depending on how the policy is implemented.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

Economic Objectives: Option 2 brings additional sites into the primary shopping area which may help to provide choice to those looking to develop in the town centre.

R4 – Acceptable Uses in Barrow Primary Shopping Area		Option 1: Include a policy identifying acceptable uses in the PSA	Option 2: Let the market decide which uses are most appropriate for the PSA
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy encourages retail uses in 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. This can be mitigated by encouraging residential uses on upper floors.

Option 2 does not allow members of the public to be involved in decision making, it is therefore contrary to social objective SP1.

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.

Economic Objectives: Option 1 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. The effect of option 2 on the economic objectives depends on which uses are proposed.

R5 – Sequential Test for Retail Uses		Option 1: Require developers to undergo a sequential test when locating retail uses	Option 2: Rely on the NPPF
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		

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives: The policy options have a positive effect on local air quality as they reduce reliance upon the private vehicle, directing retail uses to areas served by public transport. The sequential test requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites.

Economic Objectives: The policies support the retail sector as they allow retail uses to consider less central locations where they can demonstrate a town centre site is not viable or suitable. The purpose of the sequential test is to improve the viability and vitality of the town centre.

R6 – Dalton Town Centre Boundaries		Option 1: Retain the Dalton Town Centre boundaries shown in the current Local Plan
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Environmental Objectives: Locating shops and services in an accessible, central area will reduce the reliance upon private vehicles, having a positive effect on local air quality.

Economic Objectives: 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.

R7 – Non-Retail Uses in Dalton Town Centre		Option 1: Include policy to control uses in the Town Centre	Option 2: Let the market decide which uses are most appropriate
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy encourages retail uses in the Dalton 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. This can be mitigated by encouraging residential uses on upper floors.

Option 2 does not allow members of the public to be involved in decision making, it is therefore contrary to social objective SP1.

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.

Economic Objectives: Option 1 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. The effect of option 2 on the economic objectives depends on which uses are proposed.

R8 – Sequential Test for Retail Uses in Dalton		Option 1: Require developers to undergo a sequential test when locating retail uses	Option 2: Rely on the NPPF
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		

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives: The policy options have a positive effect on local air quality as they reduce reliance upon the private vehicle, directing retail uses to areas served by public transport. The sequential test requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites.

Economic Objectives: The policies support the retail sector as they allow retail uses to consider less central locations where they can demonstrate a town centre site is not viable or suitable. The purpose of the sequential test is to improve the viability and vitality of the town centre.

R9 – Impact Assessments		Option 1: Set a local threshold for Retail Impact Assessments	Option 2: Use the thresholds set out in the NPPF
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		
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste		
	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		

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy options would have a neutral impact upon the social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: The policy options would have a neutral impact upon the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: Option 1 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 centre.

R10 – Sequential Test for Other Main Town Centre Uses (non retail and office)		Option 1: Require the applicant to carry out and submit a sequential test to accompany applications for other main town centre uses
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The sequential test directs other main town centre 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 offices could locate in more peripheral areas which are only accessible by private vehicle

Environmental Objectives: The policy options have a positive effect on local air quality as they reduce reliance upon the private vehicle, directing retail uses to areas served by public transport. The sequential test requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites.

Economic Objectives: The policies support the commercial sector as they allow retail uses to consider less central locations where they can demonstrate a town centre site is not viable or suitable. The purpose of the sequential test is to improve the viability and vitality of the town centre.

R11 – Sequential Test for Office Development		Option 1: Require developers to undergo a sequential test when locating retail uses	Option 2: Rely on the NPPF
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		

Comments

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, 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.

Environmental Objectives: The policy options have a positive effect on local air quality as they reduce reliance upon the private vehicle, directing retail uses to areas served by public transport. The sequential test requires to developers to consider previously developed land and vacant sites.

Economic Objectives: The policies support the commercial sector as they allow retail uses to consider less central locations where they can demonstrate a town centre site is not viable or suitable. The purpose of the sequential test is to improve the viability and vitality of the town centre.

R12 – Taxi Office Operating from a Dwelling		Option 1: Identify acceptable locations for taxi offices operating from dwellings
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy contains criteria to protect neighbouring residential properties from noise associated with taxi uses. The policy has a neutral effect on social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

Economic Objectives: The policy has a positive effect on most of the economic objectives, creating new employment opportunities.

R13 – Taxi Offices operating from Commercial Premises		Option 1: Policy for the determination of taxi office applications
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: The policy contains criteria to protect neighbouring residential properties from noise associated with taxi uses. The policy has a neutral effect on social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: The policy will have a neutral effect on environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: The policy has a positive effect on most of the economic objectives, creating new employment opportunities.

R14 – Bars & Nightclub		Option 1: Control opening hours through the licensing regime	Option 2: Restrict opening hours to 2am	Option 3: Judge each application on its merits
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			

Comments

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. Option 3 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.

Option 3 is the most transparent of the options as it allows applicants to see what criteria their applications will be judged against.

Environmental Objectives: The effects of the options on the environmental objectives are considered to be neutral.

Economic Objectives: Extending opening hours may create new employment opportunities.

R15 – Location of Hot Food Takeaways		Option 1: Control location of takeaways	Option 2: Control location of takeaways using a more flexible policy	Option 3: Do not control location of takeaways
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Whilst hot food takeaways can have a negative effect upon health, this policy is only concerned with their location. Options 1 and 2 direct takeaways away from sites which adjoin residential dwellings in order to protect them from noise and odours associated with such uses. Under option 3 takeaway uses could be located anywhere which could cause potential harm to residential amenity and well-being.

Environmental Objectives: Options 1 and 2 contain 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 options 1 and 2 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: Control opening hours through the licensing regime	Option 2: Restrict opening hours to 3am	Option 3: Judge each application on its merits
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			

Comments

Social Objectives: Option 3 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 residents health and well-being, however this can be controlled to some extent when determining the location of the take-away.

Environmental Objectives: The options have a neutral effect on most of the environmental objectives, however option 3 may lead to increased car movements as potentially takeaways could open 24 hours a day. This would have a negative effect upon air quality.

Economic Objectives: Extending opening hours may create new employment opportunities.

R17 – Residential Uses on Upper Floors within the Town Centre		Option 1: Policy encouraging the re-use of upper floors within town centres subject to criteria
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Environmental Objectives: The policy encourages the re-use of existing buildings. This will have a positive effect on the built environment.

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.

Economic Objectives: The policy will help improve the vitality and viability of the town centre, making it more safer and more attractive to investment.

R18 – Residential Protection Areas		Option 1: Continue to protect all existing RPA's	Option 2: Continue to protect only RPA's in the town centre
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Both policies 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 policies would have a neutral effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: The policies would have a neutral effect on the economic objectives.

R19 – Neighbourhood Shopping Centres		Option 1: Protect the neighbourhood shopping centres in the current plan	Option 2: Protect an amended list of neighbourhood centres	Option 3: Do not protect neighbourhood shopping centres
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			

Comments

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. Options 1 and 2 which protect such areas have a neutral or positive effect on the social objectives. Option 3 which allows the market decide whether they are lost to alternative uses, may have a negative impact depending upon the proposed replacement use.

Environmental Objectives: Options 1 and 2 help 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.

Economic Objectives: Options 1 and 2 protect support 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.

R20 – Rural Shops & Services		Option 1: Continue to protect rural shops and services and encourage new provision	Option 2: Do not protect such uses and let the market determine their future
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		

Comments

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 1 which would protect such uses has a neutral or positive effect on the social objectives. 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.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 would help reduce the reliance upon private vehicles protecting important community facilities in accessible locations. This has a positive impact upon objective NR1. 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.

Economic Objectives: Option 1 protects existing shops and services, allowing for changes of use only where it can be demonstrated that the use is no longer viable. Option 2 may result in the loss of jobs to create new housing.

Assessment Results: Heritage & Built Environment Options

HE1 – Local Heritage Assets		Option 1: Policy protecting heritage assets and their setting	Option 2: Do not include such a policy in the Plan
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		
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste		
	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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Heritage assets can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. Option 1 protects heritage assets and their setting. Option 1 also supports proposals which provide opportunities for learning about the historic environment.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 encourages the reuse of existing buildings. This would have less of an impact environmentally than building a new buildings. This policy will need to be viewed alongside other Local Plan policies which say how conversions etc should be carried out in order to protect the building and the built environment.

Economic Objectives: 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.

HE2 – Harm to/Loss of Listed Buildings		Option 1: Include a policy setting out when damage or loss of a listed building will be permitted.
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Listed buildings can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. Option 1 protects heritage assets and their setting and only allows proposals which may cause harm or loss in exceptional circumstances.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

This policy has a neutral or positive effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: The policy contains criteria to ensure all possible methods of preserving the building have been explored before alternative uses can be considered. Harm or loss is accepted in only exceptional circumstances in order to bring a site back into use.

HE3 – Conservation Areas		Option 1: Include a policy to preserve and enhance conservation areas	Option 2: Do not include such a policy and rely on the NPPF when determining applications
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Conservation areas can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. Both options 1 and 2 help protect such assets however including a policy in the Local Plan raises the importance of the issue.

Option 1 also creates opportunities for learning about the historic environment.

Environmental Objectives: Both options help to protect the built environment and preserve landscape character. The policy referred to in option 1 requires developers to respect soft landscaping features within conservation areas such as trees and open spaces. These may have biodiversity value.

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.

HE4 – Scheduled Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Features		Option 1: Include a policy that protects scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological features and their setting	Option 2: Do not include such a policy and rely on the NPPF when determining applications
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological features can encourage a sense of civic pride and community spirit. Both options 1 and 2 help protect such assets however including a policy in the Local Plan raises the importance of the issue.

Option 1 also creates opportunities for learning about the historic environment.

Environmental Objectives: The options intend to conserve or enhance the built environment.

Economic Objectives: Scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological features can attract visitors and investment to an area.

Assessment Results: Green Infrastructure Options

GI1 – Green Infrastructure Strategy		Option 1: Identify the Borough's green infrastructure and include a policy to protect it	Option 2: Do not identify green infrastructure and negotiate its requirement on a case by case basis
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Well managed, accessible green areas can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride.

Identifying areas of GI through a Green Infrastructure Strategy, as under option 1, will allow people to engage in the planning process at an early stage and will enable them to let the Council know which areas they feel need protecting.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives. It is unknown how option 2 would affect the objectives as the criteria for requiring GI is not identified.

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. 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.

GI2 – Green Wedges		Option 1: Include a policy which identifies and protects areas as Green Wedge
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Well managed, accessible areas of Green Wedge can have a positive effect on health and well-being and can increase civic pride.

This policy only allows for development which does not detract from the value of the Green Wedge.

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.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives.

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.

Property values may be higher where housing is located close to well managed, accessible green space.

GI3 – Wildlife Corridors		Option 1: Include a policy that identifies and protects areas as Wildlife Corridors
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Option 1 also creates opportunities for learning about the natural environment.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: Well managed green infrastructure 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 well managed, accessible green space.

GI4 – Connecting Green Spaces		Option 1: Policy identifying and protecting areas as Green Corridors
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	
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Option 1 also creates opportunities for learning about the natural environment.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: Well managed green infrastructure 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 well managed, accessible green space.

GI5 – Green Spaces		Option 1: Policy protecting green spaces
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Option 1 also creates opportunities for learning about the natural environment.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: Well managed green infrastructure 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 well managed, accessible green space.

GI6 – Green Routes		Option 1: Policy identifying and protecting green routes
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Option 1 also creates opportunities for learning about the natural environment.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. It will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: Well managed green infrastructure 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 well managed, accessible green space.

GI7 - Woodland		Option 1: Policy encouraging woodlands and tree planting
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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Well managed, accessible areas of woodland 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.

Option 1 also creates opportunities for learning about the natural environment.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 is intended to conserve and enhance the natural environment. Trees absorb greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, protect soils and reduce flooding. The option will therefore have a positive effect on the environmental objectives.

Economic Objectives: 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.

Assessment Results: Natural Environment Options

N1 – Landscape Character		Option 1: Policy which conserves and enhances landscape character
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: Access to high quality landscapes, particularly undeveloped coastal areas which provide tranquillity, have a positive impact upon health and well-being.

Environmental Objectives: 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 encourages improved access to the landscape which could potentially harm Natura 2000 sites where not carefully managed. **The positive effect of the policy on the environmental objectives could be improved by adding the following wording to criteria a)...where this does not cause harm to habitats or biodiversity.**

Economic Objectives: 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 impact upon property values.

N2 - Soils		Option 1: Require a soil resource survey and plan as part of planning applications	Option 2: Include a policy which requires new major development to include areas that provide suitable conditions for growing food
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Both options would have positive effects on social objectives,

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 requires soils to be managed sustainably during construction periods. This would have a positive effect on environmental objective NR3.

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.

Option 2 could also have a negative impact upon the built environment if there is uncontrolled usage of polytunnels , sheds etc.

The positive effects could be enhanced by adding criteria to policy option 2 to could encourage composting.

Economic Objectives: The impact of both options on the economic objectives is considered to be neutral, although there may be minor economic benefits to residents as option 2 would help enable them to produce their own food.

N3 – Biodiversity & Geodiversity		Option 1: Include a policy to protect biodiversity and geodiversity
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	
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	
	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	

Comments

Social Objectives: 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. 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.

People enjoy visiting the natural environment and this can have positive health benefits. Biodiversity also has an important indirect benefits on health and well being for example through providing flood defences, absorbing CO2 etc.

Environmental Objectives: The policy intends to conserve to enhance or conserve the natural environment.

Economic Objectives: 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.

N4 – Species & Non-Designated Sites		Option 1: Include a policy to protect non-designated wildlife features	Option 2: Include a policy which allows wildlife features to be lost in particular circumstances
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Trees and other wildlife features can have a positive impact upon health and well-being. Both policies allow for the loss of such features where the Council is satisfied that this is justified. Option 1 requires replacements to be made, option 2 does not and is therefore likely to have a negative impact upon some social objectives.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 intends to conserve or enhance the natural environment through protecting trees, woodland and other wildlife features. Option 2 does not require the replacement of such 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.

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.

Assessment Results: Healthy Communities Options

HC1 – Health & Well-being		Option 1: Include a policy which promotes health& well-being	Option 2: Do not include such a policy in the Plan
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Healthy communities are likely to be more active in democratic processes. Option 1 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.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 promotes developments which protect the Borough's natural assets. The supporting text highlights the health benefits of living near a park, woodland or other green open space. 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.

Economic Objectives: 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: Identify & protect land for hospital related uses	Option 3: Retain and protect land at FGH as open space
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		

*Option 2 not included in table – impact would depend upon what use was proposed.

Comments

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

HC3 – Doctors Surgeries & Health Centres		Option 1: Include a policy for determining applications for health related uses	Option 2: Do not include such a policy in the Plan
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Healthy communities are likely to be more active in democratic processes. Option 1 encourages such uses to be located in the most sustainable locations.

The policy includes criteria to protect the amenities of local residents.

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.

The policy could promote 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.

Economic Objectives: Healthy communities are more likely to be economically active. Having active workforce helps strengthen the local economy.

HC4 – Children’s Nurseries		Option 1: Include a policy for determining applications for nurseries	Option 2: Do not include such a policy in the Plan
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Nurseries can contribute to a sense of community.

The policy could be improved in terms of this objective, by encouraging nurseries to be located in areas accessible by sustainable transport.

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.

The policy 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 could promote 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.

Economic Objectives: Nurseries are important for developing careers in childcare. Childcare provision can also enable parents to return to work.

HC5 – Access to Buildings and Open Space		Option 1: Include a policy which requires new buildings to be accessible to all	Option 2: Do not include such a policy and deal with access through Building Regulations
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Poor access can act as a barrier to people engaging in democratic processes. Option 1 helps improve access to public buildings.

Poorly designed developments which don't take into account people's needs can act as a barrier to people accessing education and training facilities, health care. Option 1 policy helps improve access to public buildings.

Environmental Objectives: The policy will help tackle social exclusion, however adapting historic buildings can sometimes harm their character and appearance where poorly designed. The policy will however sit alongside Local Plan policies relating to the adaption of listed buildings, those within their setting and those within conservation areas.

The policy under option 1 could be amended to reflect 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 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.

Economic Objectives: Option 1 helps improve access to employment.

HC6 – Crime Prevention		Option 1: Include a policy to ensure development takes into account crime prevention	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: 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. Option 1 would require developers to consider safety and "design out" crime.

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.

Environmental Objectives: 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 could be expanded to say what type of lighting is appropriate and how the light should be directed i.e. c)...details of which should form part of the planning application to ensure that the measures proposed do not harm habitats or biodiversity.

The policy 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.

Economic Objectives: Good design will help reduce crime and the fear of crime making town and local centres a more attractive place to visit.

HC7 – Leisure Facilities		Option 1: Include a policy which promotes new leisure facilities subject to their meeting certain criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy in the Plan
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: New leisure facilities can have a positive impact upon people's health and well-being. Option 1 includes 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.

Environmental Objectives: 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.

Option 1 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. **The policy could be strengthened by encouraging the reuse of brownfield sites and sustainable materials.**

New leisure facilities may increase the amount of waste generated. **Option 1 could be strengthened by requiring recycling facilities to be located within new leisure facilities.**

Economic Objectives: Option 1 directs new leisure facilities to central areas which will improve their offer, making them more attractive places to visit and live.

HC8 – Playing Fields, Sports Pitches and Facilities		Option 1: Include a policy which protects open space, sports facilities and recreational land	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Open space and sports facilities can have a positive impact upon health and well-being. The aim of option 1 is to protect such spaces, which may come under pressure for development. Option 2 could result in the loss of open space and sports facilities.

Environmental Objectives: Whilst option 1 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.

The policy under option1 could be improved by adding extra criteria to ensure that the loss of any areas of biodiversity e.g. hedgerows around playing pitches is avoided or compensated for.

Economic Objectives: Sporting facilities can contribute to the local economy and can make an area a more attractive place to live and visit.

HC9 – Outdoor Sports Facilities		Option 1: Include a policy supporting the development of new sports facilities subject to certain criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Option 1 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.

Option 2 would mean that such developments could be located in less accessible locations.

Environmental Objectives: Option 1 includes criteria to protect the natural and natural environment. Option 2 would mean that such developments could be located in more harmful locations.

There may be a short term impact air quality during the construction phases. **This could be reduced by including criteria in the policy encouraging the re-use of existing buildings.**

Economic Objectives: Sporting facilities can contribute to the local economy and can make an area a more attractive place to live and visit.

HC10 – Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs)		Option 1: Include a policy which supports the development of MUGAs	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Multi-use games areas can have a positive effect on health and well-being. Option 1 encourages their development but also protects the amenities of nearby residents from disturbance associated with such uses.

Option 2 would mean that such developments could be located in less accessible locations.

Environmental Objectives: MUGAs often include areas of planting which can improve air quality by absorbing Co2. **Option 1 could be improved further by including criteria in the policy to encourage planting and landscaping.** This can also help reduce the impact on the built environment.

Option 1 could have a negative impact upon the environment through increasing surface water-run off. **This could be reduced by encouraging porous surfacing.**

Option 1 directs MUGAs to accessible areas, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle. Option 2 would mean that such developments could be located in more harmful locations.

Economic Objectives: Both options will have a neutral impact on the economic objectives. Option 1 directs MUGAs to built up areas. 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.

HC11 – Play Areas		Option 1: Include a policy supporting the development of play areas, subject to criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: 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. Option 1 ensures that any new play areas are adequately maintained.

Environmental Objectives: Play areas often include areas of planting which can improve air quality by absorbing Co2. **Option 1 could be improved further by adding criteria to the policy encouraging areas of well designed and maintained landscaping.**

The creation of new play areas has the potential to decrease or increase the risk of flooding in an area depending upon the type of surface, planting etc used.

The policy could be improved by encouraging the use of soft surfacing in new play areas and sustainable drainage.

Economic Objectives: Both options will have a neutral impact on the economic objectives. The addition of well-designed and maintained play areas can however make an area more attractive to live in.

HC12 – Golf Courses		Option 1: Include a policy supporting the development of play areas, subject to criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: Golf is a sporting activity which can have positive health and well-being benefits. The policy under Option 1 contains criteria to protect the amenities of nearby residents.

Environmental Objectives: The policy under Option 1 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 under Option 1 contains criteria to protect landscape features and the best agricultural land.

There may be a negative impact upon air quality caused by an increase in the number of private vehicles in the area.

Economic Objectives: Golf courses can attract visitors to an area boosting the town’s tourism offer.

HC13 – Equestrian Development		Option 1: Include a policy supporting equestrian development subject to criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: 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”.

Environmental Objectives: Such uses are normally located in rural locations which are only accessible by private vehicle. There may be a negative impact upon air quality although this is likely to be minor.

The policy under Option 1 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. This can be mitigated against by ensuring run off is directed to a suitable location. The policy under Option 1 contains criteria which prevents the pollution of sub soil or water courses. **The policy could be improved further by encouraging permeable surfacing to reduce run off although surface water run off is dealt with in Policy C3.**

The policy under Option 1 includes criteria which directs such development away from the most productive farmland.

Economic Objectives: Riding schools can provide employment particularly in rural areas and can form part of farm diversification schemes.

HC14 – Allotments		Option 1: Include a policy to support the development of allotments subject to criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: 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.

Environmental Objectives: 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. Trees and vegetation planted can 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 impact on the water environment can be improved by adding additional text to the policy under Option 1 to encourage the use of water butts.**

The policy could be further improved by requiring developers to provide shared composting and recycling facilities on or adjacent to the site to increase composting and recycling levels.

Economic Objectives: The options are considered to have a neutral impact upon the economic objectives.

HC15 – Despoiled Landscapes		Option 1: Include a policy to support the development of despoiled/derelict sites subject to criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		
Economic Objectives	NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste		
	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		

Comments

Social Objectives: 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 under Option 1 allows the development of such sites where they would not result in the harmful loss of recreational land.

Environmental Objectives: 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 resolved through the application process which will require habitat surveys where species are thought to be present.

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.

The policy under Option 1 encourages the re-use of despoiled landscapes which may have a negative impact upon the quality of the public realm at present.

Economic Objectives: This policy encourages the re-use of despoiled landscapes which may have a negative impact upon the quality of the public realm at present. This can help make an area more attractive to visit/live.

HC16 – Education Facilities		Option 1: Include a policy to support the development of education development subject to criteria	Option 2: Do not include such a policy
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		

Comments

Social Objectives: New and improved educational facilities can have a positive impact upon health and well-being.

Environmental Objectives: 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. The policy could reduce the impact by encouraging the use of recycled materials and recycling.

Economic Objectives:

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.

Draft Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix E

Significance of Adverse Effects

Avoidance & Mitigation: Policies



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 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 of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
Distribution Option 4 Concentrate all new housing development within one or more large scale urban extensions (Broad Locations) to Barrow										
This option is likely to have significant, unavoidable impacts. Alternative options should be considered.										
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 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 development.</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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<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, particularly as the sites are peripheral. 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	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>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
environment and have negative effects on legibility and settlement identity.										<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.
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>
Distribution Option 5 Focus housing development on sites within and adjoining existing urban areas and sites within and adjoining cordon villages but also allow growth in one or more urban extensions to Barrow										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects, however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
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	V	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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Natura 2000 sites also have additional national protections.</p>
<p>Directing development to an urban extension(s), some of which are not served by public transport at present may 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 development.</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 public transport, cycling and walking. In order to improve accessibility developer contributions may be required, particularly given the peripheral location of urban extensions. promote tree planting which can help offset any decline in air quality.
<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.</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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<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 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>
Directing housing developments to a large site(s) on the edge of Barrow is likely to have significant landscape effects. This is considered further in the specific 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 housing developments to a large extension site(s) may result in the coalescence of settlements which can harm the built environment and have negative effects on legibility and settlement identity.	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 terms from harmful development Landscape is also protected through the

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										Cumbria County Council Landscape Character Assessments Document.
Policy Option SP7 Option 4 Do not include a requirement for development briefs										
This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.										
This option would result in the loss of an opportunity for public involvement in place shaping which would be contrary to sustainability objective SP1.	Soc	ST	LF	D	R	L	BW	V	-	There are other opportunities available for the public to be involved in place shaping, such as at application stage.
Policy Option C1 Option 1 Include a policy supporting flood defence and erosion prevention measures, subject to criteria										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance during the construction phases can be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans Draft Policy C1 includes criteria that support

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This option could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	?	C	<p>flood defence measures where there will be no unacceptable harm to natural coastal processes and habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft 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 Option C3 Option 2 Do not include such a specific water management policy and manage water through building regulations										
This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.										
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.
Policy Option C6 Option 1 Include a policy for determining renewable energy schemes										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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	V	C	<p>These effects can be avoided as the Draft Local Plan contains policies which:</p> <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 option 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Disturbance during the construction phases can be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.</p>
The text supporting the policy states that the effect of proposals on heritage needs to be considered, however this isn't reflected in the policy itself. This may lead to harm to heritage assets and their setting.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	M	SS	V	C	Additional criteria should be added to the policy regarding the protection of the historic environment.
Policy Option EM1 Option 1 Allocate Waterfront Business Park as the Borough's Employment Site of Regional Significance										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This option 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 option 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 option 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 effects can be reduced as 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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>
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.
Policy Option EM6 Option 1 Include a local policy allocating the area around the North and South Gas Terminal for energy uses										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
This option could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	V	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
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	V	C	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<p>Environmental Management Plans.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan contains policies which protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.</p> <p>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>
<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 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	<p>The Draft Local 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 employees. This can also help reduce reliance upon private vehicles and improve air quality</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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.
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 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 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 Option H1 Option 1 Set a local housing requirement in the Plan										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This option is likely to have significant, adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below. Please note that a number of alternative housing “targets” have been identified in the Draft Plan (Issues & Options Draft Table 7), none of which are considered to be reasonable. Given this, they have not been assessed further through the SA process. If any alternative figures are put forward which the Council considers are reasonable they will be subject to SA and the Report will be updated as appropriate.										
This option 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>Draft 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 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	
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 could have an adverse effect upon air quality: <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

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> through increased commuting into and out of the Borough 										<p>new developments, 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. <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>
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 is likely to result in increased waste through increased population	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which encourage the use of renewable energy in new development, recycling and composting in order to reduce waste.</p>
Policy Option H3 Option 1 Retain existing development cordons around Askam & Ireleth										
<p>This option is likely to have significant adverse effects, which are avoidable or can be mitigated through the measures below.</p>										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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 may limit 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	-	<p>The significance of the effect can be reduced by improving access from the village to areas of housing/employment within neighbouring settlements.</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.	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>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</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										protections.
This option may 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 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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
<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>
Policy Option H3 Option 2 No development cordon around Askam & Ireleth, restrict development.										
<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>										
Policy Option H3 Option 3 New, extended cordon around Askam & Ireleth										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
<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.
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 have 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.
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 could result in temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	LF	D	R	M	SS	V	C	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requiring appropriate Environmental Management Plans to reduce disturbance during construction phases. <p>The HRA states that this option is unlikely to have significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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 is likely to result in increased waste through increased population	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	W	V	C	<p>The Draft Plan contains policies which encourage the use of renewable energy in new development, recycling and composting in order to reduce waste.</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.
Policy Option H4 Option 1 Retain existing development cordon in the current Plan around Biggar Village										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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.										
Policy Option H4 Option 2 No development cordon around Biggar, restrict future development										
This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.										
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 cohesion and health and well-being.	Soc	LT	LF	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & 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	-	
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 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 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 of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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 mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable. Requiring appropriate Environmental Management Plans to reduce disturbance during construction phases. <p>The HRA states that this option is unlikely to have significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p>
This option may 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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & 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. 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, 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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & 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.
Policy Option H5 Option 2 No development cordon around Lindal restrict future development										
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.										
Policy Option H5 Option 3 New, extended cordon around Lindal										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
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

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										decline in air quality.
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.	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 mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable. Requiring appropriate Environmental Management Plans to reduce disturbance during construction phases. <p>The HRA states that this option is unlikely to have significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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 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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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>
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>										
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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & 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	-	
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
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	The HRA states that this option is unlikely to have significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites.
This option may 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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & 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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>
Policy Option H6 Option 2 No development cordon around Marton -restrict development										
This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.										
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 cohesion and health and well-being.	Soc	LT	?	D	IR	M	SE	V	-	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & 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	-	
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	<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 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 of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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 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.
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 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 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</p>

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										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	<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. <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>
Policy Option H7 Option 2 No development cordon around Newton, restrict development										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.										
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 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	-	
Policy Option H7 Option 3 New, extended cordon around Newton										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
<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.
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 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
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	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
Temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	LF	D	R	M	SS	?	C	require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.
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>
Policy Option H8 Option 1 Retain existing development cordon around North Scale										
This option is likely to have adverse effects however these are not considered to be significant for the reasons below.										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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 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>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
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	

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
Temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	?	D	R	M	SS	V	C	protect natural habitats and species and which require mitigation measures where harm is unavoidable.
This option may 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 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 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

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										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>
Policy Option H8 Option 2 Do not identify a development cordon around North Scale										
<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 of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
Policy Option H9 Option 1 Retain existing development cordon around Rampside										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
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 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	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

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
resident's health and well-being.										<p>least sensitive in terms of biodiversity. The effects of allocating specific sites for development has been assessed through the SA and HRA process.</p> <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.
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	
Temporary disturbance to habitats and biodiversity during construction process	Env	ST	LF	D	R	M	SS	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	<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 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 of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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
<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 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>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>
Policy Option H9 Option 2 No development cordon around Rampside, restrict future development										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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 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	-	
Policy Option H9 Option 3 New, extended cordon around Rampside										
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.										

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
<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.
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.	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.
Increased recreational/visitor pressure resulting from increased population may cause noise and disturbance which can harm biodiversity	Env,	LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	
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.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
										<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 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>
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 Option H10 Option 2 No development cordon around Roa Island, restrict future development										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
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	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 of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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	-	
Policy Option H13 Option 1 Policy directing windfall housing development to the most suitable and sustainable sites										
This option is likely to have significant adverse effects however these can be avoided or mitigated through the measures below.										
The policy, as written, does not sit comfortably alongside the policy options which restrict development in the open countryside. It could lead to windfall development on sites outside and unrelated to existing urban areas and sustainable rural villages. This could have a negative effect upon air quality as remote areas tend to be reliant upon private vehicles	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	Additional criteria could be added to the policy stating “the site must be located in or directly adjoining an existing urban area or a cordon village identified in policy x” to direct development to the most accessible areas.

Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
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 .
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	Env, Soc	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	This effect is unavoidable under this option.

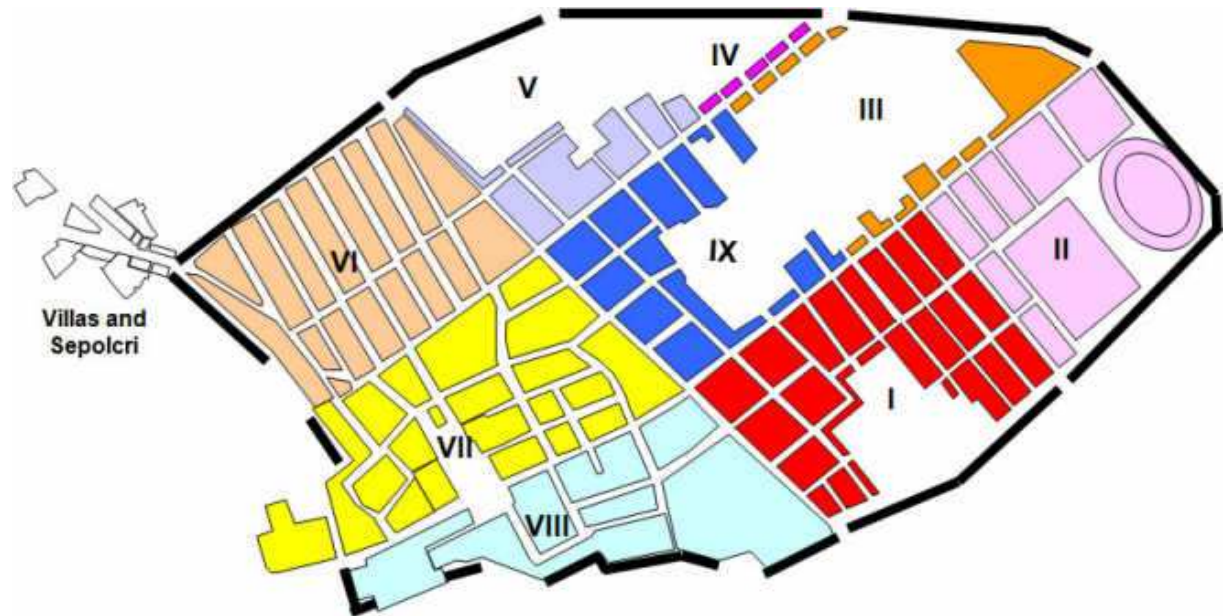
Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent of Effect	Vulnerability	Cumulative Effect	Avoidance & Potential Mitigation
people need to travel further for basic goods and services, especially in areas which are not well served by public transport.										
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 quality and may increase flood risk and soil degradation	Env	ST LT	F	D	R	H	W	V	C	
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	

Draft Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix F

Sustainability Appraisal Results

Site Options



This section assesses the sustainability of the housing and employment sites that were considered for development in the Local Plan Issues and Options document. The objectives and scoring matrix used to assess the sites are the same as those used to assess the policies. The scoring matrix is set out in Fig 4.

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. 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 were 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

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.

Criteria	Criteria Measurement (m)	Rating
Distance to nurseries	0-199	Very Good
	200-399	Good
	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

Criteria	Criteria Measurement (m)	Rating
	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

² "Local Plan Issues and Options Draft 2014 Suggested Barrow Town Centre Boundary" and "Local Plan Issues and Options Draft 2014 Suggested Dalton Town Centre Boundary".

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.

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

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, except for site EMR3 Waterfront Business Park, where it is anticipated that development on the site will act as a catalyst for the regeneration of the wider area.

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 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 exceptions to this are the two sites listed below:

1. 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.

2. Site EMR9 Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow

The development of this site will result in the loss of a greenfield site adjacent to a residential area. However, the creation of jobs will have a positive impact on health and well-being. It is therefore considered that the effect of the identification of the housing sites on this objective will depend on how the site is developed.

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. There are two exceptions to this:

1. 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, although the overall effect on this objective would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.

2. EMR9 – Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow

This is a greenfield site close to a residential area and development could negatively impact upon the objective of creating vibrant communities. However, this would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.

EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity

All sites have been surveyed to assess the presence of key biodiversity features are 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.

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 (e.g. site SHL091 Island Tavern, Walney) have generally been assessed as having a negative effect.

Unightly brownfield sites have been assessed as having a positive impact 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 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 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.

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.

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.

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

Most 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.

Two sites (REC19a and SHL062) formerly consisted of schools which are now either not in use or have been demolished. These sites have been assessed as having a neutral effect on this objective, as the sites would previously have experienced a higher level of air pollution due to the amount of traffic generated by the "school run." The development of houses on the site will also result in air pollution due to the level of traffic generated from the development e.g. school run / commuting / leisure trips etc. Therefore, these sites have been assessed as having a neutral effect on this objective.

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.

Two sites (REC19a and SHL062) formerly consisted of schools which are now either not in use or have been demolished. There are also other sites where there are existing or recently demolished buildings on site. These sites have been assessed as

having a neutral effect on this objective, as such sites already consist of hard surfaces that would create surface water run off.

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

Most of the sites have been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective, as all new development will generate waste. Some of these sites are also within the Mineral Consultation Zones.

Two sites (REC19a and SHL062) formerly consisted of schools which are now either not in use or have been demolished. There are also other sites where there are existing or recently demolished buildings on site. Demolition materials could potentially be reused as part of the redevelopment of the sites, therefore the effect of these sites on the achievement of this objective would depend on how each site was developed.

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, as such sites could generate additional footfall into the town centres.

Housing Sites

Assessment Key – Scoring Matrix

	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?

Sites under Consideration in Barrow

REC05 South of Leece Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect	Comments 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. 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 eastern part of the site represents a valuable habitat. Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. There are some surface water concerns near to the Main River. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site. Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.
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		

REC09 Field between Netherby Drive and Ormsgill Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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, secondary school, shops, a GP surgery and a leisure centre, and the site is 500m from a frequent bus route. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

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 greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC18 Field to East of Park View School, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

Whilst there are no surface water concerns at the site, the Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there needs to be an integrated approach to dealing with surface water and wastewater for the sites in this area.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC19a Thorncliffe South (school buildings section), Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a junior school, a frequent bus route, sports leisure, 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 secondary school and employment.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, bushes / scrub 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.

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.

There are some surface water concerns close to the south end of the site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC19b Thorncliffe South (tennis courts / field section), Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Development would result in the loss of tennis courts, although these are no longer in use or maintained.

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.

There are some surface water concerns close to the north end of the site from adjacent site REC19a.

Development would result in the loss of a partly greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC21 No. 4 Market Street (Social Services), Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site is within Barrow town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft) 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.

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.

The site is situated within the Central Barrow Conservation Area. 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. The site is brownfield and is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.

Economic Objectives – This site is within the proposed town centre boundary and development would generate increased footfall in this area of the town centre. Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC24 Land East of Moor Tarn Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	
	EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	
Economic Objectives	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	

Comments

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 countryside. However, access to a leisure centre is poor.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC26 Land East of Holbeck, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

The site is adjacent to five grade II listed buildings (pigsties, two cowhouses, a public house and wall). Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development." The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that the impact would be low but beneficial.

There are no surface water concerns but the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that they would look for flood mitigation to Main River.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Social Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC29 Land West of Breast Mill Beck Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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 a greenfield site.

This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. This site is also adjacent to a grade II Listed cottage, drinking fountain and gateway.

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC33 Land East of Yarlside Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

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 Main River. Flooding occurs down towards Goose Green.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC45 Rock Lea, Abbey Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

This site is partly brownfield / partly greenfield.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC46 Bevan House, Stackwood Avenue, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

This site is partly brownfield / partly greenfield.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL001 Marina Village, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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 Preferred Options consultation draft). Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.

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.

The site is brownfield and offers little visually to the built environment and there could be potential noise pollution from nearby commercial uses. Remediation prior to construction. The St George's Square Conservation Area is adjacent to the site. Historic England have stated that "before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact

centres	
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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.

of the development of the site." The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment for the site shows that the impact would be medium but beneficial

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.

SHL002 Salthouse Mills, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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 and sports leisure, and is 600m from a frequent bus route. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.

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 e.g. because it

Economic Objectives	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	
	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	

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.

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 in this area. Parts of the site are within flood zones 2 and 3. The site also has many surface water concerns.

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.

SHL010 Park Vale, Walney		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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. A small part of the site falls within flood zones 2 and 3. The site also has a history of surface water flooding.

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." The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that there is unlikely to be any impact.

This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site. Most of the site falls within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL013b Former Candleworks site (south), Schneider Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

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.

This site has some surface water concerns.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL014 Land to South East of Former Park View School, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL037 Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 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.

The site currently forms an informal buffer between industrial areas and residential areas.

The site is adjacent to a grade II* listed building (barn) 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 the development." The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change.

This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site, and the site has some surface water flooding issues.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL047 North Central Clearance Area, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site is within 300m of 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, 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.

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.

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.

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL059 Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives – This site is brownfield and contains a waterbody, 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 biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.

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." The Council's Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there needs to be an integrated / joined-up approach to managing surface and wastewater in this area.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL061 Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site is within Barrow town centre (as proposed in the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.

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.

The site is adjacent to Central Barrow Conservation Area. There may need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site.

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.

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.

SHL062 Former Alfred Barrow School, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site is close to Barrow town centre and has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, a GP surgery, a primary school, shops, night time leisure, a leisure centre, further education and employment. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.

Environmental Objectives – 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. The site contains derelict buildings.

The site is unsightly and brownfield and within a residential area. Improvement of the quality of the built environment will depend upon the restoration of the listed former school buildings.

This site is adjacent to the Central Barrow Conservation Area, and a small part of the site falls within it. Historic England have stated that "before allocation there will need to be some evaluation of the impact of the development of the site."

The site is well located in terms of access to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL063a Car Park opposite former Alfred Barrow School, Duke Street		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site is situated close to Barrow town centre and has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, shops, a GP surgery, night time leisure, a leisure centre, further education and employment. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains 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.

The site is unsightly and brownfield and is adjacent to the Central Barrow 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."

The site is close to Barrow town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.

Economic Objectives – Development on this site would improve the quality of the public realm on this gateway into the town centre and would improve first impressions of the town centre. Development would also support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL065 Former Presbyterian Church, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.

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.

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.

This is a brownfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL068 Fields to rear of Croslands Park (Holly Croft), Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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 access to a frequent bus route, night time leisure and a GP surgery.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

There are some surface water concerns to the south of the site with the boundary of Strand Road.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL070 Land East of Abbey Meadow, Flass Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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 edited Green Wedge in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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 would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL070a Land to South of Abbey Meadow, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	
	EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	
Economic Objectives	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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

There are surface water issues for neighbouring site SHL070. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there should be strong consideration to mitigation due to Main River flooding nearby.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL071 No. 11 Smallholding, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, shops, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to an infant school and junior school is poor.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Environmental Objectives – The 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. There are surface water issues for neighbouring site SHL070.

The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there should be strong consideration to mitigation due to Main River flooding nearby.

This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL073 Fields to rear of Sixth Form College and St Bernard's, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development. The site is partly within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Part of the site is within the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, and is within the setting of Furness Abbey, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Historic England have stated that they strongly object to the allocation of this site and recommend that it be removed from the Plan.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL074 Field between Manor Road and Sixth Form College, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

This site is within the Furness Abbey Conservation Area, and is within the setting of Furness Abbey, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

There are surface water concerns with the site and there is ponding at the lower end of the site.

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL075 Land North of Listers North, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, night time leisure, education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school, secondary school, GP surgery and leisure centre is poor.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains bushes / scrub. 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 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 within a Wildlife Corridor.

There are surface water concerns with SW corner of this site.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL078 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL079 Furness General Hospital Site, Abbey Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

This site is greenfield and is important to the character of the green approach into Barrow and the settlement edge. 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."

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL080 Land North of Dungeon Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

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.

There are some surface water concerns for this site and the site is not sewered. Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL081 Land South of Ormsgill Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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 greenfield and is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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.

The Lead Local Flood Authority stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for the site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL082 Land East of Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

This site extends significantly beyond the urban area. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.

The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site. The site is not sewered and wastewater would need to be pumped through the system.

Development would result in the loss of greenfield land.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL083 Land East of Holbeck Park Avenue, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

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 a greenfield site.

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."

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL085 Land West of Old Rampside Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

Site is greenfield and is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL087 Long Croft, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL088 Bank Lane / Middlefield junction, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

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."

There are surface water issues at the top right corner of the site.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL090 Land adjacent to Park Vale, Walney		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a frequent bus route, a primary school, shops, night time leisure and a secondary school. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a leisure centre is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, 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.

Site is greenfield and is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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 the development of the site."

The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there needs to be an integrated / joined-up approach to managing surface and wastewater if sites in this area are to be developed.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL091 Island Tavern, Walney		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, open space, a primary school, secondary school, shops, sports leisure and night time leisure. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a leisure centre is poor. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock and regenerate the area.

Environmental Objectives – The HRA states that the proposed quantity of development on the site "could have an indirect adverse effect upon 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 entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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 the development of the site."

The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there needs to be an integrated / joined-up approach to managing surface and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed.

Environmental Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL093 Holker Old Boys Football Ground, Rakesmoor Lane		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Development would result in the loss of sports facilities.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains derelict buildings, 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.

This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL094 Land West of Mill Lane, Walney		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL095 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton Lane, Abbey Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

This site is greenfield and is important to the character of the settlement edge and 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."

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL099a Hawcoat Park (North), Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft 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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL100a Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

This site is adjacent the edited 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.

There are surface water issues at the site. Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL100b Land North of Westpoint House (Eastern Section), Solway Drive		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

The site is greenfield and is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

There are surface water issues at this site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL101 Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

The site is greenfield and is close to the proposed edited 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.

There are some surface water concerns for this site, and development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL103 Land off Meadowlands Avenue, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to open space, a secondary school, further education and employment. The site also has good access to the countryside. However, access to a primary school, GP surgery and leisure centre is poor.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, 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.

Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Part of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding.

Development would result in the loss a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

Sites under Consideration in Dalton

REC10 Land to the West of Crooklands Brow, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

The site is well located in terms of access to Dalton town centre, therefore reducing the reliance upon the private car.

The site has significant surface water concerns.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC25 Land at Greenhills Farm, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route 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.

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.

There are surface water concerns to the north east corner of the site. The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for the site.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC34 Site at junction of Long Lane and Newton Road, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

The site is greenfield and much of the site is situated with the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are issues if surface water was to discharge to the north of the site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC41 Land north of Cobden Street, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC43 Land east of Greystone Lane, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, 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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC47 Elliscales Quarry and Land to West, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to some services, including a frequent bus route and 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 a secondary school. Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.” The site was not included during the Issues and Options consultation and has therefore not yet been considered by Historic England. This site is adjacent to several grade II listed farm buildings. The impact upon the built environment will depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.

Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed. The site is within a Wildlife Corridor.

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 scrapyard, and it is considered that use of the site for housing could help to protect the geological importance of the site. The site extends significantly beyond the urban area and is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC48 Land East of Askam Road, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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 frequent bus routes and open space. However, access to some services, including infant and junior schools and shops is poor.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL039 Land East of Ulverston Road, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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 Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are some surface water concerns, particularly in terms of where surface water would discharge to.

This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL096 Crompton Drive, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

Environmental Objectives – The site contains derelict buildings, 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.

Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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 opposite direction.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL102 Land South of Long Lane, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

Sites under Consideration in Askam and Ireleth

REC01 Land West of Saves Lane, Askam		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

There are some surface water concerns for this site.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC02 Duke Street, Askam		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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 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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC03 Land at junction of Lots Road and Duke Street, Askam		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

There are some slight surface water flooding concerns for this site.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC31 Land North of New Road, Askam		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

There is no obvious surface water discharge point.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL017 Urofoam Factory Site (UCS Part), Duddon Road, Askam		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

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.

SHL077 High Riddings, Ireleth		Sustainability Effect
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	
	EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	
Economic Objectives	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	

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives – This 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.

This site is situated within Ireleth Conservation Area. 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.

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.

This is a mixed brownfield / greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL086 Land at Lots Road, Askam		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to shops, a frequent bus route, open space, night time leisure, a primary school, sports leisure and a GP surgery. 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.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees 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.

Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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 would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC36 Land South of New Road, Askam		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC40 Land to South of Ireleth Road, Ireleth		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

This site is situated adjacent to Ireleth Conservation Area. 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.

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.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

Sites under Consideration in Lindal and Newton

REC07 Land opposite 18-36 London Road, Lindal		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site is situated at a rural village and access to most of the key services is poor. 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.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains 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. The site is greenfield and is entirely within area identified as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

The site is near to The Green Lindal 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 might have upon those elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage assets including their setting.” The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC32 Field to South of Newton Village, Sustainability Effect Newton			Comments
Social Objectives	SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes		<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>
	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		
	EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities		
Economic Objectives	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		

REC35 Land to rear of Greystone, Newton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC37 Land East of London Road, Lindal		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

The site is greenfield and is adjacent to The Green Lindal Conservation Area. Historic England have stated that “before allocating the site there will need to be some evaluation of the impact the development.” The Council’s Heritage Impact Assessment of the site shows that in terms of impact there will be no change.

This site has some surface water concerns.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC39 Land to rear of Farmer's Arms, Newton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

REC42 Land North of Newton School, Newton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

SHL092 Land to rear of Newton Village Hall, Newton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Developing the site for housing will help improve the housing stock.

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.






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.

Development would result in the loss of a greenfield site.

Economic Objectives – Development of the site would support jobs in the construction industry.

Employment Sites

Assessment Key – Scoring Matrix

	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?

EMR1 – Remaining Part of Furness Business Park		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

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.

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.

EMR2 – Land at Sandscale Park, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

This is a brownfield site and is outside of the built-up area of Barrow.

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.

EMR3 – Waterfront Business Park, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has 'satisfactory' access to a frequent bus route. However, access to a railway station, open space and shops is poor.

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.

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, although the impact on social objectives will depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.

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.

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 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.

EMR4 – Land South of Scarth Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

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.

This is a greenfield site that is not within the built environment.

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.

EMR5 – Land East of Park Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

This site protrudes out into the countryside. The impact would depend upon the location, scale and design of the development.

This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate.

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.

EMR6 – Land West of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route. However, access to a railway station, shops and open space is poor.

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.

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.

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.

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.

EMR7 – Land South of Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, whilst access to open space is 'satisfactory.' Access to shops and a railway station is 'poor.'

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.

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.

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.

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.

EMR8 – Land West of County Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

Social Objectives – This site has good access to a frequent bus route, whilst access to open space is 'satisfactory.' Access to shops and a railway station is 'poor.'

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.

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.

This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate and would not greatly impact on the built environment.

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.

EMR9 – Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

Environmental Objectives – This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows. The HRA shows that developing this site for employment "could have a direct adverse effect upon a European site." Specific impacts on habitats and biodiversity on the site will depend upon how the site is developed.

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. The site is mixed brownfield / greenfield.

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."

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.

EMR11 – Ulverston Road, Dalton		Sustainability Effect
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	

Comments

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.

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.

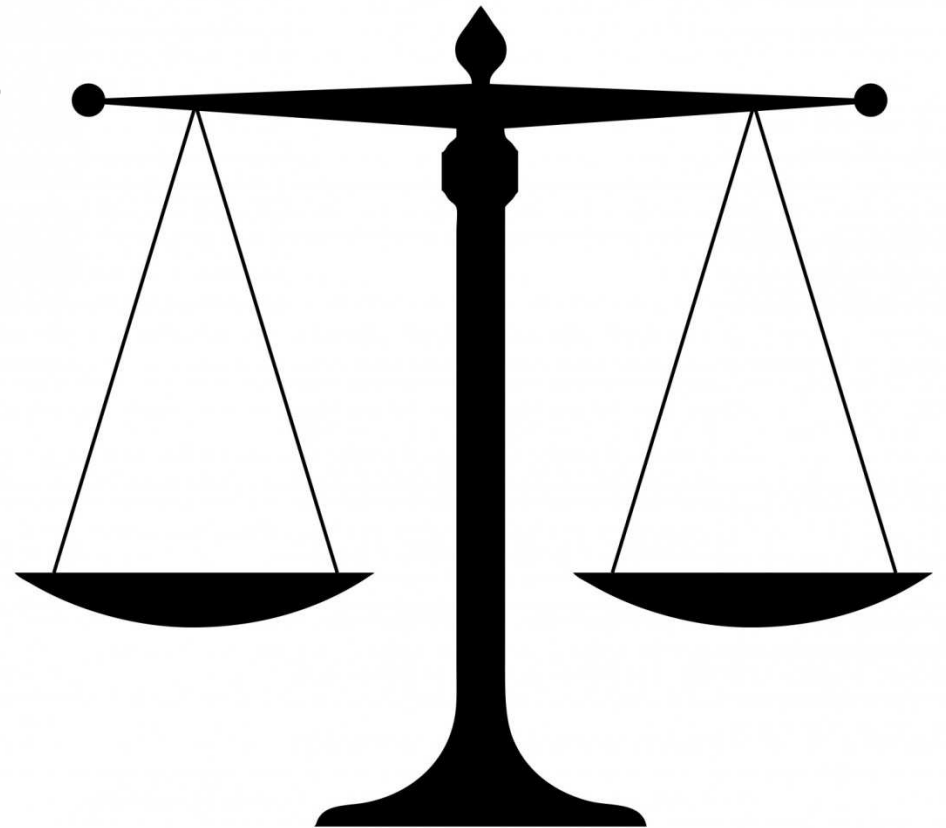
This is a greenfield extension to an existing industrial estate and would not greatly impact on the built environment.

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.

Draft Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix G

Significance of Adverse Effects
Avoidance & Mitigation: Sites



Avoidance and Potential Mitigation

The section below considers those potential 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

Housing Sites

Sites under Consideration in Barrow

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC05 Land South of Leece Lane, Barrow												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme. 	<p>This site is situated at the periphery of Barrow. However, the site is close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site has some surface water concerns near to the Main River. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	
REC09 Field between Netherby Drive and Ormsgill Lane, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy on the protection of geological designations and this will mitigate against the impact on the Local Geological Site at Hawcoat Quarry. 	Both this site and site SHL081 could cumulatively impact upon Hawcoat Quarry LGS. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against potentially adverse impacts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC18 Field to East of Park View School, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area could have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several sites suggested for development in this area, and there are surface water flooding issues in the wider area. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lead Local Flood Authority has stated that there needs to be an integrated approach to dealing with surface water and wastewater for the sites in this area. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
REC19a Thorncliffe South (school buildings section), Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, bushes / scrub and mature trees. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC19b Thornccliffe South (tennis courts / field section), Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are mature trees and bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts. The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this. Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site has some surface water concerns close to the north end of the site from adjacent site REC19a.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies on remediation of contaminated land and 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
REC21 No. 4 Market Street (Social Services), Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The construction process unavoidably has a negative impact upon air quality, although the	Env	ST	F	D	R	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
gas emissions	impact is likely to be short term.											
REC24 Land East of Moor Tarn Lane, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the draft 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	Some of the sites in this area are at risk of surface water flooding. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites and the proposed Green Spaces. The impact could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC26 Land East of Holbeck, Barrow												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme. 	<p>This site is situated at the periphery of Barrow. However, the site is close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>There are flood risk issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and cause further flooding and potentially impact on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, flood mitigation will be required.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies for coastal management and 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No surface water concerns but the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that they would look to have Qbar (the Mean Annual Flood) for flood mitigation to Main River. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.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.	
REC29 Land West of Breast Mill Beck Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through development in the proposed new Green Wedge.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft 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	--		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas.Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	There are flood risk issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and cause further flooding. Therefore, flood mitigation will be required.
												The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
												All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are no 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 occurs down towards Abbey Cottage. The site is not sewered and wastewater would need to be pumped through the system.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
REC33 Land East of Yarlside Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	There are flood risk issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and cause further flooding. Therefore, flood mitigation will be required.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are no 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.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.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: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw material, and the site is partly on greenfield land.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC46 Bevan House, Stackwood Avenue, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
SHL001 Marina Village, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies for coastal management and 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 natural environment.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Parts of the site are within Flood Zones 2 and 3.The site also has many surface water concerns.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts.Identifying the part of the site within the flood zones for green infrastructure will reduce flood risk impacts.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL002 Salthouse Mills, Barrow												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The site has poor access to several key services including shops, open space, a primary school and sports leisure, and is 600m from a frequent bus route.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub on the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies for coastal management and 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 natural environment.	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of the site are within flood zones 2 and 3. The site also has many surface water concerns. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. Identifying the part of the site within the flood zones for green infrastructure will reduce flood risk impacts. 	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	
SHL010 Park Vale, Walney												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the site falls within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A small part of the site falls within flood zones 2 and 3. The site also has a history of surface water flooding.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts.Identifying the part of the site within the flood zones for green infrastructure will reduce flood risk impacts.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies on remediation of contaminated land and 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL013b Former Candleworks site (south), Schneider Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are hedgerows and bushes / scrub on this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site has some surface water concerns.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. 	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL014 Land to South East of Former Park View School, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites and the proposed new Green Wedge.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are several sites suggested for development in this area, and there are surface water flooding issues in the wider area. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL037 Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site has some surface water concerns. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of development on water quality and water resources will largely depend upon the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems for the development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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. 	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies on remediation of contaminated land and 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL047 North Central Clearance Area, Barrow												
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. 	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	<p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
SHL059 Former Avon Garden Centre, Mill Lane, Walney												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, derelict buildings and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	There are sewer / surface water flooding issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high infiltration into the sewer network in this area. Further development will increase the risk of sewer and / or surface water flooding. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there needs to be an integrated / joined-up approach to managing surface and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	<p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. 	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL061 Former Kwik Save Premises, Holker Street, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are derelict buildings and bushes / scrub on the site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	<p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
SHL063a Car Park opposite former Alfred Barrow School, Duke Street												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. 	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL065 Former Presbyterian Church, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. Some of the sites in this area are at risk of surface water flooding. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts. The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this. Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are some surface water concerns to the south of the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
SHL070 Land East of Abbey Meadow, Flass Lane, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land and development in the proposed edited Green Wedge.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 within a Wildlife Corridor. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge in the draft 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.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.	
SHL070a Land to South of Abbey Meadow, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are surface water issues for neighbouring site SHL070. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there should be strong consideration to mitigation due to Main River flooding nearby.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL071 No. 11 Smallholding, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are surface water issues for neighbouring site SHL070. The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there should be strong consideration to mitigation due to Main River flooding nearby.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.Identifying the part of the site within the flood zones for green infrastructure will reduce flood risk impacts.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies on remediation of contaminated land and 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.	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL073 Fields to rear of Sixth Form College and St Bernard's, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grasslands and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Part of the site is within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	--		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL074 Field between Manor Road and Sixth Form College												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains hedgerows and mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft 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	--		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas.Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history												

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are surface water flooding issues on the site and there is ponding at the lower end of the site.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL075 Land North of Listers North, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. Some of the sites in this area are at risk of surface water flooding. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 within a Wildlife Corridor.	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment.	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts. The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are surface water concerns at the SW corner of this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.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.	
SHL078 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton Lane, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains a waterbody, mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land and development in the proposed new Green Wedge.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
SHL079 Furness General Hospital Site, Abbey Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land and development in the proposed new Green Wedge.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site is considered to be important to the character of the settlement edge and green approach into Barrow. The site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL080 Land North of Dungeon Lane, Barrow												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme. 	<p>This site is situated at the periphery of Barrow. However, the site is close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	--		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some surface water concerns for this site and the site is not sewered. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through development in the proposed edited Green Wedge.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of the site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There could be potential surface water issues if this site is developed. Development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	Both this site and site REC09 could cumulatively impact upon Hawcoat Quarry LGS. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against potentially adverse impacts.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the site would result in the loss of allotments. 	Env	ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies on remediation of contaminated land and conserving and improving soil resources. Improving soil resources will enable opportunities for food growing within the site. The loss of allotments could be further mitigated by providing new allotments elsewhere. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Draft Plan also contains a policy on the protection of geological designations, which will mitigate against the impact on the Local Geological Site at Hawcoat Quarry.	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL082 Land East of Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There could be potential surface water issues if this site is developed. Development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment.	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	--		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site. The site is not sewered and wastewater would need to be pumped through the system.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts.	local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and Geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL083 Land East of Holbeck Park Avenue, Barrow												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	This site is situated at the periphery of Barrow. However, the site is close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts. The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	--		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.
SHL085 Land West of Old Rampside Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	H	W	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	resource.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of allotments.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.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: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through development in the proposed Green Spaces. The impact could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL088 Bank Lane / Middlefield junction, Barrow												
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	The loss of greenfield sites in this area could have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are surface water issues at the north eastern corner of the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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 will help development on this site to restore and protect land and soil as far as possible.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL090 Land adjacent to Park Vale, Walney												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However,

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	H	W	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	<p>the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are sewer / surface water flooding issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	<p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites and development in the proposed edited Green Wedge. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is high infiltration into the sewer network in this area. Further development will increase the risk of sewer and / or surface water flooding. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there needs to be an integrated / joined-up approach to managing surface and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed. Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	<p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL091 Island Tavern, Walney												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	H	W	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>There are sewer / surface water flooding issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the development of sites in the proposed edited Green Wedge. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	<p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials. 	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL093 Holker Old Boys Football Ground, Rakesmoor Lane												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies on remediation of contaminated land and 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL094 Land West of Mill Lane, Walney												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this. Development in this area will affect the local landscape through development in the proposed Green Spaces. The impact could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within area identified as 'Green Spaces' in the draft 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL095 Furness General Hospital Site, Dalton Lane, Abbey Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains a waterbody, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land and development in the proposed new Green Wedge.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site is considered to be important to the character of the settlement edge and green approach into Barrow.The site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas.Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.United Utilities have stated that large amounts of surface water is also infiltrating into the combined system in this area.There are also watercourse concerns in terms of blockage to Abbey Road.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There would need to be an integrated approach to managing surface water and wastewater if the sites in this area are to be developed.Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL099a Hawcoat Park (North), Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through development in the proposed new Green Wedge. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. There could be potential surface water issues if this site is developed. Development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy.The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas.Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	<p>against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge for this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL100a Land North of Westpoint House (western section), Solway Drive												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	This site along with neighbouring site SHL100b are both remote from key services. However, the sites are close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The site contains wet / marshy grassland and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies for coastal management and 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 natural environment.	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts. The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are surface water issues for this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL100b Land North of Westpoint House (Eastern Section), Solway Drive												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	This site along with neighbouring site SHL100a are both remote from key services. However, the sites are close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains woodland, mature trees and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	Plan policies should mitigate against this. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. Some of the sites in this area are at risk of surface water flooding. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are surface water issues for this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
SHL101 Land South of Westpoint House, Solway Drive, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site contains wet / marshy grassland and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies for coastal management and 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some surface water concerns for this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL103 Land off Meadowlands Avenue, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies should mitigate against this.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>Some of the sites in this area are at risk of surface water flooding. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding and potentially impacting on European designated biodiversity sites. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites and development in the proposed edited Green Wedge. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	

Sites under Consideration in Dalton

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC10 Land to the West of Crooklands Brow, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grassland, derelict buildings and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area could have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are significant surface water concerns for this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC25 Land at Greenhills Farm, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area could have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are surface water concerns to the north east corner of the site, and the Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC34 Site at junction of Long Lane and Newton Road, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are potential surface water flooding issues if this site was developed. Further development of sites in Dalton could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are issues if surface water was to discharge to the north of the site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
REC41 Land north of Cobden Street, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites and the proposed edited Green Wedge.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	
REC43 Land east of Greystone Lane, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
REC47 Elliscales Quarry and Land to West, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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.	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
REC48 Land East of Askam Road, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
SHL039 Land East of Ulverston Road, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there are some surface water concerns, particularly in terms of where surface water would discharge to. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	<p>resource.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
SHL096 Crompton Drive, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the edited 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites and development in the proposed edited Green Wedge. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 opposite direction. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
SHL102 Land South of Long Lane, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, hedgerows and mature trees. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land adjoining the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.

Sites under Consideration in Askam and Ireleth

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC01 Land West of Saves Lane, Askam												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains wet / marshy grassland. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area could have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are surface water concerns at this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC02 Duke Street, Askam												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains wet / marshy grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land within the urban area. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of the site is susceptible to surface water flooding. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
REC03 Land at junction of Lots Road and Duke Street, Askam												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains mature trees. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordons.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are very slight surface water flooding concerns for this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
REC31 Land North of New Road, Askam												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordons.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	There could be potential surface water issues if this site is developed. Development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	<p>should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL017 Urofoam Factory Site (UCS Part), Duddon Road, Askam												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are derelict buildings and mature trees on this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
SHL077 High Riddings, Ireleth												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	There are sewer / surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against flood risk.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies on remediation of contaminated land and 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
SHL086 Land at Lots Road, Askam												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	There are sewer / surface water flooding issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within the new Green Wedge as identified in the draft Green Infrastructure Strategy. The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordons. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within a Green Wedge must be complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge and not detract from its value as a setting for agriculture, recreational open space or the separation between settlements and residential areas. Where development is complementary with the characteristics and purposes of the Green Wedge, the Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through development in the proposed new Green Wedge.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	<p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
REC36 Land South of New Road, Askam												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grassland, derelict buildings, mature trees and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the development cordons.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p> <p>The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
REC40 Land to South of Ireleth Road, Ireleth												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains a waterbody, wet / marshy grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are sewer / surface water flooding issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against flood risk.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land outside but adjoining the current development cordons.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water management and green infrastructure, and the implementation of these policies will contribute towards the mitigation of flood risk impacts. 	of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this. Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. The development of housing sites in Dalton and Askam will have a cumulative impact on secondary school capacity, as the Developing Infrastructure Delivery Plan for Barrow shows that there are insufficient places at Dowdales School to accommodate the number of dwellings at the proposed sites in the Local Plan Issues and Options document.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	

Sites under Consideration in Lindal and Newton

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC07 Land opposite 18-36 London Road, Lindal												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site is situated at a rural village and access to most of the key services is poor. 	Soc	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme. 	<p>The sites in Lindal are remote from key services in Dalton and Barrow. However, the sites are close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites and the proposed Green Spaces. The impact could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is entirely within area identified as Green Spaces in the Green Infrastructure Strategy. 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC32 Field to South of Newton Village, Newton												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme. 	<p>The sites in Newton are remote from key services in Dalton and Barrow, which means that there will be increased use of the car to access key services as a result of development.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There could be potential surface water issues if this site is developed.</p> <p>Development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC35 Land to rear of Greystone, Newton												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme. 	<p>The sites in Newton are remote from key services in Dalton and Barrow, which means that there will be increased use of the car to access key services as a result of development.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There could be potential surface water issues if this site is developed.</p> <p>Development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grassland, mature trees and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lead Local Flood Authority have stated that there is no obvious surface water discharge point for this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC37 Land East of London Road, Lindal												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities. The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme. 	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The sites in Lindal are remote from key services in Dalton and Barrow. However, the sites are close to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing further flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site has some surface water concerns. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water impacts will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to surface water 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
REC39 Land to rear of Farmer’s Arms, Newton												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	Soc	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	<p>The sites in Newton are remote from key services in Dalton and Barrow, which means that there will be increased use of the car to access key services as a result of development.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains grassland, hedgerows and mature trees.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	<p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
REC42 Land North of Newton School, Newton												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	<p>The sites in Newton are remote from key services in Dalton and Barrow, which means that there will be increased use of the car to access key services as a result of development.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
SHL092 Land to rear of Newton Village Hall, Newton												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	<p>The sites in Newton are remote from key services in Dalton and Barrow, which means that there will be increased use of the car to access key services as a result of development.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains derelict buildings, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>There are significant surface water issues at this site. Further development will</p>

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land partly within and partly outside the current development cordons. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	exacerbate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding. The Lead Local Flood Authority have advised that there should be no housing development on this site.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 from the north east of Newton, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	

Employment Sites

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EMR1 – Remaining Part of Furness Business Park												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
EMR2 – Land at Sandscale Park, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site is situated in an open area close to Sandscale Haws.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains policies relating to green infrastructure, landscape and design, and the implementation of these would help to mitigate against potential adverse effects.	The development of sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of an open site. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EMR3 – Waterfront Business Park, Barrow												
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site has 'satisfactory' access to a frequent bus route. However, access to a railway station, open space and shops is poor.	Soc	LT	F	D	M	M	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options Consultation Draft contains policies promoting sustainable travel choices and access to community facilities.The Draft Plan also contains policies requiring green infrastructure to be designed into a development scheme.	<p>This is one of a number of sites that could pose a risk to designated European biodiversity sites. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>The site is situated some distance from the amenities of Barrow town centre. However, the site has ‘satisfactory’ access to a frequent bus route which provides an alternative to the use of the car to access key services.</p> <p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>There are surface water issues in this area. Further development could exasperate this problem and could impact upon the capacity of the highway drains and the sewer system, causing flooding. Therefore, sustainable drainage systems should be used to mitigate against such potential impacts.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The HRA states that development “could indirectly affect a European site.”	Env	LT	F	I	R	H	W	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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 natural environment.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are surface water flooding issues at some parts of this site.	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	--	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The impact of development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All new development will unavoidably produce waste and use raw materials.	Env	LT ST	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
EMR4 – Land South of Scarth Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains grassland, mature trees, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
EMR5 – Land East of Park Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains grassland, hedgerows and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	<p>Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.</p>
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
EMR6 – Land West of Robert McBride, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grassland, a waterbody, mature trees and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are surface water flooding issues on some parts of this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
EMR7 – Land South of Kimberley Clark, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	transport. Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are surface water flooding issues on some parts of this site. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	H	SS	-	V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of development will depend on the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems as part of development. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft 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. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 	
EMR8 – Land West of County Park Industrial Estate, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows. 	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement. 	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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. 	The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
EMR9 – Land South of Ashley and Rock, Park Road, Barrow												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains grassland, bushes / scrub and hedgerows.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased transport. The loss of greenfield land in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this. Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield land. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density. All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans.	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land.	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible.	
EMR11 – Ulverston Road, Dalton												
EN1: To protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This site contains grassland and bushes / scrub.	Env	LT	F	D	R	M	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none">New development should conserve and enhance biodiversity features. The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a policy that requires such protection and enhancement.	Development of sites will have a cumulative impact on air quality in the area through building and increased

Objective	Potential Adverse Effects	Type	Duration	Frequency	Direct/ Indirect	Reversible/ Irreversible	Probability	Spatial Extent	Significant effect	Vulnerability	Avoidance and Potential Mitigation	Cumulative Impacts
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SE	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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>transport.</p> <p>The loss of greenfield sites in this area will have a cumulative impact on biodiversity. However, the implementation of appropriate Local Plan policies will contribute towards mitigating against this.</p> <p>Development in this area will affect the local landscape through the loss of greenfield sites. This could be reduced by appropriate design, landscaping and density.</p> <p>All development would result in natural resources being used and waste being produced. Appropriate surveys and corresponding actions should avoid a cumulative impact on the mineral resource.</p>
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary construction impacts from the development of the site could be managed through appropriate Environmental Management Plans. 	
NR3: To restore and protect land, soil and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of this site would result in the loss of greenfield land. 	Env	LT	F	D	IR	H	SS	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Plan Preferred Options consultation draft contains a sustainable development policy that requires that construction and demolition materials are re-used on the development site if possible. 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. 	