

Arnside & Silverdale National Landscape Management Plan 2026 - 2031

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

1.0 Overview

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a statutory requirement¹ to ensure any land use plan or programme that are likely to have significant effect on the environment are subjected to a strategic assessment to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects.

Article 1 of the Directive states that its objective is *"to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development"*.

The Directive requires that information be provided on the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as: biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape, and the interrelationship between the above factors.

The Directive defines *"environmental assessment"* (Article 2(b)) as a procedure comprising:

- preparing an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme.
- carrying out consultation on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying Environmental Report;
- taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in decision making; and
- providing information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing how the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account.

The methodology for conducting a SEA is described in guidance produced by UK Government in 2005², supported by supplementary guidance from Natural England and Local Authority.

Broadly speaking the process includes 5 stages:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report

Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment

The National Landscape Management Plan is a statutory document which intends to describe how the responsible authority for the designated area intends to meet the statutory purpose of conserving and enhancing natural beauty (natural beauty being described by the Special Qualities of the designation).

The plan making process itself is compliant with the principles of a SEA and both processes have strong parallels. In broadest terms, the SEA aims to test the National Landscape Objectives (which aim to Conserve and Enhance Natural Beauty and increase understanding and enjoyment by the public of the designated landscape) against the SEA Objectives, as defined by the relevant 'Consultation Bodies', in this case DEFRA bodies including Natural England, Environment Agency and Historic England.

¹ The European Union Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001/42/EC) came into force in England on 21 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations). (Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633)

² [A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive](#)

2.0 Setting the context

2.1 Relevant policies, plans and programmes

National Landscape Management Plans are influenced by many other plans, programmes and policies at an international, national and local level. They also contribute to and influence the development of other plans and policies which are relevant to the primary purpose of the designation.

The following list identifies plans, policies and programmes relevant to the management plan review. Several of these are covered in more detail as part of the Policy context review in Section 2.0.

Directive, plan, strategy
INTERNATIONAL
Agenda 21, (1992)
Convention on Biodiversity, (1993)
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Adopted December 1997)
Copenhagen Accord United Nations Climate Change Conference 2009
EUROPEAN
European Landscape Convention
The Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), (1979)
The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), (1992)
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020, European Commission, 2011
The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), (2000)
The Waste Framework Directive, (2008/98/EC) (2008)
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC) 2008
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (June 2006)
The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)
EC DIRECTIVE 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information, (2003)
NATIONAL
The Environment Act (2021)
Levelling-up and regeneration Act (2023)
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), (1981)
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW), (2000)
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)
Sustainable Energy Act (2003)
Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act (2004)
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, (1979)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act, (1990)
Climate Change Act 2008
Localism Act 2011
Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
Landscapes Review – National Parks and AONB's (The Glover Review, 2019)
'The Natural Choice', the Natural Environment White Paper (Defra, 2012)
Water for Life, the Water White Paper (Defra, 2011)
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/water/legislation/whitepaper/
Local Transport White Paper 2011
National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012 – updated 2025)
Business Plan 2012-2015 (Defra 2012)
Business Plan 2012-15 (DCMS, 2012)
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (Defra 2011)
Natural England Designations Strategy, July 2012
UK Marine Strategy Part 1 http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2012/12/20/pb13860-msfd-strategy-part-one/
Marine Policy statement
The Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain, Defra, 2008
State of the Natural Environment in the North West, 2009, Natural England
UK Geodiversity Action Plan, 2009
Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010
Research and Archaeology in North West England: An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England Volume 2 Strategy
Heritage at Risk Strategy, 2011-2015, English Heritage, 2012
Conservation Principle, Policy and Guidance, English Heritage, 2008

The Carbon Plan (DECC, 2011)
Code for Sustainable Homes (CLG, 2009)
UK Renewable Energy Strategy
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)
Mainstreaming sustainable development – The Government’s vision and what this means in practice (Defra, 2011)
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (Defra 2011)
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, (2007)
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement 31 January 2013
Government Tourism Policy (DCMS) 2011
Sustainable Tourism in England: A Framework for Action (DCMS) 2009
Healthy lives, healthy people: Improving outcomes and supporting transparency (DH, 2012)
Game Plan: A Strategy for Delivering Government’s Sport and Physical Activity Objectives Social Exclusion Unit, Department of Culture, Media and Sport (2002)
State of the Countryside report 2010 , Commission for Rural Communities (2010)
Rural Statement published on 12/9/2012
LOCAL
Westmorland & Furness Local Plan (in development)
South Lakeland Local Plan
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan
Lancaster District Local Plan 2003 – 2023/4 (review in development)
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Morecambe Bay Shoreline Management Plan, SMP2
Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit, Cumbria County Council (2008)
A Landscape Strategy for Lancashire, Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate, 2000
Morecambe Bay Limestones National Character Area
Morecambe Coast and Lune Estuary NCA 31
Arnsdale & Silverdale Landscape and Seascapes Character Assessment
The Lancashire Biodiversity Action Plan, Lancashire Biodiversity Partnership, (2001)
The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan, Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership, (2001)
Cumbria Freshwater Biodiversity Plan, 2011 – 2015, Dec 2011
Lancashire GAP 2010, GeoLancashire
A Draft Local Geodiversity Action Plan for Cumbria, Cumbria RIGS, 2008
Cumbria Renewable Energy Capacity and Deployment study (2011)
Planning guidance for for renewable energy – Lancashire (2011)
Cumbria County Council Wind Energy SPD
Cumbria Rights of Way Improvement Plan, 2007
Lancashire Rights of Way Improvement Plan, 2006
The Tourism Strategy for Cumbria 2008-2018
Lancashire Visitor Economy Strategy
South Lakeland Community Strategy 2008 – 2028
Lancaster District Local Strategic Partnership, Sustainable Community Strategy, 2008-2011
Lancaster Cultural Heritage Strategy, March 2011
Cumbria Economic Strategy, 2009-2019
Lancashire Economic Strategy
North West River Basin Management Plan
South Cumbria abstraction licensing strategy, Feb 2013
Lune and Wyre abstraction licensing strategy, Feb 2013
Local Transport Plan 2011- 2021, A Strategy for Lancashire, May 2011
Moving Cumbria Forward, Cumbria Transport Plan Strategy 2011-2026
Kent Leven Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report December 2009
Lune Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report December 2009
Cumbria Climate Change Strategy 2008-2012
The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020,
Morecambe Bay EMS Management Scheme and Action Plan and Regulation 35 conservation advice for MB EMSMS
Lancashire Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2009
Green Infrastructure in Cumbria, 2010

2.2 The Environmental Baseline

The baseline should be established and where possible, trends identified. Environmental information has been gathered based on the SEA areas or ‘topics’ as included within the guidance. This baseline provides the information for predicting and monitoring effects of the plan or programme, identify any environmental

problems and inform the potential need for mitigation. The baseline is supported and informed by the National landscape 'State of' reports, prepared as part of the Management Plan review process. These in turn have been partially informed by data released as part of developing the Protected Landscape Targets and Outcomes Framework (PLTOF).

The 2024 'State of the National Landscape' Report should be considered the primary source/collection of information relating to the National Landscape.

SEA Environmental Baseline Evidence				
SEA Topic	Aspects/objectives	Indicators	Issues/targets	Data sources
Biodiversity – Flora & Fauna	Designated Sites	Number and area of designated sites within the landscape	No Targets	State of the National Landscape Report Natural England Protected Sites Data
		Condition of designated sites (SSSI)	(PLTOF) 80% of SSSI within favourable condition by 2042	Natural England Protected Sites Data
			(PLTOF) 60% of SSSI with 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition by 2042	
		Condition of Local Wildlife Sites	All Local Wildlife Sites under favourable management	Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB State of Nature Report 2023 Arnsdale & Silverdale Nature Recovery Plan 2025 Local Wildlife Sites Monitoring Programme, Lancashire County Council 2025/26
	Protected Species (S41)	Protected species present within landscape	No Targets	Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB State of Nature Report 2023
		% Change in populations and/or distributions of protected species	No Targets	Arnsdale & Silverdale Nature Recovery Plan 2025 Arnsdale & Silverdale Species Recovery Plan 2025 Local Biological data centres – Cumbria Biological Data Centre, Lancashire Environmental Records Centre. National Monitoring Programmes – BTO Wetland Birds Surveys, UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme etc. Species specific county reports (eg. County Bird Atlas, County Moth Atlas etc.)
	Priority Habitats	Extent of Priority Habitats	No Targets	Natural England Priority Habitats Inventory (PHI)

		Condition of Priority Habitats	(PLTOF) Continuing favourable management of all existing priority habitat already in favourable condition outside of SSSIs	Natural England Priority Habitats Inventory (PHI)
	Woodlands	Native Woodland Cover	(PLTOF) Increase woodland cover by 3% in Protected Landscapes	Forestry Commission National Forestry Inventory
		Ancient Woodland extent	No Targets	Forestry Commission National Forestry Inventory Woodland Trust Ancient Woodland Inventory
		Ancient Woodland Condition	No Targets	
	Land wholly or primarily managed for agriculture 'Farmland'	Extent of 'nature friendly' farming	(PLTOF) at least 65% to 80% of land managers adopt nature friendly farming on at least 10% to 15% of their land by 2030.	Agri-environment scheme uptake – Natural England/Rural payments Agency
Population	Population Demographics	Population age distribution	No Targets	ONS Census 2021
		Ethnicity	No Targets	
	Population Income	Deprivation	No Targets	Indices of Deprivation provided as part of Natural England PLTOF data release
		Household Income	No Targets	Median Adult earnings provided as part of Natural England PLTOF data release
	Local Services	Number of local services and service providers	No Targets	Local Authority
	Employment	Number/% of people economically active	No Targets	ONS Census 2021
		Number of commercial premises	No Targets	Local Authority
		Number of workers employed in Agriculture	No Targets	DEFRA June agricultural survey
	Housing	Housing affordability ratio	(DPD) 50% of new housing to be affordable	Housing affordability ratios provided as part of Natural England PLTOF data release
Human Health	Health	General Health of population	No Targets	ONS Census 2021

Geology	Designated Sites	Number and extent of designated geological sites within the landscape	No Targets	State of the National Landscape Report Natural England Protected Sites Data
		Condition of designated geological sites	(PLTOF) 80% of SSSI within favourable condition by 2042	Natural England Protected Sites Data
			(PLTOF) 60% of SSI with 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition by 2042	
Soils	Soil type	Soil type extent and distribution	No Target	British Geological Society (BGS) Soil Types Mapping
		Extent and distribution of peat soils	(PLTOF) Restore 130,000ha of peat soils in Protected Landscapes by 2024 (apportioned by landscape area)	Natural England Peaty Soils mapping
		Agricultural Land classification type and extent	No target	DEFRA Agricultural Land Classification mapping
Water	Water Quality	Extent (length) of waterbodies within the landscape	No Target	Environment Agency (EA) Catchment data explorer tool
		Ecological Status of waterbodies	(WFD) improve ecological status of waterbodies	
		Classification of shellfish	No Targets	NW-IFCA/Local authority shellfish sampling
	Flooding risk, fluvial and tidal	Area at risk of flooding	No Target	EA flood risk mapping
	Water resources	Number and volume of abstraction licences	No Target	EA abstraction licence data
Air	Air Quality	Air quality	No Target	Limited data, not monitored
Climate	Greenhouse Gas emissions	Volume of emissions	Uk government targets of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2025	Limited data, not locally monitored
	Carbon sequestration and storage	Estimated carbon sequestration and storage within the landscape	No target	Carbon sequestration and storage data provided as part of Natural England PLTOF data release
	Renewable energy generation	Number and output of renewable energy generation	No target	Local Authority planning data, Utilities provider generation data

Material Assets	Tourism	Number of visitors	No target	Local Authority tourism 'visit' marketing boards
		Average visitor spend	No target	
		Number of accommodation providers, total visitor accommodation capacity	No target	
		Reasons for visiting	No target	Visitor surveys
	Access	Length of public rights of way	No target	Local Authority PROW data
		Access for all programme indicators	(PLTOF) Improve and promote accessibility to and engagement with Protected Landscapes for all using existing metrics in our Access for All programme.	Access for all programme monitoring
	Public transport	Number/type of transport provision	No target	Local Authority data
	Minerals	Number of active quarries	No target	Local Authority data
	Agriculture	Number of Agricultural holdings	No Target	DEFRA June Survey
	Waste	Number of household recycling centres	No Target	Local Authority Data
		Number of active/historic landfill sites	No Target	Local Authority Data
Heritage	Heritage Assets	Number/type of heritage assets including designated/listed assets	No Target	Historic England, Local Authority Data
		Condition of heritage assets	(PLTOF) Decrease the number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in Protected Landscapes	Historic England, Local Authority Data
Landscape	Landscape type and quality	Landscape character type and condition	No loss in landscape condition	Arnside & Silverdale AONB Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment, 2015
		Land cover	No Targets	Rural Payments Agency Land Cover Mapping
	Land Management incentives	Area managed under Agri-environment schemes	No Targets	Agri-environment scheme uptake – Natural England/Rural payments Agency

		Total value of agri-environment schemes	No Targets	Natural England PLTOF Data Release
	Tranquillity	Areas subject to noise and/or visual intrusion	No Targets	Limited data, not locally monitored
	Dark Skies	Light Pollution, Sky Quality	No Targets	2019 Arnside & Silverdale Sky Quality Meter surveys

3.0 SEA Methodology

Each proposed (or amended) management plan objective is assessed against the SEA Environmental Objectives set out below to determine any likely significant effect on the environmental assets of the National Landscape. The proposed SEA objectives are based on those given in the DEFRA/Natural England guidance.

The Objectives are split into “Environmental”, focused on Environmental Assets and “Sustainability”, focused on people and population aspects.

3.1 SEA Objectives

SEA Objective	Relevant SEA Topic
Environmental	
E1 Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity (habitats and connectivity)	Biodiversity (flora & fauna), Geology
E2 Protect and enhance flora and fauna (individual species)	Biodiversity (flora & fauna)
E3 Protect and enhance soil quality	Soils
E4 Protect the water environment and safeguard water quality	Water
E5 Protect and improve Air quality	Air
E6 Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting, and maintain cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	Heritage
E7 Conserve and enhance landscape and seascape character and character of key settlement landscapes	Landscape, Heritage, Biodiversity (flora & fauna), Geology
E8 Protect material assets	Material Assets, Soils, Water, Geology
E9 To reduce the causes of climate change and mitigate the impacts	All topics
E10 To avoid adverse cumulative impacts between the above interrelationships	All topics
Sustainability	
S1 Ensure no adverse effect on population	Population
S2 Reduce and mitigate flood risk	Material Assets, Water, Population, Human Health
S3 Create and encourage safe, vibrant, cohesive, mixed communities	Population, Human Health
S4 Promote Healthy lifestyles, protect and enhance human health	Human Health
S5 Improve education, training and employment skills	Population
S6 Promote economic development that supports social and environmental objectives	Population, material assets
S7 Minimise the consumption of natural resources	Material Assets, Water, Soils, Biodiversity (flora & fauna), Geology
S8 To promote good governance	All Topics

3.2 Compatibility of Objectives

Objectives will be tested against each other for compatibility to ensure that any conflicts are identified. Cells with an 'O' are considered compatible, cells with an 'X' are incompatible and those left black are unrelated.

E1																			
E2	O																		
E3	O	O																	
E4	O	O	O																
E5	O	O	O	O															
E6					O														
E7	O	O		O	O	O													
E8			O	O	O	O	O												
E9	O	O	O	O			O	O											
E10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O										
S1				O	O	O	O	O	O	O									
S2	O		O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O								
S3	O	O			O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O							
S4	O	O		O		O		O	O	O	O		O						
S5	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O		O	O					
S6			O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				
S7	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			
S8	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	

No significant compatibility issues are expected and no conflicts foreseen from the interrelation of different objectives.

3.3 Appraisal Framework

The SEA uses an appraisal framework to assess the Management Plan objectives against the SEA objectives. A six-point scale will be used as suggested in DEFRA guidance and be used for scoring.

Strongly supports SEA Objective	++
Supports the SEA Objective	+
Neutral/no effect	N
Potential conflict with SEA Objective	-
Strongly conflicts with SEA Objective	--
Uncertain effect	X

The framework will be used to record the assessment of each management plan objective in a consistent manner. It is expected that most, if not all management plan policies will have a beneficial effect and, in this case, it will be reported. The DEFRA guidance advises that, given limited resources and the nature of the management plan process effort should be focused on identifying adverse effects and developing alternative actions and/or mitigation rather than excessive analysis of the scale of beneficial effects.

3.4 Screening Format

The screening will take the form of a series of tables, in which each Management Plan Action will be assessed against The SEA Objectives listed utilising the SEA scoring described above.

4.0 SEA Screening Tables

4.1 Screening against Environmental Objectives

Management Plan Strategic Objectives, & Actions			E1 Protect and enhance biodiversity (habitats and connectivity)	E2 Protect and enhance flora and fauna (individual species)	E3 Protect and enhance soil quality	E4 Protect the water environment	E5 Protect and improve Air quality	E6 Conserve and enhance the historic environment	E7 Conserve and enhance landscape, seascape, KSL character	E8 Protect material assets	E9 To reduce the causes of climate change and mitigate the impacts	E10 To avoid adverse cumulative impacts	Notes on SEA Decision
S1 Landscape & Seascape	1a	Primary Purpose	++	+	N	+	+	+	++	N	+	+	- Holistic approach takes in various aspects of Landscape - CC projects, mitigation & plans will require consideration of landscape and visual amenity impacts during project development. I.e installation of low carbon infrastructure - Dark Skies considered an aspect of Air Quality (light pollution)
	1b	Utilise LSCA	+	+	N	+	+	+	++	N	N	N	
	1c	Principles of ELC	++	++	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	
	1d	Improve understanding	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	
	1e	Tranquility	+	+	N	N	+	N	++	N	N	N	
	1f	Dark Skies	+	+	N	N	+	N	++	N	N	N	
	1g	Climate Change projects	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	
	1h	CC adaptation planning	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	
	1i	Support CC plans	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	
	1j	Wildlife risk plans	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	
S2 Geodiversity	2a	Designated sites	++	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	- Geodiversity Actions either compatible or neutral against SEA Objectives - Geotrails include interpretation about geological and industrial heritage of area and compatible with E6, E7
	2b	Raise awareness	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	2c	Integrate interpretation	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	2d	Local organisations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	2e	Geotrails	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	
	2f	Geodiversity Plans	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	
S3 Biodiversity	3a	PLTOF outcomes	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	- PLTOF Outcomes are National Targets assessed against SEA Objectives for compatibility. - Woodland creation projects will require consideration of Landscape impacts during project development to avoid conflict with designed landscapes eg. Parkland - Coastal Actions protecting material assets by way of natural flood management includes built environment protected by flood defences
	3b	LWS condition	++	++	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	
	3c	Priority Habitat	++	++	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	
	3d	Raise awareness	+	+	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	3e	Integrate interpretation	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3f	INNS	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	
	3g	BOOM legacy	+	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	3h	Saline habitats extent	++	+	+	++	N	N	+	+	+	+	
	3i	Grazing pressure	++	++	+	++	+	N	N	+	++	+	
	3j	SMP projects	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	++	++	+	
	3k	Dynamic coast	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	+	
	3l	Restore hydrology	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	++	+	
	3m	Recreational disturbance	+	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	3n	Woodland & parkland	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	
	3o	Ancient trees	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	
	3p	Create Woodland habitat	++	+	+	++	+	N	N	N	+	N	
	3q	Woodland connectivity	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	
	3r	Ash die-back	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	+	

Management Plan Strategic Objectives, & Actions			E1 Protect and enhance biodiversity (habitats and connectivity)	E2 Protect and enhance flora and fauna (individual species)	E3 Protect and enhance soil quality	E4 Protect the water environment	E5 Protect and improve Air quality	E6 Conserve and enhance the historic environment	E7 Conserve and enhance landscape, seascape, KSL character	E8 Protect material assets	E9 To reduce the causes of climate change and mitigate the impacts	E10 To avoid adverse cumulative impacts	Notes on SEA Decision
S3 Biodiversity (continued)	3s	Inappropriate afforestation	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	- Grassland actions strongly align with E1, E2 due to scarcity of species-rich grassland habitats.
	3t	Limestone mosaic	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	3u	Create species rich grassland	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	3v	Grassland connectivity	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	3w	Conservation grazing	++	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	3x	Freshwater wetlands	++	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	+	+	
	3y	Create wetlands	++	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	++	+	
	3z	Wetland connectivity	++	++	N	++	N	N	+	N	++	+	
	3aa	Water quality	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	
	3bb	Biodiversity measures in built development	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	
	3cc	Verges and landscaping	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	
	3dd	Wild gardening	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	
	3ee	Community greenspace	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	
	3ff	Community engagement	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	
S4 Historic & Cultural Heritage	4a	SM's at risk	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	- Historic & Cultural Heritage Actions strongly align with SEA Objectives E6, E7
	4b	Conserve designated heritage assets	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4c	Conserve non-designated heritage assets	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4d	Heritage character	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4e	Supporting features	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4f	Quarries	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4g	Industrial heritage	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4h	Maritime heritage	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4i	Landscape heritage	+	+	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4j	Traditional boundaries	+	+	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4k	Historic orchards	+	+	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4l	AES actions	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4m	Historic ponds	+	+	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4n	Historic gardens	+	+	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4o	Medieval heritage	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	+	N	N	
	4p	Notable finds	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	
	4q	HER	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	
	4r	Local organisations	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	
	4s	Heritage interpretation	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	
	4t	Oral history research	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	

[illegible]

Management Plan Strategic Objectives, & Actions			E1 Protect and enhance biodiversity (habitats and connectivity)	E2 Protect and enhance flora and fauna (individual species)	E3 Protect and enhance soil quality	E4 Protect the water environment	E5 Protect and improve Air quality	E6 Conserve and enhance the historic environment	E7 Conserve and enhance landscape, seascape, KSL character	E8 Protect material assets	E9 To reduce the causes of climate change and mitigate the impacts	E10 To avoid adverse cumulative impacts	Notes on SEA Decision
S10 Funding & Finance	10a	Increase capacity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	- Funding and finance actions will indirectly align with SEA Objectives i.e the actions fund the conservation and enhancement of the Landscape. However, individually they are considered neutral/no effect. Actions will likely more strongly align with Sustainability SEA Objectives.
	10b	Green finance	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	
	10c	CC investment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	
	10d	Rural development funding	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	10e	Funding bids	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	10f	Individual gifting	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	10g	NL Grants fund	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	

4.2 Screening against Sustainability Objectives

[illegible]

Management Plan Strategic Objectives, & Actions			S1 Ensure no adverse effect on population	S2 Reduce and mitigate flood risk	S3 Create encourage safe, vibrant, cohesive, mixed communities	S4 Promote Healthy lifestyles, protect and enhance human health	S5 Improve education, training and employment skills	S6 Promote economic development that supports social and environmental objectives	S7 Minimise the consumption of natural resources	S8 To promote good governance	Notes on SEA Decision
S3 Biodiversity (continued)	3v	Grassland connectivity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3w	Conservation grazing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3x	Freshwater wetlands	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3y	Create wetlands	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3z	Wetland connectivity	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3aa	Water quality	+	+	N	+	N	N	+	N	
	3bb	Biodiversity measures in built development	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	
	3cc	Verges and landscaping	N	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	
	3dd	Wild gardening	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	
	3ee	Community greenspace	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	
	3ff	Community engagement	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	
S4 Historic & Cultural Heritage	4a	SM's at risk	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- The value of heritage, particularly built and cultural heritage to communities is recognised however the actions are not explicit and effects are indirect. Heritage actions more closely align with the Environmental SEA Objectives. - Actions around interpretation and oral history research align with S5
	4b	Conserve designated heritage assets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4c	Conserve non-designated heritage assets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4d	Heritage character	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4e	Supporting features	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4f	Quarries	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4g	Industrial heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4h	Maritime heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4i	Landscape heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4j	Traditional boundaries	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4k	Historic orchards	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4l	AES actions	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	
	4m	Historic ponds	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4n	Historic gardens	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4o	Medieval heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4p	Notable finds	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4q	HER	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4r	Local organisations	N	N	+	N	+	N	N	N	
	4s	Heritage interpretation	N	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	
	4t	Oral history research	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
S5 Access, Enjoyment & Wellbeing	5a	Events programme	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	- Access, enjoyment and wellbeing actions strongly align with S4, S5, particularly the Supported Walks programme, PROW Network actions and Youth Education action.
	5b	Supported walks	N	N	+	++	+	N	N	N	
	5c	Interpretation materials	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	
	5d	Website	N	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	
	5e	Interpretation strategy	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	
	5f	Youth education	N	N	+	+	++	N	N	N	
	5g	Creative arts	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	
	5h	PROW network	N	N	+	++	N	+	N	N	

Management Plan Strategic Objectives, & Actions			S1 Ensure no adverse effect on population	S2 Reduce and mitigate flood risk	S3 Create encourage safe, vibrant, cohesive, mixed communities	S4 Promote Healthy lifestyles, protect and enhance human health	S5 Improve education, training and employment skills	S6 Promote economic development that supports social and environmental objectives	S7 Minimise the consumption of natural resources	S8 To promote good governance	Notes on SEA Decision
S7 Planning (continued)	7v	Overhead wires	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	7w	Vertical structures	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	7x	Adverts	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	7y	Lighting guidance	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	
	7z	Undeveloped coast	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	7aa	Historic Assets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S8 Farming, Forestry & Rural Land Use	8a	Farm Advice	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	- Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) actions provide funding for events, access infrastructure and community benefit in addition to more land management-based projects. - Gamebird management action refers to meeting minimum standards of best practice.
	8b	Nature-friendly farming	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	
	8c	FiPL	N	+	+	+	++	+	N	N	
	8d	Farmer Networks	N	N	+	N	++	+	N	N	
	8e	Skills support	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	N	
	8f	Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF)	N	++	N	+	N	+	+	N	
	8g	Climate resilience	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	
	8h	Apprenticeships	N	N	+	N	++	+	N	N	
	8i	Sustainable fisheries	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	
	8j	Rural diversification	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	
	8k	Healthy Soils	N	+	N	N	+	+	+	N	
	8l	Soil Carbon	N	+	N	N	+	+	+	N	
	8m	Conservation grazing	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	
	8n	Traditional Livestock	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	
8o	Gamebird management	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+		
S9 Governance & Ways of Working	9a	Seek to further purpose	N	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	
	9b	NL Partnership	N	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	
	9c	Collaboration in partnerships	N	N	+	+	++	+	N	++	
	9d	Community organisations	N	N	++	+	+	+	+	++	
	9e	Volunteering	N	N	++	++	++	+	+	++	
	9f	Joint decision making	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	++	
	9g	Communications	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	9h	Academic institutions	N	N	N	N	++	+	N	+	
	9i	Multi-objective approach	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	++	
S10 Funding & Finance	10a	Increase capacity	N	N	N	+	++	+	N	N	
	10b	Green finance	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	
	10c	CC investment	N	N	N	N	+	++	+	N	
	10d	Rural development funding	N	N	+	+	+	++	+	+	
	10e	Funding bids	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	10f	Individual gifting	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	
	10g	NL Grants fund	N	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	

5.0 SEA Screening conclusion

Based on the screening process, the Objectives and Actions included within the draft Management Plan are considered to either align with or have no significant impact when tests against the SEA Objectives.

A significant number of plan actions strongly align with the SEA Objectives.

As no adverse impacts were found, there is no requirement for mitigation.

Document Control	
Version	2
Type	DRAFT
Editor	C. Booth
Date	August 2025