



Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan 2015-2030

Sustainability Appraisal APPENDICES

(incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

SEPTEMBER 2017

APPENDIX 1:

RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
European Plans and Programmes		
Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)	<p>The Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims to protect the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management.</p> <p>One of the key features of the Directive is the European Waste Hierarchy which, in order of priority, is: prevention, reuse and preparation for reuse, recycle, recovery and disposal.</p> <p>The Directive includes strict criteria for the management/treatment of waste and requires those undertaking the treatment to have the required permit(s).</p>	<p>The Framework Directive on Waste and subsequent amending legislation gives a clear policy steer for the Local Plan, to ensure a high level of protection for people and the environment from waste management activity in Cumbria. European policy also points to conserving natural resources through resource recovery, recycling and re-use and waste minimisation. The Local Plan policies give effect to these objectives. The sustainability appraisal framework includes criteria that test for environmental protection; protection of people's health; waste minimisation and resource recovery.</p>
Directive on the conservation of wild birds (Directive 2009/147/EC)	<p>The Directive aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species. It provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. To assist with this aim, the designations of Special Protection Areas (SPA) are used for rare/vulnerable species (as listed in the Directive) and regularly occurring migratory species.</p>	<p>The Local Plan respects the Special Protection Areas, and ensures that minerals and waste operations do not take place within them or in their immediate vicinity. The SA includes biodiversity as an essential part of the appraisal process.</p>
Directive on the Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture (Directive 86/278/EEC)	<p>The Directive regulates the use of sewage sludge by farmers so that there are no harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and humans.</p>	<p>Where land-spreading is to be used as a method of disposal rather than normal agricultural practice, the Local Plan includes policies to protect the environment (people, livestock, soil and groundwater).</p>
Hazardous Waste Directive (Directive 91/689/EEC)	<p>Seeks to facilitate the recovery and safe disposal of hazardous waste through the introduction of a licensing and recording regime for the segregation, control and management of hazardous waste.</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies distinguish between hazardous waste and other wastes, including domestic waste, and ensure that appropriate minimisation and recovery techniques are employed. The SA reflects the need for protection of the environment and people.</p>
Directive on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (Directive 2006/66/EC)	<p>The legislation prohibits the placing on the market of most batteries and accumulators with a certain mercury or cadmium content and establishes rules for the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of them.</p>	<p>The Local Plan contains policies that facilitate the development of operations, enabling the separate collection, recovery or safe disposal of batteries and accumulators. No additional implications for the SA.</p>

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Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)	This Directive is designed to protect some 253 habitat types, some 200 animal and 434 plant species.	The Local Plan ensures that minerals and waste operations do not take place in or around Special Areas of Conservation, set up as part of the Natura 2000 network.
Directive on packaging and packaging waste (Directive 94/62/EC)	This instructs member states to introduce measures to minimise the use and production of packaging waste and to encourage the recycling, re-use and other forms of waste recovery for packaging waste. The Directive sets targets for recovery and recycling or recovery and energy generation.	The Local Plan includes policies favouring the development of waste facilities designed to recover and recycle packaging waste.
Directive on Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) (Directive 2010/75/EU)	This Directive covers industrial activities with a major pollution potential (as identified in Annex I to the Directive). The Directive states that any activity identified in Annex 1 must meet certain basic obligations including: the application of preventative measures; the application of best available technologies; maximising energy efficiency; the prevention of accidents; and site remediation when the activities come to an end. Permits will be required that will ensure compliance with the operator's basic obligations and environmental quality standards. In addition, Member States shall set up a system of environmental inspections of the installations concerned and all installations shall be covered by an environmental inspection plan.	The Local Plan includes policies that only permit minerals and waste developments that employ the best available techniques to minimise pollution. The SA framework includes objectives designed to protect air quality, soil and groundwater from pollution.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (Directive 1999/31/EC)	The Directive seeks to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of landfill on the environment and in particular, on surface and groundwaters, soils, air and human health. This applies to landfilling of hazardous wastes, non-hazardous and inert wastes. Clear waste treatment procedures and site licensing criteria are set out.	The Local Plan includes policies that give a high degree of protection to the environment from landfill. The SA objectives reflect this, where landfill remains in operation.

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Directive on the End of Life of Vehicles (Directive 2005/673/EC)	This Directive aims to decrease the quantity of waste arising from vehicles through the promotion of re-use and recycling of vehicle components by a network of authorised treatment facilities.	The Local Plan includes policies favouring facilities to enable vehicle end of life recycling.
The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	This strategy includes six targets to halt biodiversity loss and to identify the role of ecosystems and the need to restore them.	<p>The Local Plan ensures that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems.</p> <p>The SA objectives reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - Biodiversity Action Plan for the Conservation of Natural Resources (COM/2001/0162)	This Communication sets out four priorities: the conservation of wild fauna and flora; preventing biodiversity loss related to the management of water, soil, forests and wetlands; reversing biodiversity loss across the whole territory; and conserving biodiversity worldwide.	<p>The Local Plan ensures that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems.</p> <p>The SA objectives reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive: establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Directive 2000/60/EC)	This is a comprehensive Directive designed to protect inland surface waters, groundwaters and coastal waters from pollution, promote sustainable water use and protect and enhance aquatic environments.	<p>The Local Plan includes policies to protect fresh water resources and coastal waters from pollution.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives safeguarding water from industrial pollution.</p>
Directive on Waste Incineration (Directive 2000/76/EC)	This Directive focuses on protecting human health by reducing air, water and soil pollution from incineration, including incineration of waste as a method of energy generation. It covers non-toxic municipal waste, including sewage sludge, tyres and hospital waste and toxic wastes like oils and solvents, and sets operating temperatures and a number of pollutant limit values.	<p>The Local Plan policies address incineration proposals and set out a high level of protection for people and the environment by insisting on best available techniques.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives to safeguard people and the environment.</p>

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EU Sustainable Development Strategy	The Strategy focuses European policy on tackling climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; and improving the transport system and land-use management.	The policy direction being taken by the EU has implications for the Local Plan policies in terms of reducing greenhouse gases, using natural resources sustainably, protecting people and food from pollution, encouraging more rail freight and locating facilities next to population centres. The SA objectives combine social aspiration, environmental concern and economic activity.
Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive 2002/96/EC)	The Directive seeks to prevent electronic waste arising and promotes the return of equipment to the manufacturer for recovery and recycling.	The Local Plan encourages authorised treatment facilities for electrical and electronic waste recovery using best available techniques. The SA includes an objective on waste minimisation and re-use and recycling of waste.
EU 7 th Environmental Action Programme	This defines the EU's environmental priorities and objectives to 2020. The long term vision it is supporting is "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society"	Implications for the Local Plan are: improvement of inspection regimes; integration of environmental concerns into land use management policies; encouraging companies to introduce EMAS and undertake environmental reporting. A number of thematic strategies will emerge on the sustainable use of natural resources (from extraction to final disposal as waste); on reducing waste (both the quantity and its hazardness); and on protecting soil (which may include mineral particles) from a range of threats including erosion, reduced organic productivity, contamination, covering by infrastructure, compaction, loss of biodiversity, salinisation, floods and landslide. The Local Plan policies reflect this higher level of concern about natural resource use, waste minimisation and soil quality and the extent of the soil resource. The SA objectives test for climate change, biodiversity, environmental protection, soil protection, waste minimisation, human health and the sustainable management of resources.

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EU Environmental Technologies Action Plan	This aims to reduce pressures on natural resources, improve quality of life and stimulate economic growth by promoting environmental technologies. These diverse technologies should manage pollution, produce less polluting and less resource intensive products, and also manage resources more effectively using less energy and producing less waste.	Local Plan policies seek to encourage investment in environmentally friendly technologies. The SA objectives promote environmental technology research, development and use.
EU policy communication on the removal and disposal of disused offshore oil and gas installations	This takes the position that sea disposal of oil and gas installations should be prohibited and that all such installations should be dismantled and brought to shore for recycling and safe disposal.	The Local Plan policies are flexible enough to deal with development proposals for oil and gas rig dismantling and material recovery and recycling. The SA framework supports material recovery and recycling.
EU decision on the Kyoto Protocol and its post Kyoto strategy	This requires member states to reduce emissions by 20% in the period 2013-2020 (the second commitment period).	Carbon dioxide and methane are the greenhouse gases associated with minerals extraction, transport and landfill and incineration of wastes. Local Plan policies seek to reduce greenhouse gases from minerals and waste operations. The SA includes objectives for improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gases.
Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries (Directive 2006/21/EC)	This Directive applies to waste resulting from the extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. A permit is required for facilities relating to extractive waste. Waste facility operators are required to create a waste management plan, which should be reviewed every five years.	When applying for the required permits, the operator needs to demonstrate that a plan exists to prevent or reduce waste and its negative impact, and to recover and recycle any that remains. The SA framework has provision for public participation in decision-making processes that affect them.
Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Directive 2008/50/EC)	The 2008 ambient air quality directive sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂).	The Local Plan includes policies that ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by minerals extraction, minerals and waste transport and emissions from landfill. The SA includes objectives on local air quality.

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Directive for establishing a community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste (Directive 2011/70/Euratom)	The Directive includes rules for the management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste that will protect society and the environment from radiological hazards; minimise radioactive waste; and ensure a high level of public participation in these processes. The directive covers all aspects of radioactive waste and spent fuel management, throughout its lifespan, from its generation through to its long-term disposal.	<p>The Local Plan policies on radioactive waste developments ensure the highest level of protection for people and the environment.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives on radioactive waste minimisation and management.</p>
Directive relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (Directive 2002/49/EC)	The Directive aims to control perceived noise levels in urban settings and in the open countryside arising from certain activities.	<p>The Local Plan addresses noise arising from minerals and waste management operations including transport.</p> <p>The SA deals with the prevention of noise pollution within its framework.</p>
National Plans and Programmes		
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – ‘Securing the Future’ (2005)	<p>This is a large, complex strategy underpinned by concern for global issues and future generations. It consolidates the guiding principles of the previous strategy and expands these into a new integrated strategy. Five guiding principles and four agreed priorities form the basis for policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living within environmental limits; • ensuring a strong, healthy society; • achieving a sustainable economy; • promoting good governance; and • using science soundly. <p>Priority areas for immediate action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable consumption and production; • climate change and energy; • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • sustainable communities. 	<p>The Strategy’s principles of living within environmental limits and achieving a strong economy have implications for the Local Plan policies, as does good governance, which promotes public involvement in decisions affecting their quality of life.</p> <p>All four priority areas are reflected in the SA objectives.</p>

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UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	In order to meet the agreed Kyoto emissions savings, the Government launched the UK Climate Change Programme. A document reviewing progress on meeting targets was produced in 2006 and a strategy for reducing emissions. The strategy includes supporting microgeneration technologies, supporting the generation of electricity from renewables and providing aid to stimulate and supplement private sector involvement.	<p>This has implications for Local Plan policies, in terms of encouraging energy efficiency in development proposals and reducing heavy goods transport for day-to-day activity, to help improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Local Plan helps to promote a more sustainable low carbon economy.</p> <p>The SA reflects the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from on-site operations and transport.</p>
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (Natural Environment White Paper) (2011)	<p>This White Paper sets out four ambitions for the natural environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and improving our natural environment; • growing a green economy; • reconnecting people and nature; and • international and EU leadership. <p>The Paper seeks to establish a framework for Local Nature Partnerships, the creation of Nature Improvement Areas and planning for nature to protect and improve the natural environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan ensures that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect the natural environment and, where possible, seek to contribute to its maintenance/enhancement. The Local Plan recognises the Local Nature Partnerships and Nature Improvement Areas that were created as a result of this White Paper.</p> <p>The SA objectives reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>
Securing a Healthy Natural Environment: An action plan for embedding an ecosystems approach (2007)	This document highlights the need for an holistic approach to policy making and developing an 'ecosystem approach' to effectively secure a healthy natural environment with respect of: clean air and water; productive and sustainable land and soils; a stable climate; natural breakdown of waste; a high quality local environment; and the value of biodiversity and designated landscapes.	<p>The Local Plan policies have a high degree of environmental protection built into them, plus an emphasis on material recovery and re-use with the extractive industries more closely regulated to align with changing environmental values.</p> <p>The SA reflects all of these aspects of the vision for the natural environment.</p>

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Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	This Strategy sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy on land and at sea. The mission for the strategy is to 'halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people'.	The Local Plan ensures that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems. The SA objectives reflect the need to protect biodiversity.
The UK Biodiversity Framework (Action Plan)	This describes the biological resources of the UK and provides detailed plans for conservation of these resources. It contains Action Plans for the most threatened species and habitats, setting out how to aid recovery.	The Local Plan policies take account of threatened species and habitats.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (Defra, 2007)	The Strategy includes five key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; • to ensure resilience to climate change; • to protect and enhance natural resources; • to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and • to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. 	The Local Plan includes policies that support afforestation, primarily as part of its policy approach to site screening and restoration. The SA incorporates measures in support of forestry. The Local Plan addresses the aims of the strategy, by ensuring that any waste or minerals developments protect and maintain existing trees and woodland where possible.
Ramsar sites in England – A policy statement (2006)	This sets out the Government's policies for the protection and management of Ramsar sites in England. It provides a level of protection that permits development of Ramsar sites in only the rarest of circumstances and makes it clear that if consent is given, lost wetland interests will have to be replaced by restoring and recreating habitats.	The Local Plan policies protect, and direct development away from, Ramsar sites. The SA framework incorporates objectives that support the protection of wetland habitats and species.
Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007)	The Paper sets out the Government's response to the need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to tackle climate change and the need to secure clean, affordable energy as the UK becomes increasingly reliant on energy imports. The objectives of the White Paper are:	The production of energy from waste is a key issue in several of the Local Plan policies. In addition, the Local Plan policies seek to reduce the county's energy usage wherever possible, through sustainable location and design of developments.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish an international framework to tackle climate change; • provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions; • make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets; • encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation; • provide more support for low carbon technologies; • ensure the right conditions for investment. 	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	This document seeks to improve air quality, building on progress previously made, in order to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution.	<p>Air quality is an important issue for the Local Plan, as extraction of minerals and the transport of waste and minerals could have an impact on emission levels. Local Plan policies address the issue of air quality.</p> <p>The SA includes an objective on air quality.</p>
Cutting Carbon, Creating Growth: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, White Paper (2011)	This White Paper identifies the need to reduce the levels of carbon emitted by transport, for both short local and longer journeys. The Paper identifies the use of rail having a critical role to play.	<p>Local Plan policies seek to prevent any significant increases in road transport of bulk materials and, where possible, shift to rail or waterborne transport.</p> <p>The SA contains an objective that encourages more sustainable methods of transportation.</p>
Waste Management Plan for England 2013	This Plan meets the requirements in Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive, which are broader than the requirements of Article 7 in the preceding WFD. This Plan provides an overview of waste management in England and the requirements of waste management going forward to meet the requirements of the WFD.	The Local Plan encourages the development of new waste management facilities that are accessible to communities, preferably by sustainable modes of transport. The Local Plan includes a number of policies relating to sustainable waste management practices and is supportive of national waste policy.
Force for the Future (Historic Environment Policy)	The historic environment is fragile and not renewable. Government policy is developing along the lines of utilising the historic environment as a learning resource, making it accessible to everyone, maximising its economic potential while minimising damage and preserving it for future generations.	<p>The main issue for the Local Plan is one of protection, ensuring that minerals and waste planning permissions do not allow the historic environment, assets or setting in the landscape to be damaged or compromised.</p> <p>The SA makes provision for the protection of the historic environment in its sustainability objectives.</p>

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Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	This sets out the law on the protection of birds, wild animals and wild plants, and gives effect to many international conventions and European Directives. The Act provides for the notification, protection and management of SSSI's (by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features). The Act also requires authorities to maintain definitive maps of footpaths.	Local Plan policies make provision for site environmental impact assessment before granting planning permission, in order to help protect biodiversity and designated sites and footpaths from minerals and waste development. The SA contains objectives on biodiversity and access to the countryside.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	This extends the level of protection given to SSSI's, provides a right of access to open countryside, introduces better management for AONB's, a duty to consult on matters affecting land use within AONB's, and lists habitats and species for conservation.	The Local Plan includes robust policies on biodiversity, SSSI's and AONB's, which help deliver Government aims. No additional requirements placed on the SA.
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority: Strategy (2016)	The Strategy has identified six themes in order to achieve the mission of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site restoration – to restore NDA's designated sites and release them for other uses. • spent fuels – the approach to managing the diverse range of spent nuclear fuels. • nuclear materials – the approach to dealing with the inventory of uranium and plutonium currently stored at some of NDA's sites. • integrated waste management – how NDA manage all forms of waste arising from their operating and decommissioned sites. This ties in with NDA's wider work of their Radioactive Waste Management Directorate on implementing geological disposal. • business optimisation – assesses how the commercial income is maximised. • critical enablers – these are ideas that support the overall delivery of NDA's mission. 	The Local Plan includes policies that support the themes and objectives included within the Strategy, especially in relation to the decommissioning of Sellafield. Policies relating to radioactive waste, restoration and afteruse of sites are included. Policies relating to the economy, community and the protection of the natural and built environment are also important. The SA includes objectives relating to managing waste, public health, land and air quality, and the economy.

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	Of particular importance to Cumbria within this Strategy, is the reference to Sellafield. The Strategy includes key milestones for decommissioning Sellafield, which is expected to take until 2120.	
Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom (March 2007)	The policy relates to all aspects of generation, management and regulation of solid Low Level Waste, including waste minimisation, transportation, import and export. Consideration is also given to the need for public consultation and involvement in developing Low Level Waste management plans.	The Local Plan policies relating to Low Level Waste consider all aspects of waste management. The LLW Repository near Drigg in West Cumbria currently receives a portion of the UK's LLW material.
Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: a framework for implementing geological disposal (2008)	This White Paper was produced as part of the national Managing Radioactive Waste Safely programme, for managing higher radioactive waste. It identified the steps needed to prepare and plan for geological disposal and outlined the standards to be complied with. It also outlined the site selection and identified the voluntary and partnership approach.	The Local Plan does not include policies relating to the disposal of higher activity radioactive wastes, as this will not occur within the lifetime of the Plan.
Implementing Geological Disposal (2014)	This White Paper details a renewed approach to implementing a GDF in the UK, alongside ongoing interim storage and supporting research.	The Local Plan does not include policies relating to the implementation of a geological disposal facility, as this will not occur within the lifetime of the Plan.
Strategy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste from the non-nuclear industry in the United Kingdom, Part 1 anthropogenic radionuclides (March 2012)	<p>The strategy is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide guidance and background information on this type of waste to enable planning authorities to make informed decisions on planning applications. • clarify the respective roles of waste producers, the environment agencies, planning authorities and the NDA, to enable decisions to be made that properly recognise the responsibilities of others. • ensure that waste producers and regulators are fully aware of how the regulatory framework should be applied to LLW, particularly the need for waste management plans, waste minimisation at source and use of the waste hierarchy. 	The Local Plan policies relating to Low Level Waste from the non-nuclear industry consider all aspects of waste management.

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Strategy for the management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) waste in the United Kingdom (July 2014)	This strategy covers all NORM waste, regardless of activity level, including liquid, gaseous and solid NORM wastes. This strategy also covers the whole of the UK, reflecting Government's joint policy in this area.	The Local Plan does not have policies relating to NORM waste specifically, but it is flexible enough to consider all aspects of its management.
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Act includes measures to ensure that the net carbon level for greenhouse gases in 2050 is 80% lower than the 1990 baseline, in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol. Key provisions of the Act include: legally binding targets; a carbon budgeting system; measures to reduce emissions; and a five year reporting system on the risks of climate change to the UK.	This has implications for Local Plan policies, which encourage energy efficiency in development proposals and reduced heavy goods transport in day-to-day activity, to help improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Local Plan helps to promote a more sustainable low carbon economy. The SA reflects the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from on-site operations and transport.
Britain's Energy Coast: A Masterplan for West Cumbria (2007)	This Masterplan encourages growth in West Cumbria, with a focus on combating climate change and securing the nation's energy supply. The Masterplan encourages West Cumbria to build on its nuclear expertise in order to achieve economic growth, environmental sustainability and to meet long term UK energy needs. The Masterplan states that by 2027, West Cumbria will, amongst other things: be recognised as a leader in nuclear and energy; be a strong, diversified and well connected economy; retain its outstanding natural beauty; and provide opportunities for all its communities.	The Local Plan indirectly supports the Masterplan with policies that support the development of the nuclear industry in West Cumbria. The Local Plan includes policies that protect the natural, historic and built environment. The SA includes objectives on the economy, protecting the environment and managing waste sustainably.
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009	The Regulations relate to the movement and consignment of hazardous waste. The Regulations require operators to notify the Environment Agency if certain premises/land produce hazardous waste; without this notification, hazardous waste cannot be removed from premises/land legally. Records of hazardous waste must include, where applicable, details of disposal or recovery methods.	The Local Plan includes policies that consider the management of hazardous wastes.

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The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	When transferring waste, businesses must confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy. For certain activities, there is a need for waste permits and authorisation. From 1 January 2015, where it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, establishments must separately collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass.	The Local Plan includes references to the waste management hierarchy. Policies are included that support facilities for recycling.
The Planning Act 2008	The Act paved the way for identifying Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) based on predefined thresholds of scale. It aims to 'fast track' major, usually critical, infrastructure projects by providing a single overarching consent. The local authority has a statutory obligation to produce a Local Impact Assessment (LIA), which sets out the likely consequences of development.	An explicit response is necessary only if development projects for minerals or waste will be of such a scale that they would be an NSIP, and the process would begin in response to development proposals that cannot be identified at present.
The Localism Act 2011	The Act's broader aim is to provide greater empowerment of local people in how their communities are run and it has a correspondingly wide scope. The three key implications for the Local Plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abolition of the regional tier of government • replacement of Planning Policy Statements and Guidance • introduction of the Duty to Co-operate (DtC) 	The Local Plan ensures that strategic and development control policies are consistent with the revised guidance. It also ensures that capacity provision (and strategic policy where appropriate) takes account of the movement of waste into and out of the county, and that there is clear co-ordination of requirements with other authorities.
National Planning Policy		
National Planning Policy on Waste and Waste Planning Practice Guidance (2014)	The NPPW sets out the Government's streamlined policy framework for waste, replacing PPS10. It emphasises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • positive planning to deliver sustainable development and resource efficiency; • consideration of waste management needs alongside other key spatial planning concerns, such as transport and housing; • providing a framework for stakeholder engagement; 	Policies and sites in the Local Plan have regard to the key principles and objectives of the NPPW. The MWLP promotes facilities that will help to move away from landfill and increase the recycling and recovery of waste. It also ensures that there is adequate provision for all waste types and that sites are located close to where the waste is produced, wherever possible.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabling waste to be disposed and recovered in line with the proximity principle; • moving management up the waste hierarchy without endangering the environment or human health; • ensuring design of all developments contributes to the objectives of sustainable waste management and improved resource efficiency. <p>The NPPW states the need for authorities to work together in planning for new facilities, taking account, where relevant, of continuing movement of waste across boundaries and the need to fulfil the Duty to Co-operate.</p>	<p>The Plan prioritises previously developed land, when identifying sites for waste facilities.</p> <p>Consideration is given to the impacts of proposed waste development on local communities and environmental quality.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>One of the main elements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’. Overall, the NPPF seeks to support sustainable development in order to contribute to a strong economy, healthy communities and protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environment.</p> <p>With regard to minerals, the NPPF states that Local Plans should: identify and include policies for mineral extraction of local and national importance; take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials; define Minerals Safeguarding Areas; set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; set out environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed; set noise limits that should take into account unavoidable noise; and include policies that encourage land reclamation, restoration and aftercare of mineral sites.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies reflect the requirements of the NPPF. The Local Plan includes policies on issues such as: the presumption in favour of sustainable development; the protection and enhancement of the historic and natural environment; mineral extraction; site reclamation, restoration and aftercare; and the environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives on: waste minimisation, recovery, recycling and re-use; the protection and enhancement of the environment; and the protection of the sense of well-being of people.</p>

Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
	Mineral Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and industrial minerals. They should identify and plan for the phases of development of on-shore oil and gas development. Underground gas and carbon storage should be encouraged, where feasible.	
Planning Practice Guidance (2014): Minerals	The guidance supersedes, but largely reproduces, the content of the earlier Minerals Planning Statements and Guidance. It covers minerals safeguarding, the steady supply of minerals, site selection, environmental impacts of mineral extraction and the restoration of sites.	The Local Plan identifies Minerals Safeguarding Areas and ensures that development control policies comply with PPG for operational sites and those undergoing restoration. The Plan contains criteria-based strategic and development control policies.
Local Plans and Programmes		
Cumbria's Sub Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028	This document is a strategy for securing economic growth, social progress and environmental protection in Cumbria. It provides a spatial planning framework to enable actions to achieve these broad aims in specific locations. It sets out an agreed list of priority measures for developments of spatial importance in each area of Cumbria. Three spatial objectives have been identified in Cumbria: to reduce dependency on towns outside Cumbria for jobs and services; to increase the complementary nature of key towns; and to develop and maintain high quality transport networks.	The Local Plan policies encourage the extraction of minerals and waste where feasible, in order to retain and encourage employment within the county. The Local Plan seeks to protect areas of nature conservation and landscape importance, historic sites and parks and gardens, along with air quality and water quality. The SA has a comprehensive set of objectives that cover social and economic progress within a framework of environmental protection and sustainable use of resources.
Sustainable Cumbria 2004 to 2024	This is a strategy for growth and progress in Cumbria with 9 priority areas and 7 cross cutting themes, against which partner organisations will assess their policies and programmes. The overarching priority is to create sustainable communities and promote social, economic and environmental well-being in Barrow and West Cumbria and Carlisle; other priorities include improving the tourism experience in Cumbria, improving strategic communications, creating wealth, a diversified economy, rural regeneration and resolving housing market failures.	Key policy signals for the Local Plan include sustainable development coupled with a number of locational foci aimed at creating wealth and regenerating local economies through various measures. The Local Plan meets Cumbria's sustainability objectives. This ensures that minerals and waste policies contribute as fully as practicable to a more sustainable society.

Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
The Four-Pronged Attack: Cumbria Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2024	<p>This document, prepared by the Local Enterprise Partnership, identifies four key priority areas for regenerating the county's economy, with particular emphasis on improved recent GVA growth that has lagged behind the national average. The four priority areas build on sectors that are already performing well: advanced manufacturing; the energy industry (including the nuclear sector); the rural and visitor economies; and stimulating growth along the M6 corridor.</p> <p>The strategy recognises the importance of environmental sustainability and the need to promote growth without exceeding the environmental carrying capacity of the county.</p>	<p>The strategy addresses issues that have limited direct implications for minerals and waste, though policies sustaining existing activities and promoting new ones, and growth in employment, will support the broader aims of the strategy.</p> <p>The Local Plan provides policies to protect environmental quality to sustain the visitor economy, whilst also providing for the requirements of the county's considerable nuclear energy sector.</p>
Moving Cumbria Forward: Cumbria Transport Plan Strategy 2011-2026	<p>This document provides a framework to deliver a transport system and highway network in Cumbria that is safe, reliable, available, accessible and affordable, which, amongst other things, supports a sustainable and prosperous economy and a world class environment and, in doing so, minimises carbon emissions.</p> <p>One of the key priorities of the Transport Plan is to maximise the benefits of the county's rail network, which will help to support the local economy. The Strategy also seeks to maximise the potential of the Port of Workington, to support the Energy Coast and reduce carbon emissions from road transport, which will help support a thriving economy.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies seek to prevent any significant increases in road transport of bulk materials and, where possible, provide a shift to rail or waterborne transport. In this way, the Local Plan can help contribute to a number of the Transport Plan Strategy priorities.</p> <p>The SA framework embraces the Transport Plan Strategy aims on access to services and jobs, on public health, the economy, the environment and on reducing road freight shipments.</p>
Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007-2020	<p>This is a strategy for reducing and managing waste produced in Cumbria to 2020. Consideration is given to the waste hierarchy and the need to prevent waste, as well as to increase the amount of waste being recycled or composted. Several initiatives to prevent waste, which are operational in Cumbria, are outlined and recommendations made for future practice.</p>	<p>The Local Plan supports the provision of recycling points, in order to support the aim of increasing the amount of waste being recycled. The Local Plan also encourages the implementation of the waste management hierarchy.</p>

Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1) – Strategic and Development Management Polices (2014)	The Local Plan (Part 1) forms a key element of the development plan for the District of Allerdale outside the Lake District National Park, setting out the strategic and development management policies that will guide development up to 2029. Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1) replaces most of the policies in the Allerdale Local Plan 1999.	The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies that work alongside policies in Allerdale’s Local Plan, including on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts, and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed for growth.
Allerdale Local Plan (Part 2) – Site Allocations Preferred Options (January 2017)	A consultation on the proposals closed in March 2017 and work is continuing on considering the responses.	The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies that work alongside policies in the other Local Plans.
Barrow in Furness Local Plan Review 1996-2006 (adopted 2001)	The Pre-submission version of the new Local Plan, which is a single document, containing both strategic and detailed policies, as well as borough-wide and site-specific policies, was consulted on May to July 2017.	There is no up-to-date statutory development plan for the Borough. The Local Plan was adopted in 2001 and is for the period 1996 to 2006. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan continues to monitor progress.
Carlisle Local Plan 2015-2030 (adopted November 2016)	Policies seek to conserve scenic beauty, natural resources and the quality of the built environment from inappropriate development. Designated wildlife sites are given protection from development. It also aims to promote environmental protection and enhancement.	No inconsistencies have been identified with the policies in the Carlisle Local Plan. The MWLP includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed for growth.
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 (adopted December 2013)	The Plan aims to protect and enhance landscapes, habitats and the built and natural environments. It also aims to promote recycling and waste minimisation and maintain and encourage sustainable economic development, with special regard to the nuclear industry. The Site Allocations and Policies Plan Preferred Options were consulted upon between January and March 2015; a further consultation on them is expected in 2017.	No inconsistencies have been identified with the Copeland Local Plan. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed for growth, and policies for radioactive wastes.
Eden Core Strategy (adopted 2010) Eden Local Plan (2014-2032)	The Plan sets out a policy on principles for the natural environment, whereby development should accord with the principles of protection and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity, and especially those areas designated	No inconsistencies have been identified with the Eden Core Strategy or Local Plan. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste

Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>as being of international, national and local importance. The Eden Local Plan was submitted to PINS in 2015. Examination of the Plan was split into two: strategic issues were considered in May 2016, and site-specific hearings were held in June/July 2016. Following an update to the 5-year Land Supply document, there was a consultation on the Main Modifications required to make the Plan sound, held July/August 2017.</p>	<p>management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed for growth.</p>
<p>South Lakeland Core Strategy (adopted October 2010) Land Allocations (adopted December 2013)</p>	<p>Plan policies seek to safeguard and enhance designated wildlife sites and habitats, as well as the natural environment and local biodiversity generally. The Main Changes Development Management Policies DPD was consulted on in June/July 2017, and the Arnside & Silverdale AONB DPD was consulted on between November 2016 and January 2017.</p>	<p>No inconsistencies have been identified with the South Lakeland Core Strategy or the Land Allocations Document. The MWLP includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts, and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed for growth.</p>
<p>Lake District National Park Core Strategy (adopted October 2010) Allocations of Land and Minerals Safeguarding Areas (adopted November 2013)</p>	<p>The Plan's policies include those that conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, both within and outside designated areas. A review of the Core Strategy is currently under way, and it is expected to be adopted in 2018. Work to review the site allocations and MSAs will follow.</p>	<p>No inconsistencies have been identified with the LDNPA documents. There is a policy overlap, where two of the county's quarries and their infrastructure are partly within the MWLP area and partly within the Park. A joint Local Aggregates Assessment and Waste Needs Assessment have been prepared.</p>
<p>Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted March 2009) Site Allocations and Development Control Policies (adopted 2013)</p>	<p>Plan policies seek to: safeguard Lancashire's mineral resources; minimise the need for mineral extraction; meet demand for new minerals; identify sites and areas for mineral extraction; achieve sustainable minerals production; encourage community involvement and partnership working; promote waste minimisation and increase waste awareness; manage waste as a resource; identify capacity for waste; and achieve sustainable waste management. The plan also seeks to protect and enhance wildlife habitats and the local environment, whilst ensuring that development is only in suitable areas.</p>	<p>No inconsistencies have been identified with the policies contained within the Lancashire DPDs. Until recently, municipal waste from the south of Cumbria was sent to landfills in Lancashire, but this has now greatly reduced with the commissioning of the two MBT plants in Cumbria. Lancashire has begun a review of their MWLP and have recently completed consultation on the scope of the review. No issues identified at present.</p>

Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
Scottish Borders Council Local Plan (adopted May 2016)	The most relevant policies in the Borders Local Plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMD3 Land Use Allocations - PMD4 Land Outwith Development Boundaries - ED9 Renewable Energy Development - ED10 Protection of Prime Quality Agricultural Land and Carbon Rich Soils - ED11 Safeguarding of Mineral Deposits - ED12 Mineral and Coal Extraction - IS10 Waste Management Facilities 	The policies relating to minerals and waste in the Borders Local Plan are quite broad and not specific in a way that would affect the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan (adopted September 2014)	The plan includes policies on new waste infrastructure, protection of existing waste infrastructure, energy recovery from waste and waste management requirements for new development, minerals safeguarding, principles for extension to existing mineral sites and proposals for new ones, as well as protection of peat deposits.	The only potential cross border impact that has been identified is in relation to the proposed Lochinvar coal mine in Scotland and its working area, which may extend into the north of Cumbria. The situation is kept under review through Duty to Co-operate between the two authorities.
Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015-2030 (adopted December 2016)	The Yorkshire Dales Local Plan is a strategy for new development in the National Park, setting out local policy to steer development decisions and guide planning applications. The policies relate to: quarrying to produce crushed rock; quarrying of building stone or roofing slates; the re-working of mineral waste; the re-use and recycling of demolition and construction materials; site afteruse; disposal of household, non-inert and inert wastes; the provision of civic amenities; and proposals for the siting of waste collection facilities.	The main considerations for Cumbria relate to provisions of high specification roadstones from quarries within the National Park. There are concerns that reduced output from them would lead to increased pressure on Cumbria. This matter is regularly kept under review by Cumbria County Council and the National Park.
Northumberland – Minerals Local Plan (adopted March 2000) and Waste Local Plan (adopted 2001)	The Minerals Local Plan uses policies and proposals to: protect local communities; protect the county's environmental resources; identify the need for minerals; safeguard mineral resources; encourage the use of recycled and secondary materials; and ensure reclamation and afteruse.	The Cumbria Local Plan identifies that, whilst they are not currently operating, Northumberland contains two drift mines (Ayle and Barhaugh) which are located close to two similar operations in Cumbria (Blagill and Clarghyll). The existing planning permissions for underground mining of lead and zinc extend into both counties.

Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
	The Waste Local Plan aims to: protect the environment and people's quality of life; encourage methods of waste management; identify capacity for waste management facilities; and minimise the environmental impact of waste management developments.	Northumberland prepared a new Local Plan and submitted it to the Secretary of State in April 2017, but it was subsequently withdrawn in July 2017 and a review of the Core Strategy is underway. Regular discussion on the progress is maintained.
Durham – Minerals Local Plan (adopted December 2000) and Waste Local Plan (adopted April 2005)	The aim of the Waste Plan is to manage waste and to protect the environment and quality of life. The policies encourage sustainable development, waste minimisation, re-use and recovery, environmental protection and site reclamation and afteruse. The Minerals Plan policies guide future mineral developments, aiming to balance the need for minerals with the potential impacts on the environment.	The Durham Local Plan was subject to Examination in 2014 and the interim Inspector's Report published in February 2015. Following withdrawal of the Plan by Durham in 2016, work is underway to update the Durham Local Plan. The two authorities are in regular contact.
Richmondshire Local Plan 2012-2028 Core Strategy (adopted December 2014)	The Richmondshire Local Plan does not include minerals and waste policies as these are dealt with by North Yorkshire County Council.	The Richmondshire Local Plan has no identified impacts on the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
Craven District Local Plan (July 1999)	The Craven Local Plan underwent a review and only a small number of policies were saved, none of which specifically affect minerals and waste developments. A new Local Plan is currently in preparation.	The Craven Local Plan has no identified impacts on the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The District consulted on a third (pre-publication) draft of its new local plan in 2017.
Lancaster District Core Strategy (adopted 2004, reviewed July 2008) Lancaster City Council Development Management DPD (adopted December 2014)	These Lancaster City DPDs do not include minerals and waste policies as these are dealt with by Lancashire County Council.	The pattern of settlements, quarries and waste facilities in this part of Lancashire, mean that there are significant cross-boundary relationships with Cumbria. Joint consultation with South Lakeland District Council, on a cross boundary DPD for the Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB area, was undertaken November 2016 to January 2017.
Cumbria County Council – Council Plan 2016-2019	There are three clear aims within the Council Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • challenging poverty in all its forms; • ensuring that the most vulnerable people in our communities receive the support they needs; and • improving the chances in life of the most disadvantaged in Cumbria. 	The MWLP makes provision for the minerals and waste developments that will be needed for regeneration and development initiatives, for the maintenance of infrastructure and for the protection and enhancement of Cumbria's environmental assets.

Relevant Policies, Plans or Programmes	Overview of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Local Plan Policies and Sustainability Appraisal
	The Plan also seeks to achieve a high quality and sustainable environment, where Cumbria has a thriving economy.	The SA includes objectives on economic growth and the protection of the environment.
Cumbria's Economic Ambition (2012)	<p>The Cumbria Economic Ambition seeks to facilitate the growth of the business community within Cumbria which, in turn, will support the Council Plan. The Economic Ambition has five key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the excellent north south communications enjoyed by the main towns along the M6/West Coast Main Line corridor. • West Cumbria's global reputation and expertise in nuclear and clean technologies. • the County's strengths in the growing advanced manufacturing sector, particularly in submarine construction, biopharmaceuticals and LED clusters. • the world class rural landscape and strong Lake District tourism brand. • opportunities to improve Cumbria's workforce skills through increasing apprenticeships, work-related training and through the provision offered through Cumbria's education institutions. 	<p>The MWLP makes provision for the minerals and waste developments that will be needed for regeneration and development initiatives and the maintenance of infrastructure and for the protection and enhancement of Cumbria's environmental assets. It also supports west Cumbria as a centre of excellence for nuclear expertise.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives on economic growth and investment and landscape protection.</p>
Cumbria Biodiversity Framework (Action Plan)	Identifies priority habitats and species within the area.	The MWLP includes policies to protect and enhance Cumbria's environmental assets.

APPENDIX 2

SOURCES OF BASELINE DATA



Baseline Information	Source	Hyperlink and date accessed
Population		
Area of Cumbria in square km	Office of National Statistics Portrait of the North West 2012	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160106191602/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/region-and-country-profiles/key-statistics-and-profiles---august-2012/key-statistics---north-west--august-2012.html [accessed 31/8/176]
Population density		
Mid-2016 population estimates	Office of National Statistics Cumbria & Districts Population Estimates Mid-2015 to Mid-2016	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland [accessed 31/8/17]
Population growth mid 2004- mid 2014	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Cumbria & Districts 10-Year Population Trends Briefing, Mid-2004 to Mid-2014	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/417011670.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]
Population projections	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Briefing: ONS: 2012-Based Population Projections for England, Cumbria and Districts, 2012 - 2037	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/4119917058.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]
Age profile	Office of National Statistics Cumbria & Districts Population Estimates Mid-2015 to Mid-2016	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland [accessed 31/8/17]
Ethnicity	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory ONS Mid-2016 Estimates	https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/population/ [accessed 31/8/17]
Human Health		
Life Expectancy	Office of National Statistics Cumbria in Numbers	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/10/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/102/are/E07000031/id/90366/age/1/sex/1 [accessed 31/8/17]
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Department of Communities and Local Government IMD 2015 Briefing	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015 [accessed 31/8/17]

Health Quality	2011 Census	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-data-catalogue/index.html [accessed 10/5/16]
Biodiversity		
Local Nature Reserves	Natural England Local Nature Reserves	http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/lnr/lnr_search.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
National Nature Reserves	Natural England Cumbria's National Nature Reserves	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cumbrias-national-nature-reserves/cumbrias-national-nature-reserves [accessed 10/5/16]
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Natural England Designated Sites	http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ [accessed 10/5/16]
Special Protection Areas	Join Nature Conservation Committee Spatial and summary data for UK SPAs	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1409 [accessed 10/5/16]
Special Areas of Conservation	Join Nature Conservation Committee SACs in the UK	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/SAC_list.asp?Country=E [accessed 10/5/16]
Ramsar Sites	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Spreadsheet of UK Ramsar information	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2392 [accessed 10/5/16]
Built and Historic Environment		
Heritage designations	Cumbria Historic Environment Record 2017	mapping layers for in-house GIS [accessed 31/8/17]
Building stone	Cumbria Joint Local Aggregates Assessment 2016	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp [accessed 31/8/17]
Landscape		
Landscape description	Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit 2011	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/countryside/countryside-landscape/land/LandCharacter.asp [accessed 31/8/17]
Landscape designations	Protected Area Designations Directory, Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2014	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1527 [accessed 31/8/17]

Water Quality and Resources		
Cumbria water quality	Environment Agency What's In Your Backyard? 2015 River Basin Management Plan, Groundwater	http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/ [accessed 31/8/17]
North West water quality	Water for Life and Livelihoods, NW River Basin District, DEFRA and Environment Agency 2015	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015 [accessed 31/8/17]
Bathing water quality	Environment Agency Bathing Water Quality Profiles 2017	http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/ [accessed 31/8/17]
Principal Aquifers	British Geological Survey Principal aquifers in England and Wales Groundwater	http://www.bgs.ac.uk/research/groundwater/shaleGas/aquifersAndShales/maps/aquifers/home.html [accessed 31/8/17]
Groundwater	Environment Agency What's In Your Backyard? Groundwater 2017	http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?topic=groundwater&layerGroups=default&lang=e&ep=map&scale=5&x=531500&y=181500#x=350779&y=557864&lq=3,&scale=5 [accessed 31/8/17]
Climate Change and Energy		
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy 2005 to 2015 UK local and regional CO2 emissions: full dataset	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015 [accessed 31/8/17]
Flood risk	Flood risk mapping, Environment Agency 2017 Long Term Action Plan to Reduce Flood Risk in Cumbria, DEFRA 2016	mapping layers for in-house GIS [accessed 31/8/17] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/long-term-action-plan-to-reduce-flood-risk-in-cumbria [accessed 31/8/17]
Transport		
Transport accessibility	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Briefing Accessibility Statistics Cumbria and Districts 2013	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/675/4356/41939145415.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]

Car Ownership	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory 2011 Census Briefing Headline Trends Cumbria & Districts	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Census/2011censusbriefings.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Rail network	Cumbria County Council Rail Services	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/transport/publictransport/railserv/default.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Air Quality		
Air Quality Management Areas	List of Local Authorities with AQMAs, DEFRA 2017	https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/ [accessed 31/8/17]
Air quality monitoring	Environment Agency What's In Your Back Yard, Pollution Monitoring, 2012	http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/124274.aspx [accessed 31/8/17]
Economy and Employment		
Employment sectors	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Key Economic Statistics 2015	https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/economy-employment/economy-employment-further-information/ [accessed 31/8/17]
Universal Credit/Job Seekers Allowance claimant rate	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Labour Market Briefing August 2017	https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/economy-employment/economy-employment-further-information/ [accessed 31/8/17]
Gross Value Added per head	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Key Economic Statistics 2015	https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/economy-employment/economy-employment-further-information/ [accessed 10/5/16]
Waste Management		
Waste streams	Cumbria County Council Waste Needs Assessment, Urban Vision, December 2015	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/Consultations2016.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Waste capacity	Cumbria County Council Waste Needs Assessment, Urban Vision, December 2015	
Minerals		
Aggregates	Cumbria County Council and Lake District National Park Joint Local Aggregate Assessment 2016	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp [accessed 31/8/17]

APPENDIX 3:

DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIC POLICIES

LOCATION OF POLICIES

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The long term **spatial vision** is:-

That by the end of the Plan period the right types of **waste management facilities** needed to reduce the amount of Cumbria's waste going to landfill will have been built on time and in the right places.

That everyone in Cumbria will give top priority to **minimising waste** and take responsibility for regarding it as **a resource**, not something to be thrown away.

That facilities will have been provided to manage those **radioactive wastes** that arise in Cumbria, and to make a national contribution to managing ones from elsewhere in the UK that require the county's specialist facilities, but do not have adverse social, economic or environmental impacts.

That, with an increasing proportion of re-used and recycled materials, **minerals from the County's own resources** will continue to be provided prudently to meet Cumbria's regeneration, renewal and development needs, together with those minerals proven to be required to meet regional and national needs.

That the **carbon footprint** of Cumbria's minerals and waste developments will demonstrate that the practicable savings in greenhouse gas emissions and fossil energy demand have been secured. In addition to design matters, this will include keeping road transport miles to a minimum by maintaining a pattern of local facilities that suits the geographic characteristics of the county. It will also take account of the contribution that **fuels** derived from Cumbria's waste make to the energy needs of other industries.

That Cumbria's **environmental assets** will have been protected, maintained and enhanced by siting developments in appropriate locations, by high standards of design and by working practices that are recognised to be best practice.

That optimal **economic benefit** will have been gained from minerals and waste developments, including new recycling industries based in Cumbria.

That Cumbria's **communities and stakeholders** will have been fully engaged in planning for minerals and waste developments.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved	(√)	(√)	(√)	Limited likelihood	The second part of the Vision aspires to involve the wider community in reducing wastes and increasing its value as a resource, though the MWLP has limited direct scope to achieve this through the policies it contains. Other parts address the role of the county's waste management sector and provide greater scope for influencing future minerals and waste activity to achieve the intended outcomes.	+
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Very likely	Both criteria are addressed by implication in terms of delivering the right types of facilities to improve resource efficiency and seeking to limit impacts from transport of minerals and wastes.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need	√	√	√	Very likely, if not inevitable	Housing provision – and the mineral resources need to deliver it – is identified as an objective in the final part of the vision.	++
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact	No scope for impact and, as with Objective SP1, education to encourage behaviour change will be delivered through other county strategies.	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise/dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Quite to very likely	The Spatial Vision aims to minimise adverse effects through directing development to the right locations, though it is not possible to influence minerals development in the same way because it is dictated by geology. This difference is reflected in the Vision being less prescriptive about the corresponding minerals outcomes compared to those for waste. It is reasonable to expect that the Strategic Objectives would address these matters rather than the over-arching Vision.	(+)
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		0
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	The Vision is primarily concerned with defining a high-level 'road map' of the County Council's aims for how minerals and waste management activities in the county should evolve over the Plan period, rather than with the specific tactics for controlling development. As this objective refers to very specific outcomes, it is more appropriate to address it through the Overall Strategy and Strategic Objectives, rather than in the Vision	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	As for Objective EN1	0

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	As for Objective EN1	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	?	?	?	Very likely if indirect	Any benefits are likely to arise from providing more capacity to manage local wastes, avoiding a range of transport-related impacts, while acknowledging it will give rise to others within the county. Implicitly the first part of the Vision could be regarded as seeking to encourage carbon-efficient waste technologies or techniques for managing waste and mineral extraction that reduction the respective sectors contribution to greenhouse gases.	(+)
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	As for Objective EN1	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution 				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	As for Objective EN1	0

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The Vision directly addresses several of these objectives by maintaining supply of minerals for local needs, seeking introduction of sufficient and appropriate waste capacity to move management further up the Waste Hierarchy and reducing landfill disposal, and to encourage continuing development of resource efficiency in both sectors both in production and consumption.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	?	?	?	No impact	This is another outcome that is more likely to be addressed through Strategic Objectives though, implicitly, the need to maintain minerals and waste infrastructure seeks to maintain existing employment levels at the very least.	(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste and minerals companies 	?	?	?	Depends on reaction to the Plan	Certain parts of the Vision could be interpreted as seeking to encourage technical diversification, innovation, etc., though it does not address these matters specifically.	0

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
<p>The Vision provides a clear statement of the intended outcome of implementing the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The long-term outcomes are more specific about waste management because the Plan has more scope to influence introduction of new, more carbon-efficient technologies and capacity to boost recycling performance and production of secondary aggregates. In comparison, its scope to promote corresponding changes in the minerals industry is limited by geology, and because minerals extraction technology is mature and not in transition (as has been the case for waste management for the last 15 years). Given the county's virtually unique role in contributing to managing radioactive wastes of all types, it is understandable that the Vision makes specific reference to this matter and acknowledges its importance to the country.</p>							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary: none identified.</p> <p>Cumulative: certain impacts might be inferred from encouraging more local capacity, particularly for wastes, but these would be addressed by specific detailed policies rather than being anticipated and addressed by the Vision.</p> <p>Synergistic: several of the outcomes imply support for viable, efficient local waste management and minerals sectors that contribute to ongoing regeneration in the county, as well as to maintaining employment and contributions to the local economy.</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None.							

Local Plan **overall strategy**

By 2030:-

- The Local Plan's provisions for waste management facilities and for supplies of minerals will have made a significant contribution to the county's economy and will have aided development and regeneration initiatives.
- Initiatives will have been successful in changing behaviours in order to meet, or exceed, targets for driving wastes up the waste hierarchy and minimising wastes sent to landfill, in accordance with the national zero waste agenda.
- The appropriate waste management facilities will have been provided in the right locations and at the right time, as far as practicable near to where it is produced and with options for sustainable transport.
- There will have been a steady and adequate supply of aggregates in accordance with the Local Aggregates Assessments and of other minerals, in accordance with the national policy.
- Maximum advantage will have been taken of the scope for using alternatives to primary land-won aggregate minerals.
- Waste management and minerals developments will have secured significant enhancement of Cumbria's environmental assets and local amenity.
- Prudent and environmentally sensitive use of Cumbria's minerals and waste management resources will have achieved economic, social and environmental gains for Cumbria, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.
- As for conventional wastes, radioactive waste arisings in the county will be minimised, as will its unnecessary import, ensuring that the right facilities are built in the right place at the right time; the full range of the radioactive waste industry's management, movements and facilities will be supported, as long as they do not have any significant adverse environmental, social or economic impacts in the county.
- The appropriate long term, safe storage facilities for higher activity radioactive wastes are provided, until a suitable disposal route is available.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Very likely if not inevitable	Several objectives refer directly or implicitly to improved resource efficiency relating to primary and secondary materials, and there is specific support for modal shift in moving both minerals and waste around the county (and potentially for movements from sources and markets elsewhere).	++
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need	√	√	√	Very likely if not inevitable	There is specific reference to the role of minerals supply in delivering housing and other regeneration requirements.	+(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being	√	√	√	Very likely	The need to protect human health is implicit in the final bullet point of the Strategy, and can be inferred from the outcomes of other statements.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact	Any benefits are very indirect – e.g. support for employment in the long-standing minerals industry and its contribution to the wider community – and addressed through other policies and objectives.	0
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Very likely, if not inevitable	The final two bullet points specifically address both the need to protect environmental assets and to seek/promote enhancement opportunities through appropriate restoration, whilst accepting that development is likely to cause some conflict with conservation and that a balance needs to be struck. In seeking the “right locations”, the strategy also aims to avoid unnecessary and unmitigated impacts.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Very likely, if not inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and their land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Very likely, if not inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Very likely	Elements seeking management of materials at higher levels in the waste hierarchy and promoting the use of secondary aggregates alongside locally won virgin materials are clearly stated. The Strategy also provides explicit support for use of alternative transport modes.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Very likely, if not inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No direct impact	This Objective concerns quite specific environmental issues, which might be expected to be addressed through the Strategic Objectives or Development Control Policies. However, the outcomes would be delivered through the environmental protection requirements stated in the Strategy.	(+)
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The Strategy contains clear references to objectives of sustainable consumption and resource efficiency, while using the Local Aggregates Assessment mechanism to maintain adequate local supplies of primary and secondary materials for regeneration and growth purposes.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Quite to very likely	The first bullet point anticipates that well-planned minerals and waste sectors in the county will continue to contribute to the local economy and some additional employment growth and inward investment might be result from encouraging more efficient waste management practices.	+(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact	The strategy addresses this matter directly and it has limited scope to influence minerals activity due to the geological constraints involved.	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within waste management/minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies	√	√	√	Quite to very likely	Several of these benefits can be inferred from statements in the Strategy, although delivery will depend on decisions taken by those in the minerals and waste sectors, and in response to national strategies and programmes over which the Plan has no direct influence.	+
Summary of Assessment							
The Strategy provides a comprehensive statement defining the objectives and outcomes from planning for sustainable waste management and minerals extraction which acknowledges that these activities can have detrimental effects on human and natural receptors. It also reflects the importance of these activities for employment and the county's economy, and the scope to deliver improvements in the built and natural environments. It also contains key statements demonstrating conformity with certain key aspects of national policy relating to climate change mitigation (specifically in terms of transport impacts) and the role of waste reduction and production of secondary aggregates in delivering improved resource efficiency.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary: none identified. Cumulative: there is scope for cumulative environmental and other benefits from aspects of the Strategy delivered over the life of the Plan. These include habitat creation and/or improvement and the counteracting effect of environmental protection on maintaining the county's high quality natural assets and their knock-on benefit to the local economy. Synergistic: none identified.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None.							

BOX 2.3 Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: That minerals and waste management developments will take due account of the issues of climate change, in particular through energy use and transport.

Objective 2: That opportunities will be taken to secure improvements to Cumbria's environment, communities and local economy, maximising potential benefits and avoiding adverse impacts.

Objective 3: That effective waste minimisation measures will be adopted and, following these, that waste, including radioactive waste, will be managed at the highest practicable level within the waste hierarchy. In order to secure this, the right type of waste management facilities that Cumbria needs to increase the amounts of its wastes that are re-used, recycled, or composted will be provided in the right places and at the right time in order to minimise the disposal of waste to landfill.

Objective 4: That whilst aiming for net self sufficiency in waste imports and exports, waste will be managed as near as practicable to where it is produced without endangering people's health and without harming the environment.

Objective 5: That the minerals from Cumbria that are required to meet local, regional and national needs will be supplied from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources.

Objective 6: That the need for new mining and quarrying will be minimised by prudent use of resources and by supplies of alternative re-used and recycled materials.

Objective 7: That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.

Objective 8: That the economic benefits of minerals and waste management developments will be optimised without harming the environment.

Objective 9: That the overall quality of Cumbria's natural and historic environment will be protected and, where practicable, enhanced by high standards of design and operation in new developments and high standards of restoration once developments have been completed.

Objective 10: That the environmental impacts of minerals and waste management developments, including traffic, will be kept to a minimum by appropriate siting of facilities and sound working practices and that any unavoidable harmful impacts will be mitigated.

Objective 11: That there will be integral community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved	?	?	?	Difficult to predict	Objective 11 seeks improved community engagement but this is likely to be delivered through other initiatives that will help the Plan, rather than the reverse.	?
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Very likely	Addressed by Objectives 1, 3, 6 and 10	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need	?	?	?	Very likely but very indirectly	The desired outcome will be achieved through the implications of Objective 5 in maintaining adequate supplies of local materials for development projects. To an extent this is also generally covered in Objective 2, through improvements to the local economy.	(+)
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact	Same comment as for Objective SP1.	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Very likely	Addressed directly by Objectives 4 and 9 concerning environmental protection, and more indirectly by Objectives 1, 2 and 8, which can help to sustain the local economy, jobs and their effects on the community, as well as Objective 11, which aims to give local people more scope to influence developments affecting their surroundings.	++
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport	?	?	?	Limited direct likelihood	The Objectives have limited scope to directly achieve these outcomes, which are more likely to be secondary impacts in the way referred to in the assessment of Objective SP5.	?
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhance natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Inevitable	Addressed directly on several fronts by Objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10, which are both protective and proactive (e.g. objective 9 promotes habitat improvement through appropriate restoration).	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals	√	√	√	Inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Inevitable	Objectives 1, 5 and 10 directly address emissions and climate change issues relating to transport of minerals and wastes. Objectives 2, 4 and 8 seek similar outcomes less directly. Objective 3 specifically addresses the most significant direct contribution to greenhouse gases arising from waste management activities.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No direct impact	These assessment criteria are extremely specific and most likely to be addressed through prescriptive Development Control Policies. The Objectives support them implicitly, through stated environmental protection objectives.	?
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conservate mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	Support for the Waste Hierarchy is stated in Objective 3. Maintaining a flow of minerals is addressed in Objectives 1 and 5 while conserving resources from sterilisation is addressed in Objective 7. Objectives 3 and 6 clearly promote resource efficiency and the increased use of secondary materials wherever possible.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Very likely	The Objectives (nos. 1, 3, 7 and 8 specifically) clearly acknowledge the contribution of local minerals and waste activities to the local economy, the need to maintain local capacity and supplies, which in turn sustains employment and the importance of ensuring these activities do not have adverse impacts by degrading the natural environment and affecting the tourism sector that is so important to the local economy. Objective 2 covers this more generally, seeking opportunities to make improvements to the local economy.	++
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact	Any impact is likely to be indirect, but these outcomes are not strictly within the scope of the Plan.	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies	(√)	(√)	(√)	Quite likely in certain respects	The Objectives support certain of these outcomes with the more direct being improved environmental performance, which can be delivered by Objectives 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10. Other outcomes such as increased investment and innovation might be encouraged by certain Objectives, but are more likely to be stimulated by factors outside the scope of the Plan.	(+)
Summary of Assessment							
The Objectives define a comprehensive range of desired outcomes that pay particular attention to the need to strike a balance between the protection and enhancement of the environment and the county's economy. They have a less direct impact on the social outcomes, because this is not the main impetus of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, but they still support them indirectly by aiming to maintain employment in both sectors and the resulting contributions to the county's economy and maintenance of communities. As noted for the Overall Strategy, several objectives also directly address key areas of current priority policy with respect to addressing climate change and resource efficiency.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary: probably the most important issue is the impact of environmental protection on maintaining the quality of the built and natural environment as this has very wide-reaching impacts on all residents in the county and not just those involved in the minerals and waste sectors. Cumulative: none identified specifically, although collectively, certain of the policies aim to maintain standards of environmental protection so their impact is cumulative. Synergistic: none identified other than that referred to under secondary impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None, however certain objectives are not addressed directly by the Plan, but this is due to the very broad nature of the SA Assessment Framework, which is intended to apply to a wide range of policies and strategies, many of which have no corresponding direct relevance to minerals and waste activity in the county.							

POLICY SP1: Presumption in favour of sustainable development

When considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants to find solutions that mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in Neighbourhood Plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means that assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
Summary of Assessment							
Inherently and inevitably self-supportive. Nevertheless, the policy text makes clear that there is an onus on the applicant to comply with Plan policies developed to deliver sustainable outcomes, and makes clear, as far as possible at this stage, what will happen in exceptional circumstances.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP2: Provision for waste

Provision will be made for the management of all of Cumbria's wastes within the county, with the acceptance of limited cross boundary movements (net self-sufficiency). This will be achieved by allocating sufficient sites to meet objectively identified needs for additional facilities.

Any proposals to manage significant volumes of wastes from outside the county would have to demonstrate that the local, social, environmental and economic benefits outweigh other sustainability criteria.

These other criteria include the impacts of the additional "waste miles" and the principles of managing waste as close as possible to its source, with each community taking responsibility for its own wastes and taking account of the nearest appropriate facility.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a ✓ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	✓	✓	✓	Likely	Policy directly deals with providing new waste management facilities.	+
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Limited likelihood	Policy promotes sustainable transport, sustainable waste management reducing waste miles and net sufficiency, which should all work together to have a positive contribution to managing greenhouse gas emissions and adoption of new technology to minimise climate change impacts of managing waste in the longer term.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	No impact	Provision of sufficient facilities to manage Cumbria's waste across the waste hierarchy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Indirect, quite likely	Although the policy does not specifically promote job creation, it provides the strategic planning framework for supporting the existing waste management industry and future changes.	(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Indirect, quite likely	Although the policy does not specifically promote job creation, it provides the strategic planning framework for supporting the existing waste management industry and future changes.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
Given the nature of the policy, it performs positively against those sustainability objectives that support the retention and growth of the waste management industry in Cumbria, in order to meet objectively assessed waste needs. There are also indirect economic benefits of the policy, as it provides strategic planning support and certainty to the waste industry of the types of proposals that are needed and supported in planning terms.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary – by providing for net self sufficiency in Cumbria, and allowing for limited cross boundary movements, this may have impacts upon the sustainable management of waste for those areas that currently rely on sending waste into Cumbria. This will need to be taken into account when other areas are assessing their waste needs and subsequent strategy for managing their waste going forward. Provisions will also need to be made for movements of Cumbria's waste outside of the county for management, and the impact upon delivering the proposed strategy of SP2.</p> <p>Cumulative – none identified</p> <p>Synergistic– none identified</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None, as the waste need assessment for Cumbria has analysed the key waste movements in and out of the county, and taken this into account in Policy SP2. Work has been carried out under the Duty to Co-operate to agree the ongoing approach to waste movements between Local Authority areas to ensure SP2 is deliverable.							

POLICY SP3: Waste capacity

Waste management facilities

In order to provide an integrated network and to meet any waste capacity gaps that are predicted to arise during the Plan period, the Plan identifies:

- 7 sites of between 2 and 4ha for additional waste recycling and treatment facilities (these could provide for commercial and industrial waste or municipal waste);
- Broad Areas where any of a number of sites may be suitable for waste management;
- alternative sites for those Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) that are required to be replaced.

Proposals on unallocated sites, where opportunities arise that were not anticipated, will be considered if they conform to the other, relevant policies in this Plan.

Preference will be given to sites that contribute to an integrated network of waste facilities by accommodating several types of facility, or by being well located in relation to the sources, or to the destination of, the waste stream being managed.

The need for provision for construction and demolition, or excavation, waste arising from major infrastructure projects will be kept under review and proposals considered against relevant policies in this Plan.

Landfill

Time extensions for existing landfill facilities will be considered favourably if they are necessary:

- to meet a capacity need identified in this Plan; or
- to achieve acceptable restoration contours; or
- to maintain an integrated network of a range of appropriate and necessary waste management facilities across the county.

Proposals for additional inert or non-inert landfill capacity will be considered if they are necessary to meet a capacity need identified in this Plan, or if it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development and that it would not undermine the waste hierarchy.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact	This policy does not address this objective as it is addressed by other policies in the MWLP.	o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact	this policy does not address this objective as it is addressed by other policies in the MWLP.	o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact	The policy itself does not specifically address this objective. The policy position on unallocated sites is discussed in the supporting text and developed through policy DC9 (Criteria for waste management facilities) including reference to protection of environmental assets.	o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact	The policy itself does not specifically address this objective. The policy position on unallocated sites is discussed in the supporting text and developed through policy DC9 (Criteria for waste management facilities) including reference to protection of environmental assets.	o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development re flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact	The policy itself does not specifically address this objective. The policy position on unallocated sites is discussed in the supporting text and developed through policy DC9 (Criteria for waste management facilities) including reference to protection of built and historic assets.	o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy itself does not specifically address this objective, although the strategy it set outs seeks a network of waste management facilities to meet the waste management needs of Cumbria, in line with moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy and reducing waste miles, which will have a positive impact on several of the evaluation criteria.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact	The policy does not address this objective as it is addressed by other policies in the MWLP.	o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact	The policy does not address this objective as it is addressed by other policies in the MWLP.	o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy will have strong positive effects against this objective as the evaluation criteria reflect what this policy is seeking to achieve to ensure Cumbria's waste management needs are met in accordance in with the waste hierarchy. Whilst the policy does allow for landfill provision, the focus is on extensions of time to existing landfills, and it protects the integrity of delivering the waste management needs of Cumbria in line with the waste hierarchy (i.e. no new landfill unless need is proved).	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the waste sector, which could lead to local job creation and to help maintain existing jobs within the minerals sector.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the waste sector and would enable mineral extraction technologies to be developed and utilised.	+
Summary of Assessment							
<p>This is a key policy for the MWLP, setting out how the strategic waste management needs for Cumbria will be met. The policy allows for the provision of the range of waste management facilities required to deliver Cumbria's waste management needs in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Given the strategic nature of the policy, and that it is not site specific, it has no direct impact on many of the SA objectives. There is the potential for new waste management facilities to have a negative impact upon a number of the social and environmental objectives, but it is not the role of this policy to control these, as these are covered by other policies in the MWLP. The policy will have positive impacts upon NR4 and the economic objectives, in that it supports the future development of the waste industry in Cumbria and the economic benefits arising from this.</p>							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary – none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP4: Transparent decision making

Proposals for radioactive waste facilities will need to demonstrate how the development complies with:

- the principles of sustainable development;
- the waste hierarchy;
- the precautionary principle;
- the proximity principle; and
- the national strategy for managing radioactive wastes.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the principles of sustainable development and the precautionary principle.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as any proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the principles of sustainable development and the precautionary principle.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as any proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the principles of sustainable development and the precautionary principle.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Likely	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as any proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the principles of sustainable development and the precautionary principle.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as any proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the principles of sustainable development and the proximity principle.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Likely	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as any proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the principles of sustainable development	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Likely	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as any proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the principles of sustainable development	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy would have a positive impact upon this objective as any proposals will need to demonstrate how it complies with the Waste Hierarchy and the principles of sustainable development	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
This policy ensures that the optioneering process for new or extended radioactive waste facilities, demonstrates consideration of the three principles (sustainable development, precaution and proximity) and the waste hierarchy. These criteria are sometimes not given enough weight or are decided before a project is made public by an operator, and presented as a fait accompli; the policy ensures that these principles have been considered. It is not intended that the policy is used to demand that a project be undertaken in a certain way or that one principle is of greater weight than another.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP5: Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites

Any proposal for new facilities for the treatment, management, storage and/or disposal of low level radioactive waste, must demonstrate that:

- it conforms to national policies and strategies for LLW;
- it conforms to the other relevant policies of this Local Plan;
- it represents the most appropriate option;
- it is in line with the principle that communities take more responsibility for their own waste, enabling the waste to be managed in the nearest appropriate installations to its point of arising, the preference being on existing nuclear licensed sites;
- it complies with the principles of sustainable waste management - in doing so, it should identify the intended catchment area;
- any significantly adverse impacts will be mitigated to an acceptable level;
- a feasible strategy is in place in relation to the long-term integrity of the site;
- it will not prejudice the existing use where the proposal involves co-location on an operational waste disposal site.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Likely	Providing local capacity will reduce the need to send these materials to facilities in other planning authorities, but in practice the quantities involved are so small that it is unlikely that the impact could be detected. Conversely, a local facility will almost certainly end up serving a regional or national catchment and will change the pattern of movements of these wastes, creating more local traffic bringing these wastes for management though, again, the change may prove difficult to detect.	(-)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective and it sets out criteria for low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, making reference to the waste hierarchy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
<p>This policy is a requirement of national policy. The criteria in this policy reflect that if a new facility was to come forward in Cumbria, in addition to those already located in the county, it is likely to serve a wider catchment at a regional or national level. This may lead to additional road movements. A criteria based approach is taken in the policy, reflecting the need for local level guidance should a site be put forward, and complemented by specific site considerations that are developed in the site allocations policies. Given the nature of the policy, there is no direct impact on many of the objectives, although there is a positive impact upon NR4 and potential negative impacts upon greenhouse gas emissions, given the potential traffic implications associated with new facilities.</p>							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary – None identified Cumulative - None identified Synergistic - None identified</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP6: Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage

Development proposals for the treatment, management and storage of higher activity radioactive waste arising within the county will need to demonstrate:

- that it conforms to national policies and strategies for HAW; and
- compliance with national and international standards and best practice for environment, safety and security; and
- the reasons why possible alternative methods (for dealing with the waste) have been rejected; and
- that any adverse impacts have been adequately mitigated or compensated for.

Development proposals for the treatment, management and/or storage of waste that arises from outside Cumbria, will need to demonstrate that:

- alternative locations, at or closer to where these wastes arise, have only been rejected following rigorous assessment; and
- all practicable measures are taken to minimise the adverse effects of development and associated infrastructure; and
- acceptable measures are in place to secure decommissioning and site restoration.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o

SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people 	?	?	?	Limited if any likelihood	<p>The policy requires continued use of mitigation measures that are already in use to deal with impacts of receiving, managing, treating and storing of higher activity wastes. The policy has no net additional benefit, but aims to ensure that adverse impacts are avoided.</p> <p>Management of these wastes could potentially have a negative impact on human health and sense of well being; however, these should be no different from those resulting from the existing complex.</p>	?
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	?	?	?	No new impact	<p>The policy sets out criteria for waste development, including maintenance of existing standards relating to environment and safety considerations, which prevent potential adverse impacts on biodiversity to ensure protection is maintained in the event of any further developments.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure that acceptable measures are in place to secure site restoration, which could lead to habitat creation.</p>	o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	?	?	?	Limited likelihood	<p>The policy sets out criteria for waste development, including standards relating to environment and safety considerations. The policy could, therefore, potentially have a positive impact on this objective by seeking to reduce any adverse impact on sensitive receptors, which could include heritage assets.</p> <p>The management of radioactive waste could potentially have a negative impact on landscape character, but the policy appears to control the effects of any additional developments.</p>	?
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				No new impact	<p>The policy specifically addressed the need to maintain appropriate standards and mitigation to prevent or limit impacts on assets.</p>	o

NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	?	?	?	Limited likelihood	The policy prioritises management of higher activity wastes closer to where they arise and, while this may not involve alternative (i.e. non-road) movement of materials, it would reduce distance travelled and the resulting emissions. However, the highly specialised nature of the facilities mean that some materials will have to be moved over long distances and the policy will, therefore, only have limited impact in this respect.	+/-
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No new impact	Protection for the water environment is implicit in policy statements, requiring use of best practice standards and management procedures.	o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				Limited likelihood	Reflects the waste management hierarchy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	√	√	√	Limited likelihood	The policy supports existing employment without necessarily providing scope for new jobs.	o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact	Civil nuclear activities clearly have an adverse public perception, but the site has been used for this purpose for more than fifty years and, therefore, it is not clear that the policy – in providing for such continued use – would have any additional adverse impact.	o

Summary of Assessment

The policy seeks to apply existing management standards, controls and mitigation to any future development of facilities that involve the management of higher activity radioactive wastes. It reflects the need to maintain the operation of the Sellafield site as a unique facility in the UK for managing these materials, but requires both the operator of this site and of any other facilities that may be proposed, to provide evidence that alternative locations and techniques are impractical, indirectly seeking to limit any additional future impacts on the county.

Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts

Secondary - none identified.

Cumulative - cannot be identified without details of the nature of likely future development, but any expansion of the scale or type of activities would need to be supported by a re-assessment of whether the existing controls and mitigation are sufficient or whether they would need to be supplemented.

Synergistic – none identified.

Mitigation Proposed

None identified. The policy refers to maintenance of existing measures, which reflect the potential impacts of the materials being handled.

POLICY SP7: Minerals provision

Provision for potential further mineral working will be made by identifying Preferred Areas and/or Areas of Search:-

- to enable a landbank at the Local Aggregates Assessment level of at least seven years sales for sand and gravel and at least ten years for crushed rock to be maintained throughout the Plan period;
- for a steady and adequate supply of nationally important very high specification roadstone and regionally important high specification roadstone;
- for a steady and adequate supply of brickmaking mudstones;
- for a steady and adequate supply of slate;
- for a steady and adequate supply of gypsum; and
- for a steady and adequate supply of building stone.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy has limited scope for impact on this objective, but works with other policies in the Plan to consider sustainable transport.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy seeks to ensure a steady supply of minerals in line with identified requirements. It works in tandem with Policy SP8 Minerals safeguarding, to help ensure mineral resources are safeguarded and not sterilised unnecessarily prior to non-minerals development taking place. This will ensure that a flow of minerals can be provided to meet demand within the area.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the minerals sector, which could lead to local job creation and to help maintain existing jobs within the minerals sector.	+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the minerals sector and would enable mineral extraction technologies to be developed and utilised.	+
Summary of Assessment							
The policy has a positive impact on a limited number of sustainability objectives, as its primary aim is to ensure a steady and adequate supply of mineral resources over the Plan period. The policy is required for compliance with the NPPF, and its direct impact is provision of minerals resources. This works alongside policy DC15 of the MWLP, which sets out the mineral safeguarding policy, and Site Allocations Policies SAP4 and SAP5.							

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary Impact - the policy should help ensure that there are sufficient minerals to support the growth strategy for the county. The policy should also help minimise the transportation of minerals, which should help to improve air quality and climate change objectives.</p> <p>Cumulative - none identified</p> <p>Synergistic - none identified</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP8: Minerals safeguarding

Mineral resources, existing, planned and potential infrastructure and plant will be safeguarded from being unnecessarily sterilised by other developments by identifying:-

- existing and potential railheads and wharves to be safeguarded;
- Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the indicative sand and gravel and hard rock resources (including aggregates, high specification aggregates, industrial minerals and building stones), shallow coal and fireclay resources;
- Mineral Safeguarding Area for identified resources of brick clay;
- Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the remaining gypsum resources;
- Mineral Safeguarding Area for identified resources of slate;
- Mineral Safeguarding Area for identified resources of secondary aggregates;
- Mineral Consultation Area, which covers the resources within all the Mineral Safeguarding Areas.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy has limited scope for impact on this objective, but the safeguarding provisions provide a mechanism for protecting sustainable transport routes where available, and works with other policies in the Plan to consider sustainable transport.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy seeks to ensure mineral resources are safeguarded and not sterilised unnecessarily prior to non-minerals development taking place. This will ensure that a flow of minerals can be provided to meet demand within the area.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the minerals sector, which could lead to local job creation and to help maintain existing jobs within the minerals sector.	+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the minerals sector and would enable mineral extraction technologies to be developed and utilised.	+
Summary of Assessment							
The policy has a positive impact on a limited number of sustainability objectives, as its primary aim is to ensure the protection and unnecessary sterilisation of minerals resources in connection with non-minerals development that may be proposed. The policy is required for compliance with the NPPF, and its direct impact is the protection of existing mineral resources and operations from being sterilised by new or nearby development. This works alongside policy DC15 of the MWLP, which sets out the mineral safeguarding policy, and Site Allocations Policies SAP4 and SAP5.							

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary Impact - the policy should help ensure that there are sufficient minerals to support the growth strategy for the county. The policy should also help minimise the transportation of minerals, which should help to improve air quality and climate change objectives.</p> <p>Cumulative - none identified</p> <p>Synergistic - none identified</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP9: Strategic areas for new mineral developments

The **Kirkby Thore/Long Marton** area is identified as the location for further supplies of gypsum, if required towards the end of the Plan period.

Land next to **High Greenscoe Quarry** is identified as the location for further supplies of mudstones for the Askam in Furness brickworks.

Land next to **Kirkby Slate Quarry** is identified as the location for further supplies of slate.

The sandstones near **Roan Edge Quarry** and **Holmescales Quarry** are identified as the locations for further supplies of regionally important high specification roadstone.

The sand and gravel resources in the **Roosecote** area and near **Peel Place Quarry** are identified as the location for further supplies of sand and gravel in the south west of the county.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy will have a positive impact on the objective as it provides the strategic direction for where future mineral development will take place, in line with what the evidence base prepared for the MWLP indicates needs to be provided, and how it relates to current mineral activity.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy will have a positive impact on this objective as it sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that will bring investment and retain and create jobs within the minerals sector.	+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy will have a positive impact on this objective as it sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that bring investment.	+
Summary of Assessment							
<p>Given the nature of this policy, it does not have direct impacts upon the majority of the SA objectives as, although it sets out the strategic areas for new minerals development, it does not seek to address the environmental, social or economic impacts arising from this, as these are covered by other policies in the Plan. The policy has a positive impact on ensuring adequate minerals provision, and promoting more efficient use of land, as it aims to ensure that economically important minerals resources are not sterilised. There is no clear link with any of the other SA objectives, which is to be expected given the strategic nature of this policy, and the detailed impacts of identifying these areas have been assessed through the Site Allocation Policies SAP4 and SAP5.</p>							

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary – none</p> <p>Cumulative - potential cumulative impacts upon the sustainability objectives and environmental objectives, given that the type and amount of development this policy provides for, and given that the policy does not include provisions for controlling the impacts of identifying strategic locations. However, this comes through other policies in the Plan, which work alongside the strategic policies to control the impacts of new development.</p> <p>Synergistic - none</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP10: Marine dredged aggregates

Planning permission will be granted for developments that demonstrate both an appropriate location and that they do not have unacceptable environmental impacts when enabling the increased use of marine dredged aggregates as an alternative to land won aggregates.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely, although locations not known at this stage	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, as it seeks to avoid unacceptable environmental impacts, which could include noise and dust emissions, although this not is explicitly stated.	(+)
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely, although locations not known at this stage	The policy is considered positive, as it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which could include wildlife habitats, although this is not explicitly stated.	(+)
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely, although locations not known at this stage	The policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which could include heritage and landscape impacts, although this is not explicitly stated.	(+)
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in minerals/waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Likely, although locations not known at this stage	The policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which could include waterbodies, although this is not explicitly stated.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution -use of peat				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Very likely	Supporting the off shore marine dredged aggregate industry activity through supporting provision of its onshore requirements. Whilst there are generally no environmental or other advantages in substituting marine aggregates for land won resources, supporting this provision is a key part of maintaining a steady and adequate supply of mineral resources at the local and national level.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products - To support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
This policy is supportive of development that will enable an increased use of marine dredged aggregate. A number of slightly positive impacts are likely against the environmental objectives, given that the policy seeks to prevent unacceptable environmental impacts. The policy would work in conjunction with the Development Control Policies, to assess applications coming forward. However, the policy is high level and includes no detail of the types of development this policy covers (e.g. on shore facilities to enable off shore dredging) that may be anticipated to come forward under this policy, or what would be deemed a suitable location or how future development may link to current marine dredged activity.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary – supporting the off shore marine dredged aggregate industry activity through support for its onshore requirements Cumulative – none identified Synergistic – none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP11: Industrial limestones

To ensure a steady and adequate supply, any proposal for the extraction of high purity limestone should demonstrate that it is primarily for non-aggregate uses. Each application will be considered on its own merits against other relevant policies in this Plan, regardless of the stock of permitted reserve. However, low stocks of permitted reserves, to serve a related industrial facility, may be seen as an indicator of urgent need.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No Impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	?	?	?	Not known at this stage, dependent upon location	The impacts would differ between site locations in relation to habitats/species/geological features.	?
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Not known at this stage, dependent upon location	The impacts would differ between site locations in relation to landscape character.	?
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	?	?	?	Not known at this stage, dependent upon location	The impacts would differ between site locations in relation to heritage assets and sensitive receptors.	?
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	?	?	?	Not known at this stage, dependent upon location	The impacts would differ between site locations in relation to soil quality.	?

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy seeks to control the provision of industrial limestone in line with demand, and to ensure it is preserved for non aggregate uses.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The impact of this policy on most of the SA objectives is uncertain, as this would be dependent on the location of sites in relation to sensitive receptors and the details of operation and restoration or, in the case of sustainable transport issues, location in relation to transport routes and the end market for the mineral. However, the policy makes a positive contribution to Objective NR4, in that it secures the future provision of this mineral, in line with known demand and current uses, which is in conformity with national guidance on this matter.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - the policy makes specific provision for identified industrial limestone needs. Industrial limestone extraction for non aggregate uses will provide essential raw materials for the local and wider economy and in turn assist in maintaining existing employment in associated industry that uses the material. Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP12: Peat

Planning permission will not be granted for peat extraction from new or physically extended sites.

Time extensions for existing peat extraction planning consents will be considered on a case-by-case basis, where it is demonstrated that it is necessary to enable the proper restoration of the land or to secure biodiversity, climate change or other appropriate objectives of this Plan.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact). This is shown in the 'Score' column

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	The policy states that applications for time extensions will be considered on a case-by-case basis, where it is demonstrated that it is necessary to enable the proper restoration of the land or to secure positive biodiversity impacts. The policy should, therefore, have a positive impact upon the objective.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely	The policy will help to protect the appearance of the county's countryside. By restricting peat extraction to instances where a site has previously been worked for peat and where the site is to be restored.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Likely	Restricting peat extraction to instances where a site has previously been worked for peat and where extraction is necessary to restore the site will reduce the likelihood of peat bogs being worked. This will enable them to continue to function as a 'carbon sink', which plays an important role in climate change.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Likely	The policy seeks the long term protection of peat bogs, by only permitting time extension for the removal of peat where it is necessary to provide a more sustainable restoration of the site.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Likely	Relying on existing planning permissions for peat, which are sufficient to meet demand, will ensure that peat resources are used wisely and will encourage the development of sustainable products.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
This policy delivers a number of sustainability benefits. In particular, by restricting peat extraction to sites that have previously been worked for peat, and by limiting any time extensions for the removal of peat to only what is necessary to facilitate appropriate restoration of the site, the policy will lead to the protection of high quality natural environments and increase the likelihood of peat bogs continuing to function as a 'carbon sink'. As a result, it is anticipated that the policy would have a significant positive impact on objectives NR1, NR2 and NR4 and some positive impact on objectives EN1 and EN2. The policy reiterates and supports national policy, whilst reflecting the local circumstances that peat is currently worked at Solway Moss.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP13: Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Proposals for minerals and waste management developments should demonstrate that:

- proportionate to the scale and type of development, energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development; and
- water use and the requirement for wastewater treatment have been minimised; and
- their location will minimise, as far as is practicable, the "minerals or waste road miles" involved in supplying the minerals or managing the wastes, unless other environmental/sustainability and, for minerals, geological considerations override this aim; and
- where the development affects or is adjacent to peat bog, that carbon emissions would not be significantly increased and the condition of remaining peat bog would not be adversely affected; and
- where appropriate, restoration and afteruse proposals fulfil a role in helping to mitigate for or adapt to climate change.

Proposals for low carbon renewable energy will be supported where they conform to other relevant policies in this Plan and either:

- a. use residual waste as part of the feedstock; or
- b. are located within a proposed or existing mineral or waste site and do not have unacceptable impacts on the operations, restoration or aftercare of the site.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a ✓ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	?	?	?	Likely	It is not clear if the policy directly impacts human health. However, reducing HGV movements will lower emissions and has the scope to improve air quality, which may have indirect benefits on the urban population in particular. Carbon reduction may help improve human health and quality of life.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	The policy will help to minimise climate change impacts on biodiversity and could contribute, through restoration schemes, to increasing the resilience of flora and fauna to climate change by providing appropriate habitats.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Likely	Impact on the landscape is likely to be limited, though the policy could help to prevent intrusive and inappropriate development in rural areas. In aiming to minimise waste and mineral miles, the policy aims to locate development as close as feasible to waste sources and markets for minerals. These criteria have the potential to create indirect effects on this objective, as it encourages new minerals and waste development in well connected locations and away from the remote and tranquil locations.	(+)
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment	?	?	?	Likely	The policy seeks to minimise greenhouse gas generation, which could potentially have a positive impact upon the historic environment, as climate change impacts may have an adverse effect on the historic environment.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, as the policy requires the 'minimisation of minerals and waste road miles' and promotes the use of low carbon renewable energy. In seeking to reduce waste and minerals miles, it recognises and seeks to address the contribution that vehicle movements make to climate change and greenhouse gas generation.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, as it seeks to encourage the efficient use of water by ensuring that water use and the requirement for wastewater treatment have been minimised.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy promotes the use of low carbon renewable energy, thereby having a positive impact upon that part of this objective that promotes the use of renewable forms of energy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective in that it requires energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency to have been determining design factors for the development and will, therefore, improve the environmental performance of waste management companies and minerals companies.	+
Summary of Assessment							
This policy makes an important contribution to sustainability, as it seeks to ensure that the impact of minerals and waste developments on the causes of climate change is minimised, and that future adaptability to climate change is addressed through restoration schemes. This policy should be applied alongside Development Control Policies DC1 on traffic and transport, DC7 and DC8, which relate to climate change, as well as DC20 on water and DC22 on restoration and aftercare. There is strong correlation between these policies and they will need to be implemented together.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP14: Economic benefit

Proposals for new and time or physically extended minerals and waste developments should demonstrate how they would realise their potential to provide economic benefit. This may include such matters as the number of jobs directly or indirectly created or safeguarded and the support that proposals give to other industries and developments.

Relevant adverse economic impacts on other industries, or on regeneration and development initiatives, will be weighed against the overall economic benefits of the proposal.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No Impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy promotes economic benefit and realisation of the potential benefit, such as job creation. Job creation could help improve people's skills and levels of training.	+
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Indirect	Supporting text to the policy acknowledges the need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land due to its economic benefits.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy is considered to have a very positive impact upon this objective, as it promotes economic benefit and realisation of the economic contribution that the minerals and waste industries make to growth in their own sectors and those they interact with. The policy encourages the consideration of support to other industries and development.	++
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact	The policy is considered to be neutral in terms of this objective, as whilst it promotes economic benefit it does not specifically address this objective.	o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 	√	√	√	Likely	The supporting text identifies: the potential for jobs to be provided during the construction or lead-in stages of minerals and waste management developments; enhanced viability of local industries through supply chain benefits and due to reduced fuel costs by using combined heat and power energy from waste plants; recovery of waste for re-use; protection of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land; and restoration of mineral and waste sites to tourism or recreation afteruses.	+

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
The policy has a very positive impact in both the short term and the long term on objective EC1, in that the policy promotes economic benefits and the realisation of the economic benefits of new minerals and waste development, both for these industries and in the wider economy. The policy will also have a positive impact on objective SP4, as job creation can improve people's skills and provide training.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified in addition to those already specifically recognised by this policy.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP15: Environmental assets

Minerals and waste management developments, including restoration and afteruse, should:

- protect, maintain and enhance people's overall quality of life and the natural, historic and other distinctive features that contribute to the environment of Cumbria and to the character of its landscapes and places;
- conserve the settings of these environmental assets;
- improve the linkages between these environmental assets and provide buffer zones around them, where this is appropriate;
- realise the opportunities for expanding and increasing environmental resources, including adapting and mitigating for climate change;
- help to secure movement from a net loss of biodiversity towards achievement of net gains in biodiversity resources by protecting, enhancing, expanding and linking areas for wildlife within and between the locations of highest biodiversity resources and encouraging the conservation and expansion of the ecological fabric elsewhere;
- help to create new green infrastructure, and to conserve and manage where it is existing, and enhance its functionality, quality, connectivity and accessibility.

All proposals should also be expected to demonstrate that they include reasonable measures to secure the opportunities that they present for enhancing Cumbria's environmental assets.

Information on environmental assets and guidance on implementing parts of this policy are provided by the Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit, the Guide to using the Cumbria Historic Landscape Character database, the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base and the Cumbria Historic Environment Record.

There are national policies for areas and features that are identified to be of international, European or national importance, as set out below.

Landscape designations

Major developments that adversely affect the designated areas or the settings of National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts, will only be granted planning permission in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest, in accordance with paragraph 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Geodiversity designations

Major developments that adversely affect the designated areas of Geoparks, will only be granted planning permission in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest, in accordance with paragraph 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework. They shall also incorporate any relevant features of geological interest into an appropriate restoration scheme.

Marine designations

The local planning authority will exercise its functions in relation to Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) in accordance with the duties placed upon it by the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (paras 125-127). The local authority will seek to exercise its functions in a manner that furthers the achievement of the conservation objectives of the MCZ, or least hinders the achievement of those objectives. Therefore, any major developments that adversely affect any MCZ, will only be granted planning permission in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest, in accordance with paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Ramsar and European Wildlife Sites

The precautionary principle will be applied to any development proposals affecting these sites and planning permission will be granted only if Habitats Regulations Assessment can determine that a proposal will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Site. The only exception is where there are no alternative solutions that would have no (or a lesser) effect and that the development must be carried out because there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, in accordance with paragraphs 25 to 32 of ODPM Circular 06/2005 (Defra Circular 01/2005).

In accordance with NPPF paragraph 118, this policy also applies to potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Ramsar sites where the Government has initiated the relevant public consultation, and for sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European or Ramsar Sites, including the potential, possible or proposed ones.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

In accordance with paragraphs 56 to 83 of ODPM Circular 06/2005, and the general and overarching duty placed on local planning authorities, to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of the features for which sites are of special interest:-

- Planning permission will not normally be granted for development within or outside an SSSI, which is likely to have an adverse effect on it, individually or in combination with other development.
- Exceptions will only be made where the benefits of the development, at the proposed site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs.

Heritage designations

In general, development proposals that substantially harm or totally destroy the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site or the significance of a designated heritage asset, or their settings, will only be granted planning permission where it can be demonstrated that they are necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss (in accordance with NPPF paragraph 133).

Where development proposals cause less than substantial harm to the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site or the significance of a designated heritage asset, or their settings, the harm will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals (in accordance with NPPF paragraph 134).

Environmental assets not protected by national, European or international legislation

Where not otherwise protected by national, European or international legislation, great weight will be given to conserving habitats and species of principal importance and irreplaceable habitats. In accordance with NPPF paragraph 118, planning permission will be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

Permission will not be granted for development that would have an unacceptable impact on the environmental assets, on its own or in combination with other developments, unless it is demonstrated that:-

- there is an overriding need for the development, and
- it cannot reasonably be located on any alternative site that would result in less or no harm, and then,
- the effects can be adequately mitigated, or if not,
- the effects can be adequately and realistically compensated for through offsetting actions.

Where not otherwise protected by national, European or international legislation, the effect of a development proposal on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect, directly or indirectly, non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required, having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Non-designated heritage assets of national importance are treated as designated assets.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy is likely to have mainly positive impacts on this objective, as the protection of sites designated for their environmental assets, and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances, could have an indirect positive impact upon health, through protecting habitat that can function as green infrastructure for physical activity. The protection of environmental assets will also preserve attractive natural environments, which are associated with health and public well being in those areas.	(+)
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport	√	√	√	Quite likely	The protection of sites designated for their environmental assets, and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances, could have an indirect positive impact upon health, through protecting habitat that can function as green infrastructure for physical activity and promote recreational and cultural activity.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Direct positive benefits through protecting against significant adverse impacts on sites designated for their biodiversity importance and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy would have a positive impact on this objective, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the natural and historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character, through protecting and enhancing natural habitat.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy is considered positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The protection of sites designated for their biodiversity importance and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances could have an indirect positive impact upon air quality, through protecting vegetation thereby reducing greenhouse gases.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets including natural features such as waterbodies that contribute to the environmental and landscape character.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Quite likely	The protection of sites designated for their environmental assets and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances could have an indirect positive impact upon protecting soil quality, through protecting natural habitat.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
The policy would have a direct positive impact upon biodiversity and, through this, a more indirect but still significant impact upon a range of environmental objectives, such as protecting against flooding and improving air quality. This policy will work alongside Development Control Policies DC16 to DC22, which relate to Cumbria's environmental assets.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP16: Restoration and aftercare

Restoration, afteruse and aftercare schemes for mineral working and waste management sites should demonstrate that best practicable measures have been taken to help deliver the sustainability objectives of this Plan. Where appropriate, this should include consideration of the potential for biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape enhancement, flood risk mitigation and water quality, maintaining agricultural land quality, ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	Depends on the use, but restoration schemes can help improve air quality, having a positive impact upon health. Restoration schemes can also provide green infrastructure, helping to encourage physical activity and, therefore, improve health.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport	√	√	√	Depends on use	Depends on the use, but restoration schemes can provide green infrastructure, which can help to encourage physical and cultural activity.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	Positive impact as the policy promotes enhancement of biodiversity/habitat creation/restoration.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely	Positive impact as the policy promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for landscape enhancement	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development re flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Likely	Positive impact as the policy promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for flood risk mitigation	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Likely	Depends on the use, but restoration schemes can result in the planting of vegetation. Accumulatively, this can contribute towards improving air quality and have a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Likely	Positive impact as the policy promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for flood risk mitigation	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Likely	Positive impact as the policy promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability (and could include soil protection measures).	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Would depend on use	Some restoration and management schemes may involve the use of renewable energy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	√	√	√	Likely	Possible likely impact, as policy aims for site restoration that may improve landscape character, which may encourage businesses to the area, attracted by the natural surroundings, or encourage existing business to remain.	(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 	√	√	√	Likely	Site restoration may improve landscape character, which may encourage businesses to the area, attracted by the natural surroundings.	(+)
Summary of Assessment							
The policy will have a positive impact on a large number of objectives, including those relating to biodiversity, landscape character, water quality, climate change and human health. The overall impact will be dependent on the nature of the restoration proposed and its successful implementation.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - contributions to other initiatives (such as development of Green Infrastructure Networks) and enhancement overall of Cumbria's assets and services through subsequent restoration proposals as a result of ongoing minerals and waste activity. Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP17: Section 106 planning obligations

Where it is not possible to achieve the necessary control or outcome through the use of planning conditions, the County Council will require appropriate mitigation to be secured through Section 106 planning obligations that ensure that development proposals:-

1. secure long term management of relevant environmental assets.
2. only where one of the following circumstances applies, provide financial guarantees, including with parent companies, where appropriate for restoration works, except where a national industry guarantee fund will remain in place
 - very long-term new projects, where progressive reclamation is not practicable, such as an extremely large limestone quarry; or
 - where a novel approach or technique is to be used, but the minerals planning authority considers it is justifiable to give permission for the development; or
 - where there is reliable evidence of the likelihood of either financial or technical failure, but these concerns are not such as to justify refusal of permission.
3. provide necessary infrastructure such as highway and transport improvements, flood and surface water management schemes and green infrastructure.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Likely	The policy seeks to secure necessary infrastructure, such as highways and transport improvements. This should improve access to services and facilities using sustainable transport, thereby having a positive impact upon this objective.	+
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The policy provides a mechanism for providing appropriate mitigation through a Section 106 agreement for provisions for local communities. This should have a positive impact on human health and people's sense of well being.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy provides a mechanism for providing appropriate mitigation through a Section 106 agreement for facilities for local communities. The policy also seeks to secure improvements to public rights of way and public access to sites restored for public amenity purposes. This should help promote recreation and sporting activities.	+
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon this objective in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations including for environmental assets and the long term restoration of sites, which may provide habitat restoration.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon this objective in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations including for environmental assets and landscape improvement such as improvements of public rights of way.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development re flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy provides a mechanism for providing appropriate mitigation through a Section 106 agreement for the provision for archaeological investigation, reporting and recording. The policy also seeks to ensure long term restoration and after use of sites, thereby encouraging the enhancement of the degraded urban and rural environment within the area.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon that part of this objective that relates to sustainable transport and the control of dust emissions, as the policy promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations, including for environmental assets and transport improvements.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon that part of this objective that relates to sustainable transport and the control of dust emissions, as the policy promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations including for environmental assets which could include improvement to water bodies.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon that part of this objective that relates to sustainable transport and the control of dust emissions, as the policy promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations, including for environmental assets and restoration.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
The policy has a positive impact upon the environmental and social objectives, as the policy provides a mechanism by which to control any adverse environmental or social impacts through appropriate mitigation.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP18: Monitoring and enforcing planning control

The County Council, in exercising its function of ensuring compliance with planning control, will:

1. where there is serious harm caused to amenity or potentially irreparable harm to the environment, take practicable immediate action against a breach of planning control to stop further damage;
2. in all other instances, seek to resolve any problems within a reasonable timescale by discussion and negotiation without the need to resort to legal action;
3. only take enforcement action where it is necessary to do so to protect people, the environment, the public interest, transport systems and the amenity of the area, in accordance with the provisions of the development plan;
4. ensure that action is always commensurate with the breach of planning control;
5. give due regard to current legislation, policy framework, instructions, appeal decisions and relevant judicial authority;
6. enable sustainable development to take place, even though it may initially have been unauthorised;
7. maintain the integrity of sites having interests of acknowledged historical or environmental importance and their surroundings;
8. when appropriate, maintain liaison and contact with the general public, and mineral and waste management operators;
9. where a planning application is submitted to address a breach of planning control, only take formal enforcement action in exceptional circumstances, until such time as the application has been determined.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1:To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3:To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o

		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcement action, which could help resolve any adverse impacts upon health and well being.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcement action, which could include protection of species and conditions for restoration.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcement action, which could include taking action to protect heritage and landscape.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcement action, which could include taking action to prevent any adverse impacts upon the historic environment.	+

		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcement action, which could include taking action to protect water bodies.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcement action, which could include taking action to prevent pollution and protect high grade agricultural land.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o

		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
This policy provides a mechanism for taking enforcement action and, therefore, has a positive impact on the majority of the SA objectives relating to amenity and the environment, as it seeks to protect amenity and the environment and provides the mechanism for when harm is identified.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

APPENDIX 4:

DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES

LOCATION OF POLICIES

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POLICY DC1 Traffic and transport

Proposals for minerals and waste developments should be located where they:

- a. are well related to the strategic route network as defined in the Cumbria Local Transport Plan, and/or
- b. have potential for rail or waterborne transport and sustainable travel to work, and
- c. minimise operational "minerals and waste road miles" where practicable.

Mineral developments that are not located as above may be permitted:

- if they do not have unacceptable impacts on highway safety and fabric, the convenience of other road users, and on community amenity;
- where an appropriate standard of access and traffic routing is provided.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Very likely	The policy aims to direct new development to locations with good access to road and alternative transport modes	++
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Quite likely but an indirect benefit	The first part of the policy supports sustainable transport and has no clear direct or indirect relevance to the objective. The second part refers to transport impacts on the community for development not meeting the location criteria set out in the first part of the policy, and there is the potential for positive impacts. However, it only refers to minerals development. Therefore, the policy is assessed as having a marginal positive effect on this objective.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		0
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Likely but indirect	Part a. of the policy directs new development to locations well connected to the strategic road network and b. to locations with potential for sustainable transport. In aiming to minimise waste and mineral miles, part c. of the policy aims to locate development as close as feasible to waste sources and markets for minerals. These criteria have the potential to create indirect effects on this objective as it encourages new minerals and waste development in well connected locations and away from the remote and tranquil locations.	(+)
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Very likely but indirect	The policy should have a beneficial although indirect impact on urban and rural areas in seeking to protect amenity from a range of impacts arising from transport movements associated with minerals and waste development.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy clearly promotes sustainable transport modes and convenient location of sites with the aim of contributing to maintaining or protecting good air quality or addressing any problems. In seeking to reduce waste and minerals miles it recognises and seeks to address the contribution that vehicle movements make to climate change and greenhouse gas generation.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy promotes sustainable transport and part b. specifically mentions that new minerals and waste development should be located where there is the potential to promote sustainable travel to work.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
Overall, the impact of the policy is assessed as generally positive, supporting sustainable and efficient use of transport in the minerals and waste sectors, which will contribute to other objectives, such as climate change mitigation. The policy is not overly restrictive, insofar as it defines conditions that have to be satisfied for developments that do not conform to the main requirements, and it includes appropriate measures to protect general impacts on the community.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary: the policy has a number of secondary benefits in that the requirements are likely to direct a substantial part of new developments to urban areas where they can have indirect (and in some cases synergistic) benefits (bringing new jobs to the local community; reducing risks of impacts on rural areas; scope for co-locating waste sites; bringing minerals and waste sites closer to markets, etc.), but where this may also add to existing problems such as traffic congestion.							
Mitigation Proposed							
The second part of the policy refers to minerals development, to reflect that minerals can only be worked where they are found and, in some circumstances, in locations that would not meet the criteria in the first part of the policy.							

POLICY DC2 General criteria

Minerals and waste proposals must, where appropriate, demonstrate that:

- a. assessments have been carried out, the relevant scope of which have been agreed in advance with the planning authority, and proposals have been designed to address, where relevant, impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health;
- b. the proposal would not give rise to significant adverse impacts upon local air quality, particularly within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) designated by the district authority;
- c. public rights of way or concessionary paths are not adversely affected, or if this is not possible, either temporary or permanent alternative provision is made;
- d. the overall carbon footprint of the development has been minimised;
- e. issues of ground stability have been addressed including tip and quarry slope stability, mining subsidence and differential settlement of backfill.

Considerations will include:

- the proximity of sensitive receptors, including impacts on surrounding land uses, and protected habitats, species and landscapes;
- how residual and/or mineral wastes will be managed;
- the extent to which adverse effects can be controlled through sensitive siting and design, or visual or acoustic screening;
- the use of appropriate and well maintained and managed equipment;
- phasing and duration of working;
- progressive restoration;
- hours of operations;
- appropriate routes and volumes of traffic; and
- other mitigation measures.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a ✓ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1:To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3:To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate that they have considered and been designed in connection with the impacts on human health from potential nuisances. The policy will have a positive impact on this objective.	++
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy requires that all proposals for minerals and waste development give consideration to the proximity of sensitive receptors including impacts on surrounding land uses and protected species and habitats.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate that they have considered and been designed in connection with the impacts on the natural and historic environment from potential nuisances. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on this objective.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate that they have considered and been designed in connection with the impacts on surrounding land uses including the historic environment. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on this objective.	++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy seeks to ensure that consideration is given to the extent to which adverse impacts, such as dust, can be controlled. The policy also encourages the use of sustainable transport. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on that part of this objective, which seeks to control dust emissions and encourages the use of sustainable transport.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	inevitable	This policy seeks to ensure that consideration is given to the extent to which adverse impacts can be controlled and requires that, where appropriate, proposals are accompanied by relevant assessments. This will ensure that consideration is given to issues such as quality and quantity of surface and ground water and migration of contamination from the site, at the pre-application stage.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies				No impact		o

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	

Summary of Assessment
This policy sets out the general criteria that minerals and waste proposals would need to comply with, in order to minimise potential operational nuisances on sensitive receptors. The policy supports the achievement of Sustainability Objectives SP5, EN2, EN3 and NR1, as it requires proposals to demonstrate that they have been considered, and been designed, in conjunction with the impacts on the natural and historic environment and human health from potential nuisances such as noise, dust, traffic and increased flood risk.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY DC3 Noise

Noise attributable to minerals and waste developments shall not exceed background noise levels, L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field) by more than 10dB(A) at noise sensitive properties, subject to:

- weekday daytime (0700 to 1900 hours) maximum of 55dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field)
- Saturday daytime (0700 to 1300) maximum of 55dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field)
- evening (1900 to 2200 hours) maximum of 55dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field)
- night time (2200 to 0700 hours) maximum of 42dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field)

Sunday, public/Bank holiday and night time working near to noise sensitive properties or receptors should be avoided where practicable. Developments that are required to operate at these times shall provide extensive noise mitigation measures and, when operational, shall proactively seek to minimise noise throughout the life of the development, based on the findings of comprehensive environmental noise monitoring. A limit of 42dB (A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field) shall apply.

It is recognised that some temporary activities, including soil stripping, construction and removal of soil storage and baffle mounds, aspects of road construction and maintenance, often bring longer-term environmental benefits. For such activities, increased temporary weekday daytime noise level limits should not exceed 70dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field) for periods up to eight weeks in a year at specified noise sensitive properties. Operators will be expected to make every effort to deliver temporary works at a lower level of noise impact.

Where tonal noise and/or peak and impulsive noise would contribute significantly to total site noise, separate limits will be required independent of the background noise levels and may include L_{max} in specific octave or third-octave bands, and will not be allowed to occur regularly at night.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No Impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No Impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No Impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy sets out the noise levels that would be considered acceptable for minerals and waste developments. By identifying the appropriate noise levels, the policy assists in contributing to a healthy and safe working and living environment. The policy seeks to minimise potential health impacts associated with noise and, therefore, positively impacts on the sense of wellbeing of people and helping to protect countryside tranquillity.	++
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No Impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	The policy is clearly focused in limiting impacts on people and the built environment. Addressing noise risks and any measures for reducing disturbance to tranquil (rural) areas can have indirect benefits for wildlife.	(+)
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Quite likely but indirect benefit	The policy seeks to minimise potential impacts associated with noise, therefore helping to protect countryside tranquillity.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy sets out the noise levels that would be considered acceptable for minerals and waste developments. By identifying the appropriate noise levels, the policy supports that part of this objective that seeks to reduce the noise levels attributed to minerals and waste developments.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No Impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water resources 				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand in the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
An essential policy delivering necessary noise protection measures primarily for the benefit of humans and the built environment. By identifying the appropriate noise levels, the policy supports Objectives SP5 and part of EN2 and EN3, as it assists in contributing to a healthy and safe working and living environment. The policy seeks to minimise potential health impacts associated with noise and, therefore, has the potential to positively impact on the sense of well-being of people and helping to protect countryside tranquillity.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
The policy and supporting text imply that the policy is clearly focused in limiting impacts on people and the built environment. Addressing noise risks and any measures for reducing disturbance to tranquil (rural) areas can have indirect benefits for wildlife. The nature of the policy is to control impacts and as such there is limited scope to create secondary, cumulative and synergistic impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC4 Quarry blasting

Applications for new minerals development, and for the expansion of existing operations, will only be permitted where the applicant can provide evidence that the proposed development will not have a demonstrable impact on amenity, human health, and the natural and historic environment, due to blast related ground vibration.

Generally, ground vibration attributable to quarry blasting shall not exceed peak particle velocities of 6mm/second in any direction at sensitive properties, unless robust justification is provided.

The operator shall develop a regression line model¹ which will be used to inform blast design. Records of the detailed design of each blast shall be maintained and made available to the mineral planning authority within two weeks of written request.

Records of the detailed design of each blast shall be maintained at the site for a period of at least three months and be made available to the mineral planning authority on request.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people - ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)	√	√	√	Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	This policy supports this objective, as placing maximum levels for ground vibration in relation to quarry blasting, and implementing a monitoring system, will help to safely minimise impacts associated with mineral extraction activities. This will help to provide a positive sense of wellbeing for people and will help minimise any health impacts associated with mineral development.	+

¹http://www.sustainableaggregates.com/sourcesofaggregates/landbased/blasting/blasting_acceptlevels_p2.htm

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No Impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment 	√	√	√	Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	Placing maximum levels for ground vibration in relation to quarry blasting, and implementing a monitoring system, will help to safely minimise impacts associated with mineral extraction activities.	(+)
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact		o

Summary of Assessment
Policy DC4 supports Objective SP5, as placing maximum levels for ground vibration in relation to quarry blasting, and implementing a monitoring system, will help to safely minimise impacts associated with mineral extraction activities. This will help to provide a positive sense of well-being for people and help minimise any impacts to human health and the built environment.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
None identified. The nature of the policy is to control impacts and as such there is limited scope to create secondary, cumulative and synergistic impacts.
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY DC5 Dust

Applications for new minerals and waste development, and for the expansion of existing operations, will only be permitted where the applicant can provide evidence that the proposed development will not have a demonstrable impact on amenity, human health, air quality and the natural and historic environment, with regard to dust emissions. This will include a dust assessment study.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a ✓ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No Impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	✓	✓	✓	Inevitable	By seeking to reduce/control dust emissions from minerals workings and waste developments, this policy will help to create a healthy and safe living and working environment that supports the wellbeing of people and their quality of life.	++
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	Possible indirect impact, as protecting air quality and reducing dust emissions will reduce any impacts on biodiversity from any minerals/waste developments.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	Possible indirect impact, as protecting air quality and reducing dust emissions should involve protecting the amenity of users of the countryside.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment 	√	√	√	inevitable	Likely to have a direct positive impact, as policy aims to protect air quality and reduce dust emissions, which forms an important part of the overall character and enjoyment of local areas.	++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Likely to have a direct positive impact, as policy aims to protect air quality and reduce dust emissions.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand in the area -Protect/conserv mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy provides guidance on dust emissions arising from minerals and waste developments. The requirement of a Dust Assessment Study to accompany a planning application supports Objectives SP5 and parts of Objectives EN3 and NR1. By seeking to reduce/control dust emissions from minerals developments/workings, this policy will help to create a healthy and safe living and working environment, which supports the well-being of people and their quality of life.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None identified. The nature of the policy is to control impacts and as such there is limited scope to create secondary, cumulative and synergistic impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts

Cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development proposals will be assessed in the light of other land-uses in the area. Where appropriate, considerations will include:

- a. all environmental aspects including habitats and species, visual impact, landscape character, cultural heritage, noise, air quality, ground and surface water resources and quality, agricultural resources and flood risk;
- b. the impact of processing and other plant;
- c. the type, size and numbers of vehicles generated, from site preparation to final restoration and their potential impacts on the transport network, safety and the environment;
- d. impacts on the wider economy and regeneration;
- e. impacts on local amenity, community health and areas for formal and informal recreation.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy protects against cumulative adverse impacts on risks to human health, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No Impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy protects against cumulative adverse impacts on biodiversity, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy protects against cumulative adverse impacts on landscape character and quality, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy protects against cumulative adverse impacts on built heritage, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy protects against cumulative adverse impacts on air quality, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy protects against cumulative adverse impacts on water quality, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy protects against cumulative adverse impacts on agricultural land and soil quality, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand in the area -Protect/conserv mineral resource from sterilisation -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact	Whilst it impacts upon wider economy and regeneration, it will have no direct impact on this objective.	0
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact	Whilst it impacts upon wider economy and regeneration, it will have no direct impact on this objective.	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact	Whilst it impacts upon wider economy and regeneration, it will have no direct impact on this objective.	0
Summary of Assessment							
The policy will have a positive impact on a range of objectives, through protecting against the adverse cumulative impact on such things as biodiversity, local amenity and landscape character.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None identified. The nature of the policy is to control cumulative impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC7 Energy from waste

Development that would generate energy from waste will be permitted if they demonstrate that:

- the proposal conforms to the waste hierarchy and does not prejudice the reduction, re-use or recycling of waste; and
- the proposal contributes to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions compared to the feasible alternatives; and
- there are appropriate storage facilities for waste and other potential feedstocks; and
- the location and design maximises opportunities for waste heat utilisation.

Proposals utilising agricultural waste from more than one source as feedstock will be favoured where the process maximises the use of waste and also the beneficial use of digestates or other waste products.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Inevitable	Policy specifically aims to reduce greenhouse gases and maximise energy recovery.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand in the area -Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation	√	√	√	Inevitable	Policy specifically aims to reflect the waste hierarchy and promote renewable forms of energy.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
This policy specifically deals with the requirements for energy from waste development; it does not specifically set out the locational requirements, as is done for other types of waste management development in other policies in the Plan (e.g. DC9). The policy does make reference to proposals needing to be in conformity with all other relevant policies in the Plan, e.g. biodiversity, visual impact and flood risk policies. Whilst the policy does not have an impact against many of the social and economic objectives, it has a positive impact against those objectives that seek to promote renewable forms of energy and reduce greenhouse gases.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic – the policy provides a mechanism for considering energy from waste proposals in connection with other industrial activities. There is the potential for co-location with heat customers and for waste heat utilisation by other heat users that are in proximity to proposals coming forward. This will have combined and synergistic benefits for activities that are complementary, where this is feasible and viable.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC8 Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites

The County Council will support planning applications for the use of renewable and low carbon energy installations on existing minerals and waste sites, to offset energy consumption or to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Proposals must not adversely affect the operations of the application site to an unacceptable level, either individually or cumulatively, during either construction or operation, and must be compatible with appropriate restoration proposals for the site.

Proposals must also demonstrate that:

- they are part of a carbon reduction plan for the site’s operational activities that prioritises energy saving and energy efficiency; or
- they are designed to offset any of the site’s operational activities that have high energy consumption; and
- the stability of the site has been established through an appropriate site investigation report; and
- any excavated material would be dealt with appropriately; and
- in the case of planning applications for wind turbines, the micro-siting distance for the turbines does not adversely affect the working operations of the site; and
- proposals involving one or more wind turbine will need to demonstrate that:
 - the development site is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in a Local or Neighbourhood Plan; and
 - following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and, therefore, the proposal has their backing; and
- connections to the electricity distribution network would be feasible and not have unacceptable adverse environmental impacts; and
- adequate measures would be put in place to remove ancillary structures and for restoration of the site, should the site become non-operational; and
- appropriate mitigation can be applied to address negative impacts and, if applicable, demonstrate that such mitigation measures can be secured by Planning Conditions and Planning Obligations.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		0
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		0

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development re flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourages carbon reduction and resource efficiency. The policy will, therefore, have a positive impact upon this objective.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors						
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy promotes the use of renewable forms of energy and encourages carbon reduction and resource efficiency. The policy will, therefore, have a positive impact upon this objective.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies.				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
This policy provides criteria to encourage low carbon energy generation on minerals and waste sites, without adversely affecting the operations or restoration of the sites. It does not specifically set out the locational requirements, as is done through other policies in the MWLP. Whilst the policy does not have an impact against many of the social and economic objectives, it has a positive impact against those objectives that seek to promote renewable forms of energy and reduce greenhouse gases.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - the policy promotes renewable energy installations on existing minerals and waste sites, which in turn provides opportunities for increasing renewable energy capacity in Cumbria. This will contribute to either meeting the mineral or waste development's own energy needs or feeding into the national grid with wider benefits. The policy has the potential to support objectives in relation to energy generation and beyond, delivering new minerals and waste development. Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC9 Criteria for waste management facilities

Proposals for waste management facilities for all waste streams excluding radioactive, will be permitted subject to the locational and other criteria set out in the table below.

Proposals on other locations, or those that do not meet the key criteria, would need to be justified under policy SP1.

	Facility Type	Locations	Key Criteria	
a.	Scrapyards, vehicle dismantlers, materials recovery facilities or waste transfer facilities	Suitable existing or planned industrial estates; or	If no unacceptable impacts on housing, business uses or other sensitive land uses, and no unacceptable impacts on landscape	
		Existing waste management sites		
b.	Household Waste Recycling Centres	Suitable existing or planned industrial estates	If no unacceptable impacts on housing, business uses or other sensitive land uses, and no unacceptable impacts on landscape	
c.	Open windrow green waste composting	Farms or open countryside locations; or	Where adequate stand-off distances can be established, and no unacceptable impacts on housing, business uses or other sensitive land uses, and no unacceptable impacts on landscape	
		Existing peat extraction sites; or		
		Isolated suitable industrial estates; or		
		Isolated waste management sites		
d.	Enclosed composting facilities	As for c. above; or	If no unacceptable impacts on housing, business uses or other sensitive land uses, and no unacceptable impacts on landscape	
		Suitable industrial estates; or		
		Existing waste management sites		
e.	Physical, chemical or biological waste treatment	Suitable industrial estates; or	If the development reduces the potential of waste to pollute the environment	If no unacceptable impacts on housing, business uses or other sensitive land uses
		Suitable farms or open countryside locations; or	If adverse environmental impacts are minimised to an acceptable level	
		Non-inert landfill sites where required for pre-treatment, or for treatment of leachate	If they do not prejudice good operational standards or the restoration scheme	
f.	Construction and demolition, mineral or excavation waste recycling	Suitable industrial estates; or	If no unacceptable impacts on housing, business uses or other sensitive land uses, and no unacceptable impacts on landscape	
		Active quarries and landfill sites, i.e. not for periods beyond the active life of the site	If they do not prejudice good operational standards or the restoration scheme	
g.	Wastewater treatment infrastructure	Appropriate locations as required by the wastewater network	If adverse environmental impacts are minimised to an acceptable level, and no unacceptable impacts on landscape If no unacceptable impacts on housing, business uses or other sensitive land uses	

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy seeks to protect amenity and prevent unacceptable impacts on surrounding land uses by directing new waste management development to the most suitable locations. It also provides a certain degree of certainty to local communities on where new waste management development may be deemed suitable.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No direct impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities away from such areas. This objective seeks to protect and, therefore, this should result in an overall positive benefit.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development re flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy directs development to the most suitable locations for the type of facility proposed and seeks to minimise impacts on nearby land uses. It will not necessarily directly improve the quality of the built environment, but seeks to protect it through the locational criteria set out.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No effect		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact	Impacts depend on the location of facilities, but no direct impact as a result of policy.	o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy directs new waste management to existing waste sites and industrial areas, with the exception of open windrow composting, water treatment works and CD&E and recycling, which may take place in countryside locations. However, the accompanying key criteria requires no unacceptable impacts in these locations and will thereby protect against soil degradation and pollution and against the loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites unnecessarily.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserv mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Policy supports the provision of waste management facilities so that waste can be managed higher up the waste hierarchy.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No direct impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No direct impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No direct impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
<p>This policy sets out criteria for guiding the different waste management facilities required to the most suitable locations, in order to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on surrounding land uses. However, it does not cover all types of waste management facilities, such as energy from waste. Whilst policy DC7 of the MWLP specifically deals with the requirements for energy from waste development, it does not specifically set out the locational requirements, as is done through this policy for other types of waste management development. Whilst the policy does not have an impact against many of social and economic objectives, it has a positive impact against those objectives that seek to protect amenity, the environment and natural resources. It seeks to control and minimise conflicts and any perceived or potential negative impacts of new waste management facilities upon nearby land uses and users.</p>							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Synergistic – by recognising the suitability of industrial areas for waste management developments, there is the potential for co-location of waste management facilities to arise and whose activities may complement one another.</p> <p>Secondary – the policy could result in several knock-on and additional positive impacts. Whilst not directly protecting biodiversity, the locational strategy could have a positive impact upon protecting biodiversity, by directing the new development to less ecologically sensitive locations. Also, whilst not directly about job creation or economic growth, the policy supports new waste management facilities and, in turn, the potential growth of the waste industry. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry and provide sites for expansion or adoption of new technologies. Furthermore, the provision of more recycling will increase the supply of secondary materials to the local economy.</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
<p>Consider whether clarification could be provided on what the definition of 'suitable' and 'appropriate' locations in the context of the policy is, as this could be open to interpretation if the parameters are not set by the policy or supporting text.</p>							

POLICY DC10 Criteria for landfill and landraise

Proposals for additional landfill capacity will only be permitted if they comply with Strategic Policy SP3 Waste capacity, and will be required to demonstrate the measures that have been taken to reduce waste road miles, and to have comprehensive landfill gas management systems, including electricity generation where viable.

All such proposals will also be assessed against environmental and community policies in this Plan and, in addition, their proximity to sensitive receptors, including aerodromes. Proposals involving landraising should comply with policy DC18.

Proposals for new or extended inert waste landfill will need to demonstrate that they will not undermine the availability of such waste material for agreed restoration schemes at mineral workings and landfills and for derelict land and do not conflict with the County Council's culverting policy as the Lead Local Flood Authority.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	By including criteria for proposals of this nature, including their proximity to sensitive receptors, this policy contributes positively to this objective by providing more certainty on how new landfill sites will be determined. However, there may be indirect negative impacts on health due to public perception about the health risks of landfill sites, especially for waste. In the long term, however, restoration would minimise impacts and has the opportunity to provide benefits to communities, such as new recreational space.	(+)/-

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	-	√	√	Potentially beneficial in the longer term	Impacts will be dependent on the site and the mitigation put in place to control operational impacts, but potential for negative impacts in the short term. However, restoration provides opportunities for habitat replacement, improvement or creation, so there is a long-term benefit that can compensate for short-term loss of habitat, corridors, etc.	(+)/-
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	-	√	√	Potentially beneficial in the longer term	Impacts depend on the location of sites. The policy is not likely to enhance character during operation, except after restoration when it could be enhanced. Landraise sites have the potential for greater landscape impacts, given the creation of a landform.	(+)
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	-	√	√	Potentially beneficial in the longer term	Impacts depend on the location of sites. The policy is not likely to enhance character, except after restoration when it could be enhanced. The policy also seeks to ensure that any proposals do not conflict with the County Council's culverting policy as the Lead Local Flood Authority. The policy could, therefore, have a potential indirect impact upon flood risk.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy seeks the recovery of energy from landfill gas and, therefore, contributes to part of this objective. The policy also seeks to reduce waste road miles by promoting other sustainable forms of transport.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy seeks to ensure that any proposals for additional landfill will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that measures have been taken to drive wastes up the waste hierarchy. The policy also promotes the use of renewable forms of energy by seeking to encourage comprehensive landfill gas management systems, including electricity generation.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies 				No impact		0
Summary of Assessment							
<p>The policy seeks to ensure that any proposals for additional landfill will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that measures have been taken to drive wastes up the waste hierarchy, promotes the use of renewable forms of energy and encourages the use of sustainable forms of transport. The policy, therefore, contributes to parts of Objectives NR1 and NR4. The policy scores well in relation to a number of the environmental policies and contributes to Objective SP5, by ensuring that any proposals take into consideration other environmental and community policies set out within the MWLP, and their proximity to any sensitive receptors. The reference to Policy DC18 in this policy will help to contribute to meeting Objective EN2. Strategic Policy SP3 Waste capacity, complements policy DC10.</p>							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC11 Inert waste for agricultural improvement

Residual inert waste that cannot be recycled should, as a first priority, be directed to landfill engineering works, mineral workings or derelict land requiring fill for agreed restoration schemes.

Proposals for the use of inert waste for the improvement or reclamation of agricultural land will need to identify the source of the waste and demonstrate why this waste cannot be used for the above works or schemes. Furthermore, proposals will only be permitted if they can demonstrate that they:

- a. will not undermine the availability of such waste for use in the type of schemes described above; and
- b. will result in a material improvement to the grade or classification of agricultural land; and
- c. will use the minimum amount of material necessary; and
- d. will have no adverse impact on the drainage system or water quality (whether coastal, surface or groundwater) of the land which is the subject of the proposals or any land outside the site; and
- e. will have no adverse impact on flood risk within or outside the site; and
- f. do not conflict with other policies in this Plan and with any relevant locational or site specific policies.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development re flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy seeks to ensure that any proposals for use of inert waste for the improvement or reclamation of agricultural land will not have an adverse impact on water quality.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy seeks to ensure that any proposals for the use of inert waste for improvement or reclamation of agricultural land results in a material improvement to the grade or classification of agricultural land. The policy will have a positive impact.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy sets out the priorities for inert waste - recycling, use in restoration schemes or landfill engineering - reflecting the waste hierarchy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
<p>Many policies in the MWLP are likely to be relevant to proposals for the use of inert waste for agricultural improvement, such as policies DC1 and DC16. However, this policy sets out the specific priorities for inert waste: recycling, use in restoration schemes or landfill engineering. It also includes criteria for the use of inert waste for the improvement or reclamation of agricultural land. Whilst the policy has no direct impact on many of the social or environmental objectives, it does have a positive impact on the objectives relating to agricultural land, water quality and flood risk.</p>							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development

Proposals for non-energy minerals development inside the identified Preferred Areas and the identified Areas of Search, will be permitted if they do not conflict with other policies in this Plan.

Proposals for non-energy minerals development outside both the Preferred Areas and Areas of Search, whether a physical or time extension to an existing site or a new site, will be considered on their individual merits. Criteria to be considered are:

- a. the need for the specific mineral;
- b. economic considerations;
- c. positive and negative environmental impacts (including a strategic approach);
- d. land stability.

Favourable consideration may also be given to proposals that can be demonstrated to be more sustainable than any available alternative, including:

- borrow pits to meet a specific demand not easily met from elsewhere;
- building stone quarries, including their need for stone to match the conservation and repair of heritage assets and also for local vernacular building;
- areas already subject to minerals extraction where the additional working will enable comprehensive exploitation of the reserves, or where the proposal achieves a more sustainable afteruse or a better restoration of the area.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors	?	?	√	Not known at this stage	Possible negative impacts in short to medium term during operations, and positive impacts in the longer term as mineral workings permitted	?

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
people	-Impact on the sense of well being of people					under this policy are restored. However, this policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Development of facilities on site could have positive and/or negative impacts in the long term, as the biodiversity and geodiversity could possibly be restored to its original form or the features created as a result of mineral workings could be maintained. However, this policy is not criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	?
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible indirect impacts on users of the countryside depending on the location and development of facilities that may be near to popular recreation areas. May also have indirect impacts on users of the countryside, as minerals resources can only be worked where they naturally occur. However, this policy is not criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	?
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	The policy seeks to support the conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on built heritage from mineral working, by providing criteria under which extraction proposals outside these areas will be permitted, which includes a requirement to meet levels of supply and local building stone needs, thereby contributing to the achievement of Objective	?

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	environment within the area					EN3. However, this policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible positive impacts, as the policy aims to concentrate development on previously developed land and/or as part of existing sites. However, if developments are primarily on BMV land, the cumulative impact may be negative. This policy is criteria based and does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	?
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non-energy minerals within the Preferred Areas or Areas of Search, whilst providing flexibility to deal with applications that may come forward outside of these areas. This therefore contributes to the Objectives of NR4, as the policy seeks to ensure a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area. The policy will also help to protect/conserves mineral resources from sterilisation.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Likely	The policy makes specific provision for new non-energy minerals development. This will provide some direct local employment and support local business development. Therefore supporting the objectives of EC1.	(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Likely	The policy makes specific provision for non-energy minerals development. This will provide essential raw materials for the local and wider economy.	(+)

Summary of Assessment
The policy provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non-energy minerals within the Preferred Areas or Areas of Search, thus contributing to Objectives NR4, EC1 and EC3. It also provides the criteria under which extraction proposals outside these areas will be permitted, which includes a requirement to meet levels of supply and local building stone needs, thereby contributing to the achievement of Objective EN3. The policy could potentially have a positive impact upon the majority of the objectives, but this will be dependent on the nature of the proposals being brought forward and their location, which cannot be determined at this stage.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Cumulative – none identified as the policy criteria seeks to control these. Secondary – none, given that the policy is criteria based. Synergistic - none
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY DC13 Criteria for energy minerals

Proposals for energy minerals developments that conform to the Strategic and other Policies of this Local Plan will be supported subject to the following criteria:

Exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbons

Planning permission will be granted for proposals for exploration and appraisal of oil and gas resources provided that:

- a. the site and equipment is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will not have any unacceptable environmental impacts; and
- b. the proposal provides for appropriate baseline monitoring prior to commencement of development; and
- c. the impacts of the development have been considered in relation to impact on climate change; and
- d. the timely restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.

Commercial exploitation of hydrocarbons

Planning permission will be granted for proposals for commercial exploitation of oil and gas, provided that:

- a. a full appraisal programme for the oil or gas field has been completed;
- b. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account social, environmental, geological and technical factors;
- c. the cumulative impacts of the development of the gas field and essential associated infrastructure have been assessed;
- d. appropriate provision is made for mitigation or compensation for significantly adverse environment and social impacts; and
- e. the impact of the development has been considered in terms of contributing to the mitigation of climate change.

Combined planning applications for more than one phase will only be considered if all relevant information, including environmental information, to support the full extent of the application is provided.

Underground Coal Gasification

The criteria set out above in this policy, for exploration and appraisal and commercial exploitation, will also apply to proposals for onshore surface works or ancillary development to support offshore Underground Coal Gasification (UCG). Where a UCG proposal follows a planning permission for coal extraction only, a separate planning application will be required for development related to UCG.

Coal

Planning applications for coal extraction will only be granted where;

- the proposal would not have any unacceptable social or environmental impacts; or, if not
- it can be made so by planning conditions or obligations; or, if not
- it provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission.

For underground coal mining, potential impacts to be considered and mitigated for will include subsidence including: the potential hazard of old mine workings; the treatment and pumping of underground water; monitoring and preventative measures for potential gas emissions; and the disposal of colliery spoil. Provision of sustainable transport will be encouraged, as will Coal Mine Methane capture and utilisation.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	?	?	?	Dependent upon specific proposal and its location		?
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	?	?	?	Not known at this stage. Dependent upon specific proposal and its location	Possible positive and negative impacts. The policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals. However, the policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. This cannot be determined at this time.	?
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Not known at this stage. Dependent upon specific proposal and its location.	Possible positive and negative impacts. The policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals. However, the policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. This cannot be determined at this time.	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	?	?	?	Not known at this stage. Dependent upon specific proposal and its location	Possible positive and negative impacts. The policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals, which could have a positive impact upon this objective. However, the policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. This cannot be determined at this time.	?
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	?	?	?	Likely, if proposals come forward but this unknown at this stage	The policy provides the criteria against which energy mineral development can be brought forward and, whilst they can be used in cleaner and carbon efficient technologies, they are non renewable sources of fuel and their use contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.	-
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible positive impact, as the policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals.	?
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible positive impact, as the policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals.	?
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy will contribute positively to this objective by ensuring Cumbria's contribution to a steady flow of energy minerals to meet demand within the area, as necessary; it allows for proposals to come forward subject to meeting the decision making criteria of the policy, in line with national policy.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Likely	The policy allows for oil , gas and coal to be exploited in certain circumstances, which could contribute to wider economic development with the potential for some local job opportunities.	(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Likely	The policy allows for oil, gas and coal to be exploited in certain circumstances, which could contribute to wider economic development with the potential for some local job opportunities.	(+)
Summary of Assessment							
This is an extensive policy covering the range of oil and gas development, including conventional and unconventional activities, as well as coal. Given the high level and general nature of the criteria in the policy, and that it does not include specific locations, the majority of the impacts are uncertain at this time. However, it provides a framework along with other policies in the MWLP and national policy, for energy mineral development proposals to be determined, taking into account a range of environmental, social and economic considerations. The policy could potentially have a positive impact upon the majority of the objectives, but this will be dependent on the nature of the proposals being brought forward and their location, which cannot be determined at this stage.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Cumulative – none identified as the policy criteria seeks to control these Secondary – none given that the policy is criteria based Synergistic - none							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC14: Review of Mineral Permissions

All applications for initial and periodic reviews of minerals permissions, should demonstrate that appropriate environmental and working standards will be achieved by:

- minimising impacts on the environment and communities; and
- providing environmental enhancements through restoration and after-use schemes.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a ✓ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy supports this objective as it seeks to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on communities and all aspects of the environment.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy supports this objective as it seeks to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on all aspects of the environment.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy supports this objective as it seeks to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on all aspects of the environment.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy supports this objective as it seeks to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on communities and all aspects of the environment.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Likely	Could potentially have a positive impact upon part of these objectives, as the policy seeks to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on all aspects of the environment, which will include the control of dust emissions and encouraging sustainable transport solutions.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy supports this objective as it seeks to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on all aspects of the environment.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy supports this objective as it seeks to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on all aspects of the environment.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Protect/conserv e mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy focuses on the need to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on communities and all aspects of the environment, including in restoration and afteruse. This supports the attainment of Objectives SP5, EN1, EN2, NR2 and NR3 and part of Objectives EN3 and NR1.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC15: Minerals safeguarding

The Mineral Planning Authority will safeguard those mineral resources that are shown on the Policies Map. Within those areas, the Mineral Planning Authority should be consulted by the Local Planning Authorities on any planning applications they receive for non-minerals development that would be likely to affect the winning and working of minerals.

All non-minerals development proposals within the Mineral Safeguarding Area should extract any viable mineral resources present, in advance of construction. Proposals for non-mineral development within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas that do not allow for the prior extraction of minerals will only be permitted where:

1. the need for the development outweighs the need to extract the mineral; or
2. it can be clearly demonstrated that it is not environmentally acceptable or economically viable to extract the mineral prior to non-mineral development taking place; or
3. it can be clearly demonstrated that the mineral is either not present or of no economic value or would lead to land stability problems or is too deep to extract in relation to the proposed development; or
4. the development would not prevent minerals extraction taking place in the future; or
5. the development within the Mineral Safeguarding Area is exempt, as set out in the exemption list in Table 15.1.

All of the Mineral Safeguarding Areas together, are contiguous with the Mineral Consultation Area.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a ✓ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact	The primary purpose of the policy is to protect mineral resource. The MSAs will reduce the impact of mineral operations on any nearby new non-minerals development	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Inevitable	Provides a mechanism by which interactions with other types of development can be assessed and dealt with through the planning application process.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy will have a positive impact because the aim is to make sure that an adequate supply of minerals resources is available by ensuring that non-minerals developments do not prevent or hinder the extraction of minerals.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
<p>The policy has a positive impact on a limited number of sustainability objectives, as its primary aim is the protection and unnecessary sterilisation of minerals resources. The policy does not seek to be overly restrictive, but to provide a mechanism by which interactions with other types of non-minerals development can be assessed and dealt with through the planning application process. The policy is required for compliance with the NPPF and its direct impact is protection of existing mineral resources and operations from being sterilised by new or nearby development; it is also intended to protect non-minerals developments that may be adversely impacted by mineral operations. All of the Mineral Safeguarding Areas together, are contiguous with the Mineral Consultation Area.</p>							

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Policy SAP5 sets out the strategic infrastructure for both waste and minerals, such as railheads and wharves, which require safeguarding; all of the allocations identified lie within the Mineral Consultation Areas and, thus, the Mineral Consultation Area.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Cumulative impact of the policy is the ongoing consideration of impacts of new development on the winning and working of minerals in Cumbria, which over time will seek to protect and support the industry whilst new development is brought forward. Potential synergistic impacts where, through consultation, an interaction between two proposals is identified and the two can work together to create positive benefits to both, e.g. prior extraction where feasible, brought about by the new development that otherwise may not have taken place.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC16 Biodiversity and geodiversity

Proposals for minerals and waste developments, including ones for ROMP applications and time extensions, will be required to identify, where appropriate:-

- any potential impacts on important biodiversity and geological conservation assets, as defined in the Strategic Policies, and on any functional ecological and green infrastructure networks, and
- their potential to enhance, restore or add to these resources, and
- to contribute to national and local biodiversity and geodiversity objectives and targets.

Proposals for developments within, or affecting the features or settings of such resources, should demonstrate that:

- the need for, and benefits of, the development and the reasons for locating the development in its proposed location and alternatives, have been considered;
- appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse effects (direct, indirect and cumulative) have been identified and secured, and advantage has been taken of opportunities to incorporate beneficial biodiversity and geological conservation features; or
- where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or mitigated for, that appropriate compensatory measures have been identified and secured; and
- that all mitigation, enhancement or compensatory measures are compatible with the characteristics of, and features within, Cumbria.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No Impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is likely to have mainly positive effects, as the wording aims to protect biodiversity and geodiversity, which are important for preserving attractive natural environments associated with health and public well being.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The aim of the policy is to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is likely to have positive effects, as the wording is aimed at protecting biodiversity and geodiversity, therefore protecting the natural landscape in Cumbria.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				None	Potential secondary impact on this objective – see commentary below.	o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact	Potential secondary impact on this objective – see commentary below.	o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Quite Likely	The protection of sites designated for their biodiversity importance and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity, in some circumstances provides protection to the water and marine environment.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Quite Likely	The policy seeks to protect natural habitats and biodiversity features. Whilst important biodiversity features are not restricted to countryside and greenfield locations, this policy will contribute to protecting land with such features and against their loss.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
The policy will allow for the provision of adequate development for minerals and waste facilities, where they are acceptable and appropriate in terms of their impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity. The policy has a direct, positive impact upon many of the environmental objectives, and in particular those relating to biodiversity and geodiversity. This reflects the nature and scope of the policy; consequently, it has no direct impact on the majority of social and economic objectives.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary - the policy seeks to protect the existing green infrastructure network and for development to identify the potential for enhancement. There is a link between green infrastructure provision and areas for leisure and recreation activity and, therefore, there is the potential to protect and provide new formal and informal recreation space in connection with the policy. The policy could also have a positive, although indirect complementary effect, in protecting the historic environment working alongside policy DC17. There is also the potential for positive secondary impacts on flood management, through protecting habitat that has flood storage capacity, and upon air quality, through protecting vegetation and its contribution to the management of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Cumulative - none identified, as the policy seeks to protect against cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Synergistic - potential positive effects in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of the functional ecological networks. The policy protects against the incremental degradation of the networks and the potential for greater enhancement overall through small net gains.</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None.							

POLICY DC17 Historic environment

Minerals and waste management developments, including restoration and afteruse, will, where necessary, preserve and, where appropriate, enhance Cumbria's heritage assets and their settings. Any such proposals that would result in harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, or its setting, (or a non-designated heritage asset of national significance, or its setting), or the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site, will only be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated that public benefits outweigh the harm and that the harm is necessary to achieve those benefits.

Any proposals that affect a non-designated heritage asset or its setting will be judged on the significance of the heritage asset, the scale of the harm and the public benefits of the proposal.

Where a development proposal affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the preservation of the remains in situ will be the preferred solution. Where in situ preservation is not possible or justified, the development will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.

Any development proposals that will have an impact on any heritage asset or its setting (including where there is potential for unknown archaeological assets), whether designated or not, should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting, and how that significance will be affected by the proposed development. The level of information required will be proportionate to the significance of the asset and to the scale of impact of the proposal, and may require, where necessary, an archaeological desk based assessment and field investigation. The recording of the loss of, or harm to, any heritage assets (where justified), and any supporting information, will need to be made publically accessible in the County's Historic Environment Record.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	Possible impact, as the policy aims to protect the historic environment, which is important for preserving attractive environments associated with public well being.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	√	√	√	Limited likelihood	Possible impact, as the policy aims to protect the historic environment, which may be accompanied by features of biodiversity and/or geodiversity, although this is not the direct aim of the policy.	(+)
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Likely	Likely to have indirect positive impacts, as the policy aims to protect the historic environment, which may form an important part of the overall character and enjoyment of local areas.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Clearly the principal function of this policy is to protect the historic environment and the policy would, therefore, have a direct positive impact on the historic environment. The policy is also clear about what a developer will be expected to do to demonstrate a lack of impact.	++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy explicitly seeks to protect the historic environment. The policy will have a positive impact on public amenity, health and well-being, as well as positive impacts on landscape and townscape character. Given the restrictions of the policy, economic activity that impacts negatively on the historic environment would be controlled.							

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Secondary - possible secondary impacts on economic objectives, including negative impacts as a result of the policy controls on the mineral and waste activity and restricting where it can happen. However, in contrast, the policy seeks to preserve the historic environment, which is important to the economy of Cumbria in tourism, and is also an attractive feature that encourages some businesses to the area.</p> <p>Cumulative – none identified.</p> <p>Synergistic – none identified.</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
None.							

POLICY DC18 Landscape and visual impact

Proposals for development should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscapes and should:

- a. avoid significant adverse impacts on the natural and historic landscape;
- b. use Landscape Character Assessment to assess the capacity of landscapes to accept development, to inform the appropriate scale and character of such development, and guide restoration where development is permitted;
- c. in appropriate cases, use the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment to assess and integrate these issues into the development process;
- d. ensure that development proposals avoid significant adverse visual impacts and consider the effects on: locally distinctive natural or built features; scale in relation to landscape features; public access and community value of the landscape; historic patterns and attributes; and openness and remoteness;
- e. ensure high quality design of modern waste facilities to minimise their impact on the landscape, or views from sensitive areas, and to contribute to the built environment;
- f. direct minerals and waste developments to less sensitive locations, wherever this is possible, and ensure that sensitive siting and high quality design prevent significant adverse impacts on the principal local characteristics of the landscape including views to or from, and the setting of, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Heritage Coast, National Parks or World Heritage Sites.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No Impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The protection of landscape character can contribute to quality of life and improve people's sense of well being.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				Likely	Possible indirect benefit, insofar as the main impact of the policy will be to protect existing townscapes and landscapes.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	Possible indirect benefit, insofar as the main impact of the policy will be to protect existing habitats including their appearance within the landscape. Proposals for additional landscaping/planting could have a more direct benefit if it results in habitat creation or extension consistent with what is already there.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Inevitable	Direct benefit, as the main focus of the policy is to protect and enhance Cumbria's landscape features. The policy states that development should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscapes.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy would help achieve part of Objective EN3 through seeking avoidance of significant adverse impacts on the historic landscape. The policy also provides guidance in relation to the design and location of proposed mineral/waste facilities with reference to the built environment.	++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat						
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy has a positive impact in terms of seeking to protect landscape character and distinctiveness, as it states that development should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscapes. It would also help achieve part of Objective EN3, through seeking avoidance of significant adverse impacts on the historic landscape. The policy also provides guidance in relation to the design and location of proposed mineral/waste facilities with reference to the built environment.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None. The nature of the policy is to control impacts of proposed development and as such no secondary, cumulative or secondary impacts are identified as a result of this policy.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None.							

POLICY DC19 Flood risk

All proposed minerals and waste management developments should be located, wherever possible, in areas with the lowest probability of flooding (Zone 1).

Development proposals will not be considered without a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment, appropriate to the scale, nature and location of the development, for:

- 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1; or
- new development (including minor development and change of use) in Flood Zones 2 and 3, or in an area within Flood Zone 1 that has critical drainage problems (as notified to the Local Planning Authority by the Environment Agency); or
- where proposed development or a change of use to a more vulnerable class may be subject to other sources of flooding.

The Flood Risk Assessment should assess potential effects from current and future flooding from all sources, whether it would increase flood risk elsewhere and measures to deal with these effects and risks.

Considerations will include the hierarchy of drainage options, reduction and/or attenuation of surface water run-off and the minimising of discharge to public sewers, except where a need for pollution control indicates otherwise.

Minerals and waste development on sites where national policy and guidance require the Exception Test to be applied, will only be permitted if it has been demonstrated that:-

- a. the development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh the flood risk; and
- b. the development will be safe for its lifetime, taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

Minerals and waste developments that reduce flood risk downstream of the proposal would be supported.

Minerals and waste development proposals should incorporate sustainable drainage systems unless they are demonstrated to be inappropriate.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	Protection of water quality and minimisation of flood risk will help to protect human health and quality of life.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy requires minerals and waste development proposals to be designed to avoid and, wherever possible, reduce the risk of flooding. In some cases, this can include the use of SuDS, which have the potential to link with biodiversity targets and habitat linkages. Therefore, this policy has the potential to have a positive impact upon the objective.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development re flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Inevitable	Likely to have a direct positive impact as the policy aims to help reduce the risk of flooding by seeking to avoid development locating in flood risk areas. The policy also aims to protect the integrity of functional floodplains and promote the use of measures to reduce flood risk.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy has the potential to reduce risks of soil contamination by protecting against flooding of potentially badly polluted water.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		0
Summary of Assessment							
This policy aims to steer development away from sites most at risk from flooding. Therefore, the policy has a positive impact upon the objective of reducing flooding and those objectives that are supported by effective management of flood risk, including biodiversity, built environment and local amenity.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None. The nature of the policy is to control impacts of proposed development and as such no secondary, cumulative or secondary impacts are identified as a result of this policy							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC20: The water environment

Proposals for developments should demonstrate that they would have no unacceptable quantitative or qualitative adverse effects on the water environment, both within the application site and its surroundings, including surface waters, coastal waters, private water supplies and groundwater resources. Proposals that minimise water use and include sustainable water management will be favoured.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a ✓ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	✓	✓	✓	Quite likely	Protecting against unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters is likely to protect against adverse impacts upon human health and local amenity, although not the direct aim of the policy.	(+)
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	✓	✓	✓	Quite likely	Protecting against unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters is likely to have a positive impact on biodiversity through protecting natural habitats.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy would help towards adaptability to climate change through encouraging flood storage schemes and SuDS.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy directly protects against unacceptable impact upon drinking water, surface water, coastal waters and groundwater quality, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Quite likely	Protecting against unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters is likely to protect against soil contamination.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy has a direct positive impact upon the objectives of protecting water quality and resource efficiency, protecting biodiversity and climate change. Given the specific remit of this policy, it has no impact upon the majority of social objectives and none of the economic objectives.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None. The nature of the policy is to control impacts of proposed development and as such no secondary, cumulative or secondary impacts are identified as a result of this policy.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None.							

POLICY DC21 Protection of soil resources

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to demonstrate that:

- a. the long-term potential of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land will be safeguarded;
- b. soil resources are conserved and maintained in viable condition to be used in restoration of the site; or
- c. where developments are permanent and restoration is not envisaged, that soil resources are used effectively on undeveloped areas of the site, or used appropriately on other suitable sites.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	The protection and enhancement of soils is important for biodiversity, so therefore the policy has a positive impact upon the objective.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Likely	The protection and enhancement of soils is important for the ecosystem and a healthy ecosystem helps reduce greenhouse gases. Therefore, the policy has a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Likely	The protection and enhancement of soils is important for water quality, so the policy has a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy aims to direct development away from best and most versatile agricultural land and to protect soil quality and the use of soils during development of sites and restoration.	++
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification in waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
This policy has a direct, positive impact upon soil quality and positive impact upon several of the other environmental objectives, because of the importance of soil to the ecosystem.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None identified. The nature of the policy is to control any additional impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC22 Restoration and aftercare

Proposals for minerals extraction, or for temporary waste facilities such as landfill, shall be accompanied by restoration and aftercare proposals with sufficient detail to clearly demonstrate that the overall objectives of the scheme are practically achievable, including a vision for overall restoration of the site, and to include proposals for appropriate afteruse and the means to achieve it. The level of detail required will depend on the circumstances of each specific site including the expected duration of operations on the site. In all cases, restoration schemes must demonstrate that the land is stable and that the risk of future collapse of any mine workings has been minimised.

After-uses that enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and the environment, conserve soil resources, conserve and enhance the historic environment, increase public access, minimise the impacts of global warming and are appropriate for the landscape character of the area, will be encouraged. These could include: nature conservation, agriculture, leisure and recreation, green infrastructure and woodland.

Where sites accord with other policies in the Plan, an alternative or mixed afteruse that would support long term management, farm diversification, renewable energy schemes, tourism or employment land, may be acceptable.

All proposals must demonstrate that:

- a. for agricultural, forestry, nature conservation and amenity afteruses, there is an aftercare management programme of at least 5 years, but longer where required to ensure that the restoration scheme is established;
- b. the restoration is appropriate for the landscape character and wildlife interest of the area, and measures to protect, restore and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity conservation features are practical, of a high quality appropriate to the area and secure their long-term safeguarding and maintenance;
- c. the restoration scheme is compatible with neighbouring land uses;
- d. restoration will be completed within a reasonable timescale and is progressive as far as practicable;
- e. provision for the likely financial and material budgets for the agreed restoration, aftercare and afteruse will be made during the operational life of the site;
- f. restoration and aftercare (or reclamation) will be undertaken using industry best practice.

Once peat workings have become non-operational, they should be restored to peat regeneration wherever feasible, using best practicable measures. Where such re-generation is not demonstrably feasible, the detailed restoration scheme should minimise carbon loss and maximise both habitat re-creation and carbon sequestration capacity across the site.

Symbols in the 'Duration' column only indicate whether an impact is likely to occur (i.e. a √ does not imply a positive impact, this is shown in the 'Score' column)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature / scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can provide green infrastructure and public access to the countryside.	+
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature / scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can help improve air quality, having a positive impact upon health. After-uses can also provide green infrastructure and public access to the countryside, helping to encourage physical activity and therefore improve health. However, providing green infrastructure does not necessarily mean that people will use it.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can help provide green infrastructure and public access to the countryside, helping to encourage physical activity. However, providing green infrastructure does not necessarily mean that people will use it.	+
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Direct benefit from habitat creation/restoration and after-use securing a net gain in biodiversity. However, the impact of the policy would depend on the specific details of restoration.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Very likely	There is benefit from the policy requiring the after-use to be designed in a way that conserves and where possible enhances the landscape character and the natural environment.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance degraded urban and rural environment in the area	√	√	√	Likely	Possible impacts on the historic environment, as the policy makes provision for restoration to take account of landscape character, which may enhance the historic environment. The policy also makes provision for adequate restoration and aftercare, which may include provision of flood storage areas.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature / scale for each impact as necessary	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	After-uses can result in the planting of vegetation, which can act as a carbon sink. Accumulatively, this can contribute towards reducing greenhouse gases and have a positive impact upon the objective. Some restoration and management schemes may also involve the use of renewable energy.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can include large areas of standing water. This can, therefore, have some positive impact depending on the restoration and how much schemes attempt to improve the water quality	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	After-uses can include conserving soil resources and safeguarding the potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land, having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Some restoration and management schemes may involve the use of renewable energy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	√	√	√	Likely	Possible likely impact, as policy aims for site restoration that may improve landscape character, which may encourage businesses to the area attracted by the natural surroundings or encourage existing business to remain in the area.	+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature / scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies 	√	√	√	Likely	Site restoration may improve landscape character, which may encourage businesses to the area, attracted by the natural surroundings.	+
Summary of Assessment							
This policy will have a positive impact on a large number of objectives, including those relating to biodiversity, landscape character, water quality, climate change and human health. Where possible, it would also seek to increase public access and to promote mixed/alternative after uses, which would support, for example, renewable energy, tourism and employment. The overall impact will be dependent on the nature of the restoration proposed and its successful implementation.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Cumulative impacts – contributions to other initiatives and enhancing Cumbria's assets and services through subsequent restoration proposals as a result of ongoing minerals and waste activity. No synergistic or secondary impacts identified.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None.							