

Appendix 2 Review of relevant policies, plans and programmes

Title of other policy, plan, programme or legislation	Objectives or requirements of the other policy, plan, programme or legislation of relevance to the A&S AONB Management Plan	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
INTERNATIONAL		
<p>Agenda 21, (1992) http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21</p>	<p>A comprehensive plan of action in all areas of sustainable development adopted by more than 178 governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.</p> <p>It contains detailed proposals for action in social and economic areas and for conserving and managing the natural resources that are the basis for life — protecting the atmosphere, oceans and biodiversity; preventing deforestation; and promoting sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p>The AONB Management Plan must reflect contributions towards achieving the goal of sustainable development.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1365</p>	<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. It has 3 main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The conservation of biological diversity 2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity 3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources <p>CBD's Strategic Plan (2011-2020) & Aichi targets In October 2010, at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Nagoya, Japan, the Parties adopted a new 'Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020' along with its 20 'Aichi targets'. The latter set out 20 challenging targets under 5 strategic goals to stimulate " <i>effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication....</i>".</p>	<p>The AONB Management Plan will need to include policies which will contribute to achieving the Aichi targets.</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat http://www.ramsar.org.</p>	<p>This was adopted in Ramsar, Iran in February 1971 and entered into force in December 1975. The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use. The Convention has three main 'pillars' of activity: the designation of wetlands of international importance as <u>Ramsar sites</u>; the promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and international co-operation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources. The Convention's Contracting Parties have assumed a wide range of related obligations.</p> <p>In England and Wales, further protection is provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. Government in <u>England</u> and <u>Wales</u> has issued policy statements relating to the special status of Ramsar sites. This extends the same protection at a policy level to listed Ramsar sites in respect of new development as that afforded to sites which have been designated under the EC Birds and Habitats Directives as part of the EU Natura 2000 network</p>	<p>The Management Plan must support the International Convention in the protection of Wetlands of International Importance within the AONB</p>
<p>Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Adopted December 1997)</p>	<p>The Protocol entered into force in February 2005. The aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent interference with the climate system To allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change. 	<p>The Management Plan should aim to reduce CO2 emissions within the AONB and maximise opportunities for ecosystems to adapt to climate change.</p>

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http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php	Developed countries that have ratified the Protocol are committed to reducing their emissions of greenhouse gases. The UK has set itself a target of a 12.5% cut in CO2 emissions (based on 1990 levels) between 2008-2012.	
Copenhagen Accord, United Nations Climate Change Conference 2009 http://unfccc.int/meetings/copenhagen_dec_2009/meeting/6295.php	The document recognised that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the present day and that actions should be taken to keep any temperature increases to below 2 °C. The Accord set out a number of non-legally binding actions, including: A low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development. Developed countries (Annex I Parties) to commit to economy-wide emissions targets for 2020 and agrees Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to strengthen their existing targets. Enhanced action on adaptation is urgently required to reduce vulnerability and build resilience in developing countries, with developed countries contributing finance, technology and capacity.	The Management Plan should promote a reduction of carbon emissions as well as adaptation measures, as part of a sustainable development approach.
EUROPEAN		
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention), 2000 Signed by the UK Government in February 2006, the ELC became binding from March 2007 https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/home	To promote landscape protection, management and planning and closer cooperation on landscape issues across Europe. Requirements include: i. to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning ii. to integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape. Landscapes must be identified, their characteristics analysed together with the forces and pressures affecting them and landscape quality objectives for those landscapes identified after public consultation.	The Management Plan should show how a landscape approach, embracing both natural and cultural influences and the way people perceive them, is essential to the integrated delivery of a healthy natural environment that delivers the ecosystem goods and services that society needs .
The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (1979) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm	Provides a framework for the conservation of wild birds in Europe. The Directive applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It requires Member States to take measures to preserve a sufficient diversity of habitats for all species of wild birds naturally occurring within their territories in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. It also requires Member States to take special measures to conserve the habitats of certain particularly rare species and of migratory species. These special measures include the classification' (designation) of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).	The Management Plan must support Natural England in the protection of the SPAs within the AONB.
The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (1992) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm	The main aim is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. It requires Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to be identified which form a network of protected areas called Natura 2000 along with SPAs.	Management Plan policies should support protection measures for SACs and ensure that any proposed actions do not have an adverse effect on the species or habitats for which the SAC was designated.
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, European Commission 2011 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7%5B1%5D.pdf	This strategy is aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The EU Biodiversity Strategy includes a new vision: " <i>By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic</i>	The Management Plan should conserve and enhance biological diversity and ecosystem services, taking into account invasive non-native species, support the sustainability of agriculture and forestry, and make provision for education and awareness raising of the biological resources within the AONB.

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	<p><i>prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided”.</i></p> <p>Sets out EU strategy for compliance with Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its global Strategic Plan for biodiversity 2011-2020 (Nagoya 2010), through six mutually supportive and inter-dependent targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserving and restoring nature • maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services • ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries • combating invasive alien species • addressing the global biodiversity crisis 	
<p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) 2008 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/eu-coast-and-marine-policy/marine-strategy-framework-directive/index_en.htm</p>	<p>Directive came into force on 15th July 2008 and was transposed into UK law via the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010. Aims to achieve Good Environmental Status in Europe’s seas by 2020.</p> <p>Key requirements of the Directive are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assessment of the current state of UK seas by July 2012 2. A set of detailed characteristics of Good Environmental Status means for UK waters, and associated targets and indicators by July 2012 3. These initial 2 requirements have been completed and form the UK Marine Strategy Part One. Establishment of a monitoring programme to measure progress toward Good Environmental Status by July 2014 4. Establishment of a programme of measures for achieving Good Environmental Status by 2016 <p>Closely linked with the Water Framework Directive and their application overlaps in estuaries and coast</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support measures which protect and enhance the coastal and estuarine habitats of the area.</p>
<p>The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p>	<p>Aims to protect and improve the environmental condition of all waters, including rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuaries and coastal waters to 1 nautical mile. The framework for delivering the directive is through River Basin Management Planning.</p> <p>To achieve the purpose of the Directive of protecting all Water Bodies, Environmental Objectives have been set. These Environmental Objectives are reported for each water body in the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP). The achievement of the Environmental Objectives is dependent upon the current Ecological Status or Ecological Potential of the water body.</p> <p>First cycle of river basin management plans ran 2009-2015. Second cycle now underway.</p> <p>The plans describe in broad terms what measures are planned to integrate the following objectives:</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support delivery of the NW River Basin Management Plan including measures which protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems, protect water resources, reduce pollution of groundwater and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.</p>

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	General protection of the aquatic ecology Specific protection for unique and valuable habitats, The protection of drinking water resources The protection of bathing water	
EU Flood Directive, Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007) (2007/60/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/implen.htm	The Directive requires member states to develop and update a series of tools for managing all sources of flood risk, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preliminary flood risk assessments (PFRAs); - flood risk and flood hazard maps; - flood risk management plans; - co-ordination of flood risk management at a strategic level; - improved public participation in flood risk management; and - co-ordination of flood risk management with the Water Framework Directive. The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 have been made to implement the Floods Directive in England and Wales. These regulations outline the roles and responsibilities of the various authorities consistent with the Flood and Water Management Act and provide for the delivery of the outputs required by the Directive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs), which will allow the identification of areas of potential significant risk. • Maps showing impact and extent of possible future significant flood events. • Flood risk management plans, identifying how significant flood risks are to be mitigated. 	Management Plan should ensure engagement with local authorities, EA, Catchment Partnerships – SCRT and Lune Rivers Trust, wherever appropriate to help reduce inland and coastal flood risk.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006) http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10917.en06.pdf	This aims to be a single, coherent strategy, setting out how the EU will more effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It recognises the need to gradually change our current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy-making. Overall objectives (to 2010) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption • Public health threats • Better management of natural resources • Social inclusion, demography and migration • Fighting global poverty 	The Management Plan should support measures which reduce climate change, provide clean energy, encourage sustainable transport and sustainable production and consumption and promote better management of natural resources.
The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (2008)	Along with subsequent Directives, this Directive aims to create an integrated approach to waste management in order to reduce waste production. It requires all necessary measures to be taken to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without harming human health.	The AONB Management Plan should reflect the need to reduce the overall amount of waste produced within the area as well as the need to sustainably dispose of waste that is produced.

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The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm	Aims to identify and mitigate significant environment effects arising from certain plans and programmes. Emphasis is placed on integrating environmental sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes.	The Directive requires that an SEA be carried out on the AONB Management Plan and an Environment Report produced.
EU DIRECTIVE 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information (2003)	Enforces the right of the public to view environmental information held by public authorities.	The Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB Partnership is required to ensure that all environmental information relating to the Management Plan is disseminated and made available to the general public <i>'to the widest extent possible'</i> .
NATIONAL Legislation/White papers		
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981) http://www.incc.gov.uk/page-3614	Principal legislative mechanism for the protection of wildlife in Great Britain. Requires any land that is identified as being of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features to be classified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and afforded certain protection against damaging measures. SSSIs are notified under S.28 and Limestone Pavement Orders under S.34.	There are 19 SSSIs within the AONB and 16 areas of limestone pavement protected under this legislation. The Management Plan must recognise their statutory importance and strive to ensure they are adequately protected
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. (2000)	Part I created a new right of access to open country and registered common land. Allows for the definition of open country to be extended to include coastal land. Part II modernises the law on public rights of way and requires Access Authorities to prepare Rights of Way Improvement Plans. Part III improves the protection and management of SSSIs. Part IV provides for better management of AONBs and requires certain bodies to have regard for AONBs when doing anything which would affect land in those areas.	The CRoW Act underlines the importance of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Section 89 (5) introduces a statutory duty for all AONB local authorities to prepare and publish AONB Management Plans
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)	Consolidates all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 2010 Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.	HRA is to be carried out on the MP. European sites and the integrity of their special features need to be taken into account in implementation of any actions carried out to deliver MP actions.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents	Section 40 of the Act requires that "Every public body must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity." Section 41 requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. Section 99 clarifies that the fact that an area may include farmland, woods, park or that its flora, fauna or physiographical features are partly the product of human intervention in the landscape, does not prevent it from being treated, for the purposes of any enactment (whenever passed), as being an area of natural beauty (or of outstanding natural beauty).	The AONB Management Plan must include policies which show how the Partnership will demonstrate compliance with this legislation. Reference will be made to the S.41 list in drawing up priority species and habitats in the Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB.

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<p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 Defra (2009) https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents</p>	<p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act seeks to improve management and increase protection of the marine environment and improve recreational access to England's coasts</p> <p>Key areas of interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Management Organisation (MMO). To be set up to deliver many of the government's objectives for the marine area. • Marine Planning. The Act creates a strategic marine planning system that clarifies the government's marine objectives and priorities for the future, and directs decision makers and users towards more efficient, sustainable use and protection of our marine resources. First stage will be the creation of a marine policy statement (see section below). Second stage will be the creation of a series of marine plans, which will implement the policy statement in specific areas • Marine Nature Conservation. The Act introduces new tools for conservation of marine wildlife. • Fisheries Management. Fisheries and environmental management arrangements are strengthened by the Act so that more effective action can be taken to conserve marine ecosystems and help achieve a sustainable and profitable fisheries sector. Replacement of Sea Fisheries Committees by Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) • Coastal Access. The Act enables the creation of a continuous signed and managed route around the coast plus areas of spreading room • Coastal and Estuary Management. Coherence between the marine planning proposals and the different policies and management processes at work in coastal areas needs to be ensured i.e. that integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) is implemented 	<p>ICZM will need to be addressed in the Management Plan and engagement with MMO regarding future marine planning will be needed.</p> <p>Working with NW IFCA will need to be considered.</p> <p>The section of the England Coastal Path through the AONB was planned to be adopted in 2018 Continued partnership working with Natural England regarding the coastal access is essential.</p>
<p>'The Natural Choice', the Natural Environment White Paper (Defra, 2012) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/</p>	<p>The first White Paper on the natural environment for over 20 years and sets out how a healthy, properly functioning natural environment is the foundation of sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing.</p> <p>The White Paper sets out four ambitions: Protecting and improving our natural environment Growing a green economy Reconnecting people and nature International and EU leadership</p> <p>The White Paper seeks to promote an ambitious, integrated approach, creating a resilient ecological network across England moving from net biodiversity loss to net gain, by supporting healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and coherent ecological networks.</p> <p>The White Paper advocates the ecosystems approach which focusses on the range of benefits that society gains from nature. Policy making should be based on the value that nature provides. Policy should strengthen the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both.</p>	<p>The planned ecosystem approach to the Management Plan Review is in alignment with the White Paper.</p> <p>The Management Plan should set out a local approach to delivery of the high level White Paper aspirations, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhanced and resilient ecological networks - strengthening the connections between people and nature - the environment supporting the local green economy <p>AONB contributions to maintaining and taking forward the outputs and successes of the Morecambe Bay Wetlands and Woodlands Nature Improvement Area (NIA) projects should be reflected and also membership of the Morecambe Bay Local Nature Partnership (LNP).</p>

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	<p>Working in partnership: The document recognises that there are already many highly effective local partnerships with a focus on different aspects of the natural environment. The paper encourages existing partnerships to join-up and integrate action to achieve multiple benefits – for example, on water and air quality, biodiversity, climate change adaptation and provision of green infrastructure.</p> <p>The White Paper recognises that economic growth and the natural environment are mutually compatible.</p> <p>Specifically the White Paper incorporates the recommendations of the Lawton Review ‘Making Space for Nature’, and supports the establishment of Nature Improvement Areas and Local Nature Partnerships.</p>	
<p>Water for Life, the Water White Paper (Defra, 2011) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-for-life</p>	<p>Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.</p> <p>Sets out priorities under three headings: Water and the natural environment - tackling water pollution, tackling over-abstraction Water and the green economy – a water sector that focuses on its customers, supporting growth and innovation Water and consumers – affordability and bad debt, reducing high household bills in the SW, changing the way we use and value water.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paint a clear vision of the future and create conditions which enable the water sector and water users to prepare for it - Deliver benefits across society through an ambitious agenda for improving water quality, working with local communities to make early improvements in the health of our rivers by reducing pollution and tackling unsustainable abstraction <p>Catchment-based approach to water quality and diffuse pollution.</p> <p>The benefits of a clean, healthy aquatic environment are significant and undervalued: improved habitats that support greater biodiversity, improved flood protection, good quality waters for bathing, angling and other leisure activities, high quality supplies of fish and shellfish</p>	<p>The Management Plan should integrate real improvements in the water environment. The catchment approach to dealing with water quality and wider environmental issues should be supported and water efficiency promoted wherever possible.</p> <p>Support/work with the EA and Catchment Partnerships</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p>	<p>Provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.</p>	<p>Management Plan should ensure engagement with local authorities, EA, Catchment Partnerships – SCRT and Lune Rivers Trust, wherever appropriate to help reduce inland</p>

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		and coastal flood risk.
Climate Change Act 2008 Department for Energy and Climate (2008) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents	Makes provision for the development and promotion of a sustainable energy policy. Energy efficiency measures identified in any other areas should be highlighted and promoted.	Energy efficiency measures need to be integrated into any new housing development designated within the Arnside & Silverdale AONB. The Government has a statutory aim to cut emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 – below the 1990 baseline;
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Concerned with the protection of archaeological sites/ancient monuments in England. The Act enables a schedule to be maintained of nationally important sites. The Schedule lists the buildings and ancient monuments which are protected by law. In order to carry out works to these monuments, the consent of the Secretary of State is required.	There are 10 Scheduled Monuments within the AONB protected by this legislation.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act (1990)	Concerned with the protection of the best of our archaeological heritage. Enables a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest to be maintained and gives those buildings legal protection. Any changes to the listed buildings must first receive listed building consent. Listed buildings are graded to show their relative importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest • Grade II* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest • Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them The Act also places an obligation on local authorities to determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and to designate those areas as conservation areas.	There are 115 Listed Buildings and 3 Conservation Areas within the AONB protected by this legislation.
Sustainable Energy Act (2003) Department for Trade and Industry http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/30/contents	Implements some of actions identified in the Energy White Paper, “Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy” 2003 The Act contains the following main provisions: Annual reporting on four specified energy policy goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy efficiency for residential accommodation and measures that would also contribute to tackling fuel poverty • targets for the use by the Government of electricity generated using Combined Heat and Power (CHP) • duty on the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority to undertake and publish impact assessments, including environmental assessments, before implementing significant proposals Gas and Electricity Markets Authority to pay up to £60 million into the Consolidated Fund from surplus funds arising from the Non Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO) for use for renewable energy.	The Management Plan should have regard to sustainable energy objectives
Sustainable and Secure Buildings Act (2004) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/22/contents	Affords powers to address the sustainability of buildings. The Act ensures sustainability standards are incorporated into renovation work and seeks to improve crime resistance measures that are built into	Renovation work specified within the Management Plan should reflect the need to create sustainable and secure

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ts	<p>buildings.</p> <p>This Act amends and improves the Building Act 1984, introducing the following objectives to the Building Regulations:</p> <p>Furthering the conservation of fuel and power.</p> <p>Facilitating sustainable development.</p> <p>Furthering the protection or enhancement of the environment.</p> <p>Prevention of waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water.</p> <p>It also develops a reporting regime which must also include information on:</p> <p>The efficiency with which energy is used in buildings in England and Wales</p> <p>The level of emissions from buildings</p> <p>The extent to which buildings have facilities for generating energy.</p> <p>The extent to which materials used in constructing, or carrying out works in relation to such buildings are recycled or re-used materials.</p>	<p>buildings. Sustainable use of local stone for renovation should be highlighted and promoted.</p> <p>The Management Plan should support the achievement of sustainability objectives through buildings, in line with overall AONB purposes.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (CLG, July 2018) https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/revISED-national-planning-policy-framework</p>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied.</p> <p>The NPPF makes a presumption in favour of sustainable development and encourages speedy approval of applications, subject to specific policies which indicate development should be restricted (these explicitly include AONBs.</p> <p>Paras 172 sets out the priority given to AONBs, and major development proposals within them. AONBs are also mentioned in para 205 regarding mineral applications.</p>	<p>The Management Plan should set out the position of the AONB in regard to planning in line with the NPPF, and the AONB DPD.</p>
<p>Localism Act 2011 Department for Communities and Local Government (2011) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/content ts</p>	<p>The Localism Act 2011 outlines the key measures that underpin the government's approach to decentralisation. It includes a number of important provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decentralisation and strengthening local democracy • Non-Domestic Rates • community empowerment • a radical re-boot of the planning system including neighbourhood planning • changes to social housing policies <p>In addition to Neighbourhood Planning, a process that gives communities the power to influence change within their local area, parishes and local communities can influence change through a variety of mechanisms such as Village Design Statements, and Parish and Town Plans.</p>	<p>The Management Plan should seek opportunities for working alongside communities, helping them to identify local issues and develop innovative solutions, whilst conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the local natural and built environment</p>
<p>Local Transport White Paper 2011 Department for Transport (2011) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/3890/</p>	<p>The Local Transport White Paper sets out the Government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. It explains how the Government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas.</p>	<p>The AONB Management Plan needs to reflect the Government's commitment to reducing people's dependence on cars and to develop an efficient transport system.</p>

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making-sustainable-local-transport-happen-whitepaper.pdf		
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England, the Health White Paper (Dept. of Health, 2010) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-our-strategy-for-public-health-in-england	The White Paper outlines the Government’s commitment to protecting the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest	The Management Plan should support the commitment to helping people to have healthier and more fulfilling lives.
Strategies, Plans and Policies		
Creating a great place for living: Defra’s strategy to 2020, 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defras-strategy-to-2020-creating-a-great-place-for-living	Strategic objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cleaner, healthier environment, benefitting people and the economy - A world-leading food and farming industry - A thriving rural economy, contributing to national prosperity and wellbeing - A nation better protected against floods, animal and plant diseases and other hazards, with strong response and recovery capabilities <p>Actions to achieve the strategic objectives are described in more detail in Defra’s single Departmental Plan</p>	The AONB Management Plan should support the Defra priorities and demonstrate how AONB activity contributes to them.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (Defra 2011) http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/08/19/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020/	This biodiversity strategy for England builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how international and EU commitments are being implemented. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. It builds on the successful work that has gone before, but also seeks to deliver a real step change. The mission is “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.” The Strategy defines detailed outcomes for habitats and ecosystems on land, marine habitats and ecosystems, for species and for people. The priorities for action are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving our knowledge 	The Management Plan is well placed to continue to make a real and significant contribution to delivery of the biodiversity strategy. The planned ecosystem approach to the Management Plan Review will further help to deliver the Strategy.
National Pollinator Strategy: for bees and other pollinators in England, Defra, 2014	This is a ten year strategy to protect pollinating insects which support food production and contribute to biodiversity.	Pollination is one of the ecosystem services provided by the AONB landscape and the Management Plan is well placed to

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https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-pollinator-strategy-for-bees-and-other-pollinators-in-england	<p>Aims to deliver across five key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting pollinators on farmland 2. Supporting pollinators across towns, cities and the countryside 3. Enhancing the response to pest and disease risks 4. Raising awareness of what pollinators need to survive and thrive. 5. Improving evidence on the status of pollinators and the service they provide 	<p>support this Strategy and to conserve and enhance and improve the resilience of this service.</p> <p>Delivery Plan actions could support this and http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/bees-needs</p>
<p>The Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain, Defra, 2008</p> https://securedefra.fera.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?sectionid=55	<p>The overarching aim of this Strategy is to minimise the risk posed, and reduce the negative impacts caused by invasive non-native species in Great Britain. Key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the risk of invasive non-native species entering and becoming established in GB, and reduce the risks associated with the movement of species outside their natural range within GB. • To develop effective mechanisms for detection, surveillance, monitoring and responding to any invasive threats posed by both new and established non-native species. • To minimise and manage the negative impact of established invasive non-native species in a cost effective manner To raise awareness of invasive non-native species issues among the general public and other key target audiences • To ensure that the legislative framework in GB for addressing invasive non-native species issues is coherent, comprehensive, fit for purpose and ‘proportionate’. • To encourage a more strategic and coherent research stream to underpin GB invasive non-native species policy and action. • To ensure the GB non-native species mechanism keeps up to date with invasive non-native species developments domestically and engages with developments internationally 	<p>The Management Plan should support projects to help minimise and manage and eradicate invasive non-native species, working in partnership with others wherever possible</p>
<p>25 Year Environment Plan: A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, Defra, 2018</p> https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/673203/25-year-environment-plan.pdf	<p>Vision – net improvement in England’s natural capital over this generation</p> <p>25 year goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean air 2. Clean and plentiful water 3. Thriving plants and wildlife 4. A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought 5. Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently 6. enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment <p>In addition, pressures on the environment will be managed by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. mitigating and adapting to climate change 8. Minimising waste 9. Managing exposure to chemicals 10. Enhancing biosecurity <p>Natural capital approach Clean Growth Strategy?</p>	<p>This plan will be underpinned by natural capital and ecosystem services based approaches which is how the Management Plan Review is being undertaken.</p> <p>Support biodiversity enhancement as part of development – in line with DPD policy – and consider land bank.</p> <p>Support a new environmental land management scheme which will invest in environment enhancement. Encourage uptake of these schemes when in place.</p> <p>Support improving soil health</p> <p>Encourage new woodland planting. Consider the potential impact of pests and diseases on the extent, connectivity and condition of the area’s tree-scape.</p>

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	<p>Particularly relevant policies:</p> <p><u>Chapter 1: Using and managing land sustainably</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. embedding an ‘environmental net gain’ principle for development, including housing and infrastructure 2. Improving how we manage and incentivise land management 3. Improving soil health and restoring and protecting our peatlands 4. focusing on woodland to maximise its many benefits 5. Reducing risks from flooding and coastal erosion <p><u>Chapter 2: Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting and recovering nature 2. Conserving and enhancing natural beauty <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reviewing National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty 3. Respecting nature in how we use water <p><u>Chapter 3: Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helping people improve their health and wellbeing by using green spaces 2. encouraging children to be close to nature, in and out of school 3. Greening our towns and cities 4. Making 2019 a Year of Action for the environment <p><u>Chapter 4: Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximising resource efficiency and minimising environmental impacts at end of life 2. Reducing pollution <p><u>Chapter 5: Securing clean, healthy, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing a sustainable fisheries policy as we leave the Common Fisheries Policy 	<p>Support natural flood management solutions such as tree planting, river bank restoration. - through working with catchment partnerships eg SCRT</p> <p>Support species recovery and reintroduction, raising awareness of INNS and the need for biosecurity</p> <p>Support connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing, encouraging young people to be close to nature</p> <p>Support awareness of and minimising marine litter</p>
<p>Defra Single Departmental Plan: 2015 to 2020, 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defra-single-departmental-plan-2015-to-2020</p>	<p>Particularly relevant objectives:</p> <p>1. A cleaner, healthier environment, benefitting people and the economy</p> <p>The country’s prosperity, security and wellbeing depend on a healthy natural environment including our landscapes, forests, air, fresh and marine waters and soils and the habitats and wildlife they support (also known as our natural capital). Defra will work with the Natural Capital Committee to develop a comprehensive 25-year plan for the environment. Defra will maintain national protections for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other environmental designations</p> <p>2. A world-leading food and farming industry</p>	<p>The AONB Management Plan should help deliver the objectives wherever possible and appropriate, in particular a cleaner, healthier environment including landscapes, forests, air, fresh and marine waters and soils and the habitats and wildlife they support.</p> <p>The MP should also include support of sustainable farming and the local rural economy (in particular environment-based).</p> <p>The MP should also help minimise flood risk and animal and</p>

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	<p>The food and drink industry is central to our long-term economic plan, providing jobs, growth and opportunity. It contributes over £100 billion to the UK - around 7% of the total economy. Food accounts for 17% of all UK manufacturing.</p> <p>3. A thriving rural economy, contributing to national prosperity and wellbeing England's rural areas are of huge importance to us, contributing substantially to the economy, to wellbeing and to national life.</p> <p>4. A nation better-protected against floods, animal and plant diseases and other hazards, with strong response and recovery capabilities</p>	<p>plant diseases wherever possible.</p>
<p>Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement 31 January 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-forestry-policy-statement</p>	<p>Key objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change • Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature • Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value 	<p>The Management Plan should seek ways to protect, improve and expand the woodland resource where this is compatible with AONB purpose.</p> <p>Protecting trees and woodland from disease, such as ash die back, and improving their resilience to disease and climate change, should be supported.</p> <p>Managing woodland to maintain and enhance the range of ecosystem services provided should be addressed in the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Natural England Designations Strategy, July 2012 http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/2647412</p>	<p>Collectively, the designated sites and more extensive protected areas should fulfil the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include our best landscape, nature conservation and earth heritage sites; 2. Encompass the full diversity and range of habitats, species, and geological and physiographical features (including the full range of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and important geological and physiographical features) throughout England and its territorial waters; 3. Actively contribute to ecological connectivity, reduced fragmentation, and better management and restoration of ecosystems); 4. Support the development of ecological networks, and encompass a „whole system“ approach; 5. Provide for the conservation and enhancement of landscape, the marine environment, wildlife and cultural heritage across more extensive tracts which may contain multiple smaller site designations; 6. Offer opportunities for people to access, enjoy, and learn about the natural environment; 7. Provide opportunities for research and scientific enquiry. 	<p>AONBs specifically mentioned as areas where NE can work with partners to increase connectivity and deliver ecological networks - deliver objective 3.</p> <p>AONB Management Plans are mentioned in terms of NE working with AONB Partnerships to enhance the ecological value of protected landscapes, build ecological networks and deliver ecosystem services – delivery of objective 4.</p>
<p>Conservation 21, Natural England's Conservation Strategy for the 21st Century https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/562046/conservation-</p>	<p>Conservation 21 sets out how NE will work to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide, in support of Defra's ambitions for the environment.</p> <p>To reverse biodiversity loss, sustain distinctive landscapes and enhance engagement with nature, a new approach is needed;</p>	<p>To support NE 's Strategy the Management Plan should focus on long-term resilience, and will need to understand the attributes of healthy, resilient landscapes and marine ecosystems - what is special and</p>

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21.pdf	<p>The strategy is based on three guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating resilient landscapes and seas • putting people at the heart of the environment • growing natural capital <p>By focusing on a landscape scale, listening to people and taking them with us, and enhancing natural capital, NE believe we can play their part in reversing the declines in biodiversity, and in 25 years, enjoy a healthier environment that delivers more for people and the economy.</p>	<p>characteristic; what habitat diversity, patch size and connectivity is needed to build resilience; what are the likely long term impacts of climate change; what essential services does the environment provide; how are local communities engaged and what do they most value?</p> <p>An ecosystems approach should be taken for the Management Plan – involving people, understanding the natural capital of the AONB and the goods and services they provide.</p> <p>Obtaining people’s views, experiences and ambitions for their environment, understanding what environmental features and services people want and how people wish to access the natural environment will support the Strategy.</p>
<p>State of the Natural Environment in the North West, 2009, Natural England http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/30044?category=118044</p>	<p>Brings together evidence on the natural environment in the North West. It also explores the challenges and opportunities to conserve our wildlife and landscapes in the long term.</p> <p>The key pressures and risks on the natural environment in the North West include habitat loss and fragmentation from development, agricultural intensification, water abstraction and drainage, inappropriate coastal management, air pollution, water pollution from point and diffuse sources, recreational pressure and human disturbance. A further issue is the need to reverse the fragmentation of biodiversity in the lowlands of the region.</p> <p>If you are responsible for AONBs:</p> <p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the need to put people at the heart of spatial planning and sustainable development, recognising that landscapes, and people’s interest in landscape, extend beyond administrative boundaries. • Embed delivery of objectives for protection, enhancement and restoration of landscapes within strategies, plans and policies <p>Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed delivery of objectives and targets for protection, enhancement and expansion of biodiversity resources within strategies, plans and operations. • Avoid adverse effects on protected sites from activities influenced by your organisation • Embed the requirements for climate change adaptation of biodiversity resources within strategies, plans and operations. • Support delivery of biodiversity on local wildlife sites via local area agreements • Ensure that the biodiversity duty introduced in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, for local authorities to have regard to the conservation of 	<p>Management Plan policies will address conservation and enhancement of the landscape and biodiversity (core purpose) and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>The Management Plan should seek opportunities to achieve and maintain SSSI condition, promote green infrastructure where compatible with AONB purpose, support landscape scale delivery projects (NIA, Source to Sea etc), promote agri environment schemes and reconnect people with nature</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biodiversity in exercising all of their functions, is fully implemented. • Ensure biodiversity enhancement is incorporated within Green Infrastructure planning • Contribute to achieving and maintaining favourable condition on SSSI and support landscape-scale delivery projects. • Support regional and local biodiversity partnerships in their work to coordinate and report delivery of England Biodiversity Strategy objectives and targets. <p>Work towards reconnecting people and nature</p> <p>Integrated land management and land use - Help promote agri-environment schemes both to land managers in your area and among your own staff.</p> <p>Spatial planning and sustainable development - Fully reflect the natural environment in community strategies, local strategic partnerships, local area agreements, development frameworks and development control decisions.</p> <p>Promote Green infrastructure delivery</p> <p>Adapting to climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help us to develop an integrated and robust network of habitats functioning across the landscape to conserve wildlife and protect people. • Manage the natural environment so it is more resilient to climate change. • Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice. • Support the establishment of ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation in appropriate locations 	
<p>UK Marine Strategy Part 1 (2012) http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2012/12/20/pb13860-msfd-strategy-part-one/</p> <p>Part 2 (2014) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-two-uk-marine-monitoring-programmes</p> <p>Part 3 (2015) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-three-uk-programme-of-measures</p>	<p>The overarching aim of the Marine Directive is for Member States to put in place measures to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) in their marine waters by 2020. Member States must develop Marine Strategies for their waters consisting of: an initial assessment of their marine waters; characteristics, targets and indicators of GES; monitoring programmes for measuring progress towards GES, and; programmes of measures to achieve or maintain GES.</p> <p>Part 1 Outlines how we will move towards Good Environmental Status (GES) in UK seas by 2020. It covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the initial assessment of the state of the UK's seas cover paper - proposals for characteristics of GES for the UK's seas - proposals for more detailed GES targets and indicators, through which we will measure progress towards achieving GES <p>Part 2 Sets out how progress will be monitored against the 11 descriptors for GES.</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support measures which protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems, both terrestrial and coastal/estuarine, thus supporting progress towards GES.</p> <p>The MP should also support measures to reduce marine and coastal litter.</p>

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	<p>Part 3 Outlines the measures that contribute to the achievement and maintenance of GES in UK seas by 2020</p>	
<p>Marine Policy Statement http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/09/30/pb13654-marine-policy-statement/</p>	<p>Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. It has been prepared and adopted for the purposes of section 44 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The MPS and marine planning systems will sit alongside and interact with existing planning regimes across the UK. These include town and country planning and other legislation, guidance and development plans.</p> <p>The marine plan area boundaries will extend up to the level of mean high water spring tides while terrestrial planning boundaries generally extend to mean low water spring tides, the marine plan area will physically overlap with that of terrestrial plans. Activities taking place on land and in the sea can have impacts on both terrestrial and marine environments. The UK Administrations are committed to ensuring that coastal areas, and the activities taking place within them, are managed in an integrated and holistic way in line with the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).</p>	<p>Management Plan will need to ensure appropriate involvement in marine planning regarding internationally and nationally important coastal and intertidal wildlife sites, water quality management, the seascape, the coastal historic environment, climate change adaptation and mitigation, coastal change and flooding, shell fisheries, tourism and recreation (particularly coastal access). The Management Plan should support the principle of ICZM.</p>
<p>UK Geodiversity Action Plan, 2009 http://www.ukgap.org.uk/</p>	<p>Provides a framework for geodiversity action across the UK.</p> <p>14 objectives are presented under 6 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthering our understanding of geodiversity • Influencing planning policy, legislation and development design • Gathering and maintaining information on our geodiversity • Conserving and managing our geodiversity • Inspiring people to value and care for our geodiversity • Sustaining resources for our geodiversity 	<p>Management Plan should support the conservation and management of geodiversity and help raise awareness of the importance of geodiversity as part of the landscape character and cultural heritage of the AONB and its importance in providing ecosystem services.</p> <p>Also should help ensure geodiversity is considered in development decisions</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (Defra 2011) http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/04/08/pb13297-soil-strategy/</p>	<p>Sets out the vision that by 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Main areas prioritised for tackling degradation threats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better protection for agricultural soils Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate Preventing soil pollution Effective soil protection during construction and development Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land <p>Soil is a fundamental natural resource which provides many essential services including food production,</p>	<p>The Management Plan should seek ways of contributing to the Soil Strategy priorities consistent with the overall purposes of designation.</p> <p>Encourage Environmental Stewardship to help better protection of agricultural soils. Well managed soils can cope better with drought and regulate drainage of heavy rainfall, helping to prevent flooding.</p> <p>Protect, manage, enhance and restore priority habitats such as woodland, saltmarsh etc to help prevent emissions from soil and to protect soil carbon stores.</p>

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	<p>water management and support for biodiversity and ecosystems. As a large store of carbon it also plays a vital role in the fight against climate change.</p> <p>Three main threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion by wind and rain – affects productivity of soils but also water quality and aquatic systems • Compaction of soil reduces agricultural productivity and water infiltration, and increases flood risk through higher levels of runoff • Organic matter decline – reduces soil quality affecting the supply of nutrients and making it more difficult for plants to grow and increases emissions to the atmosphere • <p>Climate change has the potential to increase erosion rates through hotter, drier conditions that make soils more susceptible to soil erosion, coupled with intense rainfall incidents which can wash soil away.</p>	<p>Support research and projects to prevent soil pollution – diffuse pollution (agricultural and septic tanks)</p>
<p>Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-water-the-government-s-water-strategy-for-england</p>	<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; • cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>The Management Plan should support through actions wherever possible improving the quality of the water environment – water quality and ecology, managing flood risk and adaption to climate change.</p>
<p>Creating a better place, Our ambition to 2020, April 2016, Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-our-ambition-to-2020</p>	<p>3 objectives for 2016 – 2020 <u>A cleaner, healthier environment which benefits people and the economy</u> Aspirations for 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased biodiversity and improved habitats - Cleaner air - Cleaner water used in a more sustainable way - Cleaner and healthier seas - Productive land and soils - Well protected designated sites - Reduced waste and waste crime - More people enjoy the natural environment <p><u>A nation better protected against natural threats and hazards, with strong response and recovery capabilities</u></p>	<p>The Management Plan should integrate real improvements in the water environment (freshwater, coastal and estuarine), support/work with the EA and Catchment Partnerships to help conserve and enhance the water environment within and beyond the AONB (ie. Into Morecambe Bay) to minimise diffuse pollution within the AONB and minimise flood risk. Enhancing resilience to climate change should be included.</p> <p>Also encouraging and supporting more people to enjoy the natural environment</p>

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	<p>Aspirations for 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better protection for people and businesses against flooding and coastal erosion - Greater resilience to climate change - Enhanced resilience to drought and loss of water supply <p><u>Higher visibility, stronger partnerships and local choices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stronger partnerships with others to accomplish our common goals - Help more local communities to achieve the outcomes they want 	
<p>North West River Basin District River Basin Management Plan: 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015</p>	<p>The purpose of a river basin management plan is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning.</p> <p>This plan contains 4 sets of information that groups who manage land and water should pay particular attention to:</p> <p>Baseline classification of water bodies - One of the main purposes of this plan is to prevent water bodies deteriorating, including physical modifications, managing pollution from waste water, changes to natural flow and levels of water, managing invasive non-native species, manage pollution from rural areas</p> <p>Statutory objectives for protected areas - This plan highlights the areas of land and bodies of water that have specific uses that need special protection. These include waters used for drinking water, bathing, commercial shellfish harvesting and those that sustain the most precious wildlife species and habitats.</p> <p>Statutory objectives for water bodies - This plan sets out legally binding objectives for each quality element in every water body, including an objective for the water body as a whole. The default objective is good status.</p> <p>Summary programme of measures to achieve statutory objectives</p> <p>Catchment partnerships and the catchment based approach Taking a catchment based approach helps to bridge the gap between strategic management planning at river basin district level and activity at the local water body scale. The catchment based approach aims to encourage groups to work together more effectively to deal with environmental problems locally.</p> <p>Catchment Partnerships Host – SCRT for Kent/Leven catchments, The Lune Rivers Trust for Lune</p> <p>The environmental objectives of the WFD are:</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support delivery of actions to meet WFD objectives wherever possible, in particular to help manage invasive non-native species, manage pollution from rural areas and managing pollution from waste water eg septic tanks</p> <p>Work with EA, SCRT, LRT to encourage and support local action to protect and enhance the water environment,</p>

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	<p>☒ to prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater</p> <p>☒ to achieve objectives and standards for protected areas (drinking water protected areas, economically significant species (shellfish waters), recreational waters (bathing waters), nutrient sensitive areas (Nitrate vulnerable zones, Natura 2000 sites:Water dependent SAC or SPAs</p> <p>☒ to aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status</p> <p>☒ to reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater</p> <p>☒ the cessation of discharges, emissions and loses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters</p> <p>☒ progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants</p> <p>Protected area objectives: Leighton Moss SPA – not meeting environmental objectives currently, date for achieving – 2015. Overall objective: tFavourable Conservation status. Action: Develop pollution action plan, Reason: water pollution – agricultuer/run off Morecambe Bay SAC – not meeting environmental objectives currently, date for achieving – 2015. Overall objective: tFavourable Conservation status. Action: Discharge/PPC consent (Reason: discharge, water pollution -discharge) Morecambe Bay SPA – not meeting environmental objectives currently, date for achieving – 2015. Overall objective: tFavourable Conservation status. Action: Discharge/PPC consent (Reason: discharge, water pollution -discharge) Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC - – not meeting environmental objectives currently, date for achieving – 2015. Overall objective: tFavourable Conservation status. Action: Agri-environemtn scheme (fertilizer use), develop pollution action plan (water pollution -agriculture/run off)</p>	
<p>National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Environment Agency, 2011</p>	<p>Provides the overarching framework for future action by all RMAs (Risk Management Authorities) to tackle flooding and coastal erosion risk in England. The overall aim of the strategy is to ensure the risk of flooding and coastal erosion is properly managed by using the full range of options in a co-ordinated way.</p> <p>Six guiding principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community focus and partnership working 2. A catchment and coastal “cell” based approach 3. Sustainability 4. Proportionate, risk-based approaches 	<p>The Management Plan should support the work of Catchment Partnerships – SCRT, Lune Rivers Trust – to help minimise flood risk within the AONB</p> <p>Taking an ecosystem approach in developing the MP will deliver multiple benefits including helping to minimise flood risk</p>

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	<p>5. Multiple benefits</p> <p>6. Beneficiaries should be encouraged to invest in risk management.</p>	
<p>North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 – 2021, Environment Agency, 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/north-west-river-basin-district-flood-risk-management-plan</p>	<p>Explains the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs. Sets out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood and coastal risk over the period 2015 – 2021. Risk management authorities include the Environment Agency, local councils, internal drainage boards, Highways England and lead local flood authorities (LLFAs).</p> <p>Both flood risk management and river basin planning form an important part of a collaborative and integrated approach to catchment planning for water. Building on this essential work, and in the context of the Governments 25-year environment plan, we aim to move towards more integrated planning for the environment over the next cycle. This will be done on a catchment basis and will draw together and integrate objectives for flood risk management, water management, and biodiversity, with the aim of maximising the multiple benefits that can be achieved.</p> <p><u>Catchment based approach</u> Catchment partnerships are groups of organisations with an interest in improving the environment in the local area and are led by a catchment host organisation. The partnerships work on a wide range of issues, including the water environment but also address other concerns that are not directly related to river basin management planning. Kent and Leven Catchment, Kent and Leven Catchment Partnership, host – SCRT Lune Catchment, Living Lune Partnership, host – Lune Rivers Trust</p> <p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimise impact to people and property and to critical infrastructure and services from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater, reservoirs & sewers 2 The water environment shall be enjoyed by people and provide opportunities for recreational amenity 3 Promote the consideration of environmental benefits to people (ecosystem services) as part of work to manage flood risk 5 Promote an integrated approach to water management 6 Work with river, estuarine and coastal processes to conserve and enhance natural hydro-morphology (sediment movement and physical features) and water quality 7 Promote natural flood risk management and protection of soils 8 Deliver a clean and safe water environment with benefits for the wider environment. The water environment will have diverse flora and fauna which benefits from natural flood management techniques, 'green infrastructure' and improved ecological connectivity 9 Support climate change adaptation by making space for water, both inland and at the coast 10 Conserve built and natural heritage wherever possible 	<p>Taking an ecosystem approach in developing the MP will deliver multiple benefits including helping to minimise flood risk</p> <p>Work together with/support SCRT on relevant projects within/adjacent to the AONB.</p> <p>Work together with/support Lune Rivers Trust on relevant projects within/adjacent to the AONB</p> <p>Ensure that any proposals of setting back defences from the River Keer to Warton take into account the AONB designation.</p>

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	<p><u>Links with the North West River Basin Management Plan</u> The North West FRMP promotes a range of benefits that will contribute to the RBMP through re-naturalisation, water quality improvements, bathing water improvements and natural flood management.</p> <p><u>Kent and Levens Catchment</u> Arnside and Sandside are identified as coastal communities which have experienced coastal flooding in the recent past during very high tides and storm surges.</p> <p><u>Lune Catchment</u> The December 2015 flooding affected communities in Warton. Action 1312: From 2020 onwards, investigate the feasibility of setting-back defences from the River Keer to the village of Warton. Agricultural land currently behind the defences could be allowed to flood and given over to habitat restoration. An environmental study should be carried out to assess the impact on any species or habitats as a result of setting back defences. A study into the surface water flooding issue to land near Warton was completed in summer 2008. This may provide useful information for the study referred to above.</p>	
<p>North West England and North Wales Shoreline Management Plan 2, 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/shoreline-management-plans-smpls/shoreline-management-plans-smpls</p>	<p>Morecambe Bay – Sub-Cell 11c Provides a framework for sustainable future coastal defence around Morecambe Bay.</p> <p>Policy and Approach (from 2010)</p> <p>0-20 years:</p> <p><u>Hest Bank to Heald Brow 11c7</u></p> <p>7.5 River Keer to Heald Brow. No active intervention - Monitor coastal risks to railway, only carry out works if the railway is at risk, or the SPA freshwater designations are threatened. Undertake a study of future management options, including risks from Cotestones landfill site (Action 2.5 to start by 2015) and possible habitat creation adjacent to the railway at Leighton Moss Action 2.6 to start by 2015).</p> <p>Action 2.6: Study to investigate potential for local scale habitat creation adjacent to the railway and assessing viability of managed realignment into Leighton Moss in the long term and potential to provide necessary replacement freshwater habitat elsewhere. Lead authority/partners: NE, EA, LO</p> <p><u>Heald Brow to Humphrey Head 11c8</u></p> <p>8.1 Heald Brow to Frith Wood</p>	<p>Management Plan should ensure engagement in the development of any coastal zone management and flood risk strategy for the Kent estuary (9.3) or coastal defence strategy for outer Kent estuary, including Grange and Arnside (8.5). Also engagement in any realignment and habitat creation studies (7.5, 9.1, 9.3) and coastal squeeze (8.5, 9.1)</p> <p>Engagement in any investigations of contamination issues at Cotestones landfill site and studies of possible habitat creation adjacent to the railway at Leighton moss (7.5)</p>

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	<p>No active intervention – Allow shoreline to continue to evolve under natural processes</p> <p>8.2 New Barns No active intervention - Due to lack of economic justification. However private defences might be permitted subject to consent.</p> <p>8.3 Grubbins Wood (New Barns to Ashmeadow) No active intervention – Allow shoreline to continue to evolve under natural processes</p> <p>8.4 Ash Meadow to the Kent Viaduct (Arnside) Hold the Line – Manage flood and erosion risk by maintaining existing defences.</p> <p>8.5 Kent Viaduct to Holme Island Hold the Line – Manage flood risk to railway line by maintaining existing defences to an adequate standard. Undertake studies to consider potential habitat creation Managed Realignment to manage coastal squeeze in longer term.</p> <p>Action 1.1 Review need for coastal defence strategy for outer Kent estuary, including Grange and Arnside. Lead authority/partners: SLDC, EA, NE, LO. Start by 2015</p> <p><u>Kent Estuary 11c9</u> There is considerable scope to set back to higher ground and return the outer Kent Estuary to a more natural state and create additional habitat.</p> <p>9.1 Kent viaduct to Dick Fell Road (Sandside) Hold the Line – By maintaining localised existing defences and the former railway embankment whilst investigations are carried out into the viability of Managed Realignment. Environmental justification: A hold the Line policy may cause coastal squeeze losses in the short term, so areas on new intertidal habitat will be sought. Realigning defences will allow natural processes to operate and could potentially create a large area of habitat.</p> <p>9.2 Sandside (Dick Fell Road to Hollins Well Road) Hold the Line – Manage flood and erosion risk by maintaining existing defences to an adequate standard.</p> <p>9.3 Hollins Well Road north to Levens Bridge (east bank) & Levens Bridge to Kent Viaduct (west bank) Hold the Line - By maintaining localised existing defences and the railway embankment whilst investigations are carried out into the effects and viability of undertaking Managed Realignment in the estuary.</p>	

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<p>The Carbon Plan, DECC, 2011 http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/carbon_plan/carbon_plan.aspx</p>	<p>The Carbon Plan, published in December 2011, sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the 2050 target.</p> <p>Sets out actions for areas including: Secure, sustainable low carbon energy Saving energy in homes and communities Reducing emissions from business and industry Towards low carbon transport Cutting emissions from waste Managing land sustainably Supporting the development of low carbon, climate resilient economies</p>	<p>The Management Plan should identify and support actions to cut carbon emissions which are compatible with the AONB designation and purposes.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2007) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-1</p>	<p>Sets out a framework to improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term to provide benefit to public health, quality of life and to help protect the environment. Strategy objectives and the European Directive limit or target values are set out for each pollutant. Current air quality policies are listed. Those of particular relevance to the AONB are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Road transport – the greater use of cleaner fuels and vehicles. ii. Role of local authorities and Local Air Quality Management. Under the Environment Act 1995, local authorities have to periodically assess current air quality against national air quality objectives for 7 air pollutants and, where required, designate air quality management areas (AQMA) and take actions towards meeting the objectives. 	<p>Air quality is not considered to be an issue within the AONB. However, the Management Plan should support the local authorities where necessary, in maintaining the current good air quality. The AONB supports the use of cleaner vehicles such as those using biofuels.</p> <p>Support use of public transport and cycling and walking.</p>
<p>Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010 http://www.oxford.gov.uk/Direct/CoreStrategyCD1139GovernmentStatementHistoricEnvironment.pdf</p>	<p>Sets out 6 broad strategic aims to address identified challenges and opportunities for the heritage of the country: providing strategic leadership, ensuring a protective framework for heritage assets, ensuring local capacity – structures, skills etc, to inform decisions affecting the historic environment, promoting public involvement in the local historic environment, ensuring heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use, promoting the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change (reducing carbon footprint) and as part of its sustainability agenda</p>	<p>The Management Plan should seek to support the importance of understanding, conserving and, where appropriate, enhancing the markers of our past, support the LAs in preparation of their Local Heritage Lists as part of the protective framework for heritage assets, support local organisations and projects to enhance local capacity, increase awareness of and public involvement in the management of the local historic environment. Also it should seek to support partners in managing heritage assets and protecting and conserving the historic environment</p> <p>Encourage Environmental Stewardship</p>
<p>Research and Archaeology in North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England Volume 2 Strategy http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/historic-environment/nw_research_framework.asp</p>	<p>The Research Strategy is the third and final section of an Archaeological Research Framework for the North West Region. It presents a series of research priorities and outlines potential methods of implementation and delivery for future archaeological research in the region.</p> <p>Identifies threats and opportunities: development, regeneration, agri-environment Schemes, re-wilding schemes altering the character of the historic landscape, climate change, education opportunities.</p>	<p>The Management Plan should seek opportunities to raise the profile of archaeology in the AONB. Should also seek to support partners deliver archaeology related projects within the AONB</p>

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	<p>19 themes and priorities are identified. Particularly relevant themes include: F) Collaboration and Community, and Q) Coastal, marine and maritime. AONBs are listed specifically under 'Partners and organisations' for this latter theme. Related Activities include: Increase awareness of coastal and marine resource, discussion and information sharing between all parties interested in coastal heritage issues</p>	
<p>Heritage at Risk Strategy, 2011-2015, English Heritage, 2012 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/eh-har-strategy-2011-15/</p>	<p>The aim of the Strategy is to protect and manage the historic environment, in order to reduce the overall number of heritage assets that are 'at risk' or vulnerable of becoming so.</p> <p>The EH HAR target is to remove, for positive reasons, 25% (1,137) of nationally designated heritage at risk assets from the baseline 2010 Register by April 2015</p> <p>EH will do this in a number of ways. Those relevant to the AONB include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring/understanding information relating to sites at risk • Stimulating regeneration and growth by encouraging heritage sites to contribute to local tourism, delivering benefits that extend beyond the sites themselves and promoting heritage craft skills to encourage good standards and best practice • Developing relationships and making the best of national and local expert knowledge and resources: using local knowledge to further our understanding of heritage assets (including grade II listed buildings), developing HAR strategies at a local level to respond to specific needs 	<p>The Management Plan should seek opportunities to work with partners to improve the condition of the heritage assets identified as at risk in the AONB</p>
<p>Conservation Principle, Policy and Guidance English Heritage, 2008 http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/conservation-principles/ConservationPrinciples/</p>	<p>Sets out six high-level principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the historic environment is a shared resource • everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment • understanding the significance of places is vital • significant places should be managed to sustain their values • decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent • documenting and learning from decisions is essential <p>Also includes a recommended approach to assessing significance, advice on how to apply the principles and policies in practice and detailed interpretation of policies on repair, on intervention for research, on restoration, on new work and alteration and on enabling development.</p> <p>'EH's approach anticipates the proposed consolidation of national cultural heritage protection and, more importantly, avoids the suggestion that the Principles are concerned only with places that meet the particular thresholds of significance necessary for formal international, national or local designation. Beyond heritage designations, in the wider framework of environmental management and spatial planning, an understanding of the heritage values a place may have for its owners, the local community and wider communities of interest should be seen as the basis for making sound decisions about its future'.</p>	<p>The AONB Management Plan should support the sustainable management of the historic environment – including designations and more widely - wherever compatible with AONB designation and purposes.</p>

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<p>The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting, Making the country resilient to a changing climate, Defra, July 2018</p> <p>https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/727252/national-adaptation-programme-2018.pdf</p>	<p>Report focuses on the key actions we will be taking over the next five years to strengthen our resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Key actions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure is a high risk now and is expected to remain a high risk in the future. 2. Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures is also a high risk now and is expected to remain a high risk in the future. 3. Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry. 4. Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity. In this NAP are the actions that will be taken to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce a new Environmental Land Management scheme which will deliver environmental outcomes; • develop and start to implement a Nature Recovery Network, linking habitat restoration and creation to improved access, flood protection and water quality; • incentivise good soil management practices that enhance soil's ability to deliver environmental benefits through future environmental land management schemes; • introduce a sustainable fisheries policy as we leave the Common Fisheries Policy and prepare marine plans that include policies for climate adaptation; • build ecological resilience on land, in our rivers and lakes and at sea; and • protect soils and natural carbon stores. 5. Risks to domestic and international food production and trade. 6. New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals. In this NAP we set out the actions that will be taken to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage existing plant and animal diseases and lower the risk of new ones; and • tackle invasive non-native species. <p>Natural environment</p> <p>Maintaining a healthy environment will mean that it is more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Our lives and livelihoods depend on our natural environment and the benefits it provides – from timber, food and clean water to pollination, carbon storage and the cultural benefits of landscapes, archaeological sites and wildlife.</p> <p>Building ecological resilience</p> <p>Our approach to building ecological resilience on land and in lakes and rivers is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect and improve our protected sites and other areas of important wildlife habitat; 2. restore degraded ecosystems, for example by restoring ecological and hydrological functions and expand and connect high quality wildlife-rich habitat; and 3. reduce pressures from other sources such as water and air pollution and invasive non-native species 4. Take actions for species and habitats at particular risk from climate change 	<p>The MP should include conservation and enhancement and improved connectivity of habitats, improve water quality (support delivery of SIPS, River Basin MPs), tackle INNS, manage plant diseases, support natural flood management schemes, woodland management.</p>

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	<p>Enhancing biosecurity: increasing resilience to disease and invasive non-native species</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage existing plant and animal diseases and lower the risk of new ones; and 2. tackle invasive, non-native species. <p>Water availability and quality</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reform our approach to water abstraction; and 2. improve water quality, reverse the deterioration of groundwater and reduce emissions of harmful substances. <p>(Delivery of SIPS, Cartchemtn and River Basin MPs)</p> <p>Natural flood management and protection of coastal habitats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore greater use of natural flood management techniques where these are appropriate <p>Protecting soils and natural carbon stores</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved management of soils using natural capital thinking 2. Improved soil health <p>Forestry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woodland resource is expanded and better linked to enhance its resilience at stand and landscape level; 2. existing woodlands are more resilient to the impacts of climate change and pests and diseases; 3. adaptation is embedded within future forestry policy (post-CAP) to contribute to long term reductions of climate change risks; and 4. woodlands are more resilient to natural hazards. <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Farmland can make an important contribution to adaptation, including through support for biodiversity, mitigation of flood risk, and improved soil management. Our new Environmental Land Management schemes will aim to deliver a range of environmental benefits such as mitigation and adaption to climate change.</p>	
<p>UK Renewable Energy Strategy, 2009 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-renewable-energy-strategy</p>	<p>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (UKRES), published in 2009, sets out a framework to assist with the delivery of climate change targets. The UKRES states that 15% of the UK's energy demand is to be met by renewable energy sources by 2020, which should provide 30% of electricity, 12% of heat and 10% transport. this requires a 'step change' in the provision of renewable energy capacity in the UK and action at all geographic levels to help to plan and deliver this strategy between now and 2020.</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support the development of renewable energy where consistent with AONB purpose. It is likely that as a result of the targets set out in the Strategy there will be increasing pressure for renewable energy developments around and within the AONB</p>
<p>Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)</p>	<p>This Strategy was produced alongside 'One Future, Different Paths – The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development'. Seeks to move SD beyond being considered as a separate, 'green' issue which is a priority for only a few</p>	<p>The Management Plan should contribute to and demonstrate the principles of sustainable development.</p>

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http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/se-curing-the-future-pb10589/	Government departments, to being central to the way we make policy, run our buildings and purchase goods and services, by: providing Ministerial leadership and oversight, leading by example, embedding SD into policy, and transparent and independent scrutiny.	
Mainstreaming sustainable development – The Government’s vision and what this means in practice (Defra, 2011) http://sd.defra.gov.uk/documents/mainstreaming-sustainable-development.pdf	This refreshed vision and our commitments build on the principles that underpinned the UK’s 2005 SD strategy, by recognising the needs of the economy, society and the natural environment, alongside the use of good governance and sound science.	The Management Plan should contribute to and demonstrate the principles of sustainable development.
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport single departmental plan, updated January 2018 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-for-digital-culture-media-and-sport-single-departmental-plan/department-for-digital-culture-media-and-sport-single-departmental-plan	Five strategic objectives: 1. Global: promote global Britain, demonstrating that the UK is a great place to live, work, visit and invest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2 Support the best of our arts and culture - Promote and protect cultural property in the UK • 1.4. Back the tourism sector 2. Growth: grow an economy that is creative, innovative and works for everyone 3. Digital: make the UK the best digital economy in the world and drive its digital transformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.1 Deliver a world class broadband infrastructure • 3.8 Make the UK a world leader in digitised public collections content and digital culture 4. Participation: maximise cultural and sporting participation and social action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1 Increase participation in arts and culture - Meet the commitments set out in the 2016 Culture White Paper • 4.2 Increase participation in engagement with and access to Sport - Work with a broad range of partners to encourage more people from every background to regularly and meaningfully take part in sport and physical activity, to volunteer in sport and to experience live sport • 4.6 Promote the historic environment so that people can appreciate and enjoy heritage assets 5. Society: support our media, a free press and a shared society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.6 Develop DCMS’ focus on policy levers to improve mental health and wellbeing, to maximise their positive impact upon society 	The Management Plan should support cultural and tourism activities which are compatible with the primary aim of designation and improved broadband infrastructure where appropriate within the AONB. The Management Plan should include encouragement of more people from all backgrounds to regularly and meaningfully take part in physical activity and help to improve mental health and wellbeing. The Plan should also promote the historic environment so that people can appreciate and enjoy heritage assets.
Sporting Future – A New Strategy for an Active Nation, December 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sporting-future-a-new-strategy-for-an-active-nation	Focus of strategy – how sport benefits the public and the country Outcomes – physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community and economic development 6. More people from every background regularly and meaningfully: a) taking part in sport and physical activity, b) volunteering and c) experiencing live sport	The Management Plan should include support of people from every background taking part in physical activities, such as through leading walks and promoting walking, cycling and other physical activities within the AONB. The Management Plan should recognise the benefits of sport and physical activity to society (improved social

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		<p>inclusion, better health) and attempt to increase grassroots participation.</p> <p>The AONB has a good distribution of footpaths and public rights of way, outdoor tourism and associated activities should be promoted within the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Government Tourism Policy (DCMS) 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tourism-strategy</p>	<p>Sets out Government plans to help tourism achieve its potential as a central part of Britain's growth strategy.</p> <p>Tourism is one of the country's six biggest industries and the third-largest export earner. However, there are still opportunities to grow the sector, making it more productive, competitive and profitable than it is today. The domestic tourism industry in particular offers good growth potential because we currently take significantly fewer 'staycation' holidays than other European countries.</p> <p>Government aims are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund the most ambitious marketing campaign ever to attract visitors to the UK in the years following 2012. • Increase the proportion of UK residents who holiday in the UK to match those who holiday abroad each year. • Improve the sector's productivity to become one of the top 5 most efficient and competitive visitor economies in the world. 	<p>The Management Plan should support the development of sustainable tourism, which is consistent with the overall purposes of designation, and in line with the AONB Sustainable Tourism Strategy.</p>
<p>Sustainable Tourism in England: A Framework for Action (DCMS)</p>	<p>Sets out the environmental and social challenges that the tourism industry currently faces, as well as ways in which everyone involved can help to meet them. The six Challenges to be addressed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising environmental impact and resource use • Addressing the impact of tourism transport • Improving the quality and making holidays more accessible to all • Improving the quality of tourism jobs • Maintaining and enhancing community prosperity and quality of life • Reducing the seasonality of demand <p><i>No reference in Government's tourism strategy regarding sustainable tourism Cumbria's tourism strategy refers to this document.</i></p>	<p>The Management Plan should support the development of sustainable tourism in line with the framework where this is consistent with the overall purposes of designation, and in line with the AONB Sustainable Tourism Strategy.</p>
<p>Rural Statement published on 12/9/2012 http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2012/09/12/rural-statement-2012/</p>	<p>The Rural Statement sets out Government's support for rural areas, underlining its commitment through the broad range of policies from across the different Government departments.</p> <p>The Statement is based around three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Growth – we want rural businesses to make a sustainable contribution to national 	<p>The Management Plan should support rural businesses and retention of local services where compatible with AONB purpose.</p>

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	<p>growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Engagement – we want to engage directly with rural communities so that they can see that Government is on their side; and • Quality of Life – we want rural people to have fair access to public services and to be actively engaged in shaping the places in which they live 	

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<p>Morecambe Bay Limestones National Character Area 20, Natural England, 2014 http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx</p>	<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity</p> <p>SEO 1: Protect and enhance the extensive mosaic of high-quality limestone habitats, including pavement, woodland, scrub and grassland, to create a coherent and resilient ecological network, retain a sense of place and maintain the strong relationship between the landscape and its underlying geology.</p> <p>SEO 2: Ensure the long-term sustainable management of the nationally and internationally designated coastal zone by conserving and managing its habitats, including the extensive sand flats, salt marshes, estuarine landscapes and limestone cliffs, for their wildlife, strong sense of place, inspiration and tranquillity, their diverse range of species, their traditional fisheries, and for their ability to mitigate the effects of climate change through carbon sequestration and coastal flood mitigation.</p> <p>SEO 3: Ensure the long-term sustainable management of the nationally and internationally designated wetland landscape and its linking, non-designated, habitats by conserving and restoring the lowland raised bogs, fens, rivers and reedbeds for their strong sense of inspiration and tranquillity, their diverse range of species, and for their ability to mitigate the effects of climate change through carbon sequestration.</p> <p>SEO 4: Conserve and enhance the wider landscape of the NCA as the supporting framework to its distinctive attributes, including features of the drumlin landscape, the settlement character, orchards, recreational identity and heritage features, for their individual importance and the complementary role they play in supporting the local visitor economy and providing enjoyment and education to visitors and residents alike.</p>	<p>The Statements of Environmental Opportunity should be taken into account when developing Management Plan policies.</p> <p>The Management Plan should include management and enhancement of the mosaic of habitats to create a coherent and resilient ecological network, to strengthen the distinctive landscape character, and for their ability to mitigate the effects of climate change through carbon sequestration and coastal flood mitigation.</p>
<p>Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary NCA 31, Natural England 2013 http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/</p>	<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity</p> <p>SEO 1: Maintain and enhance the historic and landscape character and the internationally significant habitats of the coastal environment, including the mudflats, salt marsh, sand dunes, vegetated shingle and</p>	<p>The Statements of Environmental Opportunity should be taken into account when developing Management Plan policies</p>

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<p>South Cumbria Low Fells NCA 19, Natural England, 2013 http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx</p>	<p>Statements of Environmental Opportunity</p> <p>SEO 1: Manage and enhance the combination of open low fells, commons and valleys, with their mosaic of heathlands, species-rich meadows, wetlands and native woodlands among the matrix of pastures, to create a coherent and resilient ecological network and to strengthen the distinctive landscape character.</p> <p>SEO 2: Conserve the distinctive landscape character of the South Cumbria Low Fells, including the wealth of natural, geological and cultural heritage, and the internationally renowned Lake District National Park. Sustainably manage and improve opportunities for the enjoyment and understanding of this popular area.</p> <p>SEO 3: Safeguard and manage woodlands to retain them as important landscape features, and for their national and international biodiversity interest, along with their cultural and historical heritage. Seek ways to increase woodland cover in appropriate locations to mitigate the effects of climate change, address water quality and soil erosion, and supply timber products.</p> <p>SEO 4: Manage and enhance the wetlands, rivers, lakes, tarns, watercourses, raised bogs and mires for the benefit of water quality, biodiversity and recreation, and to mitigate flood risk and the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>The Statements of Environmental Opportunity should be taken into account when developing Management Plan policies</p>
<p>A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate 2000 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/environment/landscap</p>	<p>The report identifies and describes 21 character landscapes. It provides an overview of the forces for change affecting the landscape of the study area as a whole, a landscape evaluation, strategies and recommendations for each individual landscape character type and broad guidance on priorities and actions for implementing the landscape strategy as a whole. The forces for change identified are:</p>	<p>Conservation and enhancement of the landscape is a primary objective under AONB designation and will be included in Management Plan policies.</p>

e/landscapefullstrat/cover.asp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Built development ii) Infrastructure iii) Mineral extraction and landfill iv) Agriculture and land management v) Forestry and woodland vi) Tourism and recreation vii) Water bodies and water quality viii) Air quality and climate change <p>Three landscape types are identified within the AONB;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Open coastal marshes ii) Wooded limestone hills and pavements iii) Low coastal drumlins. 	
<p>Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit Cumbria County Council (2008) http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/countryside-landscape/land/Landscape.asp</p>	<p>Describes the landscape character of the county, sets a vision for how it will look in the future and provides guidelines to help manage change, restoration and enhancement of landscape features.</p> <p>Key issues that landscapes are likely to be facing in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change adaptation and mitigation • Agricultural changes • Woodlands and Forestry • Coastal change • Development, land use and recreation <p>Landscape types identified within the AONB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bays and Estuaries 1a Intertidal flats; 1b Coastal Marsh • Coastal Limestone 3b Wooded Hill and Pavements 	<p>Conservation and enhancement of the landscape is a primary objective under AONB designation and will be included in Management Plan policies.</p>
<p>Arnsdale & Silverdale Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment https://www.arnsdalesilverdaleaonb.org.uk/what-we-do/current-projects/landscape-seascape-character-assessment/</p>	<p>Identifies and describes the key elements and qualities that make up the distinctive landscape character and seascape of the AONB and classifies the distinctive character types and areas.</p>	<p>Directly relevant to preparation of and delivery of the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Cumbria Freshwater Biosecurity Plan, 2011 – 2015, Dec 2011 http://www.scrf.co.uk/biosecurity/cumbria-freshwater-biosecurity-plan</p>	<p>Identifies invasive non-native species issues in Cumbria and identifies current and potential threats and puts forward actions for the prevention, early detection, control and mitigation of the introduction and spread of freshwater INNS, diseases and parasites.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of FINNS and selected diseases within each catchment in Cumbria • Develop and establish detection and surveillance of, and rapid response mechanisms to, new incidences of specified FINNS • Prioritisation, control or eradication of existing populations of specified FINNS • Establish a sustainable management framework to coordinate actions of local and catchment 	<p>The Management Plan should support the actions of local and catchment based partners in monitoring, managing and eradicating INNS. The plan should also seek ways to help promote awareness of INNS issues.</p>

	based partners	
The Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership (2001)	<p>Lancashire's contribution to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). The Plan aims</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To ensure those national targets for habitats and species, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective action at the local level. ii. To identify targets for species and habitats appropriate to the local area, and reflecting the values of people locally. iii. To develop effective local partnerships to ensure that programmes for biodiversity conservation are maintained in the long-term. iv. To raise the awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation in Lancashire. v. To ensure that opportunities for conservation and enhancement of the whole biodiversity resource are fully considered. <p>Contains action plans for 30 species and 10 habitats with objectives and targets for each.</p>	The Management Plan should seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity within the AONB and promote an awareness and understanding of biodiversity and conservation.
The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership (2001)	<p>Cumbria's contribution to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). It sets out detailed proposals for local action to conserve and enhance some of Cumbria's most vulnerable species and their habitats. The action plan has 3 principal objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) to implement national biodiversity targets at the local level ii) to address local priorities not identified in the UK plan iii) to engender greater awareness and understanding of Cumbria's biodiversity and wider participation in its conservation. <p>Contains action plans for 21 species and 18 habitats with objectives and targets for each.</p>	The Management Plan should seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity within the AONB and promote an awareness and understanding of biodiversity and conservation.
Site Improvement Plan: Morecambe Bay (SIP 141), 2014 http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708495835463680	<p>Relevant issues and action:</p> <p>1 Public Access/disturbance - There is recreational disturbance to all features from various activities from individuals (e.g. dog walkers) to organised groups occurring throughout Morecambe Bay. In some cases, (e.g. wind and kite surfing) activities are increasing.</p> <p>3 Water Pollution - Diffuse pollution and/or uncontrolled release of pollutants from terrestrial sources could alter or damage the habitats and species found within the estuary</p>	The Management Plan should consider, where appropriate, ways of addressing the impacts of public access and disturbance and diffuse pollution within the AONB.
Site Improvement Plan: Morecambe Bay Pavements (SIP 142), 2014 http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6401957140889600	<p>Relevant issues and action:</p> <p>6 Public Access/Disturbance - Motorbike and off-road bikes are illegally accessing land and damaging small areas. This is an increasing issue. There are also problems with pedestrian trampling along desire lines and dogs worrying sheep. Action 6A - Adopt positive visitor management to limit access and disturbance to sensitive areas, and limit dog fouling</p> <p>7 Disease - Action 7D - Chalara-Ash Dieback disease will reach the area, and as ash is a major component of the SAC it will have a profound effect. A resilience plan will need to be drawn up beforehand and implemented.</p> <p>9 Water Pollution - Agriculture diffuse pollution, and also point source issues (septic tanks) are contributing to raised phosphate levels within the tarns. Action 9B - Stop pollution from septic tanks entering water bodies</p> <p>11 Invasive species - The non-native and invasive Cotoneaster has spread over pavements, cliffs and into grassland areas. Local action is occurring but not on all sites. Larch is colonising grassland on part of the site. Action 11B - Control Cotoneaster (and other nonnatives) spread by cutting and herbicide treating, on sites not in stewardship schemes and where no funding is available.</p>	The Management Plan should consider working with partners to support positive visitor management to limit access and disturbance to sensitive areas, and limit dog fouling; to prepare for and manage Chalara-Ash Dieback disease; minimise pollution from septic tanks entering water bodies and diffuse pollution within the AONB; and control Cotoneaster (and other nonnatives) spread by cutting and herbicide treating, on sites not in stewardship schemes and where no funding is available.

<p>Site Improvement Plan: Leighton Moss (SIP119), 2014 http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5406466903113728?category=6329101765836800</p>	<p>Relevant issues and action: 1 Water Pollution - Nutrient enrichment of groundwater from organic fertilisers (manure and slurry), inorganic fertilisers and septic tanks in the Leighton Moss catchment is an issue in the SPA. There are no mains sewers in the catchment. Point source pollution from septic tanks was identified as an issue in the Diffuse Water Pollution Plan. Water quality monitoring undertaken by RSPB at Leighton Moss shows elevated nutrient status (especially phosphate). Diffuse pollution from farming activities is identified as a major concern in the Diffuse Water Pollution Plan for the site.. Action 1G – Implement diffuse Water Pollution Plan</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support delivery of the Leighton Moss Diffuse Water Pollution Plan.</p>
<p>Lancashire GAP 2010, GeoLancashire http://geolancashire.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/LGAP-2009-combined-files.pdf</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To audit local geodiversity sites and other resources • Increase awareness and appreciation of geology • To create a local geodiversity skills and knowledge network • Increase community participation in geoconservation • To ensure that the LGAP is sustainable 	<p>The Management Plan should seek ways to increase awareness and appreciation of geology, and should support geoconservation of specific sites and the conservation of geodiversity more widely.</p>
<p>A Draft Local Geodiversity Action Plan for Cumbria, Cumbria RIGS, 2008</p>	<p>Sets out a framework to progress geodiversity conservation in the region through a network of interested parties and organisations. Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a geodiversity audit of Cumbria • Develop a continuous strategic approach to partnership and involvement in the LGAP • Disseminate geodiversity information • Raise awareness of the geodiversity of the region • Monitor and update the Cumbria LGAP • Establish a sustainable conservation and management programme to ensure the long term protection of the geodiversity of Cumbria 	<p>The Management Plan should seek ways to increase awareness and appreciation of geology, and should support geoconservation of specific sites and the conservation of geodiversity more widely.</p>
<p>South Cumbria Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Feb 2013, Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/water-abstraction-licensing-strategies-cams-process</p>	<p>Sets out how water resources are managed in the South Cumbria area Strategy indicates there is water available for licensing within the AONB area generally. However, there is no water available from Hawes Water and restricted water available from the Bela.</p>	<p>Maintaining the flow and improving the quality of the rivers entering the estuary plays an important part in the protection of the Morecambe Bay designated sites and will be considered in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Licensing strategy unchanged since previous CAMS in 2004, indicating no particular or increasing pressure on water resources in AONB area</p>
<p>Lune and Wyre Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Feb 2013, Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/water-abstraction-licensing-strategies-cams-process</p>	<p>Sets out how water resources are managed in the Lune and Wyre catchments Strategy indicates that there is water available in the Keer catchment for surface water abstraction.</p>	<p>Maintaining the flow and improving the quality of the rivers entering the estuary plays an important part in the protection of the Morecambe Bay designated sites and will be considered in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Licensing strategy unchanged since previous CAMS in 2004, indicating no particular or increasing pressure on water resources in AONB area</p>
<p>Cumbria Local Flood Risk Management Strategy,</p>	<p>The aims of the local strategy</p>	<p>Management Plan should ensure engagement with local</p>

<p>Cumbria County Council, 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate the resources available from people and organisations who have interests in flooding to maximise a reduction in local flood risk; • To promote a wider understanding and awareness of flooding in Cumbria; • To explain how everyone can play a part in reducing flood risk and “who does what”. <p>The local strategy provides a framework for delivering local flood risk management in Cumbria and is built on surface water management plan, preliminary flood risk assessments etc.</p> <p>CCC is responsible for flooding from ordinary water courses (small watercourses that are not designated as Main Rivers), surface water, groundwater, sewer flooding</p> <p>Coastal flooding and erosion</p> <p>Poor weather occurring with high tides cause sea levels to rise resulting in flooding of coastal areas. High tides and a rise in sea levels can also obstruct flows from rivers and drains flowing into the sea, causing inland flooding. Coastal processes, tides and waves can result in erosion of the coastline, with loss of land and threatening properties, transport infrastructure and many other types of development. The EA manages flood risk from the sea. District and borough councils are responsible for managing coastal erosion, which is overseen by the E A. Coastal flooding and erosion management is coordinated through coastal groups.</p> <p>The management of coastal flooding and coastal erosion risks is set out in Shoreline Management Plans produced by the EA and coastal districts working in partnership in the coastal group.</p> <p>The purpose of these plans is to provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and a policy framework to reduce these risks, both to people and the environment, in a sustainable way over the next 100 years.</p> <p>This local strategy does not include any specific approaches to manage flooding from the coast. However, coastal flooding will affect local forms of flooding and these will be addressed by the local strategy.</p> <p>Outside towns and villages, large areas of Cumbria are farmed, meaning the management of agricultural land has a significant impact on the runoff from rain storm events. It is important that farmers understand how agricultural practice can affect flooding and bodies of water downstream. Cumbria LLFA is working closely with Catchment Officers from the EA, the Cumbria Peat Partnership, Catchment Sensitive Farming Officers from Natural England, Wildlife Trusts and the three rivers trusts in the county. Raising awareness of these issues and building partnerships with the farming community aims to encourage initiatives to reduce flood risk and serve objectives and targets under the Water Framework Directive 2000.</p> <p>Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood risk management actions covering the whole of Cumbria - Actions/measures that will be undertaken to reduce flood risk locally – non in AONB 	<p>authorities, EA, Catchment Partnerships – SCRT and Lune Rivers Trust, wherever appropriate to help reduce inland and coastal flood risk.</p>
<p>Cumbria Surface Water Management Plan</p>	<p>Not published but key outputs have been used as a technical basis for the Local flood Risk Management</p>	

<p>Cumbria Flood Action Plan - reducing flood risk from source to sea, Environment Agency, 2016</p>	<p>Strategy</p> <p>First steps toward an integrated catchment plan for Cumbria, following on from Storm Desmond, December 2015.</p> <p>5 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening Defences – immediate action undertaken and continued review of flood risk of roads, railways, water and power supplies will continue and action taken to protect them - Upstream Management - We are working with farmers, landowners, communities and organisations, such as United Utilities and The Rivers Trust to identify how to use and manage the landscape to slow the flow of water and reduce peak river levels. Agri-environmental schemes will help support flood management - Maintenance - The Environment Agency is updating its routine maintenance activities in light of Storm Desmond. - Resilience - We are ensuring that people and property are as prepared for and resilient to flooding as possible and that action is taken beforehand so that life can get back to normal as quickly as possible after a flood. - Water Level Management Boards - Water Level Management Boards are locally run, public bodies that manage areas of special drainage need. They manage water levels for the benefit of the local economy, environment and the community. <p>Catchment management in Cumbria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term vision: In the future: we will increasingly work at a catchment scale to integrate land management, development and resilience in areas at risk, from the tops of the fells down to the coast. - support innovation and coordinate planning not just across water and flood risk, but also forestry, land management, biodiversity and other functions. - Work with farmers and landowners to manage farmland to reduce run-off and restore meandering rivers. - Collaborative working with communities and partners across water and land-management issues to form and deliver innovative solutions. 	<p>Work together with/support SCRT and Lune Rivers Trust on relevant projects within/adjacent to the AONB.</p> <p>Encourage appropriate land management techniques such as habitat management and support agri-environment schemes.</p>
<p>Lancashire and Blackpool Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Lancashire County Council, Blackpool Council, October 2013 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-plans/environmental/lancashire-and-blackpool-flood-risk-management-strategy.aspx</p>	<p>The strategy sets out how it is intended to manage the risk from local sources of flooding initially over the next 3 years and with revised editions every 6 years. Local sources of flooding are those from ordinary watercourses (small streams and channels), pluvial (surface water runoff as a result of heavy rainfall) and groundwater (where water held beneath the ground reaches the surface).</p> <p>5 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roles and Responsibilities • Understanding Risk • Funding • Communication and Involvement • Sustainable Flood Risk Management 	<p>Management Plan should ensure engagement with local authorities, EA, Catchment Partnerships – SCRT and Lune Rivers Trust, wherever appropriate to help reduce inland and coastal flood risk.</p>

	<p>Flood Risk Asset Register: structures/features which, in the opinion of the authority, are likely to have a significant effect of flood risk in the area:</p> <p><u>Warton</u> Sand Lane, Warton, drain, 349097 471784 The Roods near Briarscroft. Drain. 350331 472781 Gardner Road, Warton, drain, 349944 471721</p>	
<p>Kent Leven Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report December 2009, Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/kent-and-leven-catchment-flood-management-plan</p>	<p>Gives an overview of the flood risk across each river catchment. Ways of managing those risks now and over the next 50-100 years are recommended. All types of inland flooding are covered, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea, (coastal flooding), which is covered in Shoreline Management Plans. Considers the potential impacts of climate change on these risks. Promotes collaborative working between organisations within river catchments.</p> <p>Current and future flood risk – Arnside is identified as an area affected by tidal flooding (SMP2 addresses tidal flood risk in this catchment). Impact of climate change – trends likely to be more frequent and intense storms causing more widespread flooding from drainage systems and some rivers, sea level rise increasing the probability of tidal flooding and the frequency of tidal locking.</p> <p>AONB located in ‘Lowland rural areas’ sub area. Most fluvial flood risk is from small streams and minor watercourses and there is some tidal risk. Lowland rural area – including catchments of the Bela. Settlements include Beetham, Silverdale, Milnthorpe, Storth, and Arnside.</p> <p>Preferred policy: Policy option 3: Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively. This sub area is largely rural, with scattered small areas at risk of flooding. Our vision is to ensure as much of the natural floodplain as possible is restored in order to provide storage, and to direct spending to the areas where life is most at risk. In most of the settlements, the measures which are in place to manage flood risk are adequate, and most of the maintenance is already directed at channels and assets in these rather than in the uninhabited areas. This policy formalises our existing approach to flood risk management in this sub-area. The anticipated effects of climate change warrant continued action in these settlements.</p> <p>Proposed actions to implement the preferred policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Local Development Framework includes policies which work towards the long-term protection and re-creation of river corridors through sustainable land use and management. • Work in partnership with Natural England and Defra to link flood risk benefit to agricultural subsidies by catchment sensitive farming practices and Environmental Stewardship Schemes. 	<p>Integrated catchment management focuses both on reducing flood risk and on delivering wider benefits such as wildlife and water quality improvements.</p> <p>Working together with together with Catchment Partnerships, SCRT and Lune River Trust, should be included in the Management Plan.</p> <p>Tidal flooding is identified as a current and future flood risk which is likely to be exacerbated by climate change. The Management Plan should ensure engagement with any flood management strategies developed as part of the SMP process.</p> <p>Encourage undertaking of Environmental Stewardship Schemes to help deliver multiple benefits including flood risk benefits. Support restoration of natural floodplain wherever possible. Working with natural processes could help to manage inland flood risk.</p>

<p>Lune Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report December 2009, Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lune-catchment-flood-management-plan</p>	<p>Carnforth Coastal Area The vision and preferred policy;</p> <p>Policy option 3: Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively.</p> <p>The policy recommended here relates to fluvial flood risk only, which is not a significant issue. Therefore, our vision for this unit is to continue our current policy of no active intervention with regard to fluvial flood risk and rely on the SMP for direction with regard to managing tidal flood risk and coastal erosion. We will continue our current development control activities to discourage inappropriate development in the floodplain.</p>	<p>The Management Plan should ensure engagement with any flood management strategies developed as part of the SMP process.</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change. A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside, 2011, prepared by Community Forests Northwest for the Northwest Climate Change Partnership http://www.greeninfrastructurenw.co.uk/resources/framework_for_web.pdf</p>	<p>An action guidance document that can be used to aid policy development and delivery. It sets out a vision, the cases for combatting climate change and for green infrastructure, the policy and legislative context, as well as information on the development and its potential future delivery. It recommends actions, partners and mechanisms across the different climate change services green infrastructure can provide, and presents maps, images, case studies, and links for further information.</p>	<p>Many of the objectives within the MP directly support the delivery of the actions identified in this action plan such as promoting low carbon living, use of sustainable transport, carbon storage, helping species adapt, managing visitor pressure, improving habitat condition, such as salt marsh to provide additional water storage and buffer against flooding.</p>
<p>Cumbria Climate Change Strategy 2008-2012, Cumbria Strategic Partnership http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/sustainability/climatechange/default.asp</p>	<p>Identifies potential changes in the weather in Cumbria by 2080 and likely impacts. 10 themes are then considered – the national context described, the Cumbrian dimension, likely impact of climate change, what is happening already and then identifying what more needs to be done locally:</p> <p>Energy generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential to generate more renewable energy on a domestic, community and commercial scale particularly from small-scale hydro, woodfuel, waste and also from wave power. • there is a need to develop and support local supply chains for woodfuel and wood burning technologies. <p>Housing and buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve energy efficiency and reduce CO2 emissions generated by housing • improved use of renewable natural resources – woodfuel, solar etc and increased use of locally sourced, sustainable building materials <p>Protecting public health</p> <p>Industry and commerce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements needed in energy efficiency <p>Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconnecting habitats • Factoring biodiversity enhancements into land management and development sites • Increase scrub and tree cover to lock up carbon 	<p>The AONB Management Plan should support greater energy efficiency in buildings, the reduction in carbon emissions through increased use of public transport and cycling and, where compatible with AONB purpose, the development of a local woodfuel economy.</p> <p>There could be potential conflict with the recommendations for generation of renewable energy: wind turbines can significantly adversely affect the landscape qualities of the AONB and any proposals for tidal and wave power generation in Morecambe Bay could also have significant adverse effects on the landscape and biodiversity of the AONB.</p> <p>The development of ecological networks as a buffer against climate change is very relevant within the AONB as is supporting work to improve habitat condition and, where consistent with AONB purpose, the Management Plan should support moves towards a low carbon agricultural system.</p> <p>Sustainable management of woodlands to minimise carbon</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low carbon local agricultural system which helps biodiversity and delivers ecosystem services (including soil erosion and flood mitigation) will be an essential part of the solution <p>Procurement</p> <p>Spatial planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key challenge is to provide sustainable transport connections • Need to increase energy efficiency and proportion of renewable energy in new development, converted and renovated buildings <p>Sustainable transport investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase percentage of local trips to be by bicycle or foot <p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public engagement in waste minimisation • Amount of waste generated by tourists needs to be tackled <p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing flood risk and impact on water resources and river flows 	<p>emissions will also be supported.</p> <p>Sea level rise and increased flooding is a key issue within the AONB and this must be reflected in the Management Plan. Engagement with actions following on from the Morecambe Bay Shoreline Management Plan and Catchment Flood Management Plans should be included within the Management Plan</p>
<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020, Lancashire Climate Change Partnership http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-plans/environmental/lancashire-climate-change-strategy/</p>	<p>The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy sets out the Partnership’s long-term vision that Lancashire is “low carbon and well adapted by 2020”</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic energy. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of energy in homes by improving energy efficiency, minimising waste and exploiting renewable sources of energy • Domestic waste. Minimise waste through careful purchasing and disposal. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, including waste minimisation and increased recycling • Transport. Develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable transport system. Increase the use of public transport, walking and cycling. Promote the use of more efficient vehicles and alternative transport fuels including biofuels. • Economic and business development. Ensure that future economic plans ensure a low carbon economy. Also improve energy efficiency. • Energy supply. Actively promote decentralised energy production and medium and large scale renewable energy generation • Natural Environment and land use. Ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation functions of Lancashire’s green infrastructure are maximised to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. Support the development of mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the sustainable management of Lancashire’s woodlands. Identify what the impacts of climate change on biodiversity will be in Lancashire and support the uptake of practical adaptation measures • Adapting to climate change. Support practical measures to allow Lancashire’s biodiversity to adapt to climate impacts • Awareness raising, education and planning 	<p>The AONB Management Plan should support greater energy efficiency in buildings, the reduction in carbon emissions through increased use of public transport and cycling and, where compatible with AONB purpose, the development of a local woodfuel economy. There could be potential conflict with the recommendations for generation of renewable energy: wind turbines can significantly adversely affect the landscape qualities of the AONB and any proposals for tidal and wave power generation in Morecambe Bay could also have significant adverse effects on the landscape and biodiversity of the AONB.</p> <p>The development of ecological networks as a buffer against climate change is very relevant within the AONB as is supporting work to improve habitat condition and, where consistent with AONB purpose, the Management Plan should support moves towards a low carbon agricultural system.</p> <p>Sustainable management of woodlands to minimise carbon emissions will also be supported.</p> <p>Sea level rise and increased flooding is a key issue within the AONB and this must be reflected in the Management Plan. Engagement with actions following on from the Morecambe Bay Shoreline Management Plan and</p>

		Catchment Flood Management Plans should be included within the Management Plan
<p>Planning guidance for renewable energy – Lancashire (2011) http://media.claspinfo.org.ccn.faelix.net/sites/default/files/Planning%20Guide%20final%20220711.pdf</p>	<p>Purpose of document is to act as a guide and a starting point for planning officers within the County Council and the Lancashire local authorities (LAs) providing advice on planning issues associated with onshore renewable energy technologies. Document considers the general issues of relevance to all technologies and then provides technology specific factsheets which include the key factors to be included in planning policy and guidance and to be taken into account in determining planning decisions.</p> <p>Issues to be considered include : Landscape designations (AONBs and SSSIs are identified as generally not appropriate for any developments other than the least visually intrusive microgeneration developments), Visual impacts, Environmental and/or archaeological constraints, Green belt.</p>	The Management Plan should support small scale renewable energy developments where consistent with AONB purpose.
<p>Cumbria County Council Wind Energy SPD https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/windEnergy.asp</p>	<p>Guidance to help decide where wind farms might be built across Cumbria.</p>	The Management Plan should support the development of small scale renewable energy projects where compatible with AONB purpose
<p>Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment study (2011) http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/renewable-energy/renewableenergystudy.asp</p>	<p>Provides information on the potential renewable energy resources that could be harnessed across the County</p> <p>The study sets out the opportunities and constraints to delivering renewable energy in Cumbria. It indicates the suitability of a range of technologies, taking into account the varied environmental, social and economic issues that relate to their installation and operation. It shows that, potentially, we could more than double the amount of renewable energy we are currently generating in Cumbria; increasing it from 295MW to 606MW.</p> <p>Study involved a detailed and localised assessment of the amount of resources available that could be used to generate renewable energy up to 2030. The resources and technologies investigated include wind, biomass, energy from waste, hydropower, solar and heat pumps. In recognition of the high environmental quality in Cumbria, specific research was undertaken into capacity within Protected Landscapes.</p> <p>The Study identifies different ways that renewable energy could be deployed in the future, including a renewable technology mix that relies much more on micro-generation and biomass and much less on commercial scale wind.</p> <p>Commercial onshore wind provides the largest proportion of the onshore resource at 62% followed by microgeneration – 30% of the total resource.</p> <p>Protected landscapes setting: Commercial-scale wind – No potential</p>	The Management Plan should support the development of small scale renewable energy projects where compatible with AONB purpose

<p>Cumbria Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (2009) https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/historic-environment/histlandcharacter.asp</p>	<p>There are 15 landscape types defined for the Cumbria and Lake District HLC. The Arnside and Beetham character area is a discrete area that mostly fits tidily into the Arnside/Silverdale AONB and is clearly associated in historic landscape terms with the neighbouring parts of Lancashire that are also in the AONB.</p> <p>Guidance is provided for historic landscape priorities such as farmland and field boundaries, former mining and quarrying, woodland, built environment.</p> <p>Key Character Areas – Arnside and Beetham</p>	<p>The historic landscape character is an important part of the AONB and protection and restoration of historic assets and conservation of the historic landscape character should be included within the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Lancashire Historic Landscape Characterisation Programme (2002) http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/lancashire_hlc_2017/downloads.cfm</p>	<p>21 historic landscape character types are identified.</p> <p>The types are assessed in terms of the historical processes from which they derive, the historical and archaeological components that they contain, the characteristics that distinguish them from similar types and the rarity of the type across the county.</p> <p>Recommendations for enhancing and safeguarding each type, including their attributes, are included</p>	<p>The historic landscape character is an important part of the AONB and protection and restoration of historic assets and conservation of the historic landscape character should be included within the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Lancaster Cultural Heritage Strategy, March 2011 http://www.lancaster.gov.uk/planning/regeneration/lancaster-cultural-heritage-strategy/</p>	<p>The aim of this Strategy is to identify how Lancaster can make the most of this exceptional heritage for the benefit of local people, visitors and the economy. In particular it looks at and evaluates a number of options for investment in the heritage over the next 10 years. AONBs are mentioned but main focus of report is Lancaster.</p> <p>One of the priorities for capital investment in cultural heritage is identified as the Morecambe Bay Landscape Partnership Scheme – H2H – which covers in part the AONB.</p> <p>Reference made to the Arnside & Silverdale AONB Management Plan – ‘These plans contain detailed policies to protect the character of the landscapes and historic built environment and archaeology. They aim to increase awareness of the heritage assets, the need for appropriate management and to promote sustainable tourism within the areas.</p>	<p>The Management Plan should seek to protect the historic built environment and archaeology as part of the cultural heritage of the AONB</p>
<p>Lancaster District Local Plan 2003 – 2023/4 Core Strategy (2008), Development Management DPD (2014), Publication Strategic Policies and Land Allocations DPD, Publication Development Management DPD http://www.lancaster.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy</p>	<p>Currently under review</p> <p>The Local Plan is the local guidance for planning in the district of Lancaster.</p>	<p>The Lancaster District Local Plan is applicable within the AONB alongside the AONB DPD (currently Published version).</p>

<p>South Lakeland Local Plan Saved policies 2006, Core Strategy 2010, Submission SLDC Development Management DPD https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/</p>	<p>The Core Strategy, adopted 2010, provides the strategic planning framework for the District, outside the National Parks. It sets out the long-term spatial vision and the strategic objectives quantity and distribution of development and policies to deliver the vision.</p> <p>Development Management Policies are being developed.</p>	<p>The SLDC Local Plan is applicable within the AONB alongside the AONB DPD (currently Published version)</p>
<p>Submission AONB Development Plan Document https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/planning-and-building/south-lakeland-local-plan/area-of-outstanding-natural-beauty-aonb/</p>	<p>The Arnside and Silverdale AONB covers part of South Lakeland and part of Lancaster District. Lancaster City Council and SLDC are preparing a dedicated Development Plan Document (DPD) for the whole of the AONB.</p> <p>The DPD will form part of both Councils' Local Plans. It will identify sites for new housing and employment to contribute towards meeting local needs and will set out planning policies to ensure that development reflects the AONB designation.</p> <p>On Wednesday 28 February 2018, jointly with Lancaster City Council, we submitted the Arnside and Silverdale AONB DPD to the Secretary of State (Planning Inspectorate) for Examination.</p>	<p>The planning process within the AONB the preparation of the AONB DPD must be explained within the Management Plan.</p>
<p>Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/home.asp</p>	<p>Sets out the planning policy for assessing proposals for mineral extraction and waste management related development within those parts of Cumbria that are outside of the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks.</p>	<p>Potential conflicts could arise with plans for new mineral and waste sites. However, no new mineral or waste developments are planned within the AONB over the life of the local plan</p> <p>The Management Plan should seek ways to promote waste management where compatible with AONB purpose</p>
<p>Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/planning/local-planning-policy-for-minerals-and-waste/</p>	<p>Under review</p> <p>The Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework is prepared jointly by Lancashire County Council and the two unitary authorities of Blackpool Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council.</p> <p>The Core Strategy, adopted in 2009, is the strategic document for future minerals and waste development in Lancashire until 2021. Site allocations and development management policies are included..</p>	<p>Potential conflicts could arise with plans for new mineral and waste sites. However, no new mineral or waste developments are planned within the AONB over the life of the development framework.</p> <p>The Management Plan should seek ways to promote waste management where compatible with AONB purpose</p>

<p>Cumbria Countryside Access Strategy 2014-2019 https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/countryside-access/ROWIP/Cumbria_Countryside_Access_Strategy.asp</p>	<p>A strategic framework for the management and improvement of countryside access and recreation in Cumbria.</p> <p>Four strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide high quality, well maintained access to the countryside including the public rights of way network, open access land, access to water and other means which meets the needs of its users. 2. Develop an integrated network of access, recreation and transport facilities on both land and water that will contribute to improved quality of life and health and carbon emission reduction, by encouraging people to walk, cycle and take public transport. 3. Ensure access and recreation contributes to a thriving economy whilst protecting and, where possible enhancing, the sustainability of the County's natural and cultural resources. 4. Work with partners, visitors, businesses, residents and farmers and landowners to encourage responsible use of the countryside and to minimise conflict through appropriate management and guidance. 	<p>The AONB is active in maintaining and improving and promoting the excellent network of PRoW within its boundaries. The Plan should support developing access opportunities for all where consistent with AONB purpose and should encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling to contribute to people's well being and in mitigating climate change.</p>
<p>Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, 2015 - 2025 http://council.lancashire.gov.uk/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=53325</p>	<p>Six themes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition and connectivity of the wider access network 2. Education and information provision 3. Twenty to thirty minute walks 4. Multi-user routes 5. Encouraging community involvement in improving wider access 6. The definitive map and other records 	<p>The AONB is active in maintaining and improving and promoting the excellent network of PRoW within its boundaries. The Plan should support developing access opportunities for all where consistent with AONB purpose and should encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling to contribute to people's well being and in mitigating climate change.</p>
<p>Local Transport Plan 2011- 2021, A Strategy for Lancashire, Lancashire County Council, May 2011 http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-plans/roads-parking-and-travel/local-transport-plan/</p>	<p>Sets out plans for transport in Lancashire for the period 2011-2021. Refers to 7 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access into areas of economic growth and regeneration • Providing better access to education and employment • Improving people's quality of life and well being • Improving safety of our streets for our most vulnerable residents • Providing safe, reliable, convenient and affordable transport alternatives to the car • Maintaining our assets • Reducing Carbon emissions and its effects 	<p>The Management Plan should seek ways to maintain and where possible and compatible with AONB purpose, improve access to and within the AONB to help improve people's health and well being. Where possible use of sustainable transport should be encouraged which will help reduce carbon emissions.</p>

<p>Lancaster District Highways and Transport Masterplan (2016) http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/strategies-policies-plans/roads-parking-and-travel/highways-and-transport-masterplans/lancaster-district-highways-and-transport-masterplan/</p>	<p>Arnside & Silverdale AONB - As well as supporting the agricultural sector, the landscape provides an important recreational resource supporting the visitor economy. Providing good transport links that do not damage that environment will therefore be crucial to the masterplan.</p> <p>Proposals include;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look at long-term sustainable alternatives to conventional public transport for rural areas, and whether solutions from elsewhere in the UK could be applied to Lancaster. 2. A comprehensive plan to develop an integrated multi-use/cycling network for the district, which will support the wider Cycling and Walking Strategy for Lancashire. <p><u>Morecambe Bay Connectivity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the whole of the Bay area, there may be opportunities to improve public access to the coast with links to the Lancashire Coastal Way and the new England Coast Path. - providing a cycle crossing of the River Kent alongside the Arnside railway viaduct could have significant benefits for the whole of Lancaster district. <p><u>Rural Lancaster</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of car clubs could also be tied in to the development of rural transport hubs in places such as Silverdale - For areas around Morecambe Bay, we will look at the rural transport issues as part of the Morecambe Bay Connectivity Study. This will consider the evidence and potential for improvements across all modes of sustainable transport around Morecambe Bay, including the Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. 	<p>The Management Plan should seek ways to maintain and where possible and compatible with AONB purpose, improve access to and within the AONB to help improve people's health and well being. Where possible use of sustainable transport should be encouraged which will help reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>Support the ATOG and contribute to the Morecambe Bay Connectivity Study</p>
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<p>Moving Cumbria Forward, Cumbria Transport Plan Strategy 2011-2026, Cumbria County Council http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/transport/transportplan/3rdcumbriatransportplan.asp</p>	<p>The 3rd Local Transport Plan for Cumbria sets out how roads, footways, cycleways, rights of way and bus and train services in Cumbria will be improved and managed. The new Plan contains a strategy for the next 15 years, 2011 to 2026.</p> <p>Key priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the maintenance of Cumbria’s roads, pavements, paths and cycle ways; • making sure our strategic road links are able to support the Cumbrian economy; • maximising the benefits of the county rail network; • using smartcard technology to reduce barriers to people using passenger transport • maximising the potential of the Port of Workington to support the Energy Coast and reduce carbon emissions from road transport; • enabling more people walking and cycling to school and to work. <p>Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB recognised within the Plan as a sensitive landscape area.</p> <p>Transport outcomes are given as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe, strong and inclusive communities • Health and well being throughout life • A sustainable and prosperous economy • Effective communications between people and places • World class environmental quality – reducing carbon emissions and reducing number of road signs etc to improve quality of the local environment 	<p>The Management Plan should seek ways to maintain and where possible and compatible with AONB purpose, improve access to and within the AONB to help improve people’s health and well being. Where possible use of sustainable transport should be encouraged which will help reduce carbon emissions.</p>
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<p>The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008-2018 https://www.cumbriotourism.org/what-we-do/</p>	<p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to develop the tourism industry in ways which do not detract from Cumbria’s special landscapes • Need to develop those experiences that sit well in our landscaping outdoor adventure, heritage and culture • Need to invest in accommodation, customer services etc • Need distinctive marketing <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the best of the natural environment , need good information for visitors – routes and signage and interpretation in appropriate places • Built environment as important as natural one in meeting needs and expectations of visitors. Development in towns and villages needs to be of highest standard and in sympathy which has gone before, using local materials • Outdoor adventure - Invest in facilities and venues for competitions • Heritage and culture – Need to get better at telling stories regarding heritage and in ways that are relevant to modern audiences. Contemporary side as well – living artists and craftspeople should be given opportunities to present their work to visitors and residents alike • Promote local produce to help support Cumbria’s farming industry and maintain the landscape • Events – need to build on existing successful events • Need to broaden accommodation base and leisure facilities • Maintain quality of public realm – streets, public buildings etc., maintain environmental practices such as waste recycling, ensure appropriate transport planning – traffic management and car parking • Need strong network if information centres • Need effective tourism marketing 	<p>The Management Plan should support the development of sustainable tourism, which is consistent with the overall purposes of designation, and in line with the AONB Sustainable Tourism Strategy.</p> <p>Summary of Cumbria tourism statistics provided</p>
<p>Lancashire Enterprise Partnership Business Plan 2018</p>	<p>The LEP’s priorities for 2017 – 2020</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Plan for Lancashire’s Economy 2. Developing Great Places to Live and Work 3. Supporting Business Growth 4. Investing in Growth 5. championing Key Sectors 6. Developing Lancashire’s Skills Base 7. Telling Lancashire’s Story in a more ambitious and confident way 8. Better Connectivity 9. A LEP structure that’s fit for purpose 	<p>The Management Plan should support an environment-based local economy.</p>

<p>Cumbria Rural and Visitor Economy Growth Plan 2017, Cumbria Local enterprise Partnership http://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/governance-publications/strategic-planning/</p>	<p>Growth priorities for the Rural Economy Priority 1: Maintaining and enhancing the special qualities of Cumbria – landscape, farming and the environment. Priority 2: Capitalise on our rural strengths Priority 3: Building a location for future businesses Priority 4: Exploit the major new project opportunities for local supply chains</p> <p>Growth priorities for the Visitor Economy Priority 1: Growing Cumbria’s international visitor spend Priority 2: Enhancing Cumbria’s ‘adventure capital’, cultural and heritage offer. Getting an individual to interact with, and understand, the natural environment. engaging the younger generation, Priority 3: Capitalising on opportunities from business tourism Priority 5: Continued investment in and promotion of existing attractions, accommodation and infrastructure Priority 5: Improving access to digital information and getting round Cumbria</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support an environment-based local economy.</p>
<p>South Lakeland Economic Growth Strategy (2014) https://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/media/2560/economic-development-strategy_march2014_v11_st.pdf</p>	<p>This document sets out a strategic framework for economic growth and development in South Lakeland. The council is committed to working with employers, partners and investors to deliver development, economic growth, local employment and to promote training opportunities. In particular the council will continue to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote South Lakeland as a world class destination for business • Work with the Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) to create the conditions for business growth • Work with developers on regeneration projects and identify land available for business use • Improve skills and support growth in the private sector • Encourage investment in South Lakeland. <p>Economic geography South Lakeland has a fabulous environmental resource. Significant parts of the district have national landscape and wildlife designations, including parts of two National Parks and an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). They must be protected, and through their conservation the district can benefit economically, not only in supporting the significant visitor economy in South Lakeland, but in creating new opportunities for economic growth. We should not understate the attractiveness to a new generation of ‘footloose’ digital and creative enterprises, as well as a variety of knowledge based businesses. With the development of much improved communications infrastructure, these businesses can exist perfectly well alongside the more traditional land-based businesses that contribute so much to the district’s distinctive landscape heritage</p>	<p>The Management Plan should support an environment-based local economy.</p>

<p>Lancaster Corporate Plan 2015-2018 (2015) http://lancastercvs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Lancaster-City-Council-Corporate-Plan-2015-18.pdf</p>	<p>Vision: A conserved, enhanced and diversified COAST AND COUNTRYSIDE with a network of vibrant rural communities; which will lead the North West in its quality of life and environmental and design standard and within which sustainable housing, economic and retail development to meet local needs will be supported.</p> <p>Priority: Clean, Green & Safe Places Outcomes: The council's impact on the environment will be minimised Priority: Health & Well being Priority: Sustainable Economic Growth – Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB DPD document completed and adopted</p>	<p>The Management Plan is well placed to help deliver a quality environment and help improve health and wellbeing. The Management Plan should support an environment-based local economy and delivery of affordable housing for local needs,</p>
<p>South Lakeland Community Strategy 2008 – 2028 http://www.southlakeland.gov.uk/downloads/page105/Community_Strategy_2008-28_-_Final_.pdf</p>	<p>Key challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing affordable housing to meet needs, • facilitating economic growth and • establishing effective transport opportunities. <p>In addressing these challenges the wide ranging potential effects of climate change will have to be taken into consideration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing population: largest increase is in the older age groups and a corresponding fall in the number of young people. Expected increases in the number of households, most of which will be single occupancy • Significant adverse relationship between district average house price and household income (affordability ratio). Action needed to improve ratio. • Ability of people to access services due to rural nature of the area – challenges of using public transport and reliance on use of car <p>Relevant actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessing service – community transport supported, facilities developed in rural communities (parish councils supported in development of community projects which allow services to be developed locally) • Health and Well-being – Increase participation in physical activity using the natural environment, more participation in arts and cultural activity • Housing to meet local need – increase provision of affordable housing • Quality environment – conserve, enhance and promote the natural environment, recognise the environment as an essential factor in the local economy, climate change being addressed (local implementation of county Climate Change Strategy), a clean, green healthy environment, better engagement with the community on environmental issues 	<p>Management Plan should support delivery of affordable housing for local needs, local environment-based economic growth and improved sustainable transport where consistent with AONB designation and purpose.</p> <p>The Management Plan is well placed to help deliver a quality environment and help improve health and well being through core purpose, and also through support for waste recycling and energy efficiency measures, again where consistent with AONB designation and purpose.</p> <p>See above for Cumbria Climate Change Strategy</p>
<p>Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2009, Lancashire Economic Partnership http://www.blackpool.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/C4496366-CEEA-4E48-8176-</p>	<p>Vision – for the development and maintenance of multifunctional green spaces and places, connecting urban areas to rural hinterlands, and ensuring that those continue to contribute towards economic, social environmental well being of the sub region. Seven key strategic objectives:</p>	<p>The Management Plan will help to deliver enhancements to biodiversity and ecosystem services and as a result will contribute to improving quality of place, improving health and well being and also adapting to climate change. The</p>

36789E30764A/0/LancsGreenInfrastructure2009.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To improve quality of place• To improve health and well being• To create the setting for investment• To enhance the tourism, recreation and leisure offer• To enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services• To adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change• To grow and develop the regional parks in Lancashire <p>The AOB is identified as an important part of Lancashire's green infrastructure.</p>	Management Plan should support the development of nature tourism where consistent with AONB purpose.
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