



# **SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

## **CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

### **REPEATED SITE ALLOCATIONS POLICIES AND PROPOSALS MAP**

#### **REGULATION 30**

**JANUARY 2012**



## CONTENTS

Non technical summary.....	5
Sustainability Appraisal.....	9
Site Scoring Matrices.....	21
Allerdale.....	21
Barrow.....	70
Carlisle.....	88
Copeland.....	118
Eden.....	151
South Lakeland.....	170

### Appendices

1. Types of waste management facilities.....	195
2. Site location criteria.....	
3. “Rules” used for site assessments.....	



## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1. Cumbria County Council is preparing the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), which replaces the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996-2006) and guides minerals and waste development in Cumbria over the period up to 2020.
2. In preparing the Cumbria MWDF, Cumbria County Council is required by law to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of components of the MWDF. This has already been done for the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policy Development Plan Documents (DPDs). This SA is for the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map. The Government recommends that these two requirements are met through one integrated process, with the aim of achieving the goal of sustainable development. The Sustainability Appraisal has not identified any potentially significant adverse impacts of the Site Allocations Policies.
3. The purpose of the SA is to inform the progression of the MWDF by identifying the key sustainability issues facing the County and to predict what would be the likely effects of the development plan documents on these issues. The aim is to ensure that there are as many positive effects as possible, and that any negative effects are avoided or mitigated where possible, when the policies are implemented as development on the ground.
4. The Core Strategy sets out the long term spatial vision and the strategic direction and objectives for minerals and waste development in Cumbria over the period to 2020. These objectives include that:-
  - by the end of the plan period, the right types of new waste management facilities, needed to reduce the amount of Cumbria's waste going to landfill, will have been built on time and in the right places;
  - facilities will have been provided to manage the low level radioactive wastes that arise from the Sellafield/Windscale complex;
  - with an increasing proportion of re-used and recycled materials, minerals from the County's own resources will continue to be provided prudently to meet Cumbria's regeneration, renewal and development needs, together with those minerals proven to be required to meet regional and national needs;
  - the carbon footprint of Cumbria's minerals and waste developments will demonstrate that the potential greenhouse gas emissions and fossil energy demand savings have been secured. In addition to design matters, this will include keeping road transport miles to a minimum by maintaining a pattern of local facilities that suits the geographic characteristics of the county. It will also take account of the contribution that fuels derived from Cumbria's waste have made to the energy needs of other industries;
  - Cumbria's environmental assets will have been protected, maintained and enhanced, by siting developments in appropriate locations.

## THE KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES FACING CUMBRIA

5. A profile of key issues and pressures relevant to Cumbria's MWDF was identified by Cumbria's Sustainability Group (comprising members from the (then) four statutory consultation bodies, the six district councils, the Lake District National Park Authority and Cumbria County Council).
6. Sustainability issues, which are particularly relevant to the MWDF, include:
  - a need for alternative methods of waste management within the County and the necessary investment to secure these;
  - pressure to continue supply of scarce minerals, such as skid-resistant roadstone;
  - the need to meet mineral demand by substituting secondary and recycled materials for primary aggregates;
  - difficult access to services and facilities in rural communities;
  - high environmental quality and many designated habitats, species and landscapes throughout the County;
  - unemployment and economic inactivity in West Cumbria and Furness;
  - economic vulnerability due to a decline in manufacturing and uncertainty surrounding the future of the nuclear industry;
  - an increase in relocation of jobs outside the County.

## CUMBRIA'S SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

7. The following Objectives have been identified as those most relevant to the MWDF:

<b>NR4</b> To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste
<b>SP2</b> To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces
<b>SP5</b> To improve the health and sense of well being of people
<b>EN1</b> To promote and enhance biodiversity
<b>EN2</b> To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations
<b>EN3</b> To improve the quality of the built environment
<b>NR1</b> To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions
<b>NR2</b> To improve water quality and resources
<b>NR3</b> To restore and protect land and soil
<b>EC1</b> To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities
<b>EC3</b> To diversify and strengthen the local economy

## THE SUSTAINABILITY EFFECTS OF THE POLICIES

8. It is important to recognise the environmental, social and health benefits of having a robust framework for future minerals and waste planning in place. In the absence of this, Cumbria could fail to deliver adequate treatment capacity for its waste arisings and adequate provision of construction aggregates for development and regeneration.

<b>NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste</b>
The Site Allocations Policies make an important contribution to achieving Objective NR4, by identifying sufficient sites for the necessary developments. The Generic Development Control Policies and other regulatory and fiscal measures also have a role to play and will further rely on the effective application of wider regulatory and fiscal measures.
<b>SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces</b>
The Site Allocations Policies will make a contribution to the achievement of Objective SP2, by identifying appropriate sites for developments.
<b>SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people</b>
One of the issues is the negative perceptions that are commonplace about waste management developments. It is hoped that education and awareness-raising may help to bring about more objective views. This will also depend on the track record of developments that are built and the performance of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.
<b>EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity</b>
The site assessments identify enhancement potential. The Habitats Regulations Assessment is also relevant.
<b>EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations</b>
The Site Allocations Policies, in conjunction with Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies, can make an important contribution. This is particularly important given the quality of many of Cumbria's landscapes. Details of potential effects will be assessed at the planning application stage.
<b>EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment</b>
By making provision for the materials required to maintain and restore the local distinctiveness of Cumbria's built environment, the Site Allocations Policies can make an important contribution.
<b>NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions</b>
By identifying sites for facilities which will divert waste from landfill, and locating sites at towns, which are the main sources of waste arisings, the Site Allocations Policies help to reduce emissions and minimise 'mineral and waste miles'.
<b>NR2: To improve water quality and resources</b>
The Environment Agency and utility company have been involved in the preparation of the Site Allocations Policies. The potential impacts on aquifers and other water resources will be important considerations at the planning application stage and in the context of Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.
<b>NR3: To restore and protect land and soil</b>
The Agricultural Land Classification Strategic Map information has been used during the course of the site assessments exercise. This has involved the assessments of the High, Moderate and Low likelihoods of land being "best and most versatile". Impacts on the soil environment will be minimised through effective implementation of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.
<b>EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities</b>
The Site Allocations Policies identify sufficient sites within Cumbria to deliver the mineral and waste developments required to retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities. Energy from Waste plants have potential to help high energy use local industries to reduce their energy costs and maintain their competitiveness.
<b>EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy</b>
The Site Allocations Policies identify sufficient sites within Cumbria to contribute to a diversified and strengthened local economy. The site assessment exercise has included consideration of economic impacts and sites have been excluded which had the potential to deter inward investment. Many of the waste management sites are on employment land, but It is not intended that they should be given priority over other forms of development, which could have economic benefit for Cumbria.

## ALTERNATIVES

9. The alternative sites that have been considered during the preparation of the Site Allocations Policies are listed in the Site Assessments Report.

## MONITORING

10. Monitoring the sustainability effects of the Site Allocations Policies will focus on:

- any potentially significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage (with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused); and
- any potentially significant effects where there is uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.

11. This will be part of the overall monitoring of the sustainability effects of the MWDF as a whole. It will be based on the Monitoring Matrix that is included in the Core Strategy and its findings will be included in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme's Annual Monitoring Reports.

12. Some of the datasets that will be needed may not be currently available for monitoring purposes. As stated in the Government's SA Guidance, the data used for monitoring in some cases will be provided by outside bodies, including the Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and the minerals supply and waste management industries. The sustainability effects that are monitored may need to be revised; this will be identified in the Annual Monitoring Reports.



# SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

## Preface

- 1 This Sustainability Appraisal is of the minerals and waste sites that are being proposed in the Site Allocations Policies and of other sites that have been considered. Its key aim is to assess the likely environmental, social and economic impacts of each site. The sites have been scored against a clear set of criteria; these are described in Appendix 2. The Sustainability Appraisal has not identified potentially significant adverse impacts of the Site Allocations Policies.
- 2 The scoring matrices that have been drawn up for all of the sites are included together with supporting text. These matrices include references, where appropriate, to specific Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

## Introduction

- 3 In preparing the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), Cumbria County Council is required to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of its Development Plan Documents. This must be carried out in accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004), which gave the SEA Directive legislative effect in the UK. Sustainability Appraisal has already been undertaken for the adopted Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies and was also included in earlier stages of the Site Allocations Policies.
- 4 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework was developed by the County Council in conjunction with the Cumbria district councils, the Lake District National Park Authority and the three statutory consultees for Strategic Environmental Assessment (the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage). It identifies a profile of key issues and pressures affecting Cumbria, which have been used as the basis for developing the sustainability objectives.
- 5 The issues are monitored and updated regularly, and the Sustainability Framework refined and modified in the light of experience in using it. The current profile of key issues and pressures, which are set out in the following table, helps demonstrate how intertwined the different sections of a Sustainability Appraisal are.

<b>The profile of key issues and pressures affecting Cumbria</b> <b>(July 2009)</b>	
<b>Social</b>	
Pressure for housing pushing prices up – implications for housing to meet local needs and affordability of housing (S. Lakeland, Eden & LDNP)	
Second homes/holiday lets and inward migration by retired people adds to this pressure (S. Lakeland, Eden & LDNP)	
Run-down and vacant properties not utilised fully (Barrow & West Coast)	
Access to services and facilities problematic in rural communities	
Public transport network inadequate in rural areas	
Comparatively safe communities overall, but fear of crime disproportionately high in isolated rural areas	
Some alcohol-fuelled anti social behaviour linked to the night-time economy (Carlisle and Barrow) and a comparatively high number of race related incidents	
'Tourist' shops, for example in LDNP, may reduce the number of shops and services providing for local needs	
Established out of town shopping affecting the viability of smaller town centres	
Traffic congestion at peak times (Carlisle, Kendal) and also seasonal congestion (LDNP)	
Lack of cycle networks within towns and cities	
Lack of Cumbrian university	
Loss of young people, particularly graduates and a reluctance of young people to continue family farming traditions	
<b>Economic</b>	
Unemployment with higher levels of economic inactivity in West Cumbria and Furness partly linked to large number of incapacity benefit claimants	
Low unemployment and skills shortage in Eden and South Lakes	
Economic vulnerability due to decline of manufacturing & uncertain future of nuclear industry (West Coast & Barrow)	
Increasingly frequent relocation of jobs outside the county (and the country)	
Low wage economy, particularly tourism related jobs	
Below average share of growth sectors in local economy	
Limited research and development facilities	
Gross Value Added growing more slowly than the rest of the UK causing the economy to under perform and a widening of regional disparities of wealth	
Recent farming crises causing problems for agriculture, coupled with unique problems of farming in upland areas (falling incomes and the labour intensive nature of the work)	
Poor access to West Cumbria and Barrow	
Redundant port and harbour areas in need of rejuvenation	
Pressure from mobile phone and internet companies/users to improve telecommunications in Cumbria	
Lots of derelict/contaminated (brownfield) land in some areas, due to decline in industry	

<b>Environmental</b>
Loss of tranquillity and impact of lights on dark skies
Vulnerability of the landscape to recreational, leisure and sporting activities
High proportion of species identified for national conservation priority
Large tracts of upland and coastal habitat remain, but elsewhere there are declines in extent (fragmentation) and quality of wildlife habitats and populations for some species
High proportion of nutrient-rich lakes supporting a wide range of aquatic plants, invertebrates and breeding and wintering wildfowl
Vulnerability of nutrient-rich lakes and nutrient-poor lakes (and their resident species) to additional enrichment from farming fertilizer run off and sewage
Significant pressure on rivers, lakes and tarns from diffuse sources of pollution (agricultural wastes, fertilizers and run off from drains and road surfaces, coupled with some air pollution)
Unknown impact of climate change, possibly leading to outward migration of some species and inward migration of others, as average temperatures rise
Unsympathetic alterations to old buildings and bland new developments altering historic character and damaging archaeology in some areas
National renewable energy targets likely to lead to pressures for more development of wind farms, which could affect landscape character and quality
Air quality problems in urban areas
Need to reduce the risk to people and property from flooding (Carlisle, Kendal and Keswick)
<b>Resources</b>
Pressure responding to regulations preventing biodegradable waste going to landfill
The need to develop alternative waste management methods and secure the necessary level of investment in additional facilities
Problems of disposal and storage of radioactive wastes
Pressure to continue to supply scarce mineral resources to meet national demand (gypsum and skid resistant roadstone)
The need to meet mineral demand by substituting secondary and recycled material for primary aggregates

6. The sustainability objectives that have been developed from these issues and pressures have been adopted by the County Council to guide County Council policy development. They have been tried and tested in the sustainability appraisal of the Core Strategy, Community Strategies and other plans and programmes.

7. The sustainability objectives are to:

- improve levels of engagement and community participation
- improve access to services and facilities
- make more affordable housing available
- create safer communities
- improve education opportunities
- retain young people
- widen employment opportunities
- diversify the economy
- develop growth sectors within the local economy
- protect and enhance species and habitats
- improve the quality of water resources
- adapt to climate change
- protect designated landscapes
- conserve the character of the built environment
- protect people from floods
- minimise waste and recycle more
- secure modern sustainable waste management facilities
- sustainably manage mineral resources
- increase the supply of recycled material used in lieu of mineral resources

## **Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal**

8. The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to inform the preparation of the MWDF by identifying the key sustainability issues facing Cumbria, and to predict what the likely effects of policies would be on those issues. The appraisal process has been integrated with the plan-making process throughout and its findings have shaped the development of policies and the selection of preferred sites.
9. Appraisal involves identifying, quantifying, weighing up and reporting on the pros and cons of the options. A systematic appraisal ensures that the options are clearly laid out and assessed in a transparent manner. This gives an assurance to plan makers and the public that the policy and the way it is to be applied have been thoroughly thought out and that sustainability issues have been carefully considered. Its transparency enables people to identify aspects with which they agree or disagree. It also leaves a clear record showing how the policy was formulated for use in monitoring and reviewing the policy at a later date.

## **Compliance with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive**

10. The SEA Directive requires environmental considerations to be integrated into the plan-making process, so that the environment enjoys a high level of protection and plans and programmes contribute to sustainable development. The final version of the plan must show how any environmental considerations identified as part of the

assessment process have been dealt with and set out a monitoring programme to measure the effect of the plan's implementation on the environment. The monitoring process is included to trigger remedial action on unforeseen outcomes. The Government published guidance in 2005 on how Sustainability Appraisals can meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations. The requirements of the Directive and how they have been met are summarised in the following table.

<b>The SEA Directive's requirements</b>	<b>MWDF Sustainability Appraisal Response</b>
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated:-	This environmental report (Sustainability Appraisal Report, January 2012) and the Sustainability Appraisal reports produced at earlier stages meet this requirement.
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	The Site Allocations Policies derive from the adopted Core Strategy. SA objectives are set out in the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report (February 2008) – Table 5.1 and 5.2. The SA objectives used in the testing of sites remain consistent and in line with these and are taken from the Cumbria Sustainability Framework.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	The Key Sustainability issues and pressures in Cumbria have been listed above. Baseline scenarios are set out in chapter 6 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report (February 2008).
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	The Key Sustainability issues and pressures in Cumbria have been listed above.
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	The sustainability appraisal matrix used to test sites assesses proximity to surrounding environmental designations, including those designated under Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC – where impacts were likely this is noted.  A Habitats Regulations Assessment has also been completed in line with Directive 92/43/EEC.
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	The Cumbria Sustainability Framework has underpinned the appraisal process for the MWDF for both Core Strategy policy and site testing. The framework takes account of the requirements of the SEA Directive topic areas to provide a robust appraisal tool. The review of plans, policies and programmes provides a consistency check and that relevant environmental protection objectives have been taken into account.
f) 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	Likely significant effects on the environment have been covered through both adopted policies and site appraisal – refer to Chapter 6 and 7 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (February 2008) and the site appraisals.

<p>interrelationship between the above factors.</p> <p>(Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);</p>	
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Likely mitigation requirements at each proposed site have been identified as part of the appraisal process. See also the Habitats Regulations Assessment.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Strategic alternatives are addressed in the adopted Core Strategy. Details of the site assessments are in this Sustainability Appraisal, the Habitats Regulations assessment, Site Allocations policies document and the site assessments report. Technical difficulties including data requirements are also covered in chapter 6 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (February 2008).
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Proposals for monitoring arrangements are set out in this report.
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	A non-technical summary is included.
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	<p>The SA objectives have been approved by statutory consultees. The Cumbria Sustainability Framework is well recognised and accepted as a sound tool for conducting SA.</p> <p>The most recent data available has been used to assess sites.</p> <p>The level of assessment for the site based appraisal has been carefully considered. It is at a higher level than could be needed for detailed planning application proposals.</p> <p>Each site was assessed using a consistent SA scoring matrix (see Appendices 2 and 3), that looked at the context of the site and the likely impact on designations within a 2 kilometre radius. Impacts beyond this area of search were considered where, for example, watercourses might be affected.</p>
<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).</li> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate timeframes to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).</li> </ul>	There have been over ten separate consultation periods on the Core Strategy, generic Development Control Policies and Site Allocations Policies during their preparation. These were in accordance with the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations (2004) as amended.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).</li> </ul>	<p>No such effects have been identified. It is understood that the requirements of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, regarding plans for disposing of radioactive wastes, apply to applications for authorisations under the Radioactive Substances Act and not to policies in Local Development Frameworks.</p>
<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8).</p>	<p>The preparation of the MWDF's development plan documents has been an iterative process. All versions of the evolving reports have been shaped in some way by the SA, which has been carried out in parallel with their preparation. Public and interested parties' feedback has been fully taken into account during the transparent development plan process.</p>
<p>Provision of information on the decision:</p> <p>When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Article 7 shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the plan or programme as adopted;</li> <li>• a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and</li> <li>• the measures decided concerning monitoring (Articles 9 and 10).</li> </ul>	<p>An Adoption Statement was published for the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies; another will be required when these Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map reach the adoption stage.</p> <p>Consultations, and reports about how comments have been taken into account, have been in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 16 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations (2004) as amended.</p> <p>Proposals for Monitoring arrangements are set out.</p>
<p>*Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework, Core Strategy, Sustainability Appraisal Report, February 2008 (Land Use Consultants)</p>	

11. The key requirements of the SEA Directive and its topic areas have been considered against the sustainability appraisal objectives.
12. For the Core Strategy, Land Use Consultants Ltd (LUC) reviewed the approach to the selection of sites for waste management facilities. A direct comparison was made between the Core Strategy's site location criteria and the Sustainability Framework. LUC made the following observations:
  - Some plan criteria match the sustainability criteria quite closely; for example, in relation to previously developed (brownfield) land.
  - Some sustainability appraisal criteria appear against several plan criteria, where the latter are driven by the same sustainability concerns. For example, the three plan criteria in relation to accessibility, co-location and potential rail or sea access, all reflect the desire to reduce 'waste miles', particularly road miles. For

the sustainability appraisal, this is expressed in criteria addressing the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment and in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities.

- Some plan criteria have no direct correlation with the sustainability criteria, namely development plan status and deliverability, albeit that these are both implementation considerations driven, at least in part, by sustainability concerns.
  - The key sustainability objective in relation to waste management (NR4) is not mentioned explicitly in the plan criteria. However, the underlying intention of the site allocations is to encourage the 'movement' of waste up the waste management hierarchy, through positive land use provision.
  - Other primary sustainability criteria are not reflected explicitly in the plan criteria, namely EN2: To preserve and manage landscape quality and character for future generations; EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment; and NR2: To improve water quality and resources (with the exception of flood risk). Whilst there is a criterion in relation to 'identified environmental interest' and these considerations would also be addressed by other plan provisions, consideration should be given to their explicit inclusion in the plan criteria.
13. The work by LUC for the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies has informed this work on the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map. The matrices that have been used, to assess sites, include clear criteria, which are supported by the sustainability objectives. The site scoring is described below and in Appendices 2 and 3.

## **Site Scoring**

14. Scoring as part of the sustainability appraisal process provides a systematic, consistent and transparent tool for the comparative selection of a large number of sites. For each criterion in the matrices, a description or characteristic has been listed, which is, in effect, a sub-criterion against which the site has been assessed. In each case, the description/characteristic that is likely to have the smallest negative impact is listed first and in each case the scoring is graduated consistently. A weighting system by number scoring was considered, which would indicate the importance given to specific criteria; however, this approach was not favoured by interested parties and has not been used.

## **Geographical Information System and Site Assessment**

15. The County Council's in-house Geographical Information System (GIS) has been used in order to establish the type and level of constraints and opportunities for each site. The GIS layers that have been used are listed in Appendix 2. They provide a description of the context of a site and this has been backed up by site visits. A 2km radius around the sites was used in the assessments.



## **Limitations of information and assumptions made**

16. A number of difficulties can be encountered in accessing, collating and presenting relevant data sets. Data that is available may not always match the requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal. Data may be completely unavailable, unavailable at the right scale, out of date, unreliable, partial or biased. Because of this, decisions have to be taken on the quality of data gathered and questions asked about whether data should not be used; used with a cautionary note; or new information sought to remove uncertainty and fill data gaps.
17. Whilst it has been possible within the appraisal timeframe to gather baseline data, gaps remain. Examples are; lack of certainty about the occurrence of widespread species, such as Great Crested Newts and reptiles, and biodiversity information about some brownfield sites. Surveys are likely to be needed when planning application proposals are being prepared. Government guidance on carrying out sustainability appraisals encourages a pragmatic approach, saying that whilst data must be robust and fit for purpose, a realistic approach should be taken to gathering new data to ensure that difficulties with certain data sets do not delay the overall Sustainability Appraisal process. The process should continue, acknowledging data gaps.
18. Sustainability Appraisals are iterative and their baseline database will evolve over time, be constantly updated and be in place for a future review or update of the MWDF. The Core Strategy's monitoring requirements and the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme's Annual Monitoring Reports are relevant to this. They will provide additional information on the performance and continued relevance of policies and identify data requirements.

## **Determining Significance**

19. Annex II of the SEA Directive sets out criteria for determining the likely significance of effects. These criteria relate to:
  - The characteristics of the plan or programme.
  - The characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected (for all of the sites and areas which are being considered).
20. Government guidance states that when evaluating the significance of the effect of a policy or plan, the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects, including cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects should be considered. The guidance is primarily aimed at the method of policy appraisal, but it is equally applicable to the assessment of sites.
21. The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected) should also be considered. Determining significance is always likely to be largely estimated. The value given to, and the

vulnerability that is assumed for, certain areas, populations and species may also influence the assessment. This may be relevant, in particular, where thresholds or standards may be exceeded; for example, in areas with high levels of social deprivation or areas containing particularly sensitive environmental assets.

22. Government guidance suggests that, when appraising the effects of the plan, the following should be taken into account for each option that is being considered:
- Is it clear exactly what is proposed, and how the options differ from each other or relate to the plan as a whole?
  - Is each option likely to have a significant adverse effect in relation to each of the objectives or targets?
  - If so, can the effect be avoided or its severity reduced?
  - If the effect cannot be avoided, e.g. by conditions or changes to the way it is implemented, can/should the option be changed or eliminated?
  - If its effect is uncertain, or depends on how the plan is implemented, how can this uncertainty be reduced?

## Site scoring matrix

23. The development of the scoring matrix is central to the appraisal of the sites contained in the Core Strategy. The scoring system has been applied consistently across the 12 site selection criteria and has deliberately been kept simple and transparent. It allows appraisers to assign a 'score' for each criterion, that shows whether the site broadly accords with the site selection criteria or not, or whether there is too much uncertainty to make a decision. For each criterion, a description or characteristic is listed which is, in effect, a sub-criterion against which the site has been assessed.

### KEY TO SITE SCORING MATRIX

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively against the criterion.
- ✓ The site scores positively against the criterion.
- XX The site scores very negatively against the criterion.
- X The site scores negatively against the criterion.
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site against the criterion.
- 0 The site has no impact on the criterion.

## Site Appraisals

24. The sustainability appraisal site assessment provides a mechanism for reviewing and scoring each of the proposed sites against the sustainability criteria. It allows an in-depth and informed discussion to be held, where the context of each of the sites is analysed and assessed. The site appraisals sessions have been carried out by County Council specialist minerals and waste planners, an officer with specialist knowledge of sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment and with inputs from other specialists. This enabled the sustainability framework objectives and site location criteria to be explored in terms of how the proposed sites related to them. Local knowledge and expertise added weight to this approach.
25. The appraisal group agreed a consistent approach to scoring to provide a robust and transparent method. The 'rules' that were used are described in Appendix 3.

## Monitoring

26. The SEA Directive requires that *“member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans or programmes.....to identify at an early stage, unforeseen adverse effects, and be able to undertake remedial action.”* This appraisal has to provide *“a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring”*.
  - Guidance states that it is not necessary to monitor everything. Monitoring should focus on the significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused and where there is uncertainty about significant effects. The Monitoring proposals that are set out in the Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies (Land Use Consultants February 2008) form the basis for the monitoring of the Site Allocations Policies.
27. The Sustainability Appraisal has not identified potentially significant adverse impacts of the Site Allocations policies. In coming to this conclusion, it has been assumed that developments would be carried out in accordance with adopted Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies and the requirements of the other regulators, the Environment Agency and Health and Safety Executive.
28. Chapter 11 of the Core Strategy includes its monitoring and implementation framework and a monitoring matrix. The matrix lists the monitoring indicators. These will form the basis for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme's Annual Monitoring Reports. These assess how policies are performing and identify whether any of them need to be reviewed.

29. In connection with the Sustainability Appraisal, it is suggested that monitoring should focus on the following:-

- The amounts of waste being driven up the waste hierarchy by new waste management developments;
- Economic benefits associated with new waste management and minerals developments;
- The availability of local vernacular building materials;
- New facilities for producing secondary and recycled aggregates;
- Effects on investment and economic regeneration and diversification;
- Effects on landscape character and the historic environment;
- Effects on the water environment, including flooding, water quality and water resources;
- Effects on land and soil resources;
- Effects on biodiversity and designated sites and habitats;
- Renewable or low carbon energy capacity schemes.

# SITE SCORING MATRICES

## 1. SITES WITHIN ALLERDALE

The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are:-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively
- ✓ The site scores positively
- XX The site scores very negatively
- X The site scores negatively
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL3 Oldside, Workington

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 – 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	Good link to the main road network on the A596, but junction improvements may be needed.			
	Potential for rail access	✓	Adjacent to Workington Docks with rail facilities.			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option: - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓				
	Allocated for waste management or					

	employment use but not at a town or key service centre				assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	?		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓	But adjoins cycle routes and footpath.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					

<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Protection and enhancement of small blue butterfly habitat would be needed. Also potential to retain/create habitat link to Siddick Ponds SSSI/LNR.			
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)		May require Habitats Regulations Assessment re migratory fish. The River Derwent SAC is 1.3km upstream.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential enhanced link for Siddick Ponds LNR; also potential interpretation for former iron works.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated	✓✓			Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character	



	landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	An Energy from Waste plant for local industries could help safeguard local jobs. Possible contaminated land issues.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment; generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

**Summary of overall assessment:** A large brownfield site, well located to serve, and provide jobs for, the Workington–Maryport area with potential to incorporate wildlife enhancement measures. Potential to reduce waste road miles due to being adjacent to the Port of Workington and its rail facilities. Mitigation measures could be necessary for the road junctions at the A596/A66 at Ramsay Brow in Workington and the A596/A594 at Netherhall Corner in Maryport. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL8 Lillyhall waste management centre

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	Distington-Parton By Pass			
	Potential for rail access	X	Rail facilities at Port of Workington within 5km.			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓				
	Allocated for waste management or					

	employment use but not at a town or key service centre				Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓	Synergy with existing waste management/ disposal facilities.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					

				being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	But habitat/species surveys likely to be needed.			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	✓	Limited potential associated with adjacent landfill restoration. Possible water quality issues re wildlife interests of Distington Beck			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts,	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and	

	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	An Energy from Waste plant could benefit local industries and help safeguard/provide jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

An existing waste management complex on an industrial estate, with a recently improved local road network. Well located to serve the Workington–Whitehaven area. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL17 Solway Road, Workington

Site selection criteria	Description/ Characteristic	Score	Comment/ Explanation/ Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	0	N/A for an HWRC, though Network Rail requires consultation			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility	✓				
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓				

					Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre					
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists	?	Owned by CCC and ABC. Planning application recommended for approval, but deferred by Committee. Now withdrawn.			
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	0	N/A for an HWRC	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of green field sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to</b>	No houses within			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral	Will the option:	

<b>Housing</b>	250 metres			resources sustainably and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?</li> <li>- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?</li> </ul>	
	Houses within 250 metres	<b>X</b>	Significant number of houses within 250m, but majority separated from site by other development. Proposed use as an HWRC would have limited impact.	<b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?</li> <li>- ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?</li> <li>- minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?</li> <li>- ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?</li> <li>- take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?</li> </ul>	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	✓	Potential minor general habitat works possible, linked to the railway habitat corridor.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					



<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment	?	Unlikely, but latest regeneration proposals need to be kept under review			

12. Safeguarding	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> Small brownfield site allocated for employment use. Suitable for replacing the nearby existing HWRC, but Development Control and Regulation Committee unwilling to approve planning application because of concerns about impact on regeneration initiatives. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL18 Port of Workington

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	Close to A596 and A597, to north of town			
	Potential for rail access					
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓	Part concreted, part re-vegetated habitat	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓	Allocated for employment			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre					

<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓	Note: national coast to coast cycle route crosses access road	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					

				being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? - ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	See Habitats Regs Assessment re water quality and migratory fish; River Derwent SAC is 1.2km away.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	✓				
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)	X	Protection and enhancement of UK Priority Habitat of Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (small blue butterfly habitat) would be needed. There is also potential to retain/create habitat link to Siddick Ponds SSSI/LNR.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes?	
	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and	✓✓				

	National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</li> <li>- protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity?</li> <li>- factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets?</li> <li>- conserve features of historic and architectural importance?</li> <li>- promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</li> </ul>	
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	<p>Will the option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?</li> <li>- stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?</li> <li>- stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?</li> </ul>	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

The whole of the port area is identified, within which there are sites offering opportunities for a range of waste management facilities taking advantage of sea and rail transport. A brownfield and allocated site. Opportunities for habitat enhancement. Energy from Waste could benefit local industries. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL29 Auction Mart, Cockermouth

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓				
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	0	Not allocated, but site already developed.			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use					

	but not at a town or key service centre				proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	0	N/A - only put forward for an HWRC.	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	XX	29 properties within 250m			



<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	✓	See Habitats Regs Assessment – River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC and River Derwent and Tributaries SSSI are 420m from site			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Dubbs Moss and Grassland County Wildlife Site, which is also a Site of Invertebrate Significance and a Cumbria Wildlife Trust Nature Reserve, lies 830m south of the site.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally				Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character	

	designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓	Lake District National Park boundary lies 1.2km south of the site – unlikely to cause impact.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	Development could provide a small number of jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Site falls within Dean Cross DVOR Technical Site (1) safeguarding area, but unlikely to cause conflict			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> This site has been put forward for an HWRC to serve Cockermouth. Good road access to town and surrounding areas. A proposed site.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL31 Lillyhall landfill site

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	Distington-Parton bypass open.			
	Potential for rail access	X	Rail facilities at Port of Workington within 5km			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	0	N/A			
	Allocated for waste management or					

	employment use but not at a town or key service centre				Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓	But concern expressed by NWDA about possible perception impact relating to Lillyhall Masterplan.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X				

				health and sense of well being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	But habitat/species surveys would be required for planning application proposals			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Restoration scheme potential; adjoins hen harrier sensitive area.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world	

	Natural Beauty and National Parks			generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	Could safeguard a small number of jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

Existing landfill adjoining waste treatment centre; well located in relation to waste arisings. Potential for additional capacity within existing landfill permission. The County Council considers that, for the disposal of radioactive wastes, sites within or adjacent to the nuclear site where they arise should be considered before more remote sites, such as this one. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL32 Potential rail sidings, Siddick, Flimby

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	The site is adjacent to the A596			
	Potential for rail access	✓✓	Adjacent to the north west coast rail line			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	?		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓	Relationship to wind farm needs to be assessed.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?	

	Houses within 250 metres	XX	4 residential properties	<p><b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p><b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people</p>	- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<p><b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity</p> <p><b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations</p>	<p>Will the option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?</li> <li>- ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?</li> <li>- minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?</li> <li>- ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?</li> <li>- take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?</li> </ul>	
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential to protect and enhance small blue butterfly habitat within this important coastal corridor			
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	Siddick (Flimby Coast) County Wildlife Site is adjacent - an area of semi-improved grassland, dune grassland and shingle, which is also important for birds.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of	✓✓		<p><b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste</p> <p><b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and</p>	<p>Will the option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development?</li> <li>- maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes?</li> </ul>	



	Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</li> <li>- protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity?</li> <li>- factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets?</li> <li>- conserve features of historic and architectural importance?</li> <li>- promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</li> </ul>	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	There would be benefits if a siding is provided, that can be used by local industries.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stimulate private sector investment?</li> <li>- stimulate economic diversification?</li> <li>- stimulate innovation and research?</li> </ul>	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

The site is identified as a potential rail siding for minerals or waste development. It was put forward as sidings that could be linked by conveyor to the Broughton Moor coal extraction scheme, if that goes ahead. The stated intention is that the sidings would be left for use by local industries. The site lies in the coastal corridor, which is particularly important for the small blue butterfly. There may be issues with the adjacent wind farm. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL34 Alcan complex, Lillyhall

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓				
	Potential for rail access	X	Rail facilities at Port of Workington within 5km			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓				
	Allocated for waste management or employment use					

	but not at a town or key service centre				Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓	Purchased by local company	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2	?	Only the southern part of the complex.			
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	There are around 30 houses near the site, but development could be kept more than 250m away.			

<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	There is a County Wildlife Site within the proposed area, which could restrict the range of waste management uses on the site. Although it is assumed that the footprints of existing buildings and roads would be used, indirect impacts on the CWS and its use by amphibians must be considered.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within					

	designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations  <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Possible contaminated land issues.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓	Gas pipelines 1.5 km away	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> Part of a large disused factory complex, well related to primary route network and to sources of waste arisings; close to other waste management facilities. County Wildlife Site could be an issue for uses outside existing buildings. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity. There is a 7 metre wide public sewer maintenance strip at the west of the site.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – AL35 Risehow Industrial Estate, Flimby

Site selection criteria	Description/ Characteristic	Score	Comment/ Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	The standard of the existing access into the industrial estate may be an issue			
	Potential for rail access	0	Not relevant for an HWRC			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste  <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓	Employment commitment			
	Allocated for waste management or					

	employment use but not at a town or key service centre				Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	<b>?</b>		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	<b>✓✓</b>		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	<b>✓✓</b>		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	<b>0</b>	N/A for an HWRC	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	<b>X</b>	1 farm complex within 250m			



<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Site lies within the small blue butterfly corridor - protection and enhancement of its habitat would be needed.			
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Of the nine County Wildlife Sites in the area, the closest is Flimby Great Wood CWS, which lies 330m from the site, so is not likely to impact.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and	
	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts,	✓✓				

	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Relocation of the existing HWRC would be in the interests of regeneration in Maryport	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Falls within Dean Cross DVOR Technical Site (1) safeguarding area, but unlikely to cause impact.			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> Site being considered as a possible replacement for Glasson HWRC in Maryport. A preferred site, if needed. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M6 Overby and High House Quarries, Aikshaw

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being to people	Will the option: - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	<b>X</b>				
	Potential for rail access	<b>XX</b>				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not	

				<b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	Farm adjacent to southern boundary.			
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Part of former quarry workings adjacent to the site is subject to biodiversity/habitat enhancement scheme			
	No impact		Lies within goose/swan important area, unlikely to have adverse impact.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)	?	Planning permission on adjacent land required mitigation for pre-historic remains.			
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character	

	designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Continued supply of aggregates to the local economy and safeguarding direct jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment?  - stimulate economic diversification?  - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	?	Dean Cross DVOR Technical Site (1) consultation area – unlikely to cause an impact.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> Remaining sand and gravel resources between two quarries on the Abbeytown Ridge. Not well located in relation to primary road network. A preferred Area of Search, but its development is not considered likely to be required within the plan period, because of the permitted reserves at these two quarries.						

## **MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M24 Derwent Howe slag bank, Workington**

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	<b>X</b>				
	Potential for rail access	<b>?</b>	Close to rail facilities near the centre of Workington			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	<b>✓✓</b>		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	<b>✓✓</b>	Part of site important for protection against coastal flooding.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use	<b>?</b>	Regeneration initiatives suggested in the vicinity.			
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?	63
	Houses within 250 metres	<b>XX</b>	94 properties.			

				greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential for a restoration scheme to enhance butterfly habitats, including UK priority species (small blue).			
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts,	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste  <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and	



	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	?	Could safeguard direct jobs but have impacts on regeneration initiatives.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment?  - stimulate economic diversification?  - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> A considerable resource of secondary aggregate, which could reduce pressure on primary land won aggregates. Current extraction at the site supplies a concrete block works. Current status and details of regeneration initiatives are uncertain. A proposed Minerals Safeguarding Area.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M28 Broughton Moor, Great Broughton

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	X	Prospective coal extraction scheme would use conveyors not lorries to remove coal from site.			
	Potential for rail access	?	See AL32, suggested site for rail sidings at Siddick			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists	?	Relationship of shallow coal resources safeguarding area to any regeneration schemes for site needs to be assessed.			
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use	?	Relationship of shallow coal resources safeguarding area to regeneration schemes for site needs to be assessed.			
	Not large enough to accommodate					

	more than one facility					
5. Proximity to Housing	No houses within 250 metres			NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste NR1 – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions SP5 – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	XX	28 properties within 250m. However, the site is large enough to incorporate possible mitigation measures.			
6. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			EN1 – To protect and enhance biodiversity EN2 – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential in a restoration scheme			
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	550m from the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC – see Habitats Regs Assessment			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)		UK Priority Habitat (Semi-Natural Woodland) within the site, but due to size of site, this could be avoided.			
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential in a restoration scheme			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	County Wildlife Site adjacent to the site on the north boundary. Broughton Moor Ponds County Wildlife Site is across the road (Great Crested Newts present).			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact	?	Ribton Hall County Wildlife Site within the site, but due to size of site, this could be avoided.			

	(site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment	?	Potential for development to contribute to the regeneration scheme – needs to be assessed.			
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding	?	Falls partially within the Dean Cross DVOR			

	procedures/zones		Technical Site (1). Impact considered to be unlikely.			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> This is the former Royal Naval Arms Depot for which the Local Authorities sought expressions of interest for a proposed regeneration scheme. This site is within a proposed Minerals Safeguarding Area for shallow coal resources. The main issue is whether prior coal extraction could contribute to the regeneration scheme or would adversely affect it. See also site AL32, which has been put forward as a potential rail siding to link by conveyor to a coal extraction scheme.						

## 2 SITES WITHIN BARROW

The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are:-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively
- ✓ The site scores positively
- XX The site scores very negatively
- X The site scores negatively
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – BA10 Goldmire Quarry, Barrow-in-Furness

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/ Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	XX	Close to the A590, but Thwaite Flat Road is inadequate for large volumes of lorry traffic			
	Potential for rail access	?	The site adjoins the railway, but it seems unlikely that a siding would be built for a small landfill site			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste  <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or	0	N/A			

	key service centre				agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre				Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓	A quarry with planning permissions for aggregate recycling, composting and inert tipping. Concrete block works is permitted development.	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on	
	Houses within 250 metres					



				greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	people's health and well being?	
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)	X	Within Goldmire Valley County Wildlife Site, but this is an active quarry and inert landfill site			
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated	

	National Parks			of the built environment	archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	Could safeguard/provide small number of jobs	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment				- stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

Suggested for a non-inert landfill using on-site clay for engineering as part of liner system. Landfill would have to be synchronised with continued quarrying/stockpiling of aggregate. New access would be needed. This is a deep and narrow limestone quarry and a detailed technical assessment would be needed to establish whether landfilling would be practicable and commercially viable.

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M5 High Greenscoe Quarry, Askam-in-Furness

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	However, quarry only supplies the nearby brickworks			
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	?		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓	Mitigation measures may be needed for nearby housing.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility	0	N/A			
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	Farm 250m from site.			

				quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	Adjacent to area of Ancient Woodland, UK Priority Habitat and County Wildlife Site. Impact considered unlikely.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	?	RIGS within quarry, plus various wildlife species in the vicinity.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts,	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and	

	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	Extension of the quarry would safeguard existing jobs at the brickworks.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

This is the only identified resource of the mudstones that are used at the nearby Askam brickworks. It is a proposed Area of Search, excluding the UK priority habitat of Ancient Woodland/County Wildlife Site.

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M12 Roosecote Quarry extension, Barrow-in-Furness

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	<b>X</b>	The site would be likely to have a very localised supply area, mainly Barrow. It is situated to the south and east of the town centre and is likely to result in traffic using town centre roads to reach the site. A transport assessment would be required.			
	Potential for rail access	<b>XX</b>				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	<b>✓✓</b>		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	<b>✓✓</b>		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 12 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	<b>✓✓</b>		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	

	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
5. Proximity to Housing	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓	Check Moor Head Cottages – Listed Buildings opposite the site (boarded up for many years)	NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste NR1 – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions SP5 – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people’s health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					
6. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			EN1 – To protect and enhance biodiversity EN2 – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Morecambe Bay Ramsar, SPA, SAC over 800m away			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential in restoration scheme			
	No impact		Closest County Wildlife Site			

			(Stank and Roosecote Moss) is 450m away		<p>-ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?</p> <p>- take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?</p>	
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					



<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development?</li> <li>- maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes?</li> <li>- protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</li> <li>- protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity?</li> <li>- factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets?</li> <li>- conserve features of historic and architectural importance?</li> <li>- promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</li> </ul>	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	This locality provides the only identified resources of sand and gravel in this part of the county. Continued supply of aggregates to the local economy and safeguarding direct jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stimulate private sector investment?</li> <li>- stimulate economic diversification?</li> <li>- stimulate innovation and research?</li> </ul>	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on					

	inward investment					
9. Safeguarding	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Ulverston to Barrow (1) gas pipeline safeguarding area is at the south east corner of the site			
Summary of overall assessment This locality is important as the only identified resource of sand and gravel for the south of the county. This site is within a proposed Minerals Safeguarding Area. Nearby Roose Sand Quarry, which is the Preferred Area, now has planning permission that expires 2016.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M27 Roose Sand Quarry, Barrow-in-Furness

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	X	The quarry has a very localised supply area, mainly Barrow. It is situated to the south and east of the town centre and is likely to result in traffic using town centre roads. A transport assessment would be required.			
	Potential for rail access	X	There may be potential to use existing facilities at the docks			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	X		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists	X				
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 12 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	?	Further consideration needed re access terminals	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	

			underground gas pipelines) and power station			
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	<b>?</b>	No properties, but check Moor Head Cottages - Listed Buildings (boarded up)	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  - ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	See Habitats Regs Assessment – 200m from Morecambe Bay Ramsar, SPA, SAC and South Walney and Piel Channel Flats SSSI			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	<b>✓</b>	Closest County Wildlife Site (Salhouse Pool) is 460m away from the site. Hydrological connectivity between the site and the Moss CWS would need to be investigated			

					climate change on biodiversity?	
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within					

	designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	This area provides the only identified resources of sand and gravel in this part of the county. Continued supply of aggregates to the local economy and safeguarding direct jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	

	zones***					
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Within HSE British Gas consultation area; likelihood of impact needs to be assessed.			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> The existing planning permission for the site expires in 2016, but the land and mineral owners will only grant a licence for extraction on a year by year basis; it is an important source of sand and gravel for the south of the county.						

### 3 SITES WITHIN CARLISLE

The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are:-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively
- ✓ The site scores positively
- XX The site scores very negatively
- X The site scores negatively
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion



## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – CA11 Willowholme, Carlisle

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option: - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices? - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓	The site is within the city centre close to the A595, but access is limited from the east due to junction restrictions at the industrial estate entrance.			
	Potential for rail access	XX	Although adjacent to the railway line, there is no scope for new siding development.			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓	The site has existing waste management facilities and an incomplete inert landfill.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option: - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or	✓✓	The site is situated within a primary employment area.			

	key service centre				agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre				Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a	X	The site falls within Zone 3a and some Zone 2; however, work is currently underway on a flood protection scheme.			
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓	There is scope for a range of waste management facilities.	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to</b>	No houses within			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral	Will the option:	

Housing	250 metres			resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	- ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	Nearest residential property is circa 250m north of the site boundary across the River Eden			
9. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact		Site falls within the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Visual Impact Zone. There are also 14 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius of the site, which are associated with the WHS. The site is situated within an existing industrial area.			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	XX	See Habitats Regs Assessment – immediately adjacent to SAC and SSSI.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance	✓	There is potential to restore the riverside footpath and cycleway to the Sheepmount Recreation Ground. This would provide a buffer of natural habitat, possibly including otter holts and bat boxes.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory					

	measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create a small number of new jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					

				<b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	- stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site lies within the safeguarding area for the Macgas and Calor Gas Ltd sites.			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> This is a brownfield site, allocated for employment use, which would provide an extension to the existing waste management facilities. It is well situated near the city centre, but there are problems with access. Further assessment will be required to determine the level of impacts on the designated sites of national/international importance.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – CA24 Hespian Wood landfill complex, Carlisle

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/ Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	X	Adjacent to railway, but unlikely to have the potential for a new siding. Existing sidings at Kingmoor could be utilised			
	Access to proposed primary road network	✓	Construction of the CNDR will improve access to the primary road network.			
	Good local road accessibility	X	Access to the site has been impacted upon detrimentally by the M6 extension, through the closure of the junction with the former A74. A transport impact assessment will be required. The impacts on traffic flows of the new Carlisle Northern Development Route would also need to be taken into			

			account.			
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?  - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?  - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Greenfield	X	The existing Hespin Wood complex has planning permission for a waste resource park and the identified greenfield sites are adjacent to this area.			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	X	Not allocated for waste management, but proposals would expand on the existing facilities.			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre					
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓	An area of 16 hectares to the north of the existing landfill has been put forward for additional landfill capacity. An area of	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?	

			4 hectares to the south east has been put forward as an expansion of the wood processing facility. An area of 4 hectares to the south west has been put forward for an extension of recycling facilities and/or a new HWRC.	<b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	<b>XX</b>	Due to the proximity of housing to the site, further mitigation may be required depending on exactly which areas of the site are developed and for what particular use.			
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands,	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	The minor watercourses on this site enter the Solway and River Eden SSSI/SAC/SPA/Ramsar, which are just over 1km downstream. Water quality of the drainage leaving the site will need assessment. See Habitats Regs Assessment.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					



					woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	Possible constraints are to maintain woodlands on the site, not just as a screen, and also the management of restoration. The newt population should be determined, in order to decide whether more significant management, including pond creation, would be appropriate.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					

<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓	The site is more than 1km from a nationally designated landscape area and is well screened.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create a moderate number of new jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	

	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site falls within the Carlisle Airport 30km safeguarding zone, but is unlikely to impact.			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> Further industrialisation, and impacts on screening and habitats, are not considered to accord with adopted policies. Further landfill may be acceptable, subject to transport and other assessments after the CNDR is open. Not necessarily the 16ha which is proposed.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – CA30 Kingmoor Road recycling centre, Carlisle

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option: - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	X	No potential for direct access, but greater use could be made of the existing Kingmoor sidings.			
	Access to proposed primary road network	✓✓	Carlisle Northern Development Route (northern section) opened August 2011 and will be completed in 2012, which would improve access to the site significantly.			
	Good local road accessibility	X	The site is close to the city centre and, therefore, waste arisings; but access is along roads that pass through residential areas.			
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓	Possible contamination issues arising from	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - include measures to avoid soil	

				<b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓	Part of the site is allocated as employment land.			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre					
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	?		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	X	Part of the proposed extension to the site is allocated in the Carlisle Local Plan as Primary Leisure Area	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓	Sufficient space on site but proposal is only for one facility.	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	

				<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people		
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	<b>X</b>	Site is already used a recycling centre. This proposal would constitute an extension. Impacts on population need to be assessed.			
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? - take account of the impacts of	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	The site is 700m from the River Eden SAC and SSSI, but assessment of watercourse receptors required. The site is within a Great Crested Newt area. See Habitats Regs Assessment. The site is less than 100m from the Hedrian's Wall			

					climate change on biodiversity?	
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	The site adjoins the Kingmoor Sidings County Wildlife Site and is on the opposite side of Kingmoor Road from the Kingmoor South Nature Reserve County Wildlife Site.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct					

	adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development?</li> <li>- maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes?</li> <li>- protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</li> <li>- protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity?</li> <li>- factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets?</li> <li>- conserve features of historic and architectural importance?</li> <li>- promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</li> </ul>	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create a moderate number of new jobs	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?</li> <li>- stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?</li> <li>- stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?</li> </ul>	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	




	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site falls within the Carlisle Airport 30km safeguarding zone consultation area but is unlikely to be a constraint			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> Part brownfield site that would constitute an expansion of the existing recycling facility that has been in operation since 1997. Currently, throughput is 39,000 tonnes/year; this expansion would provide an anticipated throughput of 58,000 tonnes/year. The site is well located to serve Carlisle and the construction of the CNDR will significantly improve access, although there is a height limit due to a bridge. It is in a sensitive location and assessment will be required of the potential impacts on nearby houses, as well as on local and national biodiversity interests.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – CA31 Kingmoor Park East, Carlisle

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option: - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	✓				
	Access to proposed primary road network	✓✓	Carlisle Northern Development Route (northern section) opened August 2011, which improved access to the site significantly.			
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option: - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre					

	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre				as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					

				<b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact		The site lies 100m to the east of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Visual Impact Zone, but is buffered by extensive rail sidings and two roads.			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	See Habitats Regs Assessment – River Eden SAC 800m away. Surveys needed for great crested newts, a European protected species.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	The site is 340m from the nearest County Wildlife Site.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character	

	designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	The site has been put forward for an Energy from Waste plant, primarily to generate electricity that would supply all of the Kingmoor Park sites, which are linked by an existing internal cable system.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site falls within the Carlisle Airport 30km Radius Safeguarding Consultation Area but is unlikely to have an impact.			

<b>Summary of overall assessment:</b> The site lies within an existing industrial estate, but is next to one of the most important areas in the county for great crested newts, which are likely to use the site. Has advantage of being able to provide services for the 4 Kingmoor Park sites. It will be close to a CNDR roundabout.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M8 Cardewmires Quarry, Dalston, Carlisle

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓				
	Potential for rail access	X	The site adjoins the railway, but it seems unlikely that a siding would be built or that provision would be made to load directly onto the railway at night (as at Ghyll Scaur quarry).			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a	0	However, water compatible development			
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					

5. Proximity to Housing	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste NR1 – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions SP5 – To improve the health and well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					
6. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			EN1 – To protect and enhance biodiversity EN2 – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Site is in effect the headwaters of the river Wampool - mitigation may be needed re fish migration in the river. Despite the River Eden and Tributaries SAC being 1.1km away, it is in a separate catchment and thus unaffected by proposed development			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential in the restoration scheme. Existing quarry is being restored to a nature conservation and recreation afteruse.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site					



	outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Continued supply of aggregates to the local economy and safeguarding direct jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					

				economy		
9. Safeguarding	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	XX	Dalston to Wigton gas pipeline safeguarding area crosses site. Within Carlisle airport 8km safeguarding area, but unlikely to cause impact			
Summary of overall assessment Its release may be required to maintain the supplies of this high quality river terrace sand and gravel, but this seems unlikely within the plan period. Gas pipeline is a constraint that would need to be incorporated in a working scheme.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M10 Silvertop Quarry, Brampton

Site selection criteria	Description/ Characteristic	Score	Comment/ Explanation/ Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓				
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	?		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?	
	Houses within 250 metres					

				greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and well being of people	- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Near to the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Visual Impact Zone, but screened by topography.			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance	?	Within potential water vole and great crested newt areas.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes?	

	Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings?</li> <li>- protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity?</li> <li>- factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets?</li> <li>- conserve features of historic and architectural importance?</li> <li>- promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?</li> </ul>	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas	X	Site is within 900m of the North Pennines AONB. Mitigation measures for the existing planning permission area and the suggested extension may be appropriate.			
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Continued supply of aggregates to the local economy and safeguarding direct jobs. Also possible resource of engineering clay.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stimulate private sector investment?</li> <li>- stimulate economic diversification?</li> <li>- stimulate innovation and research?</li> </ul>	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Within Carlisle airport 30km safeguarding area, but unlikely to have an impact.			

#### Summary of overall assessment

This is the only operating crushed rock aggregate quarry in this part of the county. A proposed Area of Search, which would be justified only if a planning application could demonstrate enhancement through a detailed landscape impact assessment re the AONB.

## 4 SITES WITHIN COPELAND

The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are:-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively
- ✓ The site scores positively
- XX The site scores very negatively
- X The site scores negatively
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SCORING MATRIX – CO1 Whitehaven Commercial Park

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	0	N/A for an HWRC			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility	✓	Situated on the edge of town; good road access for local people.			
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?  - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?  - seek to protect good quality	
	Greenfield	X	Although not previously developed, the proposed site is on land laid out for a commercial park that is mostly undeveloped. It was originally granted planning permission for industrial			

			development in the 1970's.		agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓	The site is not previously developed land, but is allocated in the Local Plan and already laid out as an industrial estate.		Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre					
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓	Some scope for co-location and it is next to the Copeland BC depot.	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					



8. Proximity to Housing	No houses within 250 metres			NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste NR1 – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions SP5 – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	Single residential property 200m from the site, but site is of a sufficient size to provide adequate visual and acoustic screening.			
9. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste EN1 – To protect and enhance biodiversity EN2 – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	X	The nearest locally designated sites are more than 600m away. The site is within a hen harrier sensitive area and otters have been recorded nearby – biodiversity assessment will be required.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory					

	measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create a small number of new jobs	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment	?	Unlikely. Concern by the land owner, but the site and adjacent land have remained undeveloped for a long period of time, even following the provision of access roads in 1991.			
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	

	zones***					
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site is adjacent to the Workington to Whitehaven gas pipeline safeguarding area.			

#### Summary of overall assessment

The site is situated close to the sources of waste and to Copeland BC's depot, on allocated employment land within an existing commercial park, which has remained undeveloped for a long time. A plot of around 1 hectare would be needed within the 12 hectares of undeveloped land. There may be potential to provide a service for park businesses. The Borough Council supports the proposed use. Wildlife surveys will be needed and appropriate mitigation/compensation incorporated. The Coal Authority states that ground stability considerations will be necessary in this area of former mining activity.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SCORING MATRIX – CO11 Bridge End Industrial Estate, Egremont

Site selection criteria	Description/ Characteristic	Score	Comment/ Explanation/ Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓				
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield	X				
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓	The site is not brownfield land but is allocated in the Local Plan for employment use.			

	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre				Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	?		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of green field sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	Whilst houses are adjacent to the site, the dismantled railway on the western boundary creates a screen and break in ground level.			

				health and sense of well being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Florence Mine SSSI is around 350m away from the site, but there are no direct pathways between them.			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	The nearest locally designated area is 450m from the site; but there are no direct pathways between them.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts,	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and	

	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create a small number of new jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

Although this is a greenfield site, it is allocated as employment land in the Copeland Local Plan. The site is well situated for primary road access and could provide a site if a number of smaller HWRCs were developed to meet the needs of the Copeland area. With an area of around 2.7 hectares, it could accommodate a built waste treatment facility.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SCORING MATRIX – CO34 Redhills Quarry, Millom

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option: - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices? - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	0	N/A for an HWRC			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility	✓✓	Popular with local people			
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option: - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible? Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	?				
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or					



	key service centre				assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓	existing HWRC	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	0	N/A for an HWRC	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres					

				being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	See Habitats Regs Assessment – site lies 100m from Morecambe Bay SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA, Ramsar and SSSI, and falls within the Duddon Estuary and Duddon Mosses SSSI consultation area. Natterjack toad surveys needed.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	Assessment needed for mitigation – Hodbarrow RSPB Nature Reserve lies 100m away and Hodbarrow Point RIGS is 230m away.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of	<b>✓✓</b>		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes?	

	Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	- protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	Extension of existing HWRC has the potential to create/safeguard a small number of jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> An existing HWRC which requires improvements and extension. Habitat surveys needed.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX - CO35 Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg

Site selection criteria	Description/ Characteristic	Score	Comment/ Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres	✓	The site is a national facility			
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities	✓✓	Site has an existing rail siding	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	X	Access to A595 is through Drigg village			
	Potential for rail access					
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓	A 2nd World War ordnance factory site, but areas have natural regeneration.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	X	Not allocated, but an existing industrial complex.			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or					

	key service centre				assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a	0	A very small section of land at the southern boundary of the site is affected by zone 2 and 3 flooding – this will not impact on operations at the site			
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use	?	Radioactive waste is an emotive subject.			
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	XX	69 properties, mostly within Drigg village, are within 250m of the site boundary.			

				being of people		
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	See Habitats Regs Assessment – Drigg Coast SAC and SSSI, plus three areas of discrete UK priority habitat, are adjacent to the western boundary of the site			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	Seascale County Wildlife Site is adjacent to the northern site boundary			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated	

	National Parks			<b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas	<b>X</b>	Lake District National Park lies 270m from site boundary			
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Jobs at the LLWR would be safeguarded.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> This is a proposed site for fulfilling a continuing role as a component of the UK’s national LLW management capabilities.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX - CO36 Sellafeld Site

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓	Intended to serve Sellafeld site.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	X	The site is not far from the A595			
	Potential for rail access	✓	Sellafeld nuclear licensed site has rail access, which could be used for construction materials			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre		Not allocated, but an existing industrial complex.			
	Allocated for waste management or	✓	Not allocated in the Copeland Local Plan			



	employment use but not at a town or key service centre		(2001); however, this is an existing industrial site.		Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	<b>?</b>	NDA owned land identified	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a	<b>✓</b>	River Calder already flows through the site and its flood risk is satisfactorily managed.			
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	<b>?</b>	Requires management of space within site as buildings are decommissioned or contaminated land identified.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	<b>✓✓</b>		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on	
	Houses within 250 metres	<b>XX</b>	There are approximately 30 residential properties within 250m, two of which are Listed Buildings.			

				<b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	people's health and well being?	
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	Half the site falls within the area of natterjack toad sites potential. See Habitat Regs Assessment.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	<b>X</b>	There are nine County Wildlife Site in the area – the two closest are adjacent to the site.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated	

	National Parks			EN3 – To improve the quality of the built environment	archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas	X	Site is 1.2km from the Lake District National Park boundary, which is on the overlooking fells.			
11. Economic Potential	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Proposed facility could bring additional jobs to the area. It could also safeguard a number of jobs on the existing Sellafield site.	NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste EC1 – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 – To improve access to jobs EC3 – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
12. Safeguarding	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site is within the Sellafield Site HSE consultation zone.			
Summary of overall assessment						
If there is sufficient space, the existing site could provide a range of decommissioning waste management facilities for Low and Very Low Level Wastes from Sellafield, and would ease the pressure on the Repository near Drigg.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M15 Peel Place Quarry, Holmrook

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓				
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	?	Objections from local residents - mitigation will need to be considered.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and	Will the option:	

				minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and well being of people	- ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	XX	5 properties			
6. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			EN1 – To protect and enhance biodiversity EN2 – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Hallsenna Moor SSSI and UK priority habitat (semi natural woodland) 500m away.			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	7 County Wildlife Sites between 540m and 1.5km away. RIGS within the existing quarry.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact					

	(site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas	XX	Site fronts on to the A595, which is the National Park boundary.			
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	This area provides the only identified resources of sand and gravel in this part of the county. Continued supply of aggregates to the local economy and safeguarding direct jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	

	zones***					
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

An important source of sand and gravel in this part of the county, the identified alternative sources are around 65km away. The site is a proposed Area of Search. Its possible release would be considered in the context of the level of permitted reserves in this part county and in relation to its environmental impacts.

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M17 Ghyll Scaur Quarry, Millom

Site selection criteria	Description/ Characteristic	Score	Comment/ Explanation/ Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities	✓✓	Temporary permission, but a preferred safeguarding site (ref. M31)	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	XX				
	Potential for rail access					
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?	144
	Houses within 250 metres					



				quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and well being of people	- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	UK priority habitat (semi natural woodland) adjacent to north west boundary. Morecambe Bay SAC and Duddon Estuary SPA 1.4km away			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	8 County Wildlife Sites, 590m to 1.5km away. RIGS within existing quarry			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	Assessments needed re mitigation for possible presence of bats and other species.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character	

	designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓	900m from National Park boundary, but in an elevated location. Detailed assessment will be needed.	<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	The only source in England of very high specification roadstone. Continued supply of aggregates to the national economy and safeguarding direct jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment?  - stimulate economic diversification?  - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					
<b>Summary of overall assessment:</b> The only quarry in England producing very high skid resistance roadstone. Poorly located to serve its national market by road transport. Millom Pier has been used for sea transport of limited amounts of aggregate. Existing temporary night time rail loading facility; potential for a railhead. See Habitats Regulations Assessment (see M31). A proposed Area of Search.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M31 rail sidings, Salthouse Road, Millom

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities	✓	Temporary planning permission to load train at night	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓	A5093 used to transport loads from Ghyll Scaur Quarry to railway. A conveyor system from the quarry may be a consideration for a permanent facility.			
	Potential for rail access					
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a	X	However, water compatible			
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one					

	facility					
5. Proximity to Housing	No houses within 250 metres			NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste NR1 – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions SP5 – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people’s health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	Care should be taken with proximity to 6 properties – previous noise complaints received.			
6. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			EN1 – To protect and enhance biodiversity EN2 – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	See Habitats Regs Assessment – Morecambe Bay SAC, Duddon Estuary SPA, Ramsar and SSSI are 300m away.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Site adjacent to Millom Marsh County Wildlife Site and also falls within natterjack sites potential zone.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)		Assessment may be required with proximity (160m) to Millom Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Buildings.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact					

	(site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	Will safeguard jobs at Ghyll Scaur Quarry	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	

	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> Previously a greenfield site with temporary permission for use for loading quarry stone from M17, Ghyll Scaur Quarry, onto rail wagons at night. It is highly likely that a planning application will be submitted to make this temporary planning permission permanent. Proposed for safeguarding as a potential permanent railhead.						

## 5 SITES WITHIN EDEN

The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are:-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively
- ✓ The site scores positively
- XX The site scores very negatively
- X The site scores negatively
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – ED1 Blencowe Quarry, Newbiggin

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓	Distance to A66 = 3km – potential alternative access 2km.			
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓	Part allocated as employment land in the Eden District Local Plan (1996). Allocations to be reassessed in the Primary Development Control Policies DPD (2011-13).			



					proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre					
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓	But an alternative leisure development may be preferred.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓	Lorries routed away from Newbiggin village.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓	Within the industrial estate and with potential extension area into old quarry with a new access provided.	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on	
	Houses within 250 metres	XX	Nearest residential property less than 100m from the site.			

				greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	people's health and well being?	
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	
	Potential to enhance	✓	Extension into the quarry area should include enhancement to Great Crested Newt habitat.			
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	Protection of great crested newts likely to be needed. Development unlikely to adversely affect adjacent UK Priority Habitat (roadside verge)			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	The UK Priority Habitat mentioned above, is also designated as a County Wildlife Site.			
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts,	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and	

	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create a small number of jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site falls within the Great Dun Fell LRRS Technical Site (2) consultation area – impact considered unlikely.			
<b>Summary of overall assessment:</b> This former quarry and lime works site is allocated as employment land. The nearby wildlife interests need to be taken into account. An alternative use for the site as a leisure caravan/lodge facility has planning permission.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – ED7 Thackwood, Southwaite, Carlisle

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility	✓				
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield	X	The site has planning permission for clay extraction.			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre					

					Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre	XX				
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	?	Planning permission refused for landfill (2006) because of potential cumulative adverse environmental impact, particularly odour, and because of lack of need.	No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓	Adjacent to existing waste transfer, recycling facility and composting.	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to</b>	No houses within			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral	Will the option:	

Housing	250 metres			resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	- ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	A farm complex is around 150m from the site.			
9. Environmental Assets	European/National sites, species or habitats			NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	Unlikely to affect UK Priority Habitat (semi-natural woodland) adjacent to the site.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	Local sites or priority species/habitats					
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Potential for woodland restoration scheme, which could enhance the adjacent Ancient Woodland.			
	No impact					
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
10. Visual and landscape Impact	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated	✓✓		NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic	

	landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	The development of the site has the potential to maintain existing jobs in the skip hire and waste management operations.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Development at the site is unlikely to affect the Carlisle Airport 30km Radius Safeguarding Area			

#### Summary of overall assessment

Adjacent to existing landfill, waste transfer and recycling associated with skip hire business. Landfill would follow clay extraction for which the site has planning permission. Permission for landfill previously refused. Cumulative impacts include nearby pig farm.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – ED10 Crosscroft Industrial Estate, Appleby

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓	This site is being considered for an HWRC	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network					
	Potential for rail access	0	N/A for an HWRC			
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility	✓✓				
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?	
	Greenfield	X				
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓✓				



					Account will have to be taken of the proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
	Allocated for waste management or employment use but not at a town or key service centre					
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	<b>?</b>		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	<b>✓✓</b>		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option: - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources? - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	<b>?</b>		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	<b>0</b>	N/A for an HWRC	<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option: - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce	Will the option: - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution? - limit the negative impact on	
	Houses within 250 metres	<b>X</b>	The nearest residential property is within 250m of the site but lies the other side of the A66, so			

			additional impact is unlikely.	greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	people's health and well being?	
<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	The site is more than 900m from the River Eden SAC.			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated	

	National Parks			<b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create a small number of jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	The site falls within the Great Dun Fell LRRS Technical Site (2) consultation area – no likely impact			
<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> There is local support for a recycling facility. The site is located next to the existing industrial estate on greenfield land and is allocated in the local plan for employment use. The development of an HWRC at Appleby is not in the current waste management programme.						

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – ED31 Flusco landfill complex, Flusco, Penrith

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓				
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use	0	This existing quarry and landfill would not be allocated in a local plan.			

	but not at a town or key service centre				proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X	Parts of Newbiggin village are within 200m. Location of the facility would be within the former quarry area, which is also screened by a peripheral landscape mound.			

<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated	

	National Parks			EN3 – To improve the quality of the built environment	archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
11. Economic Potential	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓	The development of the site has the potential to create/safeguard a small number of jobs.	NR4 – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste EC1 – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities EC2 – To improve access to jobs EC3 – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option:  - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?  - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?  - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
12. Safeguarding	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Development at the site is unlikely to affect the Great Dun Fell LRRS Technical Site (2)			
Summary of overall assessment Three areas of land within existing waste management/quarry complex. The site already has an HWRC and permission for a waste sorting/transfer facility linked to the life of the landfill. It is a proposed site for such activities.						

## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M18 Stamphill, Long Marton, Appleby

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities	✓✓	see below	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	Conveyor systems are used to transport gypsum to the Kirkby Thore works.			
	Potential for rail access					
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2		small finger of zone 2/3 cuts into north part of site			
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?	
	Houses within 250 metres	XX	Significant part of Long Marton is within 250m.			



				quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance	✓✓	Considerable potential in restoration scheme – otters, great crested newts, water vole, wetland and woodland creation.			
	No impact					
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)	?	See Habitats Regulations Assessment; local streams feed into the River Eden and Tributaries SAC.			
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Adjoins a Conservation Area, but this is for the Settle-Carlisle railway.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated	✓✓	2.2km from North Pennines AONB	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic	

	landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Kirkby Thore works is a major employer, supplying a national market for plaster and plasterboard.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Within Great Dun Fell LRRS Technical Site and TXRX Technical Site consultation areas. Conflict considered to be unlikely.			

<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> A gypsum site that would be worked by opencast methods. Planning permission was granted in the 1980's, but is no longer valid. It would be needed as a replacement for the Birkshead mine in approximately 15 years time. This is a Preferred Area.						

## 6 SITES WITHIN SOUTH LAKELAND

The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are:-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively
- ✓ The site scores positively
- XX The site scores very negatively
- X The site scores negatively
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion

## WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE SCORING MATRIX – SL1 Kendal Fell Quarry, Kendal

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Proximity to waste arisings (by road)</b>	Within 5 miles of the centre of main towns* or of Key Service Centres**	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1, CS7, GDC1
	Within 5 - 10 miles of the centre of main towns or of Key Service Centres					
	Greater than 10 miles from a town or Key Service Centre					
<b>2. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP2</b> – To improve access to services, facilities the countryside and open spaces	Will the option:  - improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?  - reduce waste miles by road and promote the movement of waste by rail and limit or reduce the emission of climate change gases and other air pollutants as a result?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	Access to Kendal bypass (A591) currently via private road			
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>3. Sequential approach</b>	Previously developed land (Brownfield)	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil	Will the option:  - include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution? - encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land? - seek to protect good quality agricultural land and greenfield sites as far as possible?  Account will have to be taken of the	
	Greenfield					
	Allocated for waste management or employment use and at a town or key service centre	✓	This site is a proposed allocation as employment land in the SLDC draft Land Allocations DPD (2011).			
	Allocated for waste management or employment use					

	but not at a town or key service centre				proportion of brownfield land in the assessment	
<b>4. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>5. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>6. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
<b>7. Co-location potential</b>	Large enough to accommodate more than one facility	✓✓		<b>NR1</b> - To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>NR3</b> – To restore and protect land and soil <b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> - To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise loss of greenfield sites or areas of open space?  Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?	
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>8. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?  - limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
	Houses within 250 metres	X				

<b>9. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option: - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Development unlikely to affect the adjacent UK Priority Habitat (Calcareous Grassland).			
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	Development unlikely to affect the adjacent County Wildlife Sites. It would have less impact than the existing HWRC, on the Kendal Conservation Area.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
<b>10. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and	
	Site not likely to impact on nationally designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts,					

	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	tranquility of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas	X	The Lake District National Park boundary crosses the quarry. The LDNPA has supported waste management uses on the floor of the quarry.			
<b>11. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Essential to relocate HWRC from the land identified in the Canal Head Area Action Plan. Development at this site would also provide jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector? - stimulate diversification within the waste management sector? - stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>12. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones					

#### Summary of overall assessment

This site includes the floor of the quarry and adjacent land where there is a transfer station. Lorry access would have to be directly from the A591. The eastern part of the old quarry has been landfilled with non inert wastes. Planning permission extended into this site but has expired. Landfilling was discontinued for technical and economic reasons. It is not being put forward for additional landfill. Proposed sites for a relocated HWRC and for waste treatment facilities.



## MINERALS SITE SCORING MATRIX – M30 Roan Edge Quarry, New Hutton

Site selection criteria	Description/Characteristic	Score	Comment/Explanation/Issues	Relevant SA Objectives	SA Criteria	Relevant MWDF Policies
<b>1. Accessibility</b>	Access to existing rail facilities			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Will the option:  - minimise the need for the transport of minerals and aggregates?	CS1
	Access to existing primary road network	✓✓	Adjacent to M6 Junction 37			
	Potential for rail access	XX				
	Access to proposed primary road network					
	Good local road accessibility					
<b>2. Deliverability</b>	No owner objection	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Owner objection exists					
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Zone 1 or no flood risk	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR2</b> – To improve water quality and resources <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	Will the option:  - alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources?  - be in an area at risk from flooding and/or be likely to create a higher risk of flooding elsewhere?	See GDC policy 13 – Flood Risk
	Zone 2					
	Zone 3a					
	Zone 3b (functional floodplain)					
<b>4. Other land uses</b>	Conflict unlikely with other land use	✓✓		No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict likely with other land use					
	Not large enough to accommodate more than one facility					
<b>5. Proximity to Housing</b>	No houses within 250 metres	✓✓		<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>NR1</b> – To improve local air	Will the option:  - ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution?	
	Houses within 250 metres					

				quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions <b>SP5</b> – To improve the health and sense of well being of people	- limit the negative impact on people's health and well being?	
<b>6. Environmental Assets</b>	<b>European/National sites, species or habitats</b>			<b>EN1</b> – To protect and enhance biodiversity <b>EN2</b> – To preserve enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Will the option:  - protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous?  - ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource?  - minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development?  -ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species?  - take account of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?	
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓				
	Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Direct adverse (site directly within designated area)					
	<b>Local sites or priority species/habitats</b>					
	Potential to enhance					
	No impact	✓	County Wildlife site (Killington Reservoir) 260m away on the other side of the M6 motorway. Bridleway runs between this area and the existing quarry.			
	Requires mitigation/ compensatory measures - Indirect adverse (site outside designated area)					
	Requires compensatory measures for Direct adverse impact (site directly within designated area)					
<b>7. Visual and landscape Impact</b>	Site not likely to impact on nationally	✓✓			Will the option: - protect local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character	

	designated landscape areas – Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks			<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EN2</b> – To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations <b>EN3</b> – To improve the quality of the built environment	protected from unsympathetic development? - maintain the remoteness and tranquillity of landscapes? - protect the appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings? - protect areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity? - factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets? - conserve features of historic and architectural importance? - promote energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation?	
	Site likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas					
<b>8. Economic Potential</b>	Likely to be part of, or aid regeneration and/or safeguard jobs	✓✓	Continued supply of aggregates to the regional economy and safeguarding direct jobs.	<b>NR4</b> – Manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste <b>EC1</b> – To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities <b>EC2</b> – To improve access to jobs <b>EC3</b> – To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option: - stimulate private sector investment? - stimulate economic diversification? - stimulate innovation and research?	
	Demonstrable adverse impact on inward investment					
<b>9. Safeguarding</b>	Not affecting safeguarding procedures/zones***			No directly related SA objectives	No directly related SA criteria	
	Conflict with safeguarding procedures/zones	?	Kendal - Lancaster Canal consultation area for British Waterways (Killington Reservoir) - impacts considered unlikely.			

<b>Summary of overall assessment</b> An important source of high specification roadstone with direct access to M6. The public bridleway between this site and the existing quarry, plus visual impact, would be issues for a planning application. An Area of Search.						

## APPENDIX 1

### Types of waste management facilities

#### **Waste Transfer and Bulking Stations**

These are where waste is delivered for bulking up before being sent to a larger facility or where it is sorted prior to being transferred somewhere else for recycling, treatment or disposal.

#### **Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)**

This is a dedicated facility for the sorting and separation of recyclable materials. It can be expected to handle around 50,000 tonnes/year. At present, these are primarily for municipal waste. However, there seem no reasons why they should not be useful for some of the commercial and industrial waste streams.

#### **Aerobic digestion**

This is a biological process in which biodegradable wastes are decomposed by micro-organisms in the presence of air. It is usually described as composting, which can be either in open windrows or within an enclosed vessel (see below). The residue may be used as a soil conditioner or mulch or sold as a compost.

#### **Open windrow composting**

This is a process in which garden wastes are piled in rows, usually in the open air but sometimes inside a building. It produces a stabilised compost, water and carbon dioxide. It cannot be used for food wastes. Sites should not be located close to sensitive properties because of odour problems.

#### **In-vessel composting**

This composts garden and kitchen wastes in an enclosed vessel or tunnel. It is more controlled than open windrows and can achieve the temperatures needed to destroy bacteria to prevent health risks, in accordance with the Animal By-products Regulations. These plants are much less likely than open windrows to cause odour problems, but they cannot be guaranteed not to produce odours.

Composting facilities vary in size, but can be expected to handle around 25,000 to 30,000 tonnes/year.

#### **Anaerobic digestion**

Biodegradable waste is placed in an enclosed vessel and encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. The end products are a solid or liquid digestate, which may be able to be used as a soil conditioner or a bio-fertiliser, a concentrated liquor which can be re-circulated, or may be able to be used as a fertiliser or disposed through sewage treatment works, and a methane rich biogas. This gas can be burnt to generate electricity and counts as a renewable fuel.

## **Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT)**

This is a generic term for mechanical sorting and separation used in conjunction with biological treatment processes such as composting. They dry out and reduce the bulk of the waste and separate it into recyclables, such as metals and glass, an organic fraction, and sometimes biogas or a refuse derived fuel or a soil conditioner. There is also usually a reject fraction, which will require landfill disposal. The refuse derived fuel can be used in an Energy from Waste plant or may be able to be used in an existing industrial process, such as a cement kiln, but not in power stations.

MBT plants would probably have modules of around 50,000 tonnes/year. Their buildings could be 100 metres long and 30 metres wide.

***All of the above facilities would be likely to require sites between 1.5 and 2 hectares***

## **Energy from waste plants (EfW)**

Anaerobic digestion has been described separately above. There are several other different technologies for these. They burn residual waste in controlled conditions, after targeted levels of recyclables and biodegradable wastes have been removed, to generate heat and/or electricity. Ideally, these plants should be combined heat and power plants and be located near a development that would use the waste heat (normally steam), and where the electricity generated can be fed into the National Grid.

Residual wastes at the end of the process are bottom ash (metals may be able to be separated from this and it may have use as a construction material) and flue gas treatment residues, which may be classified as hazardous waste. Very little waste needs to be landfilled and this is not biodegradable.

For Cumbria's small volumes of residual waste, the most likely plant may be an oscillating kiln similar to one at Grimsby. Refuse Derived Fuel or Energy from Waste plants could have capacities ranging from 20,000 to 200,000 tonnes/year. Experience from other parts of Europe is that these plants replace landfilling, not recycling.

*The larger type of energy from waste plant would probably need a site of approximately 4.5 hectares*

## **Advanced thermal treatment plants**

These incorporate advanced or emerging technologies and their energy production aspects are classified as renewables. They include pyrolysis, where organic materials are broken down by heat in the absence of oxygen. The process produces a synthetic gas or pyrolysis oil, which can be used to generate electricity. A solid char is also produced, which may need specialist disposal or additional processing.

An alternative is gasification, which operates at a higher temperature than pyrolysis and with oxygen or air and added water. It produces a synthetic gas with a higher hydrogen content than pyrolysis. A solid residue is produced, which usually requires landfill disposal.

Mechanical Heat Treatment is another generic option. It can involve pre-treating waste prior to separation by heat or steam, for example in an autoclave. It can be part of the MBT process. It can produce a refuse derived fuel as well as the recyclables. There will be a residue that requires landfill disposal.

There are also other advanced thermal treatment technologies.

## **Landfill**

After the removal of recyclables and compostable materials, there is still usually a residual fraction of waste that has to be landfilled. Landfill is currently the only realistic option for such materials; however, the impact of landfills will change as the nature of the material deposited is affected by pre-treatment in other facilities. Removal of bio-degradable fractions and other pre-treatments will further reduce odour, and possibly visual impact.

## **Green Resource Recovery Parks or Green Energy Parks**

There may be advantages in locating several waste management and re-use/recycling facilities on the same site. These could incorporate Energy from Waste plants, Materials Recovery, Mechanical and Biological Treatment, Waste Transfer and Household Waste Recycling Centres. The disadvantages of only having one or two of these to serve the whole county could be outweighed by the opportunities for delivering a full range of very high quality services. Experience elsewhere is that these can offer considerable development and operating cost savings with less overall environmental impact. It seems likely that sites of around 10 to 15 ha could be needed to accommodate these. This type of facility would probably be backed up by more local, intermediate transfer or bulking stations, which could have potential for rail links.

## **Appendix 2 - Site Location Criteria**

### **WASTE SITES LOCATION CRITERIA**

#### **Introduction**

National policy requires that, in searching for sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities, consideration should be given to opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises and to a broad range of locations, including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate facilities together. Priority should be given to the re-use of previously developed land and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages. Regional Spatial Strategy Policy EM13 requires that the ability of existing waste management sites to meet needs should be fully explored and that, wherever possible, such sites should be used in preference to others. This is subject to consideration of cumulative and other impacts.

#### **Criteria**

Core Strategy Table 7.1 sets out site location criteria for waste management facilities. These have been refined and used in the site selection matrices. The completed matrices for each of the sites that have been considered are included in the Sustainability Appraisal (or the Site Assessments Report, for those sites that were considered but rejected). The requirements of Core Strategy Policy 1, to minimise minerals and waste road miles, and of Policy 4, to protect, maintain and enhance environmental assets, and of the Generic Development Control policies can be important considerations for the siting processes.

#### **Alternative approaches**

In accordance with Core Strategy Policies 8 and 9, the Site Allocations aim for self sufficiency in managing wastes that arise within Cumbria. An alternative approach would be to identify additional sites for significant volumes of wastes that do not arise within the county. There are opportunities to bring wastes into the county for management at the Ports of Barrow and Workington, using sea and rail transport. Whilst recognising these opportunities, the County Council does not consider that other specific provision should be made for wastes from outside the county for the reasons that are explained below.

#### **National Facilities**

Because of its location in the north west of England, Cumbria is not well placed to provide facilities to serve a national market in waste management.



## **Regional Facilities**

As would be expected, the sources of waste arisings in the North West reflect the pattern of urban development. The main centre of gravity of waste arisings is the broad belt of urban development across the south of the region, from Greater Manchester through Warrington, Merseyside and north Cheshire. A second concentration of arisings is from the Lancashire towns, from Preston through east Lancashire. Cumbria is not well placed to provide facilities for either of these. The Regional Spatial Strategy Broad Locations Study's preferred locations for new built waste management facilities and landfill reflect the patterns of waste arisings and do not include any locations within Cumbria.

## **Radioactive wastes**

The position with regard to radioactive wastes is somewhat different. The County Council has accepted that the Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg, in west Cumbria, will continue to fulfil a role as a component of the UK's radioactive waste management capability. That national role does not reflect the Repository's geographical location, but its proximity to Sellafield, which is the source of much of the UK's Low Level Waste (LLW), and also reflects the use of the Repository in recent years.

Since writing the Core Strategy, which did not include a policy for the sub-category of Very Low Level Waste (VLLW), it has become clearer that initiatives are needed within Cumbria, and throughout the UK, to divert VLLW away from the LLWR. The waste management industry has put forward Lillyhall landfill as a disposal site for VLLW from both nuclear decommissioning and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) from the oil and gas industry, plus the unrestored Keekle Head former opencast coal site for consideration as a disposal site for VLLW and other radioactive wastes at the 'bottom end' of LLW, principally, but not exclusively, from Sellafield. The Council does not regard these sites as appropriate for the disposal of any types of radioactive wastes. It considers that sites within or adjacent to the nuclear sites where the wastes arise should be rigorously assessed first, before more dispersed facilities are considered.

No provision is made in the Site Allocations for managing higher activity radioactive wastes. The County Council and Copeland and Allerdale Borough Councils have expressed interest in participating in the Government's Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process for trying to find a national site for a deep geological disposal facility for higher activity radioactive wastes. That process is in its early stages.

## **County facilities**

With regard to making provision for wastes that arise within Cumbria, the alternative approaches for the Site Allocations policies would be to:-

- a. Identify as many sites as possible;
- b. identify more than the minimum number of sites that are estimated to be needed;
- c. identify the minimum number of sites.

The option that the County Council has set out in the Core Strategy, for waste management facilities, is based on (b) and seeks an appropriate balance between maintaining an element of commercial competition whilst avoiding the disadvantages of over provision. This recognises the need for flexibility to provide a decentralised network of waste facilities and the possibility that some of the sites will be taken up by other developments. It also acknowledges that wastes from outside the county may also be managed here, if that would provide local benefits in accordance with Core Strategy Policy 8. Although this approach has been adopted, the practical difficulties that the County Council has experienced in identifying a sufficient number of potential sites, has to be acknowledged.

The County considers that approach (a) would introduce too much uncertainty and could involve excessive land take. Approach (c) would not provide the required flexibility or recognise that sites will be lost to other developments.

There is much less flexibility for minerals, so the preferred option is based on (b) and (c). This is because the size of the existing landbanks of permitted reserves for general aggregates at the crushed rock and sand and gravel quarries could justify a minimum approach. However, as stated in Core Strategy Policy 13, the assessment of needs for the county as a whole should be refined to ensure adequate resources in different parts of Cumbria. A more flexible approach is also needed for the very limited potential resources of brickmaking mudstones, gypsum and high skid resistance roadstone.

Approach (a) has not been pursued, because it could involve greater land take than is needed. This could lead to imprudent use of natural resources, would not be compatible with the Regional Spatial Strategy's policy and apportionment to Cumbria and could delay the completion and restoration of quarries and increase cumulative impact.

## **Assessment of sites**

For Site Allocations Policies, the assessment of sites is at a less detailed level than that needed for planning applications and Environmental Impact Assessments. The assessment has incorporated the site location criteria that are described in paragraph 7.33 and Table 7.1 of the Core Strategy, coupled with the Sustainability Appraisal's Objectives and Criteria. The assessments have been carried out using the following information that is in the County Council's Geographic Information System:-

- Address Point (to identify residential properties);
- Special Protection Areas;
- Special Areas of Conservation;
- Ramsar sites;

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Consultation zone for a Site of Special Scientific Interest;
- National, Local, Cumbria Wildlife Trust and RSPB nature reserves;
- Ancient Woodlands;
- UK Priority Habitats;
- Key Species Interest;
- County Wildlife Sites;
- Special roadside verges
- Sites of Regional Geological and Geomorphological Interest (RIGS);
- Limestone Pavement Orders;
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- National Park boundaries;
- Heritage Coast;
- Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Conservation Areas;
- Listed Buildings;
- Registered battlefields;
- World Heritage Site Visual Impact Zone;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Flood maps;
- Cycle routes;
- Safeguarding Areas;
- Agricultural Land Classification;
- Public rights of way.

Consideration was given to including Groundwater Source Protection Zones. However, these cover only a very small proportion of private water sources. It would be misleading to give weight to sites that are not within the small number of Zones that have been formally defined, but which may potentially affect equally important water resources. This is a matter that will have to be assessed in detail in planning applications and Environmental Impact Assessments.

The detailed assessments for individual sites are included in the Site Assessments Report. These include reference to the need for Habitats Regulations Assessment where development may have impacts on European Wildlife Sites.

## Potential Impacts

Inevitably, the site assessment process involves some subjective judgements. These could be about the likely impacts of a particular type of development, the scale of those impacts or the sensitivity of an environmental asset to impacts. To ensure transparency in the assessment process, the assessment matrices are included, together with supporting text.

It is also important to take into account the impacts that not identifying sites could have. These could include the continuation of less sustainable waste management practices; constraints on economic growth and recovery, due to the lack of appropriate waste management facilities; inadequate supplies of essential building materials being available; negative impacts on regeneration and the local economy; and the sterilisation of essential mineral resources through other types of incompatible development.

## MINERAL SITES LOCATION CRITERIA

There is much less flexibility for siting minerals developments, because geology is the main locational factor, they can only be worked where they occur. There are healthy landbanks of permitted reserves for minerals and no proposals for extending specific mineral workings are included in the Site Allocations Policies. The work for the Site Allocations has focussed on the measures that are needed in order to safeguard mineral resources from being sterilised by other forms of development.

This safeguarding of mineral resources can be achieved by identifying different types of areas in the Policies:

**Preferred Areas** are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. This would be subject to the usual tests of environmental acceptability. Planning applications for proposed developments may still require Environmental Impact Assessment.

**Areas of Search** are broader areas, where knowledge about mineral resources may be less certain, but within which planning permissions for particular sites could be granted to meet any shortfalls in supply, if suitable planning applications are made. Again, these may require Environmental Impact Assessment.

**Mineral Safeguarding Areas** are intended to safeguard proven deposits of minerals which are, or may become, of economic importance within the foreseeable future, from unnecessary sterilisation by surface development. There is no presumption that areas within them will ultimately be environmentally acceptable for mineral extraction. Their purpose is to make sure that mineral resources are adequately and effectively considered in land-use planning decisions and are not needlessly sterilised. Further details about them are given below.

**Mineral Consultation Areas** are for use in two-tier planning areas, to enable county and district councils to co-operate in the exercise of their planning powers over land with potential for mineral extraction. They are a mechanism for consultation between the county and district councils, about development which would be likely to affect the winning and working of minerals, and also about how mineral working could affect other existing or proposed land uses. In accordance with Core Strategy Policy 14, the Mineral Consultation Areas will include Preferred Areas, Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) plus buffer zones around them.

### **Mineral Safeguarding Areas**

Guidance on Mineral Safeguarding Areas was published by the British Geological Survey in 2007, "A Guide to Mineral Safeguarding - British Geological Survey Report" CR/07/060, and then updated in the 2011 BGS Open Report OR/11/046, "Mineral Safeguarding in England: Good Practice Advice". They define Mineral Safeguarding Areas as areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value (such as building stones) to warrant protection for generations to come.

In accordance with the guidance, a six step approach has been used for the MSAs, some of these steps have already been carried out and are shown in *italics*:-

1. **Assessing what is the best geological and resource information that is available for Cumbria.** *The BGS report 'Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans - Cumbria and the Lake District: Resources and Constraints Report' WF/01/02, has been used. Whilst this indicative resource information has serious shortcomings in respect of what is required, it provides the best information that is available for the county as a whole and is referred to in Core Strategy Policy 14. Where available, more detailed information from the minerals industry has been used.*
2. **Deciding which minerals in Cumbria are, or may become, of economic importance in the foreseeable future.** *These have already been set out in Core Strategy Policy 14 and are listed above. With regard to "other minerals", the extent of existing old planning permissions for underground zinc mining has been shown, but no safeguarding measures are proposed for the surface developments that such mining would require.*
3. **Deciding how the physical extent of the resource areas to be safeguarded should be determined.** *In accordance with the guidance, the BGS areas have been used, except where there is robust and credible evidence for altering them.*
4. **Planning policies.** *The policies for mineral safeguarding have already been set out in the adopted Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.*
5. **Deciding how MSAs can be used most effectively to safeguard mineral resources.** *A code of practice is proposed for the scale and types of developments that are relevant. Generic Development Control Policy DC9 is also relevant.*
6. **Mineral Consultation Areas.** *The adopted Core Strategy Policy already sets out that Mineral Consultation Areas will be defined.*

**THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS, BOTH BENEFICIAL AND ADVERSE, OF MINERALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS**

<b>EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>	<b>POLICIES</b>	<b>EXAMPLES OF MITIGATION</b>
Carbon emissions	Most modern waste management processes help to reduce carbon emissions	CS 1, 7 GDC 1	Location, design and carbon reduction measures
Increased traffic	The most common impact of minerals and waste developments	CS 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9 GDC 1, 2, 3 and 26	Location
Increased/decreased mineral or waste road miles	Carbon emissions from traffic can be an issue	CS 1, 7, 8 and 9 GDC 1	Location
Direct loss of land with importance for local amenity, biodiversity or the historic environment	This can also include barriers to wildlife corridors	CS 4, 5 and 6 GDC 10, 11, and 12	Compensatory and enhancement measures
Increased or enhanced environmental assets	These could be during operations or on restoration.  Can include reclaiming derelict land and removing ground instability problems.  Impacts on the longer term agricultural use of sites may be relevant considerations.	CS 4, 5 and 6 GDC 10, 11 and 12	Design, after use, restoration and aftercare, perhaps long term

## THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS, BOTH BENEFICIAL AND ADVERSE, OF MINERALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS

EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	COMMENTS	POLICIES	EXAMPLES OF MITIGATION
Indirect loss of environmental assets, e.g. through lowered or raised water tables	This can include wider impacts due to disturbance or the attraction of predator wildlife species to an area	CS 4 GDC 14	Augmentation of water resources; wildlife management schemes
Impacts on local amenity through increased noise, dust, smells, vermin and blast vibration	Can be caused directly or indirectly; for example, as a consequence of additional traffic	CS 4	Planning conditions, noise and dust control measures
Landscape and visual impacts, including on the settings of environmental assets			Siting, design, screening and landscaping
Contamination and pollution of surface and ground waters			Planning conditions, water management measures
Flooding			Location
Cumulative	These can be impacts of a number of sites together or a sequence of sites over a continuing period of time or of a number of different impacts		Phasing of developments, planning conditions
Timescale			Planning condition
Reduced or improved accessibility, including public rights of way			Design, compensatory measures

## APPENDIX 3

### “Rules” used for the site assessments

The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are:-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively
- ✓ The site scores positively
- XX The site scores very negatively
- X The site scores negatively
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion

*(Note:- the criteria that are listed are those used for waste sites and not all of these are included in the mineral sites matrix)*

#### Criterion 1: Proximity to Waste Arisings

If a site is within 5 miles of a main town or key services centre, a score of ✓✓ will apply. If a site is within 5-10 miles of a main town or key service centre, a score of ✓ will apply. If a site is greater than 10 miles from a main town or key service centre, a score of X or XX will apply, depending on the exact distance and other local factors.

#### Criterion 2: Accessibility

Where future rail access to a proposed site was deemed very unlikely/impossible, a score of XX applies. Where some potential for new rail access exists, a score of X applies. If the proposed development is for a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) only, a score of 0 applies, as rail access is not a relevant factor.

Sites with good access to the primary road network were scored with either a ✓ or a ✓✓ depending on the distance to the network. Sites with poor access to the primary road network were assessed according to their local accessibility. Either the accessibility to the primary road network or local access was scored, not both criteria. Where sites are located close to proposed improvements to the primary road network, a score of ✓ or ✓✓ applies.

Minerals can only be worked where they occur and sometimes this is in less accessible locations - scores for mineral sites reflect this constraint accordingly.



### **Criterion 3: Sequential Approach**

If all the site is previously developed or "brownfield" land, it scores ✓✓. If the site is partly brownfield and partly greenfield land, it scores ✓. If all of the site is greenfield land, it scores XX. If the site is allocated as employment land or land for waste management, it scores ✓✓, even if it is greenfield land.

### **Criterion 4: Deliverability**

If there is owner objection, a site scores either an X or an XX, depending on the level of objection. If there is no owner objection, it gets a score of ✓✓.

### **Criterion 5: Flood Risk**

If the site is in zone 1 or outside a flood risk area completely, it scores ✓✓. If the site falls completely or partially within flood risk zone 2, it scores X. If the site falls completely or partially within flood risk zone 3a or 3b, it scores XX. Discretion is needed when scoring against this criterion, some developments can be water compatible; please see Generic Development Control Policy DC 13. Also, mitigation measures may be possible and/or the site in question might be large enough for the most sensitive aspects of the development to be located away from the areas at greatest risk from flooding.

### **Criterion 6: Conflict with other land uses**

If conflict is likely with other land uses, a score of X or XX applies, depending on the nature/severity of the likely conflict. If no conflict is likely, a score of ✓✓ applies. *Please note: proximity to houses is a separate criterion.*

### **Criterion 7: Co-location potential**

If the site is large enough to accommodate more than one facility, a score of ✓ or ✓✓ applies, depending on whether the proposal has specified the option for more than one facility or not. Where there is unlikely to be scope for any shared use at all, a score of XX applies. If the proposed development is for an HWRC only, a score of 0 applies, as co-location is not usually a relevant factor.

### **Criterion 8: Proximity to Housing**

If there are residential properties within 250m of the site, it scores X or XX, depending on the number and exact distance of the properties from the site. If there are no residential properties within 250m of the site, it scores ✓✓. If the site is large enough

to be flexible in terms of where development might be located, it may be possible to reduce the impact on properties - this is reflected in the scoring accordingly.

### **Criterion 9: Environmental Assets**

For international and nationally important sites, direct adverse impact would have made a site unacceptable. Sites with possible indirect impacts on an international site are identified as requiring Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Where there are likely to be direct adverse effects on other environmental assets, a site scores **XX**. Where there are likely to be indirect adverse effects, it scores **X**. Where there is unlikely to be any impact on environmental assets, it scores ✓. Where there is potential for enhancement, it scores ✓✓. Where more information is required to make an informed judgment of the likely impacts on environmental assets, a score of ? is given.

### **Criterion 10: Visual and Landscape Impact**

Where the site is likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas (Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks), it may be unacceptable, so it scores **X** or **XX**, depending on the proximity of the site to the designation and other local factors, such as screening, etc. Where there is unlikely to be any impact on nationally designated landscape areas, it scores ✓✓.

### **Criterion 11: Economic Potential**

If development of a site is likely to safeguard existing jobs, contribute towards economic development/regeneration or create a significant number of new jobs, it scores ✓✓. If the development of the site will create only a very small number of jobs, it scores ✓. A demonstrable adverse impact scores **XX**.

### **Criterion 12: Safeguarding**

This criterion relates to identified consultation areas/zones for safeguarding airfields, air traffic technical sites and pipelines.

Where there are no safeguarding issues affecting the site, it scores ✓✓. Where a site falls within a safeguarding area, such as restrictions around pipelines or close to airports, this is marked with a ?, as there are more likely to be detailed restrictions on, or mitigation requirements for, development rather than a presumption against any development at all. A score of **X** or **XX** is given where safeguarding issues affect the site directly and which are likely to be a potentially significant constraint on development.

**NOTE:** Scores for all criteria may differ marginally from the set of 'rules' outlined above, due to specific local factors and conditions, and the exact nature of the proposed development. Where this is the case, an explanation is included on the matrix scoring sheets.

*The scoring system is the starting point for the assessment of the sites. Each site is individual, both in terms of constraints and opportunities. Whilst one site may seem to produce a score similar to another, there may be important characteristics and factors that cannot be picked up and represented by the scoring symbols alone. It is sometimes necessary to comment on the context and clarify the scores that are given. For example, two separate sites may be partially within a flood risk area, but only one large enough to enable any built or sensitive aspects of the development to be located away from the area likely to flood. Other measures could also mitigate against the potential impacts.*