## Allerdale Borough Council

# DRAFT Habitats Regulations Assessment

## Local Plan Site Allocations

## January 2017

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# Contents

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Allerdale Borough Council Local Plan

In December 2012 WYG was commissioned to undertake the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Allerdale Local Plan which had been developed in response to the new NPPF and now replaces the draft Core Strategy and Development Management Plan. Allerdale Borough Council (ABC) Local Plan and associated DPD were formerly adopted in 2013.

WYG was commissioned in August 2015 by ABC to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the proposed Site Allocations for residential, employment, mixed use and retail development sites throughout the borough, but outside the jurisdiction of the Lake District National Park. The aim of this HRA is to establish whether or not there is likely to be any potential impact on Natura 2000 sites as a result of the site allocations put forward. This document considers in more depth the potential for any significant effects on Natura 2000s sites as a result of development at specific site allocations proposed for inclusion in the Local Plan. Natura 2000 sites screened out of the original Local Plan HRA are not considered likely to be impacted by these site allocations as it had already been shown that these sites will be outside the zone of influence of the ABC Local Plan.

## 1.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment Process

### 1.2.1 Requirement for Habitats Regulations Assessment

EU Directive 92/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora, known more commonly as the Habitats Directive, provides legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. Articles 3 to 9 provide the legislative means to protect habitats and species of community interest through the establishment and conservation of an EU wide network of sites known as Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), designated under the Habitats Directive, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).

Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive establish a requirement for competent authorities to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment of any plan or project likely to have a significant effect upon Natura 2000 sites. In light of the conclusions of the Appropriate Assessment, the competent authority shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned.

The Habitats Directive is implemented in the UK via the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). The Habitats Regulations include a requirement for Appropriate

Assessments to be made for land use plans when such plans are likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site and are not directly connected with or necessary to the conservation management of the site.

National planning policy is now covered by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) March 2012 which replaces the original Planning Policy Statement (PPS) guidance, including PPS9 on Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. This also clearly states that the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as Natura 2000 sites: potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation; listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites. In addition, regard to the location of proposed Marine Conservation Zones should be taken into account whilst addressing potential effects of the plans.

The purpose of this assessment report is to identify any likely significant effects upon Natura 2000 sites as a result of the site allocations proposed for the Local Plan.

### 1.2.2 Habitats Regulations Assessment at the Plan Level

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is an assessment of the potential effects of a proposed plan on one or more Natura 2000 sites. The *entire process* of investigating the potential effects of a plan or project on Natura 2000 sites is known as HRA, to distinguish it from the term Appropriate Assessment (AA) as referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), which actually refers to *a statement* from the competent authority (in this case Allerdale Borough Council) which identifies whether the plan does, or does not affect the integrity of Natura 2000 site(s). This assessment is termed 'Appropriate Assessment' because the assessment should be appropriate to its purpose under the Habitats Directive prescribed in Articles 6(3) and (4) i.e. to assess the implications of the plan in respect of the site's 'conservation objectives'.

Article 6(3) states that '*any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, having obtained the opinion of the general public*.'

The purpose of HRA of plans is to ensure that the protection of Natura 2000 sites is part of the planning process at both a regional and local level. Assessment of potential in-combination effects with other plans or projects is an important part of the process. Plans and development may still be permitted if there is no reasonable alternative or there are 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI) as to why they should proceed. Article 6(4) of the Directive deals with alternative solutions and the test of 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI) and compensatory measures, stating that '*If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social or economic nature, the Member States shall take all compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 site is protected*.'

HRA should be carried out on all plans (and projects) which are not directly connected to conservation management of the Natura 2000 site or necessary to the site management, and therefore might have implications for the integrity of the site in view of the site's conservation status, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. The aim of HRA is 'to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest'.

The Habitats Directive promotes a hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation and compensatory measures. Initially the plan should aim to *avoid* any negative impacts on Natura 2000 sites by identifying possible impacts early in the plan-making process and writing the plan in order to avoid such impacts. Secondly, *mitigation measures* should be applied during the process to the point where no adverse impacts on the site(s) remain. If the plan is still likely to result in adverse effects and no further practicable mitigation is possible then it should not be taken forward. Under such a scenario the plan may have to undergo an assessment of alternative solutions.

*Compensatory measures* are required for any remaining adverse effects but they are permitted only if (a) there are no alternative solutions; and (b) the plan is required for imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Acceptable reasons of overriding public interest differ depending on the qualifying feature(s) affected within the Natura 2000 site (the importance of each site is defined through a number of qualifying features, which together make up the integrity of the site).

Some habitats and species are defined as being 'priority' because they are particularly vulnerable and are mainly, or exclusively, found within the European Union. Where the qualifying feature affected is a European priority habitat or species (indicated in the Directive by an asterisk), the only permissible reasons for allowing the plan or project to proceed are those relating to human health or public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment. Where the qualifying feature

affected is not a European priority habitat or species, reasons of a social or economic nature may be acceptable.

### 1.2.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment Guidance

The HRA process undertaken by WYG has been developed in accordance with the following guidance:

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended);
- EU Directive 92/43/EC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora;
- David Tyldesley and Associates (2012) Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans : Guidance for Plan-making Bodies in Scotland
- DCLG (2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment (Consultation Document)
- DEFRA (2006) The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 Consultation Document;
- EC (2001) Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC
- Scott Wilson, Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants, Treweek Environmental Consultants and Land Use Consultants (2006) Appropriate Assessment of Plans

### 1.2.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment Stages

The guidance provided under Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG, 2006) identifies assessment required under the following stages:

- **Stage 1 - Screening likely significant effects**: this stage identifies potential effects on the qualifying features of the Natura 2000 sites and assesses whether or not these effects will be significant; the precautionary principle has been used in assessing whether effects may be significant so, where there is any uncertainty, the potential effect has been examined in greater detail in the next stage. At this stage, it may be possible to provide mitigation for any significant effects resulting in no significant adverse effects, in which case full Appropriate Assessment will not be required.

- **Stage 2 - Detailed Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity**: where there are likely significant effects, or some uncertainty remains, more detailed information will need to be considered to determine the impact of these effects on the Natura 2000 qualifying features and hence site integrity. This entails considering the adverse effects, both alone and in-combination with other plans and projects, on the

'integrity' of the Natura 2000 site in respect of the site's structure and function, and its conservation objectives. Again, potential for mitigation should be considered to avoid adverse effects on site integrity.

- **Stage 3 - Alternative solutions**: where a plan/policy option has been found to have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, these should be mitigated where possible to overcome any adverse/negative effects as stated above. Alternative solutions of achieving the plan objectives should be identified and, where this is not possible, the policy option should not proceed unless there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest involved.

- **Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest (IROPI):** should the plan be found likely to result in adverse effects on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, it can only be considered if there are 'imperative reasons of over-riding public interest'.

The HRA process involves the following tasks split according to the DCLG (2006) guidance stages above:

**Table 1: Stages of the HRA process (DCLG, 2006)**

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|---|---|
| **Stage 1** | **Likely significant effects (Screening)**<br>• Collect information on Natura 2000 sites. Consult with Natural England.<br>• Determine whether the plan has potential to have a likely significant effect(s) on qualifying features of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• Adopt mitigation where possible.<br>• Identify other plans and projects with potential for "in combination" effects<br>• Where potential for likely significant effects remains, proceed to full Appropriate Assessment. |
| **Stage 2** | **Appropriate Assessment and ascertaining the effect on site integrity**<br>• Determine whether, in view of the sites' nature conservation objectives, the plan would have an adverse effect upon the integrity of the sites.<br>• Take account of the plan's effects 'in combination' with other plans and projects.<br>• Incorporate mitigation where possible.<br>• Where there is still potential for adverse effect(s) on site integrity proceed to Stage 3. |
| **Stage 3** | **Alternative solutions**<br>• Identify alternatives to ensure that there are no adverse effects upon the integrity of the sites.<br>• If after amendments there is still potential for an adverse effect on site integrity, withdraw the plan unless there are IROPI. |

HRA should be an iterative process with counter-acting measures identified throughout the process. The site allocation screened into the AA process as having potential to impact on a Natura 2000 site

will be revisited as part of this process and amendments may be possible which would avoid necessity to undertake more detailed assessmentAA. However, if these recommendations and amendments are still unable to exclude risk of a significant effect then full AA will be required. Following full AA and adoption of suitable mitigation, if there is still potential to adversely affect site integrity, alternatives should be sought or the policy withdrawn unless there are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest.

In seeking to demonstrate IROPI, guidance is provided by The European Commission's 'Managing Natura' (2000) and through the European Commission's opinion on a number of projects including the expansion of Karlsruhe-Baden airport in 2005, Dibden Bay in 2004 and Bathside Bay in 2005 to name a few. The guiding principles raised include:

- That the project is of national or at least regional significance;
- The project would make a vital contribution to strategic economic development or regeneration; and
- Failure to proceed with the project would have unacceptable social and/or economic consequences.

## 1.3 Links to Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process through which the sustainability of a plan under preparation is assessed. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Planning Authorities to carry out SA of their Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, it is also a requirement that all plans and programmes (setting a framework for future development consent and likely to have significant environmental effects) are subject to environmental assessment. It is a requirement that Local Authorities carry out a Strategic Environmental Assessment of their Local Development Framework documents under these Regulations.

The approach to Sustainability Appraisal for Local Development Frameworks/ Local Plans set out by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2006) advocates a joint approach to Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

However, these are distinct processes with different aims:

- The purpose of SA is to identify the key social, economic and environmental effects of the overall growth and spatial options and enable the promotion of sustainability considerations throughout the plan making process.
- HRA has a narrower focus, the aim being to ensure that the overall growth and spatial options do not result in activities which could damage the integrity of Natura 2000 sites.

## 1.4 Information used in this Assessment

The following sources of information have been consulted during the preparation of this report:

- JNCC details of Natura 2000 sites including citiations;
- Conservation objectives and favourable condition tables provided by Natural England;
- Information on current importance of different factors in maintaining favourable condition, provided by Natural England;
- Information provided by Environment Agency with regards water quality objectives;
- www.natureonthemap.org.uk;
- www.jncc.defra.org.uk;
- www.magic.gov.uk.

## 1.5 Professional judgement

Professional judgement has been used throughout this study and is particularly relevant to decisions made in relation to potential impacts. The approach has been to identify risks on the basis of the precautionary principle as far as practicable.

The reliability of professional judgment can be quantified to some extent by reference to the experience of the professional concerned. This report was authored by Penny Ward MCIEEM, WYG Principal Ecologist / Environmental Project Manager, assisted by Elizabeth Spedding MCIEEM with technical direction from Claire Wilmer MCIEEM CEnv, WYG Director of Ecology and Gavin Ward MCIEEM WYG Associate Director.

- **Penny Ward - Principal Ecologist/Environmental Project Manager**

  Penny has been a professional ecologist since 1977. She has been involved in assessments of a number of projects and plans with complex technical and legal issues and, as such, has a

good understanding of the legislative framework, prevailing guidance and process of Habitats Regulations Assessment.

- **Elizabeth Spedding - Principal Ecologist**

  Elizabeth has been a professional ecologist for 14 years with experience in national ecological project management. She has been involved in a variety of projects, from small-scale developments to large-scale infrastructure schemes, many of which have complex technical and legal issues. Elizabeth undertakes Ecological Impact Assessments and Habitat Regulation Assessments in accordance with CIEEM guidance and legislative drivers.

- **Gavin Ward – Associate Director**

  Gavin has worked within the consultancy sector since 2002 and has a strong background in assessing ecological and environmental impacts. He has experience of working across a range of habitats, species and regulatory frameworks and is part of the quality review function within the team, helping to ensure our reports are both high quality and robust.

# 2.0 Methodology for HRA Screening and Appropriate Assessment

## 2.1 Stage 1 - Screening

Allerdale Borough Council Local Plan has previously been screened in consultation with Natural England, to identify whether the proposed policies, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, are likely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites. The HRA for the Local Plan was approved and the Plan adopted in 2013. This HRA involves a more detailed review of the site allocations proposed for development within the borough. Stage 1 screening includes the following tasks:

- Identification of Natura 2000 sites that may potentially be affected (within the potential zone of influence of the site allocation in each case), qualifying features, condition and conservation objectives – see Chapter 3;
- Determine whether or not the site allocation is directly connected with the conservation management of the site(s) – proposed biodiversity sites would be included under this;
- Screening of the individual site allocations – Chapter 4;
- Identification of other plans and policies that may, in-combination with the site allocation (s), have an adverse impact on a Natura 2000 site – Chapter 5;
- Identification of the type and extent of potential effects on qualifying features of Natura 2000 sites;
- Conclusions of screening of site allocations and recommendations – Chapter 6.

### 2.1.1 Evidence gathering

The evidence base for the initial stage aims to provide details of the qualifying features of the Natura 2000 sites together with conservation objectives.

In order to determine whether it is likely that the Site Options would have an adverse effect upon Natura 2000 sites, information was collected to establish the following:

- Characteristics of the Natura 2000 sites within the 'zone of influence';
- Reasons why each site has been designated - the qualifying interest features;

- Environmental factors required to sustain the qualifying interest features and integrity of the sites;
- Conservation Objectives of the Natura 2000 sites; and
- Existing or predicted environmental conditions and trends which may be affecting the quality of the sites or have the potential to do so.

The following data and information was also sought:

- Latest Natural England Condition Surveys of the Natura 2000 sites;
- Recent surveys of the sites undertaken by or on behalf of the local authorities or other relevant bodies;
- Protected species and priority habitat data for the sites.

It was agreed that the Natura 2000 sites to be included in the evidence gathering stage for the HRA of the Local Plan would comprise:

- All Natura 2000 sites within ABC's borough boundary;
- Any Natura 2000 sites which lie outside the boundary of ABC but could potentially be impacted by plans and projects in ABC through pathways of effect/linkages such as watercourses and airborne pollution; and
- Natura 2000 sites where the qualifying species make use of land outside the site but within ABC for parts of the day/season/year.

More detailed information relating to the Natura 2000 sites considered is included in Chapter 3 of this report.

### 2.1.2 Screening Exercise

Stage 1 HRA screening involves consideration of the Site Allocations in relation to any potential impacts on the natural environment either alone or in-combination with other plans/policies. This allows for a more detailed assessment of those sites which are strictly relevant to the HRA, namely those sites which could potentially result in a significant impact on any of the listed Natura 2000 sites.

Following this, a more detailed screening exercise will be carried out to determine whether any of the potential effects of the site allocations identified during the initial stage are likely to have a significant

effect on any Natura 2000 site. This involves evaluation of individual screened in sites and their potential impact on the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 sites. Summary baseline information has been provided in Chapter 3.0 which includes the Natura 2000 sites.

Site Allocations for which it is not possible to demonstrate with a reasonable level of certainty that they will have no effect on Natura 2000 site(s), and for those for which a possible impact may be identified, will require further assessment at Stage 2.

The scope for Stage 2 (if required) will be determined during Stage 1 Screening.

## 2.2 Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment

Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment requires more detailed analysis of any Site Allocations with the potential, even after mitigation, to have a significant effect on qualifying features of Natura 2000 sites, to establish whether or not these effects are likely to result in an 'adverse effect on the integrity' of any Natura 2000 sites.

Potential impacts of any screened-in sites will be assessed in detail at this stage making use of expert knowledge, professional judgement and available guidance and legislation. If there are still outstanding concerns over adverse effects on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site as a result of certain Site Allocations within the Local Plan, alone or in-combination with other plans, then Stage 3 will follow.

## 2.3 Stage 3 Alternatives and IROPI

Where adverse effects on the integrity of any Natura 2000 site remain, even given mitigation, alternatives will need to be identified. If none are available, consideration can be given to 'imperative reasons of over-riding public interest' (IROPI) and identifying appropriate compensatory measures. This is unlikely to be an option for gypsy site allocations within this DPD, as there will always be alternative sites to explore which will not impact on Natura 2000 designated sites.

## 2.4 Consultation

Consultation with Natural England regarding the HRA process and implications for Natura 2000 sites was carried out previously in connection with the HRA for the ABC Local Plan. They have been contacted in respect of the Site Allocations HRA and have agreed the methodology adopted. They will review the Draft HRA prior to finalising in January/February 2016.

# 3.0 Evidence Gathering - Natura 2000 Sites

The following section lists the Natura 2000 sites which have been considered in this assessment, including those which occur within ABC and those sites which, through various pathways, could potentially be impacted by the Site Allocations outside ABC, for example, through water or air pollution which could potentially adversely affect sites many kilometres from the site(s) itself.

## 3.1 Zone of Influence

In order to provide a reasonable assessment of potential impacts, all European sites within a distance of 15 kilometres from any Site Allocation have been included, whether or not obvious pathways are present. Other sites further afield have been included where these have clear links with Allerdale and, therefore, have potential to be impacted by any development in the borough. However, it should be noted that in certain circumstances there is a possibility that a development could cause an adverse impact over a wider area; where this is found to be the case it is considered that the development in question would not be an acceptable or feasible proposition, and significant impacts would be recognised at an early stage in any planning consultation.

Appendix A provides an overview map of the Natura 2000 sites included in this report. It should be noted that, in certain circumstances, there is a possibility that a proposal could cause an adverse impact outside the predicted zone of influence.

## 3.2 Sites within, or partly within, Allerdale Borough Council

Natura 2000 sites within or partly within Allerdale Borough include the following list which were assessed under the HRA for the Local Plan. Although Ramsar sites are not subject to the same legal protection as Natura 2000 sites, they are of international importance and it is UK Government policy that Ramsar sites should have the same level of protection as SPAs and SACs. Several of these sites were screened out of the HRA of the Local Plan as not likely to be subject to any significant effects as a result of the overall Local Plan and subsequent policies within this and these sites will therefore not be considered further in this assessment. The eight Natura sites shown in **bold** have been screened into this HRA.

- **Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA**
- **Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar Site**
- **Solway Firth SAC**
- **South Solway Mosses SAC**
- **Lake District High Fells SAC**

- **Clints Quarry SAC**
- River Eden SAC – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- **River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC**
- River Ehen SAC – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- Borrowdale Woodland Complex SAC – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- Naddle Forest SAC – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- **Cumbria Marsh Fritillary site SAC**

## 3.3 Sites outwith ABC boundary

Natura 2000 sites considered outside the Allerdale Borough have been screened out of the assessment. These are:

- North Pennine Dales Meadows SAC - screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- North Solway Mosses SAC (Dumfries and Galloway) – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- Ullswater Woodlands SAC – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- Wastwater SAC – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA
- Drigg Coast SPA/SAC/Ramsar – screened out in ABC Local Plan HRA.

A map showing the location of all the Natura 2000 sites screened into the Site Allocations HRA is provided in Appendix A, and more detailed maps together with further details of the individual Natura sites considered in this HRA are provided in Appendix B.

## 3.4 Qualifying Features of Natura 2000 sites

This section summarises the qualifying features of each European site included in the HRA within Allerdale Borough and up to 15 kilometres from the Borough boundary, and additional sites further afield which could be affected by developments in Allerdale through certain pathways such as effects on air/water quality. Further detailed information on each of these designated sites, including maps showing their boundaries, is provided in Chapter 6.0 and Appendix B.

The Allerdale Borough boundary extends into the Lake District National Park (LDNP) but land within the LDNP falls outside the remit of the Allerdale Local Plan as it is covered by the LDNP's own policies. Therefore, the area covered by this HRA falls inside or close to the Allerdale Borough boundary where it meets the LDNP boundary.

Potential effects of Allerdale Local Plan will be assessed against the degree of potential impact on the qualifying features of each Natura 2000 site as maintaining these habitats, species or populations in

favourable condition will be required to minimise the risk that the integrity of the designated European sites will be adversely affected by the policies.

Each of the European designated sites has conservation objectives aimed at maintaining and/or improving the existing qualifying features for the sites. These conservation objectives are listed under each site detailed in Appendix B and are discussed in Chapter 6.0.

### 3.4.1 Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA

This site qualifies under Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following **over-wintering** species listed on Annex I of the Directive:

- Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*
- Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*
- Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*
- Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*

This site also qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by supporting populations of European importance of the following **migratory** species:

*On passage*

- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*

*Over winter*

- Curlew *Numenius arquata*
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpina*
- Knot *Calidris canutus*
- Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*
- Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*
- Pintail *Anas acuta*
- Redshank *Tringa totanus*

*Assemblage qualification:* A wetland of international importance.

The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by **regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.**

Over winter, the area regularly supports 133,222 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1991/2 - 1995/6) including:

- Redshank *Tringa totanus*
- Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*
- Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*
- Bar-tailed Godwit *Limosa lapponica*
- Pink-footed Goose *Anser brachyrhynchus*
- Pintail *Anas acuta*
- Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*,
- Knot *Calidris canutus*,
- Whooper Swan *Cygnus cygnus*
- Curlew *Numenius arquata*
- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Great Crested Grebe *Podiceps cristatus*
- Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*
- Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*
- Scaup *Aythya marila*
- Goldeneye *Bucephala clangula*,
- Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula*
- Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*
- Dunlin *Calidris alpina alpine*

### 3.4.2 Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar

- Ramsar criterion 2 - Supports over 10% of the British population of natterjack toad *Bufo calamita* (Habitats Directive Annex IV species (S1202))

- Ramsar criterion 5 - Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 135,720 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)

- Ramsar criterion 6 – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.

**Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation):**

*Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:*

- Eurasian oystercatcher, *Haematopus ostralegus ostralegus*

*Species with peak counts in winter:*

- Whooper swan, *Cygnus cygnus*
- Pink-footed goose, *Anser brachyrhynchus*
- Barnacle goose, *Branta leucopsis*
- Northern pintail, *Anas acuta*
- Greater scaup, *Aythya marila marila*
- Red knot, *Calidris canutus islandica*
- Bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica lapponica*
- Eurasian curlew, *Numenius arquata arquata*
- Common redshank, *Tringa totanus totanus*

**Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6.**

*Species regularly supported during the breeding season:*

- Lesser black-backed gull, *Larus fuscus graellsii*
- Herring gull , *Larus argentatus argentatus*

*Species with peak counts in spring/autumn:*

- Ringed plover, *Charadrius hiaticula*

*Species with peak counts in winter:*

- Dunlin, *Calidris alpina alpina*

### 3.4.3 Solway Firth SAC

Solway Firth SAC is designated for the following qualifying features:

- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time
- Estuaries
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand (pioneer saltmarsh)
- Atlantic salt meadows (saltmarsh)
- Reefs
- Perennial vegetation of stony banks (shingle vegetation)
- Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation
- Sea lamprey
- River lamprey

### 3.4.4 South Solway Mosses SAC

South Solway Mosses SAC has been designated for the following qualifying features:

- Active raised bogs
- Degraded raised bogs still capable of restoration

### 3.4.5 Lake District High Fells SAC

Lake District High Fells SAC has been designated for the following qualifying features:

- Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*
- European dry heaths
- Alpine and Boreal heaths
- Sub-Arctic Salix spp. scrub
- *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands
- Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
- Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains of the montane to alpine levels
- Blanket bogs (priority feature)
- Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*)
- Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
- Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles
- Species-rich *Nardus* grassland on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe) (priority feature)
- Alpine pioneer formations of the Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae
- Alkaline fens
- Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation
- Slender green feather-moss *Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus*

### 3.4.6 Clints Quarry SAC

Clints Quarry SAC has been designated due to the presence of a large population of great crested newts *Triturus cristatus*; this is the "qualifying feature" of the SAC.

### 3.4.7 River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

The qualifying features of River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC are as follows:

- Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoeto-Nanojuncetea*
- Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation
- Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
- Old sessile oak wood with Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles
- Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*)
- Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)
- Marsh fritillary butterfly *Eurodryas aurinia*
- Sea lamprey Petromyzon marinus
- Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*
- River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*
- Otter *Lutra lutra*
- Floating water-plantain *Luronium natans*
- Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior*
- Tilio-Acerion forest of slopes, screes and ravines
- Siliceous rocky slopes with *chasmophytic* vegetation
- Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles
- European Dry Heaths

### 3.4.8 Cumbria Marsh Fritillary site SAC

This SAC is designated based on the presence of three marsh fritillary butterfly populations that may form a single metapopulation which, in conjunction with the Bassenthwaite Moss population in the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, comprise a north-west set of populations which are genetically different to other UK populations.

## 3.5 Summary of Potential Pathways of Effect on Qualifying Features of Natura 2000 sites

Section 3.4 summarises the qualifying features of each European site which has been screened into the HRA of Allerdale Borough Council Site Allocations. This section now addresses the nature

conservation objectives for each of the screened in sites, together with potential impacts which would result in adverse effects.

The Allerdale Borough boundary extends into the Lake District National Park (LDNP) but land within the LDNP falls outside the remit of the Allerdale Local Plan as it is covered by the LDNP's own policies. Potential effects of ABC Local Plan Site Allocations will be assessed against the degree of potential impact on the qualifying features of each Natura 2000 site. Maintaining these habitats, species or populations in favourable condition will be required to minimise the risk that the integrity of the designated European sites will be adversely affected by the site allocations.

Each of the European designated sites has conservation objectives aimed at maintaining and/or improving the existing qualifying features for the sites. These conservation objectives are listed below.

In order to maintain the existing interest of the qualifying feature(s) of the Natura 2000 sites, environmental conditions required for these features should at least remain constant or be improved. Factors which may affect the qualifying feature(s) of the sites have been identified based upon consultation with Natural England.

Natural England has provided detailed information on how the 'favourable condition' of each site is to be assessed, in the form of a Favourable Condition Table. For each site, there are a number of specific attributes which need to be examined in order to assess the favourable condition of the site. The current status of each site along with the most recent site condition assessment is presented for each Natura 2000 site screened into the Site Allocations HRA.

Information on each of the Natura 2000 sites is provided in the Table 1 below which is a screening matrix indicating potential for likely significant effects as a result of Site Allocations.

**Table 1. Information on each of the Natura 2000 Sites**

| **Solway Firth Marine Site comprising Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA/Ramsar and Solway Firth SAC** | |
|---|---|
| **SAC Code** | UK0013025 |
| **SPA Code** | UK9005012 |
| **Site Area** | 44,000 ha |

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| **Grid Reference** | NY144648 |
| **Description and Nature Conservation Objectives** | Solway Firth Marine site comprises three European sites with largely the same boundaries – Solway Firth SAC, Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA and Ramsar sites. The site lies along the north-west coast of Allerdale and extends over to the Dumfries and Galloway coastline. In-combination impacts have therefore also been considered in conjunction with Dumfries and Galloway Authority plans and policies. The site supports important numbers of over wintering bar-tailed godwit, barnacle goose, curlew, dunlin, Eurasian teal, goldeneye, golden plover, grey plover, knot, northern shoveler, oystercatcher, pink-footed goose, pintail, redshank, sanderling, scaup, shelduck, turnstone and Whooper swan. It is one of the largest least industrialized, warm and sandy estuaries in Europe and is used by other overwintering birds in Europe in periods of extreme cold. It provides the third largest continuous area of intertidal habitats in the UK and is an essential resting and over wintering area for birds migrating along the eastern Atlantic seaboard. The saltmeadows are important for waterfowl including the entire Svalbard population of barnacle goose.<br><br>The 2010 Interim Revision of the 'Solway European Marine Site' Natural England and Scottish Natural Heritage advice given in compliance with Regulation 33(2) and in support of the implementation of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) considers the conservation objective for this site is to **maintain all qualifying features in favourable condition**. This would include prevention of a significant reduction or displacement of qualifying over-wintering bird species from a reference level.<br><br>Favorable condition is defined for each of the qualifying features and includes –<br><br>• Maintaining (or improving) the existing extent of habitat feature<br>• Topographical and morphological equilibrium at the estuarine and local level<br>• Sediment characteristics<br>• Range and distribution of characteristic animal and plant communities including preferred bird prey species, primarily aquatic |

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| | invertebrates but also aquatic vegetation including algae<br>• Vegetation structure<br>• Species composition<br>• Low cover of features such as algal mats<br>• Low level of disturbance at roosting and feeding areas<br>• Size and distribution of bird populations.<br><br>The Solway Firth is also a migratory passage to and from spawning and nursery grounds for sea and river lamprey which are qualifying features of the SAC. The mudflats and sandflats of the inner estuary provide nursery and feeding grounds for other important fish species.<br><br>The six channels in the estuary have constantly changing patterns of erosion and deposition, and it contains the third largest area of continuous intertidal mudflats and sandflats in the UK. Estuarine plant species such as sea purslane, common sea lavender and lax-flowered sea-lavender are at their northern limit in Britain here.<br><br>The last condition assessments were carried out over the period 2006 – 2012, at which time the majority of units were classified as in favourable, with some unfavourable recovering. Reasons given for adverse condition are the impact of past application of artificial fertilisers. |
| **Potential Impacts of Developments Proposed in Site Allocations** | A number of factors have been identified as having potential to result in reduction, damage to or loss of qualifying features. Previous consultation with Natural England by WYG in 2007 identified the following factors as most likely to adversely affect the site –<br><br>• Potential death or injury to SPA birds and Marine Conservation area mammals through installation and operation of offshore and onshore wind farms;<br>• Overgrazing of salt meadows – though this impact is not considered to be relevant to policies contained in the Local Plan;<br>• Natural coastal processes – these may be interfered with as a result of works such as flood defence works, and port developments;<br>• Disturbance of bird roosts and foraging areas by human activity – as a result of increased housing, employment, tourism along the |

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| | coastal area;<br>• Water-based recreation resulting in injury or death to wildlife, pollution, litter and erosion of habitats;<br>• Fisheries – potential for increased pressure on resources as a result of increased population, and hence increases in fishing, and damage of marine benthic habitat directly through fishing methods;<br>• Physical disturbance such as trampling – again related to increased recreational use as a result of increased local population and/or increased pressure of tourism along the coast.<br>Less important factors in terms of maintaining favourable condition (as identified through consultation with Natural England) include –<br>• Nutrient enrichment via agricultural run-off – particularly affecting the upper reaches and shoreline where increased fertility due to run-off could give rise to algal blooms, and subsequent eutrophication and deoxygenation – in the case of site allocations this impact may be reduced as agricultural land becomes developed;<br>• Nutrient enrichment via wastewater treatment works and untreated contaminated run-off impacting on the estuarine/marine environment in combination with other discharges – overloading as a result of actions such as additional development; agricultural improvement; new housing estates, and industrial development;<br>• Fly-tipping – as a result of increased population and developments along the coastal belt;<br>• Artificial barriers to fish dispersal – potential for interference to the passage of migratory fish – Workington Lower Derwent Valley developments if require piling operations adjacent to the river;<br>• Siltation – possibly as a result of deterioration of water quality or reduction in flows;<br>• Coastal squeeze – habitat loss related to development along the coast both sides of the estuary involving a combination of effects due to land reclamation, coastal flood defences, drainage schemes, coastal erosion and sea level rise;<br>• Loss of area to land reclamation – land-take for development, unlikely within SPA itself – however loss of coastal fields could impact indirectly due to loss of roosting and foraging sites for SPA birds. |

| South Solway Mosses SAC | |
|---|---|
| **SAC Code** | UK0030310 |
| **Site Area** | 1956 ha |
| **Grid Reference** | NY203597 |
| **Description and Nature Conservation Objectives** | South Solway Mosses comprises four sites in Allerdale on the northern coastal plain adjacent to the Solway Firth between Aspatria and Carlisle. They have been designated for their habitat qualifying features of 'active raised bog' and 'degraded raised bog still capable of restoration'. In view of the fragility of this habitat type and huge losses in habitat area in the UK, the degraded bog has been included as a SAC with the aim of improving the existing habitat. There are no overall conservation objectives for the SAC itself but this is made up of SSSI units for which there are clear objectives stating that subject to natural change, the active raised bog should be maintained in favourable condition. The maintenance implies that restoration of the degraded bog is included as an objective until it is in favourable condition.<br><br>Natural England have provided detailed information on how the favourable condition of the site is to be assessed, with the following elements required for favourable status –<br><br>• High cover of peat forming Sphagnum species throughout;<br>• High cover of other positive indicator species in appropriate vegetation communities;<br>• High and stable water table, reflected by measurements on and off the mire;<br>• Less than 10% cover of bracken or scrub on the mire;<br>• Less than 10% cover of purple moor-grass on the mire dome;<br>• Presence and extent of appropriate habitat on the edge of the bog and in the surrounding area;<br>• Suitable bog profile and topography; and<br>• Vegetation community presence and extent.<br><br>The Solway Mosses are of value to the Natura 2000 network due to the loss |

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| | in the past of significant areas of bog habitats. They represent examples of a habitat which is now uncommon, and although fragmented, provide linkages with one another and with the Solway Firth Marine Site in terms of wildlife supported and biodiversity. Bowness Common is one of the largest active raised bogs remaining in the UK. Wedholme Flow contains the largest area of almost-intact active raised bog in England, together with some degraded bog where peat cutting has now ceased. Glasson Moss supports some of the most diverse raised bog vegetation in UK.<br><br>At the present time, the majority of the site is considered to 'unfavourable recovering' due to birch regeneration, the presence of birch and scrub stands on the site and inappropriate drainage |
| **Potential Impacts of Developments Proposed in Site Allocations** | Based on previous discussions with Natural England a number of factors which could result in a reduction or loss of qualifying features are listed below. Most important factors likely to cause significant effects on the SAC are:<br><br>• New or inappropriate drainage schemes;<br>• Changes in water quality, in particular caused by agricultural run-off and/or effluent discharges;<br>• Scrub/tree/bracken encroachment through lack of management.<br><br>Less important factors in terms of maintenance of favourable condition include –<br><br>• Invasive plants;<br>• Physical disturbance e.g. trampling;<br>• Litter/fly-tipping. |
| **Lake District High Fells SAC** | |
| **SAC Code** | UK0012960 |
| **Site Area** | 27,003 ha |
| **Grid Reference** | NY303318 |

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| **Description and Nature Conservation Objectives** | The Lake District High Fells SAC comprises a large area of the Lakeland fells some of which fall within the 15km buffer zone around Allerdale. It consists of many Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Qualifying features are provided in Chapter 3.4.5 and further details in Appendix B. The site includes tall herb ledge communities with scarce plants and screes with parsley fern. Ancient acidic oakwoods with rich bryophyte and lichen flora occur in the valleys and lower fell slopes. The designation includes the clear nutrient poor tarns.<br><br>There are no overall conservation objectives for the whole SAC but individual SSSIs have draft conservation objectives for their features which have been provided in confidence by Natural England during earlier assessment in 2007. These are extremely detailed and therefore this section presents a summary of available conservation objectives where these relate to the SAC qualifying features. Conservation objectives aim to maintain existing habitats in favourable condition, and to maintain the extent of the habitat. Maintenance implies restoration if evidence from condition assessment indicates a reduction in extent.<br><br>Habitat condition is assessed through looking at the following attributes of the site:<br><br>• Presence and distribution of characteristic positive indicator species;<br>• Characteristic zones of vegetation;<br>• Low cover of algae;<br>• Low cover of bracken, trees and scrub for heathland and grassland habitats;<br>• Low cover of non-native species;<br>• Low cover of negative indicator species;<br>• Low levels of grazing/browsing;<br>• No evidence of burning or other disturbance such as mowing;<br>• Low levels of artificial drainage;<br>• Low levels of physical disturbance; |

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| | • Low levels of erosion;<br>• Low cover of disturbed bare ground;<br>• Natural topography/morphology of site;<br>• Vegetation community composition;<br>• Vegetation structure including age composition and recruitment of young individuals of positive indicator species;<br>• Presence of dead wood (woodland habitat);<br>• Natural hydrological regime;<br>• Natural sediment load;<br>• No impact from artificial structures;<br>• No impact from recreational activities.<br>At the present time the majority of the site is considered to be 'unfavourable recovering', due to the implementation of suitable grazing regimes likely to result in favourable condition over time. |
| **Potential Impacts of Developments Proposed in Site Allocations** | There are a number of potential impacts arising which could affect the qualifying interest features of this SAC as a result of developments. The following factors have been identified as having potential to adversely affect the integrity of the SAC based on previous consultation with Natural England –<br>• Climate change;<br>• Air quality;<br>• Water quality – organics/silt from physical disturbance;<br>• Drainage (new or inappropriate);<br>The following factors have been identified as less important in terms of maintaining favourable condition -<br>• Physical disturbance to habitat e.g. increased local population;<br>• Water quality – effluent discharges, construction run-off;<br>• Invasive plants. |

| **Clints Quarry SAC** | |
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| **SAC Code** | UK0030035 |
| **Site Area** | 12.5 ha |
| **Grid Reference** | NY161357 |
| **Description and Nature Conservation Objectives** | Clints Quarry is located between Cockermouth and Aspatria in Allerdale, and comprises 2 sites totaling 12 hectares. The northern site lies within 250m of the A595 between Cockermouth and Carlisle. It has been designated based on the presence of a large population of great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* (GCN).<br><br>The main nature conservation objective is to maintain the GCN habitats in favourable condition, which also implies restoration if habitat is not already in favourable condition.<br><br>Favourable condition at this site is assessed based on requirements for successful breeding and foraging/hibernation/terrestrial refuges for GCN. The following are considered to be the main attributes of the site:<br><br>• Extent of pond habitat – number, distribution, depth and persistence of ponds to remain suitable<br><br>• Lack of pollution of ponds – if the viability of a pond as a breeding site is reduced due to pollution, this would be classified as unfavourable;<br><br>• Shading of ponds – a high level of shading, particularly on the southern margin, is considered unfavourable;<br><br>• Absence of fish – presence of predatory fish is considered unfavourable;<br><br>• Extent of terrestrial habitat – loss of area or fragmentation within the site would be considered unfavourable;<br><br>• Structure of terrestrial newt habitat – the presence of a variety of vegetation and habitat features is considered favourable. Roughly neutral PH, 75% of ponds deep enough to be able to retain water from February to August at least 1 year in 3. Good habitat connectivity. Suitable foraging within 500m of ponds. No barriers to movement between ponds. Absence of fish in at least 50% of ponds.<br><br>Natural England stated in their response that the presence of fish is |

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| | considered to be an increasing problem. The most recent available condition assessment is dated September 2010 and records the condition of the site as unfavourable declining, due to the presence of stone loach in at least one of the ponds and the newt counts over recent years suggest that the population is declining.<br><br>The site is of importance to the Natura 2000 network as it provides a sustainable population of GCN with linkages to other wetland/ ponds in North Allerdale, so helping to support the presence of other populations in the borough. |
| **Potential Impacts of Developments Proposed in Site Allocations** | The factors listed below are considered to have potential to affect the condition of the site which might result in loss or reduction of the GCN population -<br><br>• Chemical water quality/pollution of ponds, such as agricultural or road runoff;<br>• Physical water quality/pollution of ponds, such as silt;<br>• Introduction of fish populations or lack of management of fish populations;<br>• Natural processes e.g. pond succession;<br>• Inappropriate management of aquatic vegetation;<br>• Inappropriate management of terrestrial habitat;<br>• Disturbance from human activities.<br><br>The following factors have been identified as having potential to affect the habitats but are considered less important by Natural England in terms of maintaining favourable condition:<br><br>• Encroachment of trees/scrub around ponds;<br>• Spread of amphibian disease;<br>• The creation of barriers to newt dispersal. |

| **River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC** | |
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| **SAC Code** | UK0030032 |

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| **Site Area** | 1794 ha |
| **Grid Reference** | NY262207 |
| **Description and Nature Conservation Objectives** | The River Derwent flows through Allerdale from Bassenthwaite Lake to the coast at Workington. Bassenthwaite Lake itself is upstream of the borough so is not likely to be directly impacted by any of the Allerdale Local Plan policies but has been included because of indirect impacts such as tourism and polluted road run-off. Qualifying features are covered in section 3.4.7 and Appendix B. Bassenthwaite Lake is a mesotrophic water body supporting one of only two UK populations of vendace fish, the other being found in Derwentwater. There are good populations of sea, brook and river lamprey, otter, floating water plantain and Atlantic salmon present which are qualifying features of the SAC.<br><br>The nature conservation objectives for habitat features of the site are to maintain the extent of each designated habitat type, which implies restoration if the condition assessment suggest any reduction in extent. Conservation objectives for the qualifying species are to maintain the populations infavourable condition, as outlined by Natural England:<br><br>• Maintain population presence, size/abundance and distribution;<br>• Maintain ratio of sea and winter populations;<br>• Maintain population structure, i.e., evidence of continued recruitment to population in form of juvenile population densities, different size classes etc.<br><br>No conservation objective has been suggested specifically for marsh fritillary, but the aim would be to maintain the population of marsh fritillary in a favourable condition.<br><br>The site is divided into a large number of units for condition assessment purposes. During the last condition assessments dated 2009 - 2013, the condition of the majority of units was identified 'unfavourable no change', with the the 'favourable' and 'unfavourable recovering' categories making up the majority of the remaining units with more or less even split between between the categories. . Nine units were also classified as 'unfavourable – no change'. Reasons given for adverse conditions were |

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| | invasive freshwater species (signal crayfish and Crassula helmsii), inappropriate scrub control, public access/disturbance and overgrazing.<br><br>The unfavourable units lower section below Derwentwater lake on the lowland floodplain is impacted by realignment and straightening which has resulted in a uniform cross-section. Through Cockermouth and Workington there is frequent bank protection and development on the floodplain, with numerous sewage works and a minewater discharges into the River Derwent. There are also invasive species – Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed along parts of this reach. Although bank protection cannot be removed from Cockermouth, mitigation for this reach might include restoration of the natural watercourse downstream by reinstatement of meander bends, reprofiling of banks and removal of embankments and weirs where not necessary. |
| **Potential Impacts of Developments Proposed in Site Allocations** | A number of factors could result in reduction or loss of the qualifying features. Based upon consultation with Natural England, the following factors have been identified as most important or likely to adversely affect the SAC:<br><br>• Water quality – agricultural runoff;<br>• Water quality – organics/silt from disturbance of watercourse;<br>• Water quality – in general;<br>• Drainage;<br>• Invasive plant and animal species;<br>• Barriers to fish dispersal;<br>• Abstraction;<br>• Bank erosion;<br>• Grazing;<br>• Unsuitable management of vegetation structure for marsh fritillary;<br>• Modification of river channels.<br><br>The following factors have been identified by Natural England as less |

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| | important in terms of maintaining favourable condition:<br>• Inappropriate management of water levels;<br>• Disturbance from recreation, etc;<br>• Physical disturbance e.g. boating;<br>• Commercial and recreational fishing;<br>• Fish stocking;<br>• Encroachment of scrub/trees/bracken;<br>• Deer populations. |
| **Cumbria Marsh Fritillary Site SAC** | |
| **SAC Code** | UK0030126 |
| **Site Area** | 23 ha |
| **Grid Reference** | NY400409 |
| **Description and Nature Conservation Objectives** | This designation comprises three marsh fritillary populations forming a single meta-population, linked to the population at Bassenthwaite Moss. These sites are important as the north-west populations are genetically different to other English populations. The larval food plant is devil's bit scabious so it is important to prevent any reduction in the extent of this flowering species. The maintenance of linked populations is critical to the survival of this species. |
| **Potential Impacts of Developments Proposed in Site Allocations** | The marsh fritillary relies on its larval food plant so any changes resulting in loss of this in the habitat will adversely impact on the butterfly populations. Changes to the habitat due to drainage schemes or excessive flooding/erosion/sedimentation could affect these areas as could any overgrazing, mowing or burning. |

# 4.0 Stage 1 Screening – ABC Local Plan Site Allocations

## 4.1 Screening of Site Allocations

There are 48 Site Allocations which have been put forward under the ABC Local Plan. These will be considered separately and assessed against the Habitats Regulations. Any site which is found likely to have a significant effect on any qualifying feature of a Natura 2000 site will be screened into further more detailed Appropriate Assessment if required.

In assessing the potential for effect arising from these options, the Natural England 'Impact Risk Zones' have also been taken account of. These have been created around each SSSI (at varying distances) and are dependent upon the sites' notified features and its sensitivity to impacts, such as disturbance, air and water pollution, and water abstraction. As the vast majority of European sites are underpinned by SSSIs, they therefore share the same IRZs. In addition, certain European sites may also have wider IRZ distances, depending upon the European site features and their sensitivities. A 'typical' biological SSSI will have 9 IRZs set at different distances ranging from 50m to 20km from the SSSI. Each IRZ indicates the types of proposals/developments which at that distance are likely to have an impact on the site and are therefore considered to be medium or high risk.

A map showing all 48 Site Allocations can be found in the Site Allocations Document (ABC, 2017). The summary matrix of the screening assessment is provided in Table 2 in section 4.2 below. Listed below are the site allocations assessed in this HRA. Table 2 should be referred to for all information on the screening stage. Should any site allocations be screened into full Appropriate Assessment (Chapter 6) the assessment will involve more detailed assessment text.

**RESIDENTIAL HOUSING SITES**

<u>Abbeytown</u>

1/ABB/002/AR Land adjacent Wheatsheaf Inn

<u>Aspatria</u>

1/ASP/004/R Land off Station Road

1/ASP/006/AR Land off Noble Croft

<u>Broughton</u>

1/BRN/004/R Land to the Rear of Broughton

Flimby

3/FLI/008/R Land off Flimby Brow

3/FLI/012/R Land to the Rear of Elm Avenue

Kirkbride

1/KBR/002/R Land off West Lane

3/KBR/010/R Land adjacent Lynholme

Maryport

1/MAR/008/R Land Adjacent Ritson Wharf

1/MAR/010/R Land Adjacent Elizabeth Dock

1/MAR/013/R Land at Maryport Marina

1/MAR/017/AR Land Adjacent Whitecroft

Prospect

1/PRP/001/AR Land Adjacent Osbourne Place

Silloth

3/SIL/004/R Land to the rear of Greenrow Meadows

Thursby

1/THU/007/AR Land north of the Steadings

Wigton

1/WIG/012/013/M Former Wigton Auction Mart (2 sites)

1/WIG/009/AM Land off West Road (RESERVE Housing)

1/WIG/029/AM Land off West Road (RESERVE Housing)

1/WIG/016/R Land off Lowmoor Road

Workington

1/WOR/002/R Land at Whitestiles, Seaton

1/WOR/053/AR Land at Stainburn House Farm

1/WOR/054/R Land off Moor Road, Stainburn

1/WOR/056/R Land Adjacent Main Road, Harrington

1/WOR/061/R Land off Ruskin Close, Harrington (RESERVE Housing)

1/WOR/062/R Land off Ruskin Close, Harrington (RESERVE Housing)

1/WOR/064/AR Land off Seaton Road (RESERVE Housing)

3/WOR/084/R Former Southfield School

**GYPSY/TRAVELLER SITES**

3/WOR/091/GT Land Adjacent to Helder Street, Siddick (formerly part 1/WOR/066/W)

3/WOR/092/GT Land Adjacent St Helens Business Park (formerly part 1/WOR/066/W)

3/WOR/096/GT Land to rear of St Helens Business Park, Oldside

**EMPLOYMENT SITES**

Aspatria

3/ASP/014/E Land at Aspatria Business Park

Cockermouth

3/COC/019/M Land at Low Road

3/COC/025/E Land off Low Road

Maryport

1/MAR/009/E Glasson (Hutton Place) – part of 1/MAR/030/W?

Workington

1/WOR/032/AE Land at Oldside (part)

1/WOR/034/AE Land to north of Port of Workington – Oldside

1/WOR/046/E Land off Jubilee Road

1/WOR/047/AE Land off Joseph Noble Road, Lillyhall East

1/WOR/048/E Land off Hallwwood Road, Lillyhall West

1/WOR/049/AE Land North of Branthaite Road, Lillyhall (and extra)

3/WOR/098/E Land at the Port (Depot)

**RETAIL SITES**

Workington

1/WOR/030/M Solway House

3/WOR/086/S Central Car Park

**DERWENT VALLEY POLICY**

Workington

1/WOR/023/M Land at The Cloffocks

1/WOR/024/M Land at The Cloffocks including Allerdale House and leisure centre

1/WOR/027/M Derwent Park

1/WOR/028/M Land to North of Tesco

1/WOR/029/M The Green, Church Street

3/WOR/097/M Lonsdale Park, The Cloffocks

## 4.2 Table 2 Screening Matrix for Allerdale Borough Council Local Plan Site Allocations

**Key**

✓✓ High probability adverse impact (no mitigation)

✓✓ High probability adverse impacts (mitigation possible)

✓ Low probability adverse impact (mitigation possible)

✓ Beneficial impact

× No impact

**Table 2: Screening Assessment – Site Allocations - Assessment of Likely Significant Effects on Natura 2000 sites**

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RESIDENTIAL HOUSING SITES** | | | | | |
| **Abbeytown** | | | | | |
| **1/ABB/002/AR Land adjacent to Wheatsheaf Inn** | 1.4km to North | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA and Ramsar.<br>• The site lies within the SPA Impact Risk Zone.<br>• Hydrological connectivity provides a potential pathway of effect from the site.<br>• Potential for disturbance to qualifying birds and increase in nutrient enrichment of coastal habitats as a result of increase in dog walking, but these are not considered sufficient to result in significant effects on Natura 2000 sites through recreational use alone. | • Potential for the site to be used by qualifying SPA birds as high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. SPA bird species recorded from this general area include redshank, curlew, oystercatcher, whooper swan.<br>• No other likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• SPA bird survey to be carried out as required on site<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ×<br>No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 1.4km to North | Solway Firth SAC, SPA and Ramsar.<br>• Potential connectivity to the site, but it is considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site. | • Potential for the site to be used by qualifying SPA birds as high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. SPA bird species recorded from this general area include redshank, curlew, oystercatcher, whooper swan.<br>• No other likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effects as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• SPA bird survey to be carried out as required on site<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ×<br>No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 2.7km to North-East | South Solway Mosses SAC.<br>• There is no potential connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to Wedholme Flow. Flow from site appears to be southwards into Speet Gill and northwards into Wiza Beck, both of which drain into the River Wampool downstream of the raised bog.<br>• Potential increase in disturbance through recreational effects of a new residential development. It is considered unlikely that this effect would be significant due to the small increase in the resident population, and the large area of potential public open space and footpaths available along the coastline. | • Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• No other likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effects as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ×<br>No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Aspatria** | | | | | |
| **1/ASP/004/R Land off Station Road** | No Natura 2000 Sites within 15km | • No potential wildlife corridor linkages identified.<br>• No significant effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | N/A | ×<br>No Appropriate |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | | | | Assessment required |
| **1/ ASP/ 006/AR Land off Nobel Croft** | 6 km to South/ South East | Clints Quarry SAC<br>• There is no potential connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to the SAC.<br>• Potential increase in disturbance through recreational effects of a new residential development. It is considered unlikely that this effect would be significant due to the small increase in the resident population, and the large area of potential public open space and footpaths available locally. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 8.1km to North West | Solway Firth SAC<br>• There is no potential connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to the SAC.<br>• Potential for disturbance to qualifying birds and increase in nutrient enrichment of coastal habitats as a result of increase in dog walking, but these are not considered sufficient to result in significant effects on Natura 2000 sites through recreational use. | • Site is close to coast, and is surrounded by rural habitats and close to River Ellen. Provides some opportunity for migratory birds, associated with coastal designations (Solway Firth/ Upper Solway Flats and Marshes) | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effects as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• SPA bird surveys to be carried out as required.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 8.1km to North West | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar<br>• There is no potential connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to the SAC.<br>• Potential for disturbance to qualifying birds and increase in nutrient enrichment of coastal habitats as a result of increase in dog walking, but these are not considered sufficient to result in significant effects on Natura 2000 sites through recreational use. | • Site is close to coast, and is surrounded by rural habitats and close to River Ellen. Provides some opportunity for migratory birds, associated with coastal designations (Solway Firth/ Upper Solway Flats and Marshes) | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effects as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 9.1km to South/South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.<br>• There is a possible hydrological connectivity to the SAC Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas, albeit through tributaries including Ullerance Gill, Threapland Gill and Beck Runa.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the wider area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effects as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10.7km to North East | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There is no potential hydrological connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to the SAC.<br>• Potential for disturbance to qualifying birds and increase in nutrient enrichment of coastal habitats as a result of increase in dog walking, but these are not considered sufficient to result in significant effects on Natura 2000 sites through recreational use. | • Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• No other likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 12.8km to South East | Lake District High Fells SAC<br>• There is no potential connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to the SAC. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Broughton** | | | | | |
| **1/BRN/004/R Land to the Rear of Broughton** | 0.4km to South | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.<br>• Potential pathways of effect indirectly via surface water and potentially groundwater drainage. Pollution prevention methodology and adoption of best practice during and after construction will result in no potential for significant effect on the River | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | Derwent and Tributaries SAC. | the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | significant effects as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• Provide footpaths/alternative recreational areas<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | |
| **Flimby** | | | | | |
| **3/FLI/008/R Land off Flimby Brow** | 2.5km South/ South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• Drainage from Flimby passes westwards to the coast and it is not considered likely that there is any potential for direct or indirect pathways of effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **3/ FLI/012 (010)/R Land to the Rear of Elm Avenue** | 2.8km to South | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effects of the adjacent increased population and/or employment are less direct as the site has no access to the river at this point - recreational pressure on river including fishing and boating, and use of the riverside path; traffic; dog walking; accidental spillages and leakages– all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated<br>• Provide footpaths/alternative recreational areas<br>• | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 14km to East/ North East | Clints Quarry SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 1.6 km to South | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There are no direct potential pathways of effect to South Solway Mosses as no hydrological connections are apparent.<br>• Potential increase in disturbance through recreational effects of a new residential development. It is considered unlikely that this effect would be significant due to the small increase in the resident population, and the large area of potential public open space and footpaths available along the coastline. | • Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• Provide footpaths/alternative recreational areas<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 12.7 km to North East | River Eden SAC<br>• The site does not drain into this catchment and no other pathways of effect have been identified. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Kirkbride** | | | | | |
| **1/KBR/002/R Land off West Lane** | 1.1km North/ North West | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA and Ramsar<br>• The site is situated adjacent to Monk's Dyke, which appears to flow northwards toward Whitrigg Marsh, thereby creating a hydrological connection from the site to the designation.<br>• There is potential for underlying peat to be affected leading to hydrological change | • Potential for the site to be used by qualifying SPA birds as high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | in the adjacent areas and the groundwater. | | water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• SPA bird surveys as required<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | |
| | 1.6km to South | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There is no potential connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to Wedholme Flow. Flow from site appears to be westwards and southwards from Monks Dyke into Red Dyke and northwards into the Solway.<br>• Potential increase in disturbance through recreational effects of a new residential development. It is considered unlikely that this effect would be significant due to the small increase in the resident population, and the large area of potential public open space and footpaths available along the coastline. | • Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 1.1km North/ North West | Solway Firth SAC, SPA and Ramsar.<br>• Potential connectivity to the site, but it is considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site. | • Potential for the site to be used by qualifying SPA birds as high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. SPA bird species recorded from this general area include redshank, curlew, oystercatcher, whooper swan.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• SPA bird surveys as required<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 12.7km North East | River Eden SAC<br>• The site does not drain into this catchment and no other pathways of effect have been identified. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **3/KBR/010/R Land adjacent Lynholme** | 1km to North West | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA and Ramsar<br>• The site is situated in a sensitive area and would originally have formed part of the 'mosses' before land drainage and more intensive cultivation.<br>• There are potential waterbodies located adjacent to the site which may be used for amphibian breeding if they remain wet for long enough in the spring.<br>• European qualifying species such as natterjack toad and great crested newt are features of the other nearby designations. Although there is potential habitat for refuge and hibernation it is considered unlikely these species are present within the site due to the road network and lack of connectivity of suitable habitats.<br>• There is potential for underlying peat to be affected leading to hydrological change in the adjacent areas and the groundwater. | • There is some potential for the site to be used by SPA birds for feeding/roosting but this is unlikely as there are optimal areas within easy reach of the SPA.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SPA/ Ramsar and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• Potential for noise and lighting disturbance to the River corridor to be increased when considered in combination with other allocations in the immediate area.<br>• Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring close to the Upper Solway river requires consideration at HRA stage. | • Pollution control required so no drainage scheme connects directly to the peat habitats<br>• Mitigation design to consider the potential for drying effects on adjacent local habitats associated with peat and the nearby European designated sites.<br>• Assess any hydrological issues and where to discharge without impacts to the aquatic features / ecology and hydrology of the mosses and underlying peat habitat.<br>• SPA bird surveys as required | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 1.7km to North East | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• Potential indirect pathways of effect given the sites proximity to the SAC. | • Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SPA/ Ramsar and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has | • Pollution control required so no drainage scheme connects directly to the peat habitats<br>• Mitigation design to consider the potential for drying effects on adjacent local habitats associated with peat and the nearby | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | | potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | European designated sites.<br>• Assess any hydrological issues and where to discharge without impacts to the aquatic features / ecology and hydrology of the mosses and underlying peat habitat. | |
| | 1km to North West | Solway Firth SAC<br>• Potential indirect pathways of effect given the sites proximity to the SAC. | • There is some potential for the site to be used by SPA birds for feeding/roosting but this is unlikely as there are optimal areas within easy reach of the SPA.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | • Pollution control required so no drainage scheme connects directly to the peat habitats<br>• Mitigation design to consider the potential for drying effects on adjacent local habitats associated with peat and the nearby European designated sites.<br>• Assess any hydrological issues and where to discharge without impacts to the aquatic features / ecology and hydrology of the mosses and underlying peat habitat.<br>• SPA bird surveys as required. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Maryport** | | | | | |
| **1/MAR/008/R Land Adjacent Ritson Wharf** | 5.8km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10.2km to North East | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • The site is located on the coast, south of the SPA / Ramsar it is surrounded by the marina, and therefore it is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration.<br>• Therefore, no likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10.2km to North East | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA / Ramsar<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • The site is located on the coast, south of the SPA / Ramsar it is surrounded by the marina, and therefore it is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration.<br>• Therefore, no likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/MAR/010/R Land Adjacent Elizabeth Dock** | 5.8km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10.2km to North East | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • The site is located on the coast, south of the SPA / Ramsar it is surrounded by the marina, and therefore it is unlikely to support qualifying SPA | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | | • birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration.<br>• Therefore, no likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | | required |
| **1/MAR/013/R Land at Maryport Marina** | 5.9km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no potential hydrological linkages | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10.2km to North East | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • The site is located on the coast, south of the SPA / Ramsar it is surrounded by the marina, and therefore it is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration.<br>• Therefore, no likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10.2km to North East | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • The site is located on the coast, south of the SPA / Ramsar it is surrounded by the marina, and therefore it is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration.<br>• Therefore, no likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/MAR/017/AR Land Adjacent Whitecroft** | 4.3km to South/South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 11km to North East | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA and Ramsar<br>• There are no pathways likely to cause significant effect<br>• Qualifying features of the Ramsar and SPA include the largest continuous areas of intertidal habitat in Britain with notable populations of breeding birds, natterjack toad, great crested newts and invertebrates.<br>• Potential for disturbance to qualifying birds and increase in nutrient enrichment of coastal habitats as a result of increase in dog walking, but these are not considered sufficient to result in significant effects on Natura 2000 sites through recreational use | • Site is immediately adjacent to the coast, and is surrounded by rural habitats. Although the site is located on the coast, south of the SPA / Ramsar it is over 10km from the Solway, and therefore it is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. Therefore, no likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 12.9km to East | Clints Quarry SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect<br>• Potential for disturbance to qualifying terrestrial habitat for GCN as a result of increase in dog walking / recreational use, but these are not considered sufficient to result in significant effects on Natura 2000 sites through recreational use. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Prospect** | | | | | |
| **1/PRO/001/R Land Adjacent Osbourne Place** | No Natura 2000 Sites within 15km | • No potential wildlife corridor linkages identified.<br>• No significant effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Silloth** | | | | | |
| **3/SIL/004/R Land to the rear of Greenrow Meadows** | 1.1km to West | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes Ramsar, SPA<br>• Potential direct pathways of effect given the sites proximity to the designated site. The site is approximately 350 metres west of a golf course, which is situated immediately west of the designated site. Therefore there is potential habitat | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA/ Ramsar site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring close to | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | connectivity between the site and the designations. | the Upper Solway river requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Although the site is located on the coast, close to the SPA / Ramsar the site is within an existing holiday centre and therefore is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. | | |
| | 1.1km to West | Solway Firth SAC<br>• Potential indirect pathways of effect given the sites proximity to the SAC. The site is approximately 350 metres west of a golf course, which is situated immediately west of the designated site. Therefore there is potential habitat connectivity between the site and the designations. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA/ Ramsar site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring close to the Upper Solway river requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Although the site is located on the coast, close to the SPA / Ramsar the site is within an existing holiday centre and therefore is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 1.1km to West | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA (Marine)<br>• Potential indirect pathways of effect given the sites proximity to the SAC.<br>• The site is approximately 350 metres west of a golf course, which is situated immediately west of the designated site. Therefore there is potential habitat connectivity between the site and the designations. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA/ Ramsar site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring close to the Upper Solway river requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Although the site is located on the coast, close to the SPA / Ramsar the site is within an existing holiday centre and therefore is unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Thursby** | | | | | |
| **1/THU/007/R Land north of the Steadings** | 9.5km to North West | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect. | • Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 4.2km to East | River Eden SAC<br>• The site does not drain into this catchment and no other pathways of effect have been identified | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 9.1km to North/North West | Solway Firth SAC, SPA and Ramsar<br>• Potential connectivity via the Matty Beck and River Wampool but considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA / Ramsar site.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| **Wigton** | | | | | |
| **1/WIG/012/S Former Wigton Auction Mart (2 sites)** | 4.8km to North/North West | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There is no pathway of effect to Wedholme Flow as drainage from the site flows via the Black Beck into the River Wampool which flows to the east of the Mosses site and downstream of the raised bog. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 9.2km to North West | Solway Firth SAC, SPA, Ramsar<br>Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA / Ramsar<br>• potential connectivity as the Speet Gill along the northern side of the site flows northwards into the Wiza beck which drains into the River Wampool north of Dockray Hall, and from there into the Solway Firth near Anthorn. However this connectivity is considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB.<br>• Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA / Ramsar site.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WIG/013/M Former Wigton Auction Mart (2 sites)** | 5.0 km to North/North West | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There is no pathway of effect to Wedholme Flow as drainage from the site flows via the Black Beck into the River Wampool which flows to the east of the Mosses site and downstream of the raised bog. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this site is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 9. 4 km to North West | Solway Firth SAC, SPA, Ramsar<br>Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA / Ramsar<br>• potential connectivity as the Speet Gill along the northern side of the site flows northwards into the Wiza beck which drains into the River Wampool north of | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA / Ramsar site.<br>• There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | Dockray Hall, and from there into the Solway Firth near Anthorn. However this connectivity is considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site. | roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB. | significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | |
| **1/WIG/009/M Land of West Road (RESERVE Housing)** | 4.1km to North/North West | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There is no pathway of effect to Wedholme Flow as drainage from the site flows via the Black Beck into the River Wampool which flows to the east of the Mosses site and downstream of the raised bog. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘<br>No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 8.2km to North West | Solway Firth SAC, SPA, Ramsar<br>Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA / Ramsar<br>• potential connectivity as the Black Beck along the western side of the site flows northwards into the Wiza beck which drains into the River Wampool north of Dockray Hall, and from there into the Solway Firth near Anthorn. However this connectivity is considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site.<br>• No potential for likely significant effects on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites or on site integrity. Linkage along the Black Beck and Wiza Beck to the River Wampool, and from there into Solway Firth but this pathway is considered unlikely to result in any adverse effect on site integrity, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, provided that best practice pollution control methods are in place during construction. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB.<br>• Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA / Ramsar site.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘<br>No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WIG/029/AM Land of West Road (RESERVE Housing)** | 4km to North West | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There is potential connectivity as the Black Beck that flows along the western boundary of the site flows northwards into the beck which drains into a series of drainage ditches situated south of South Solway Mosses and into River Wampool. However this connectivity is considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘<br>No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | | development proposals within easy reach of the AONB. | | |
| | 7.9km to North West | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA and Ramsar<br>• There is potential connectivity as the Black Beck appears to be connected to the River Waver, which flows from the south east of Upper Solway Flats and Marshes, thereby creating a potential hydrological connection.<br>• Therefore it is possible that the site has hydrological connectivity to the qualifying features of the SPA and Ramsar site.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Potential for the site to be used by qualifying SPA birds as high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. SPA bird species recorded from this general area include redshank, curlew, oystercatcher, whooper swan.<br>• Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA / Ramsar site.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 12km to South East | Lake District High Fells SAC<br>• The site is a significant distance from the designated site, at 12km south, and there are no direct or indirect habitat connectivity linkages between the site and the designated site. | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 12.6km to East | River Eden SAC<br>• There is no pathway of effect as drainage from the site flows via the Black Beck into River Waver. The River Eden is some significant distance from the site and not anticipated to be impacted development. | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 14.5km to South West | Clints Quarry SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WIG/016/R Land off Lowmoor Road** | 5.3 km to North/North West | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• There is no pathway of effect to Wedholme Flow as drainage from the site flows via the Black Beck into the River Wampool which flows to the east of the Mosses site and downstream of the raised bog. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 9.6km to North West | Solway Firth SAC, SPA, Ramsar<br>Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA / Ramsar<br>• potential connectivity as the Speet Gill along the northern side of the site flows northwards into the Wiza beck which drains into the River Wampool north of Dockray Hall, and from there into the Solway Firth near Anthorn. However this | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SPA / Ramsar site.<br>• There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | connectivity is considered unlikely to have any significant effect on qualifying features of the Solway Firth Marine Site due to the size of development proposed and distance from the Natura 2000 site. | with more suitable habitats closer to the coast.<br>• Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the AONB. | water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | |
| **Workington** | | | | | |
| **1/ WOR/002/R Land at Whitetiles, Seaton** | 1.2km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• The site appears to drain into the Ling Beck which flows via Siddick Ponds SSSI and LNR into the River Derwent 4km downstream and about 1.2km downstream of the actual designated reach. There is therefore possible hydrological connectivity to the SAC Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging immediately downstream of a SAC watercourse; potential for impact on migratory fish and otter.<br>• Discharge, if connected via Siddick Ponds is onto tidal section of river below designated section but has potential to affect passage and food supply of otter and migratory fish.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/053/AR Land at Stainburn House Farm** | 0.48km to North/North West | River Derwent and Brassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are potential direct and indirect effects via hydrological connectivity to the site. The site is bordered by a drainage ditch and appears to flow into Scale Beck approximately 490metres west/south west of the site. Scale Beck joins the River Derwent north of Stainburn. Therefore, potential pollution effects could occur to the SAC from the site.<br>• Although the site appears to be within a woodland, situated adjacent to open countryside, it is unlikely that otter (a qualifying species for the SAC) will be affected as the site is separated from the SAC by the residential area of Stainburn.<br>• Other potential effects of the adjacent increased population and/or employment are less direct as the site has no access to the river at this point - recreational pressure on river including fishing and boating, and use of the riverside path (although there is presently no right of way shown along the south bank of the river); traffic; dog walking; accidental spillages and leakages. Potential for noise and lighting disturbance.<br>• Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary, tributaries and port areas. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging immediately downstream of a SAC watercourse; potential for impact on migratory fish and otter.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated.<br>• Eradication of invasive species prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/054/R Land off Moor Road, Stainburn** | 0.9km to North West | River Derwent and Brassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are potential direct and indirect effects via hydrological connectivity to the site. The site is not immediately adjacent to drainage ditches, but is situated approximately 100m from Scale Beck, which flows into the River Derwent north of Stainburn. Therefore, potential pollution effects could occur to the SAC from the site.<br>• There is some potential for otter (a qualifying species for the SAC) to occur within close proximity to the site as Scale Beck is within a wooded corridor, immediately | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging immediately downstream of a SAC watercourse; potential for impact on migratory fish and otter.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• Control measures to mitigate | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | adjacent to the site which may provide migratory routes for otter. In addition, otter will also be present in the river estuary, tributaries and port areas.<br>• Piling operations during construction may disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking. | the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | potential impacts to otter, if present.<br>• Eradication of invasive species prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream. | |
| | 15km to South East | Lake District High Fells SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage.<br>• Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/056/R Land Adjacent Main Road, Harrington** | 3.9km to North | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• No potential wildlife corridor linkages identified.<br>• No significant effect. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/061/R Land off Ruskin Close, Harrington (RESERVE Housing)** | 3.5km to North | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• there are no direct or indirect hydrological linkages to the River Derwent SAC, and no significant effects are likely.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/062/P Land off Ruskin Close, Harrington (RESERVE Housing)** | 3.4km to North | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct or indirect hydrological linkages to the River Derwent SAC, and no significant effects are likely.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/064/AR Land off Seaton Road (RESERVE Housing)** | 0.3km to South | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct or indirect hydrological linkages to the River Derwent SAC, and no significant effects are likely.<br>• Potential for otter to be affected is considered low as there are many areas along the riparian corridor where public access isn't readily available, thereby enabling otter to continue to optimise on its use.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |

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| | | area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | | | |
| **3/WOR/084/R Former Southfield School** | 2.6km to North East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 6km to East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **GYPSY TRAVELLER SITES** | | | | | |
| **3/WOR/091/GT Land Adjacent to Helder Street, Siddick (formerly part 1/WOR/066/W)** | 1.9km South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **3/WOR/092/GT Land Adjacent to St Helens Business Park (formerly part 1/WOR/066/W)** | 1.8km South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **3/WOR/096/GT Land to rear of St Helens Business Park, Oldside** | 1.9km South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **EMPLOYMENT SITES** | | | | | |
| **Aspatria** | | | | | |
| **3/ASP/014/E Land at Aspatria Business Park** | 6.7km to South | Clints Quarry SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 8.3km to North West | Solway Firth SAC<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effects of the adjacent increased population and/or employment are less direct as the site has no access to the river at this point - recreational pressure on river including fishing and boating, and use of the riverside path (although there is presently no right of way shown along the south bank of the river); traffic; dog walking; accidental spillages and leakages. Potential for noise | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | and lighting disturbance from any new employment units. | number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• Potential for the site to be used by qualifying SPA birds a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration, although the site is some distance inland from the coast. | •<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | |
| | 8.3km to North West | Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA and Ramsar<br>• no direct pathways likely to cause significant effect.<br>• Potential indirect effects of the adjacent increased population and/or employment are less direct as the site has no access to the river at this point - recreational pressure on river including fishing and boating, and use of the riverside path (although there is presently no right of way shown along the south bank of the river); traffic; dog walking; accidental spillages and leakages. – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• Potential for the site to be used by qualifying SPA birds a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration, although the site is some distance inland from the coast. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 8.7km to South/South West | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10km to North East | South Solway Mosses SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 13km to South East | Lake District High Fells SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Cockermouth** | | | | | |
| **2/COC/019/M Land at Low Road** | 0.2 km to North | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• A potential direct and indirect effect as designated river is approximately 240 metres to north and less than 100 metres to east, and 150metres to west.<br>• The site lies within 100m of the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC at its closest point. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey, brook lamprey and river lamprey), watercourses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation and otter. The other qualifying features are associated with Bassenthwaite Lake which is upstream of this point and are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development here.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the river.<br>• Significant invasion by Himalayan balsam around the northern periphery of the site and along the old railway embankment.<br>• Other potential effects of the adjacent increased population and/or employment are less direct as the site has no access to the river at this point - recreational pressure on river including fishing and boating, and use of the riverside path (although there is presently no right of way shown along the south bank of the river); traffic; dog | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• Potential for in combination effects upon the local otter population present in SAC due to number of other development sites being considered in the area. | • Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE/HRA for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases.<br>• Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• Control measures to mitigate potential impacts to otter, if present.<br>• Eradication of Himalayan balsam | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | walking; accidental spillages and leakages. Potential for noise and lighting disturbance from any new employment units. | | needs to be carried out prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass downstream along the SAC. | |
| **3/COC/025/E Land at Low Road** | 0.3km to North/North East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• A potential direct and indirect effect as designated river is approximately 360 metres to north and 750 metres to west and 590 metres to the south east.<br>• The River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC at its closest point is 360 metres from the site. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey, brook lamprey and river lamprey), watercourses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation and otter. The other qualifying features are associated with Bassenthwaite Lake which is upstream of this point and are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a development here.<br>• Other potential effects of the adjacent increased population and/or employment are less direct as the site has no access to the river at this point - recreational pressure on river including fishing and boating, and use of the riverside path (although there is presently no right of way shown along the south bank of the river); traffic; dog walking; accidental spillages and leakages– all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park.<br>• Potential for noise and lighting disturbance from any new employment units. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site.<br>• Potential for noise and lighting disturbance to the River corridor to be increased when considered in combination with other allocations in the immediate area. | • Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE/HRA for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases.<br>• Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 6.8km to North East | Clints Quarry SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 8.1km to South East | Lake District High Fells SAC<br>• Potential hydrological connectivity exists between the site and the SAC through the River Derwent and River Cocker. There are a series of drainage ditches that flow into the Whit Beck from the SAC. Therefore, although a hydrological link is apparent, the distance upstream from the site is over 8.7km south east. Therefore it is considered there are no pathways likely to cause significant effect. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Maryport** | | | | | |
| **1/MAR/009/E Glasson (Hutton Place) – part of 1/MAR/030/W** | 5km to South/South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10.6km to North East | Solway Firth SAC<br>Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA / Ramsar<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • Site is immediately adjacent to the coast, and is surrounded by rural habitats. Although the site is located on the coast, south of the SPA / Ramsar it is over 10km from the Solway, and therefore its unlikely to support qualifying SPA birds as a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 13 km to East | Clints Quarry SAC<br>• no pathways likely to cause significant effect | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **Workington** | | | | | |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| **1/WOR/032/AE Land at Oldside (part)** | 1.7km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no potential direct or indirect linkages to the SAC as no hydrological connection and the site is over 1.5km from the designated site.<br>• The proposed site is not anticipated to result in a significant increase the local population or use made of the River Derwent for activities associated with recreation including fishing and boating, significant increase in traffic as this will be expected to be similar to the present use. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated.<br>• Potential for otter on site. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/034/AE Land to north of Port of Workington - Oldside** | 1.4km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no potential direct or indirect linkages to the SAC as no hydrological connectivity. The site is separated from designated site by the A596 carriageway.<br>• Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary, tributaries and port areas. The site is located immediately north of part of the port. Otter are known to be present along this part of the coast and at Siddick Ponds. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging immediately downstream of a SAC watercourse; potential for impact on migratory fish and otter.<br>• Discharge, if connected is into tidal section of river below designated section but has potential to affect passage and food supply of otter and migratory fish.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• Potential for otter on site | • No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 14.8km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/046/E Workington** | 3.8km to North | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct or indirect pathways to the River Derwent SAC.<br>• The site is situated within / immediately adjacent to Hen Harrier Protection Zone, and as such Natural England have advised it should be considered as if equivalent to SPA designation.<br>• Potential vehicular disturbance to Hen Harriers as result of proposed development. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• Sites 046, 047, 048 and 049 have potential to generate in-combination effects on Hen Harrier population that overwinters in the immediate area. | • No significant effects on River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC site integrity are anticipated.<br>• Dedicated surveys for Hen Harrier will be required to determine potential impacts & provide appropriate mitigation for any development proposed. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 10km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/047/AE Land off Joseph Nobel Road, Lillyhall East** | 3.1km to east | River Derwent and Brassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct or indirect pathways to the River Derwent SAC.<br>• The site is situated within / immediately adjacent to Hen Harrier Protection Zone, and as such Natural England have advised it should be considered as if equivalent to SPA designation.<br>• Potential vehicular disturbance to Hen Harriers as result of proposed development. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• Sites 046, 047, 048 and 049 have potential to generate in-combination effects on Hen Harrier population that overwinters in the immediate area.<br>• | • No significant effects on River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC site integrity are anticipated.<br>• Dedicated surveys for Hen Harrier will be required to determine potential impacts & provide appropriate mitigation for any development proposed. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/048/E Land off Hallwood Road, Lillyhall West** | 4.4km to East | River Derwent and Brassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct or indirect pathways to the River Derwent SAC.<br>• The site is situated within / immediately adjacent to Hen Harrier Protection Zone, and as such Natural England have advised it should be considered as if equivalent to SPA designation.<br>• Potential vehicular disturbance to Hen Harriers as result of proposed development. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• Sites 046, 047, 048 and 049 have potential to generate in-combination effects on Hen Harrier population that overwinters in the immediate area.<br>• | • No significant effects on River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC site integrity are anticipated.<br>• Dedicated surveys for Hen Harrier will be required to determine potential impacts & provide appropriate mitigation for any development proposed. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | 14.4km to South East | Lake District High Fells SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effects on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/049/AE Land North of Branthwaite Road, Lillyhall (and extra)** | 3.1km to East | River Derwent and Brassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct or indirect pathways to the River Derwent SAC.<br>• The site is situated within / immediately adjacent to Hen Harrier Protection Zone, and as such Natural England have advised it should be considered as if equivalent to SPA designation.<br>• Potential vehicular disturbance to Hen Harriers as result of proposed development. | • Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• Sites 046, 047, 048 and 049 have potential to generate in-combination effects on Hen Harrier population that overwinters in the immediate area.<br>• | • No significant effects on River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC site integrity are anticipated.<br>• Dedicated surveys for Hen Harrier will be required to determine potential impacts & provide appropriate mitigation for any development proposed. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| | 13.3km to South East | Lake District High Fells SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage.<br>• Provided the type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution, no likely effects are anticipated to this or other blanket bog areas.<br>• Taking account of the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **3/WOR/098/E Land at the Port (Depot)** | 1.6km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• The site is situated immediately adjacent to the coast, approximately 140m east of the mean high water level. It is also approximately 350m north east of the dock gates on the River Derwent and is bounded on two sides by dens scrub vegetation.<br>• There are no hydrological connections to the SAC designated reach. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. Therefore, there is potential for otter to migrate from the estuary into the dense vegetation on site, thereby offering a potential pathway for significant effects upon the qualifying features of the SAC.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring close to the river requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **RETAIL SITES** | | | | | |
| **Workington** | | | | | |
| **1/WOR/030/M Solway House** | 2.2km to North East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• River Derwent downstream of the SAC is located approximately 2.2km from the site and there are no watercourses linking the site to the SAC. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging immediately downstream of a SAC watercourse; | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, | ✘ No Appropriate Assessment |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | • The proposed mixed use is not anticipated to result in any significant increase the local population or use made of the River Derwent for activities associated with recreation including fishing and boating, significant increase in traffic as this will be expected to be similar to the present use, or dog walking.<br>• Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary, tributaries and port areas. | potential for impact on migratory fish and otter.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites.<br>• Eradication of invasive species prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream. | required |
| | 12.8km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **3/WOR/086/S Central Car Park** | 0.8km to North East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• No direct pathways likely to cause significant effect, with no wildlife corridor or habitat connectivity to the designated site.<br>• The site is located within a residential / light industrial area of Workington, with limited vegetation.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring close to the river requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | • Pollution control will be required so no contaminated discharges reach the river.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **DERWENT VALLEY POLICY** | | | | | |
| **Workington** | | | | | |
| **1/WOR/023/M Land at The Cloffocks** | 0.6 km to East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are no direct pathways of effect.<br>• There are indirect pathways of effect as River Derwent downstream of the site flows westwards and is situated at its closest point approximately 75 metres north of the site allocation. Drainage from the site during construction and operation may enter the river via the millstream, or via any new surface water outfalls if required. The adjacent beck supports a wide area of marginal and emergent aquatics providing a good wildlife corridor connecting to the Derwent catchment. The watercourse does not appear to be suitable for migratory fish but it is possible that otter may be present.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges occur to the adjacent minor mill stream watercourse or River Derwent.<br>• Significant invasion by Himalayan balsam alongside the millstream. This needs to be eradicated prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream.<br>• In addition there is Japanese rose in the landscaped areas around car parking areas which needs to be controlled. | YES Appropriate Assessment is Required due to in-combination development pressure on River Derwent |
| | 13.8km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | | | | Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/024/M Land at The Cloffocks including Allerdale House and leisure centre** | 0.7 km to East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are direct and indirect pathways of effect as River Derwent is located approximately 750m upstream to the east of the football grounds. The site allocation itself lies adjacent to the River Derwent but is downstream of the designated site. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, river and sea lamprey) and otter which travel through the tidal section to the coast.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent.<br>• Potential for Japanese knotweed and other invasive species.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • Pollution control will be required so there is no risk of contaminated discharges to the river which might be swept upstream on the flow tide.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated.<br>• Eradication of invasive species prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream. | YES Appropriate Assessment is Required due to in-combination development pressure on River Derwent |
| | 13.8km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/027/M Derwent Park** | 1.1 km to East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are direct and indirect pathways of effect as River Derwent is located approximately 1.1km upstream. The site allocation itself lies adjacent to the River Derwent but is downstream of the designated site. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. The other qualifying features are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent.<br>• Significant invasion of Japanese knotweed around the periphery of the site and alongside the river.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges to the river which might be swept upstream on the flow tide.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated.<br>• Eradication of invasive species prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream. | YES Appropriate Assessment is Required due to in-combination development pressure on River Derwent |
| | 14.4km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/028/M Land to North of Tesco** | 1km to South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• There are direct and indirect pathways of effect as River Derwent is located approximately 1km upstream. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. The other qualifying features are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent.<br>• Significant invasion of Japanese knotweed and some Japanese rose around the periphery of the site and alongside the river.<br>• Increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring along the linear stretch of river leading into Workington requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites.<br>• | • Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges to the river which might be swept upstream on the flow tide.<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated.<br>• Eradication of invasive species prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream. | YES Appropriate Assessment is Required due to in-combination development pressure on River Derwent |

| ALLOCATION SITE | Approx. DISTANCE FROM NATURA SITES | POTENTIAL FOR SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS | POTENTIAL FOR IN-COMBINATION EFFECTS? | AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION | RESIDUAL EFFECTS/ APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIRED? |
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| | | | | | |
| | 14.4km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **1/WOR/029/M The Green, Church Street** | 0.9km to East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• River Derwent downstream of the SAC is located about 300m north of the allocation site but separated from it by Derwent Park.<br>• There is low potential for indirect pathways of effect.<br>• The site drains into the millstream approximately 500m upstream of the River Derwent. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary, tributaries and port areas. The migratory fish are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point, but otter may use the beck.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent. | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated sites. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• No other likely significant effects anticipated. | YES Appropriate Assessment is Required due to in-combination development pressure on River Derwent |
| | 14km to South East | River Ehen SAC<br>• No pathway of effect from this site. | • No likely significant in-combination effects are anticipated. | • No likely significant effects anticipated. | ✖ No Appropriate Assessment required |
| **3/WOR/097/M Lonsdale Park, The Cloffocks** | 0.6km to East/ South East | River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC<br>• The site is situated adjacent to a tributary of the River Derwent, and is approximately 1km downstream from the SAC western most designated site reach.<br>• Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. Therefore there is a potential pathway with potential to cause significant effect if no control measures are applied to the development.<br>• Potential indirect effect from increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park.<br>• Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent.<br>• | • Potential for decrease in water quality, as result of in-combination effect of multiple sites discharging into SAC site. The in-combination effect of multiple developments potentially occurring close to the river requires consideration at HRA stage.<br>• Taking account of the proximity of the SAC and the number of other development sites being considered in the area, the increase in population level as a result of other allocation sites has potential to affect the recreational pressure upon the designated site. | • Provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction, there is unlikely to be any significant effect as a result of water quality on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites<br>• Potential loss of otter habitat<br>• Potential disturbance to otter | YES Appropriate Assessment is Required due to in-combination development pressure on River Derwent |

## 4.3 Summary of Stage 1 – ALSE and Mitigation

The screening exercise has identified a few sites for which development has the potential to result in significant effects on qualifying species and/or habitats of Natura 2000 sites. The remaining site allocations have been screened out of further assessment, and are not considered further in this chapter.

The sites below have been highlighted in the initial assessment Table 2 as having potential for effects on Natura 2000 sites. The issues relating to each site are discussed here, and following mitigation the sites have been screened in or out of full Appropriate Assessment.

### 4.3.1 Housing Allocations

#### Abbeytown 1/ABB/002/R

The site lies within the SPA/SSSI Impact Risk Zones for the Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA/Ramsar /SSSI which is only 1.4km to the north. The site is low-lying and level with no obvious watercourses draining the field. It appears likely that the site drains to the south towards Stank Beck, which then flows eastwards into the River Waver which flows into the designated sites south of Rabycote Marsh. Therefore the hydrological connectivity provides a potential pathway of effect from the site. However there is unlikely to be any significant effects on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites or on site integrity, provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and after construction. The proposals for surface water drainage will need to take account of the connectivity of the site to the estuary. There is also potential for the field to be used by qualifying SPA birds a high tide roost or for foraging or resting during migration. SPA bird species recorded from this general area include redshank, curlew, oystercatcher, whooper swan. Pre-planning ornithological surveys are recommended to support any future development application on this site.

The Solway Mosses SAC is situated about 2.7km to the north-east but there is no potential connectivity resulting in a pathway of effect to Wedholme Flow. Hydrologically the moss is located on the opposite side of the River Waver so it is unlikely to be affected by development on this site. Recreational effects of a new residential development here could potentially increase as a result so impacting on both designated areas but it is considered unlikely that this effect would be significant due to the small increase in the resident population, and the large area of potential public open space and footpaths available along the coastline. There is some potential for an increase in dog walking on the Upper Solway Flats and Marshes which is only 1.4km to the north, resulting in disturbance to SPA and Ramsar qualifying birds, and nutrient enrichment of coastal habitats due to excrement. The

increase in population is not considered sufficient to result in significant effects on any Natura 2000 sites through recreational use.

Although there is potential for effects on the nearby Natura 2000 sites, risk of adverse effects can be minimised through pollution control measures during construction and operation, and through requirements for robust preliminary ecological survey, avoidance, mitigation and enhancement proposals at the planning stage.

Site has been **screened OUT** of full Appropriate Assessment.

### Kirkbride 3/KBR/010/R Land Adjacent Lynholme

This site is situated in a sensitive area and would originally have formed part of the 'mosses' before land drainage and more intensive cultivation. The land lies adjacent to a 'green' lane which comprises parallel hedgerows on banks with an associated wet ditch, leading into marginal reed bed and aquatic vegetation adjacent to the south-east corner of the site. There is some potential for the site to be used by SPA birds for feeding/roosting but this is unlikely as there are optimal areas within easy reach of the SPA. Other features of the nearby designations include natterjack toad and great crested newt, but again although there is potential habitat for refuge and hibernation it is considered unlikely due to the road network and lack of connectivity of suitable habitats. The green lane has potential waterbodies which may be used for amphibian breeding if they remain wet for long enough in the spring. Of significance is the potential for underlying peat to be affected through development leading to hydrological change in the adjacent areas and the groundwater. The site will require detailed ecological survey to be submitted with any planning application, which should address the above issues. As the site lies at least 950m from the site designations and on the south-east fringe of the village there will be no direct impact on designated habitats. Provided that robust ecological surveys and appropriate avoidance, mitigation, enhancement etc are incorporated at the planning stage it is considered unlikely that development would result in likely significant effects to the extent that site integrity would be compromised.

Site has been **screened OUT** of full Appropriate Assessment.

### Wigton Auction Mart 1/WIG/012/013/M

Linkage along the Black Beck and Wiza Beck to the River Wampool, and from there into Solway Firth but this pathway is considered unlikely to result in any adverse effect on site integrity, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, provided that best practice pollution control methods are in place during construction. It is over km upstream of the Solway Firth. The River Wampool passes to the east of the Wedholme Flow part of the South Solway Mosses and takes drainage from this area

rather than passing drainage through the SAC. There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast. The type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution likely to affect this or other raised bog areas. Any increase in population as a result of development is over 8 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, even when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the ANOB. The site is only 4km from Wedholme Flow but there are no direct footpaths linking the site to the proposed development area, and the designated site is situated on the opposite side of the A596 and B5302. Wigton is situated in an area surrounded by alternative option for outdoor recreation so it is not anticipated that South Solway Mosses will be adversely affected by this scale of mixed development.

Note that although otter area present and are European protected species, they are not qualifying features of any of the above Natura 2000 designations. Impacts on otter will still be required to be assessed but not as part of the HRA process.

No potential for likely significant effects on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites or on site integrity.

Site has been **screened OUT** of full Appropriate Assessment

## Wigton 1/WIG/016/R Land off Lowmoor Road

Linkage along the Speet Gill and Wiza Beck to the River Wampool, and from there into Solway Firth but this pathway is considered unlikely to result in any adverse effect on site integrity, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, provided that best practice pollution control methods are in place during construction. It is over km upstream of the Solway Firth. The River Wampool passes to the east of the Wedholme Flow part of the South Solway Mosses and takes drainage from this area rather than passing drainage through the SAC. There is potentially suitable land for SPA birds to roost or forage, but this is located a long way inland with more suitable habitats closer to the coast. The type of development proposed will not give rise to airborne pollution likely to affect this or other raised bog areas. Any increase in population as a result of development is over 9 km away from the coast and therefore is unlikely to have any significant adverse effect due to recreational pressures and associated issues, even when considering in-combination with other development in north-west Allerdale, because of the length of the available coastline and the limited development proposals within easy reach of the ANOB. The site is only about 5km from Wedholme Flow but there are no direct footpaths linking the site to the proposed development area, and the designated site is situated

on the opposite side of the A596 and B5302. Wigton is situated in an area surrounded by alternative option for outdoor recreation so it is not anticipated that South Solway Mosses will be adversely affected by this scale of residential development.

No potential for likely significant effects on any qualifying feature of Natura 2000 sites or on site integrity.

Site has been **screened OUT** of full Appropriate Assessment

### Workington 1/WOR/002/R Land at Whitestiles, Seaton

The site appears to drain into the Ling Beck which flows via Siddick Ponds SSSI and LNR into the River Derwent 4km downstream and about 1.2km downstream of the actual designated reach. There is therefore possible hydrological connectivity to the SAC. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges reach the River Derwent which might be swept upstream on the flow tide into the designated site.

Other potential effects – increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking – all considered to be insignificant due to the abundant other opportunities for recreation from this area including the coast, woodlands, network of local footpaths and the nearby Lake District National Park.

Provided pollution control measures are adopted there are unlikely to be any significant effects on qualifying features of the SAC.

Site has been **screened OUT** of full Appropriate Assessment

## 4.3.2 Gypsy and Traveller Sites

All of these sites have been **screened out** of AA.

## 4.3.3 Employment Sites

### Cockermouth 1/COC/019/M Land at Low Road

The site lies within 100m of the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC at its closest point. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey, brook lamprey and river lamprey), watercourses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation and otter. The other qualifying features of this SAC are associated

with Bassenthwaite Lake which is upstream of this point and are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development here. Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE/HRA for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases. Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts despite the site not being directly adjacent to the river. Pollution control will be required so no contaminated discharges reach the river. There is significant invasion by Himalayan balsam around the northern periphery of the site and along the old railway embankment. This needs to be eradicated prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass downstream along the SAC.

Other potential effects of the adjacent increased population and/or employment are less direct as the site has no access to the river at this point - recreational pressure on river including fishing and boating, and use of the riverside path (although there is presently no right of way shown along the south bank of the river); traffic; dog walking; accidental spillages and leakages. Potential for noise and lighting disturbance from any new employment units.

However having considered the size of development proposed it is assessed as unlikely that this site would have a significant effect on qualifying features of the SAC, provided that pollution prevention measures are adopted both during and following construction, and no spread of non-native invasive plant species is permitted.

Site has been **screened OUT** of full Appropriate Assessment

## Lillyhall Sites

### 1/WOR/046/E Land off Jubilee Road

### 1/WOR/047/AE Land off Joseph Noble Road, Lillyhall East

### 1/WOR/048/E Land off Hallwood Road, Lillyhall West

### 1/WOR/049/AE Land North of Branthwaite Road, Lillyhall

These are located away from Natura 2000 sites and do not drain into the River Derwent SAC catchment. However they largely comprise damp sometimes herb-rich rush pastures with areas of purple moor-grass and they lie adjacent to the Hen Harrier Protection Zone in West Cumbria which supports overwintering hen harriers. This zone was advised by Natural England to be of equivalent value to an SPA, and as such is a material consideration when assessing potential development plots. Development proposals for any of the above allocation sites will require supporting ornithological and

biodiversity data. The Hen Harrier Protection Zone lies outside the remit of HRA but has been included here due to the potential ecological value of the allocation sites.

These sites have been **screened OUT** of full Appropriate Assessment.

### 4.3.4 Retail Sites

All of these sites have been **screened out** of AA.

### 4.3.5 Derwent Valley Policy Sites

#### 1/WOR/023/M Land at The Cloffocks

The site lies within 75m of the River Derwent approximately 300m downstream of the designated SAC boundary. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary, tributaries and port areas. The other qualifying features are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point. Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE/HRA for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases. Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, despite the site not being directly adjacent to the River Derwent. Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges occur to the adjacent minor mill stream watercourse or River Derwent. Significant invasion by Himalayan balsam alongside the millstream. This needs to be eradicated prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream. In addition there is Japanese rose in the landscaped areas around car parking areas.

Other potential effects – increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking.

#### 1/WOR/024/M Land at The Cloffocks including Allerdale House and leisure centre

The site lies adjacent to the River Derwent approximately 750m downstream of the designated SAC boundary. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. The other qualifying features of the SAC are located in the upstream section of the SAC and are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point. Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE/HRA for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases. Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts. Pollution control

will be required so there is no risk of contaminated discharges to the river which might be swept upstream on the flow tide. There is potential for Japanese knotweed and other invasive species but the site was not inspected within the grounds. This will need to be eradicated prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC river upstream.

Other potential effects – increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking.

**1/WOR/027/M Derwent Park**

The site lies adjacent to the River Derwent approximately 1.2km downstream of the designated SAC boundary. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. The other qualifying features are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point. Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE/HRA for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases. Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts. Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges to the river which might be swept upstream on the flow tide. Significant invasion by Japanese knotweed around periphery of the site and alongside the river. This needs to be eradicated prior to any site preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC upstream.

Other potential effects – increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking.

**1/WOR/028/M Land to North of Tesco**

The site lies adjacent to the River Derwent approximately 1km downstream of the designated SAC boundary. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary and port areas. The other qualifying features are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point. Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE/HRA for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases. Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts. Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges to the river which might be swept upstream on the flow tide. Significant invasion by Japanese knotweed and some Japanese rose around the periphery of the site and alongside the river. This needs to be eradicated prior to any site

preparation so it is not spread and in particular not allowed to enter the river where it could pass both upstream and downstream with potential to indirectly affect the SAC river upstream.

Other potential effects – increased population resulting in recreational pressure on river including fishing and boats, and use of the Cumbria coastal path; traffic; dog walking.

**1/WOR/029/M The Green, Church Street**

The site lies within 300m of the River Derwent to the north and drains into the millstream approximately 500m upstream of the River Derwent. Qualifying features of the SAC include migratory fish (Atlantic salmon, sea lamprey and river lamprey) and otter which will also be present in the river estuary, tributaries and port areas. The migratory fish are not considered likely to be significantly affected by a mixed development at this point, but otter may use the beck. Any development at this location would need to undertake an ALSE for the proposed development/use, including the potential for effects during the construction and operational phases. Piling operations during construction may adversely affect passage of migratory fish and disturb otter holts, although the site is not directly adjacent to the River Derwent. Pollution control required so no contaminated discharges occur to the adjacent minor watercourse or River Derwent.

**3/WOR/097/M Lonsdale Park, The Cloffocks**

This allocation lies adjacent to the River Derwent and along its banks from the SAC designated stretch at the eastern end of the allocation, downstream towards the A597. It is presently a wilderness area with limited access and provides a refuge for wildlife in this urban situation. Otter which are qualifying species of the SAC have been spotted along this bank and it is likely that there are holts or resting areas along these banks. Development here would result in loss of habitat supporting the SAC designation, so adequate mitigation/compensation would need to be provided as habitats along the Derwent become progressively reduced. The southern edge of this allocation is along the minor watercourse which similarly provides supporting habitat to qualifying species of the SAC. It is recommended that should the other component sites of the Lower Derwent Valley Policy be progressed, this particular allocation might be left as green space mitigation to retain some of the riparian wildlife corridor through Workington, as the opposite bank comprises a road and open amenity grassland of low biodiversity value. Development in this corridor will put more in-combination pressure on riparian habitats and species to the extent that significant effects might occur particularly in the case of otter, as more of the riverbank becomes built up.

Development of the Lower Derwent Valley has potential for significant effects on the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. However the SA8 Policy includes for additional use for recreation and environment/open space. Provided that generous buffer zones and enhanced planting are

incorporated into the schemes and existing biodiversity is retained there is unlikely to be a significant effect on any qualifying features, therefore these sites can be **screened out** from full Appropriate Assessment.

# 5.0 Other Relevant Plans and Projects

Other relevant plans and policies, which have been considered in terms of potential in-combination effects acting together with the ABC Site Allocations on Natura 2000 sites, have been listed in the ABC Local Plan HRA 2013. This has been updated to include any revisions over the last 2 years and also includes existing Consents. The in-combination effects of developments have been assessed and are included in Table 2.

# 7.0 Conclusions

The screening of the Site Allocations demonstrated that although some sites had potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites to arise, the effects can in most cases be mitigated through avoidance, retention of biodiversity features, pollution control measures, and biodiversity enhancement. If mitigation is adopted these Site Allocations are considered to have no potential for significant effect on Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans, projects and policies. No further assessment under the Habitats Regulations Assessment is therefore considered necessary.

The proposed site allocations in the Lower Derwent Valley have been found to pose likely significant effects on qualifying features of the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. However this can be mitigated provided that sufficient riparian habitat is retained and a substantial buffer zone applied. If the Lower Derwent Valley Plan is amended to ensure that sufficient biodiversity habitat can be retained, no further assessment will be required.

# 8.0 References

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