APPENDIX 8: CORE STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICY ASSESSMENTS 2008

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 1: SUSTAINABLE LOCATION AND DESIGN

Proposals for minerals and waste management developments should demonstrate that:

- energy management, environmental performance and carbon reduction have been determining design factors.
- 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.
- all proposed waste management developments with gross floor space of over 1000 square metres gain at least 10% of energy supply, annually or over the design life of the development, from on-site or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy supplies. Any exceptions to this should demonstrate that this would part of an integrated process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions or for carbon-offsetting measures.
- mineral working proposals should demonstrate a life cycle ("cradle to grave") analysis of product and process emissions.
- construction of buildings minimises waste production and use of primary aggregates and makes best use of products made from recycled/re-used materials.

Work will be undertaken, in conjunction with stakeholders, to develop life cycle analysis criteria that are relevant for minerals developments.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**+**	Implementation of the policy will have an overall positive effect against Key Objective NR4. It seeks to identify sustainable locations for the siting of waste management facilities and mineral extraction sites taking into account minerals and waste road miles minimisation. It also provides for waste production and primary aggregates minimisation in construction The use of renewable energy is also a requirement of the policy, albeit the deliverability of this in practice will be key.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**++**	
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	**++**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**++**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**+**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	Although the policy promotes “minerals and waste miles” minimisation, it is not directly related to the access to facilities by local communities.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**0/+**	The policy provides for carbon emission offsetting measures as part of the facilities' design and location (e.g. traffic minimisation through "minerals and waste miles" reduction) which would contribute to the reduction of impacts associated with the transportation of minerals and waste. However, there will be challenges in implementing this policy in practice. Although the policy will imply continued waste and mineral management, it is assumed that all sites will comply with environmental and health and safety regulations, and would therefore not impose a risk to the health and sense of wellbeing of people. Importantly, positive provision for waste management is key to maintaining/improving quality of life.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	**0/+**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	**0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	**0**	As stated in Core Strategy Policy 1, environmental performance would be a key determining factor, amongst other issues, when designing the waste management and mineral extraction facilities. However, effective application of the generic development control policies will be important in avoiding or minimising impacts of this policy on protected habitats/species and wider diversity, particularly as Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other county. It is predicted that the implementation of the policy would have a neutral impact on objective EN1 to promote and enhance biodiversity, albeit this would be need to be confirmed following appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**0**	As stated above, environmental performance would be taken into account when designing facilities. "Mile" minimisation would also be sought when selecting their location potentially contributing to the reduction of impacts on countryside remoteness and tranquillity. Overall, it is considered that the contribution of the policy towards the achievement of objective EN2 would be fairly neutral, albeit this would be need to be confirmed following appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**0/+**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**0**	A neutral effect of the implementation of the policy on objective EN3 to improve the quality of the built environment is predicted.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	**0**	Positive contribution of the policy towards the achievement of objective NR1 by means of offsetting carbon emissions. Developments would need to demonstrate that they form part of an integrated process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions or for carbon-offsetting measures. Policy provisions to achieve this include "minerals and waste miles" minimisation and development of renewable energy/clean carbon technologies as part of development proposals with useful floor space of over 1000 square metres. Deliverability
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**++**	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**+**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**+**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**+**	of this policy on the ground will be key to ensuring this positive contribution however.
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	Overall neural effect of the policy on objective NR2, assuming that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the generic development control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aiming to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**-**	Potential negative contribution of Core Strategy Policy1 towards the achievement of objective NR3 to restore and protect land and soil. Although the policy makes provision for the sustainable location of minerals and waste management facilities it does not seek the protection of agricultural/ greenfield land or soil resources in general. Appropriate implementation of Generic Development Control Policies, particularly 15 on the Protection of Soil Resources and 10 on Biodiversity and Geodiversity would be key to ensure that negative impacts on this SA Objectives are minimised or mitigated.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	**0**	Overall neutral effect of implementation of the policy on objective EC1 predicted.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	**0**	Through appropriate location of waste and minerals facilities, and taking into account energy management, environmental performance and carbon footprint considerations when designing
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	+	facilities, the policy would help achieve objective EC3.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	+	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 2: ECONOMIC BENEFIT

Proposals for new minerals and waste developments should demonstrate that they would realise their potential to provide economic benefit. This will 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. It will also be important to ensure that minerals and waste developments would not prejudice other regeneration and development initiatives.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**0**	Whilst seeking to provide economic benefit from new minerals and waste developments, Core Strategy Policy 2 does not provide information on the type of minerals and waste facilities likely to be developed or on the associated activities likely to support. Therefore there is a limited contribution of this policy to the achievement of SA objective NR4.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	**0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	Neutral effect of policy on objective SP2.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**0**	Core Strategy Policy 2 would contribute to the economic dimension of people's sense of well being through seeking to maximise the potential of new waste and mineral developments to provide economic benefit. Overall, however, the contribution of the policy to improve the health and sense of well being of the people would be limited.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	transportation and other issues)?		
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	-/0	Although it is assumed that new development will comply with environmental regulations and standards, there is potential for new minerals and waste developments to affect designated and priority habitats or protected/key species. Appropriate implementation of Generic Development Control Policies, especially DC3 Cumulative Environmental Impacts, DC10 Biodiversity and Geodiversity and DC16 After-use and restoration, would be key to ensure the maximum economic benefit is achieved without compromising environmental objectives (in this case SA objective EN1).
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	-/0	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	0	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	-/0	As above, appropriate implementation of Generic Development Control Proposals specially DC3 Cumulative Environmental Impacts, DC12 Landscape and DC16 Afteruse and Restoration, would be key to ensure that the maximum economic benefit from minerals and waste developments is achieved without putting in risk landscape conservation and enhancement objectives.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	-/0	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	-/0	New waste and mineral facilities could potentially have a negative effect on the built environment (including development in flood risk areas). These could however be minimised/mitigated through the appropriate implementation Generic Development Control Policies DC11 Historic Environment, DC13 Flood Risk, DC3 Cumulative Environmental Impacts and DC16 Afteruse and Restoration.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	-/0	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	**0**	Contribution of Core Strategy Policy 2 to the achievement of objective NR1 is limited.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	Although new mineral and waste facilities could impose a risk to water quality and resources, these should be mitigated through implementation of Generic Development Control Policies DC14 The Water Environment and DC3 Cumulative Environmental Impacts.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aiming to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	To ensure that the maximum economic benefit of new mineral and waste management proposals is achieved without compromising objective NR3, Generic Development Control Policy DC15 Protection of Soil Resources and DC16 Afteruse and Restoration should be appropriately implemented.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	**++**	The economic driver of the policy would strongly contribute to the achievement of SA objective EC1 through ensuring that direct/indirect job

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	++	opportunities are created and supporting other industries.
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	++	The focus of the policy on supporting other industries and development would strongly contribute to diversifying and strengthing the local economy.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	++	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 3: COMMUNITY BENEFITS

Where large national or regional waste management facilities are proposed, particularly for the nuclear industry, the County Council will expect that packages of community benefits will be provided to help to offset the impacts of hosting such facilities.

NB: At the moment such off-setting packages of community benefits have been considered only in the context of the nuclear industry.

Planning permission has been recently granted for additional waste storage at the Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository near Drigg.
Facilities need to be provided for Low Level Radioactive Waste.
Problems associated with the high concentration of nuclear activity in the area include the over-reliance on one industry and the effect that the negative perception of that industry has on other investment.
Facing nuclear decommissioning….
It is likely that further planning applications will be submitted in connection with interim storage of higher level wastes at Sellafield.
The plan does not propose the development of a geological disposal facility within Cumbria for higher level wastes. However a policy is provided which relates to the phases to be followed when commencing siting programme.

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**-**	Radioactive wastes are a special type of waste which cannot be re-used or recycled. This policy won't change the current baseline situation with regards to sustainable waste management and waste minimisation as these kinds of wastes are currently being stored near Drigg. However, it would score negatively against achieving the waste management hierarchy objective as these kinds of wastes need, ultimately, to be disposed of. Annual monitoring to take account of performance in achieving the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority's (NDA) assumptions regarding moving waste up the waste hierarchy and diverting it away from the Low Level Repository would be key to monitor achievement of SA objectives and report any improvements.
	Does the policy make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	**0**	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	No relationship between policy and objective SP2 as nuclear wastes are special types of waste with no opportunity for community involvement in their management on the ground.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	**0/+**	The policy acknowledges, and seeks to respond to, the potential negative impact of additional storage of low level radioactive waste near Drigg on health and sense of well being. Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, there will always be some residual risk of impacts associated with the storage and transportation of these wastes. Further to this there is generally a negative public perception relating to nuclear waste which could be accentuated by the continuing use of this facility. The packages of community benefits proposed as part of the policy would help to offset the impacts of hosting such facilities but would not mitigate these fully.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**0/+**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**-/+**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	**-/0**	It is assumed that new proposals for large national or regional waste management facilities would not take place on a site designated for its habitats or species and that best practice for environmental protection would be in place. However, there is a slight risk of impacts on biodiversity associated with the transportation of radioactive wastes. Appropriate implementation of Generic Development Control Policies DC10 Biodiversity and Geodiversity will be crucial to ensure impact minimisation.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**-/0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated land-scape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**0**	Whilst the policy implies further provision for nuclear waste management facilities, the location of these is likely to be the same as the current one for High Level and Low Level radioactive wastes (i.e. Sellafield and Drigg). Therefore potential negative impacts on areas of designated landscape value are likely to be minimal
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
			as none of these are present within the vicinity of Drigg or Sellafield. There is however potential for negative effects on countryside remoteness and tranquillity due to the transport of these wastes to the facilities.
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	**-/0**	Limited effect on policy SA Objective NR1. Handling of this kind of wastes would not give rise to dust emissions however there would be dust and carbon emissions associated with the road transportation of these. Where possible, promotion of the transportation of these wastes by rail would minimise these potential negative effects. Also nuclear technology is considered to be a carbon efficient technology with no associated carbon emissions.
	Does the policy/alternative promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	**0**	
	Will the policy/alternative stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy/alternative support energy from waste facilities?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	Any negative impact on the aquatic environment should be minimised through compliance with national standards and the provision of techniques delivering best environmental practice. Implementation of Generic Development Policy14 The Water Environment will also be key to minimising these potential impacts. This will be particularly important at Drigg where the effects of sea level rise and coastal erosion are an issue of concern.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	**0**	There will be limited negative effects on good quality agricultural or Greenfield land as required facilities will be placed in current locations. Best practice for environment protection and Generic Development Control Policy15 Protection of Soil Resources would keep potential land and soil impacts to a minimum. However, it is also necessary to consider that a risk of soil pollution and degradation will remain.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	**-**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	**0/+**	The continuation of these waste management activities will encourage the retention of current jobs and potential employment creation.
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	**-/+**	Although problems associated with the high concentration of nuclear activity in the area include the over-reliance on one industry and the effect that the negative perception of that industry has on other investment, the policy provides for packages of community benefits to help to offset the impacts of hosting such facilities.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	**-/+**	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	**0**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 4: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS

Minerals and waste management developments should aim to:

- protect, maintain and enhance 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.
- improve the settings of the features and,
- the linkages between them and buffer zones around them, where this is appropriate;
- realise the opportunities for expanding and increasing environmental resources, including adapting and mitigating for climate change.

Areas and features identified to be of international or national importance:
Planning application proposals within these, or that could affect them, must demonstrate that they comply with the relevant national policies as set out in Planning Policy Statements. Wherever practicable, they should also demonstrate that they would enhance the environmental assets.

Environmental assets not protected by national or European legislation:
Planning permission will not be granted for development that would have a significant adverse effect on these 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
- that it cannot reasonably be located on any alternative site that would result in less or no harm, and then,
- that the effects can be adequately mitigated, or if not,
- that the effects can be adequately and realistically compensated for through offsetting actions.

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

Guidance on implementing parts of this policy will be provided by the Landscape Character and Highway Design Supplementary Planning Documents.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**0**	No relationship between this policy and Key Objective NR4 to manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	minerals as far as possible?		
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	**0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	No relationship between policy and objective SP2.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**0**	Policy seeks the protection, maintenance and enhancement of overall quality of life contributing to the achievement of this SA criterion relating to the sense of wellbeing of people.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	**0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**+**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	**0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	**++**	Strong positive contribution of Core Strategy Policy 4 to the achievement of SA objective EN1 through promoting the protection and enhancement of the natural environment including protected and non protected environmental assets. This is particularly important as Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other county. This policy, together with the implementation of
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**++**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**++**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
			the Generic Development Control Policies, will be key to ensuring that potential impacts of minerals and waste management associated activities on the natural environment will be kept to a minimum.
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	++	Strong positive contribution of the policy to the achievement of objective EN2. Policy seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the distinctive features that contribute to the environment of Cumbria and to the character of its landscapes and places.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+	Policy would contribute to the conservation of the built environment in that it also seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the historic environment of Cumbria.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	No relationship between this policy and the achievement of SA objective NR1.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	0	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**+**	It is assumed that water quality and resources are also considered environmental assets. On this basis, the policy would contribute to the improvement of water quality and resources in that it seeks to protect Cumbria's environmental assets.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aiming to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	No direct relationship between policy and the restoration and protection of land and soil. However, as there is a link between natural heritage and the commonly acknowledged 'functions' of soil, the policy would contribute indirectly to achieving this objective. This is strengthened further if soil is considered as an 'environmental asset'.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**0/+**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	**0**	No relationship between policy and SA objective EC1.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	**0**	No relationship between policy and SA objective EC3.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0**	
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	**0**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 5: AFTERUSE AND RESTORATION

Restoration and aftercare schemes for mineral working and waste management sites should demonstrate that full advantage has been taken of their potential to help deliver sustainability objectives relating to the environment and the economy of the county.

It is understood that this policy would provide opportunities to secure the step-change increase in biodiversity resources, landscape enhancement, and retention of best and most versatile agricultural land. Might be opportunities where built development is an appropriate and practicable afteruse which can deliver social and economic benefits.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**0**	No relationship between policy and SA objective NR4 to manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	**0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	No relationship between Core Strategy Policy 5 and SA objective SP2.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**0**	Appropriate and suitable restoration and aftercare schemes for mineral working and waste management contribute to the sense of well being of people.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**+**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	**+**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	**0**	Strong positive contribution of Afteruse and Restoration Core Strategy Policy 5 to the achievement of SA criteria to promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits and to actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**++**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**++**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**+**	Positive contribution of Afteruse and Restoration Core Strategy Policy 5 to the achievement of SA objective EN2 as it is assumed that landscape quality will be considered in these schemes.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**0**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**0**	The policy would contribute to the improvement of the quality of the built environment in that it promotes restoration and aftercare for mineral working and waste management sites.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	developments and associated land use?		
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**+/++**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	**0**	No relationship between Core Strategy Policy 5 and SA objective to improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**0**	No direct relationship between policy and SA objective NR2.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aiming to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	The implementation of Core Strategy Policy 5 Afteruse and Restoration would contribute to the restoration and protection of land and soil. This policy should be read in conjunction with Generic Development Plan Policy DC16 Afteruse and Restoration to ensure that full advantage has been taken of the potential of this policy to help deliver this SA objective.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**+**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**++**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	**0/+**	Depending on the proposed use of the previously worked mineral/waste areas, the policy could help contribute to the creation of new employment opportunities. This policy should be read in

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	**0/+**	conjunction with Generic Development Control Policy DC16 to make sure that all appropriate afteruse proposals are being considered.
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	**0/+**	As above, depending on the proposed use of the previously worked mineral/waste areas, the policy could help contribute to diversifying and strengthening the local economy (e.g. agriculture, renewable energy schemes etc.).
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	**0/+**	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	**0**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 6: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

Where it is not possible to achieve the necessary control through the use of planning conditions, the County Council will seek to negotiate planning obligations that ensure that development proposals :-

1. Meet the reasonable costs of new infrastructure made necessary by the proposal including transport, utilities and community facilities.
2. Secure long term management of environmental assets.
3. Provide financial guarantees except where an appropriate national industry guarantee fund is already in place.
4. Make a positive contribution to enhancing, maintaining or promoting sustainable communities.

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**0**	No relationship between policy and objective NR4.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	**0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0/+**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism. Community facilities may include recycling and composting services.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**0**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism, given reference to community facilities, and sustainable communities, albeit the interpretation of the latter would need to be made clear. There is also a link between the quality of environmental assets and sense of well being.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**+**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	**+**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	**0/+**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism, albeit performance against this objective would be stronger if the policy referred to "protection" and not "management" of environmental assets.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**0/+**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism, albeit performance against this objective would be stronger if the policy referred to "protection" and not "management" of environmental assets.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**0/+**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**0**	No relationship between policy and objective EN3.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	**0**	No relationship between policy and objective NR1.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**0/+**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism, albeit performance against this objective would be stronger if the policy referred to "protection" and not "management" of environmental assets.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aiming to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism as refers to environmental assets and the need for financial guarantees which could address restoration and aftercare.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0/+**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**0/+**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	**0/+**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism, subject to interpretation of "sustainable communities" which should be made clear.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	**0/+**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	**0/+**	Applicable as an implementing mechanism, subject to interpretation of "sustainable communities" which should be made clear.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	**0/+**	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	**0/+**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 7: STRATEGIC AREAS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Carlisle and the Workington/Whitehaven area in the north, and Barrow in Furness and the Kendal area in the south are identified as the strategic locations for major new Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants or Transfer Stations, and the Penrith area for a Transfer Station for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy's preferred solution for managing municipal waste.

The Kirkby Thore/Long Marton area is identified as the only location for further supplies of gypsum.
Land next to High Greenscoe Quarry is identified as the only location for further supplies of mudstones for the Askam in Furness brickworks.
The igneous rocks near Ghyll Scaur Quarry are identified as the only location for further supplies of very high specification roadstone.
Supply and production areas, strategic locations and preferred sites for further supplies of sand and gravel and crushed rock for general aggregate use will be identified in the Site Allocations Policies Development Plan Document and Proposals Map.

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**++**	The policy contributes positively to this objective as it identifies appropriate locations for the required waste management facilities and specific mineral supplies. In relation to waste, the identification of potential locations for the required waste management facilities will allow for wastes to be treated in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including recovery/recycling or Energy from Waste. With regards to minerals, the policy would help to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet identified requirements, including national demand.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**+**	
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**++**	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**-**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**?/+**	The performance of this policy against objective SP2 is uncertain it is not known whether the proposed waste management facilities would include Household Waste Recycling Centres for communities. The plan, however, provides for management sites which can accommodate more than one type of facility, including Household Waste Recycling Centres, therefore the policy could positively contribute to the achievement of this objective.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**-/0**	Although it is assumed that waste/minerals operation sites will comply with environmental/ health and safety regulations, there may be associated health impacts derived mainly from increased transport which is likely to take place. Further to this, there may be negative impacts on the sense of wellbeing of those in close proximity to any new developments. General criteria for minerals and waste development facilities as detailed in Generic Development Control Policy DC2 and other Development Control Policies would contribute to keeping these potential negative effects to a minimum.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**-/0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	**0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	**-/0**	Provisions for further waste and mineral development locations could imply potential impacts on biodiversity. Whilst it is assumed that facilities will not be sited in areas designated for their habitat or species importance, there could still be impacts associated with the transportation of minerals and waste. Particular consideration
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	should be given to the proposed waste facility in the south (Barrow in Furness) and the proposed extraction areas for Mudstone (High Greenscoe Quarry for Askam in Furness) and Very High Specification Roadstone (Ghyll Scaur) to the south-west due to their proximity to international and national environmental assets (e.g. Morecambe Bay SPA, SAC and RAMSAR site). It is also known that proposed extensions to Greenscoe quarry could impact on important areas of woodland. The potential cumulative impacts of the proposed facilities in this area should also be given special attention. Therefore appropriate implementation of Generic Development Control DC3 Cumulative Impacts, DC10 Biodiversity and Geodiversity and DC16 Afteruse and Restoration would be key to minimising potential negative impacts.
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that all environmental regulations, best practice for environmental protection and Generic Development Control Policy DC12 Landscape will be adhered to, waste transportation and continued mineral working and transportation will inevitably have an effect on landscape quality and countryside remoteness and tranquillity. This is of particular relevance to the identification of a preferred area for the working of additional gypsum, which will need to be worked in new sites and by opencast methods, and to High Greenscoe quarry, where proposed extensions could impact on important areas of woodland.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**0**	The proposed areas for minerals extraction will not contribute to the improvement of the built environment as none of the minerals included in this policy are building stones used for construction. Whilst it is assumed that all environmental regulations, best practice for environmental protection and appropriate Generic Development Control Policies will be adhered to, waste and minerals transportation and operation will inevitably generate some noise, light and dust. Adherence to Generic Development Control Policies DC13 Floodrisk and DC16 Afteruse and Restoration will be key to ensuring that flood risk areas are avoided and sympathetic afteruses promoted.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to, there will still be some emissions derived from transport. Provision is made within the policy for the possible development of Mechanical Biological Treatment plants which are considered carbon efficient technologies.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**+**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**+**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the Generic Development Control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria. However, the risk to the water environment can not be eliminated entirely, particularly given the need for transportation of minerals and waste.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aiming to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**-/0**	Whilst adherence to Generic Development Control Policies is assumed, the implementation of this policy may have a slight negative effect on the restoration and protection of land and soil objective as a consequence of the development of new waste management facilities and continued mineral extraction and extraction in previously not extracted areas (e.g. gypsum), particularly as there is a lack of brownfield land within the County Council area.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	**++**	The provision of new waste and mineral developments would contribute to the retention of jobs and to the creation of new employment opportunities. This is of specific relevance to minerals (e.g. gypsum, as British Gypsum is an important local employer, brick making mudstone and local building stones).
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	**++**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	++	Diversification into a range of waste management techniques including gasification and Mechanical Biological Treatment is advocated in the policy and it is likely that this will result in increased investment and innovation and research into the sector as a whole.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	++	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	+	
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 8: PROVISION FOR WASTE

Provision will be made for the management of all of Cumbria's wastes (net self-sufficiency) within the county. Any proposals to manage wastes from outside the county would have to demonstrate that the local social 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. Any proposals would have to demonstrate that the environmental impacts are acceptable. N.B. This policy does not relate to radioactive wastes which are considered separately in policies 10-12.

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**0**	Implementation of the policy implies that waste may be imported into Cumbria from other areas but there is no reference to the waste hierarchy in terms of how this will be managed. However it is likely that any effect will be largely neutral as it is assumed that the County will continue to work towards meeting landfill diversion targets and that the recent increase in the amount of waste being managed sustainably through recycling and composting in the area will continue.
	Does the policy make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	**0**	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	The policy does not specifically make reference to provisions for access to waste management facilities or to sustainable transport choices.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	**0**	The policy could have a slight negative impact on the sense of well being of people living nearby the facilities; however it is assumed that compliance with national standards, the Generic Development Control policies and best practice for environment and safety will be in place. In addition, making positive provision for waste management contributes to health and well being. As such, the overall performance of the implementation of this policy against objective SP5 would be neutral.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	**0**	Although there is potential for negative impacts on key priority habitats and species from the creation of new facilities, the policy specifically states that "proposals would have to demonstrate that their environmental impacts are acceptable". It is therefore not predicted that there will be any negative effects on protected habitats or species as a direct result of the policy. However, this would require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**0**	There is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on countryside remoteness and tranquillity derived from the transportation of waste, including potentially from outside the County. It is however considered that the overall effect of this policy on objective EN2 would be neutral as the policy states that "proposals would have to demonstrate that their environmental impacts are acceptable".
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**-/0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	**-/0**	There is potential for increased dust emissions derived from the transportation of waste, including potentially from outside the County. The policy does not specifically make reference to modes of transport or facility types. Whilst the impact of additional waste miles will be considered, this policy does not refer to the need to minimise these. Overall, it is considered that the effect of the implementation of this policy on objective NR1 would be minor as proposals would need to demonstrate that the overall environmental impacts are acceptable.
	Does the policy promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the generic development control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria. In addition, any proposals for new developments would need to demonstrate that their environmental impacts are acceptable. However, the risk to the water environment can not be eliminated entirely, particularly given the need for transportation Overall, it is concluded that the implementation of this policy would have a neutral effect on objective NR2.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	**0**	Whilst it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best environmental practices will be in place, there will always be some risk of soil pollution, however low. At this stage, it is not clear whether new facilities could be located on brownfield/previously developed land or whether a greenfield site or good quality agricultural land would be needed. This will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	**+**	There could be a positive effect on employment as a result of the creation of new facilities, which could be greater if waste from outside Cumbria is imported.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	**0/+**	There could be a positive effect on the local economy as a result of the creation of new facilities, which could be greater if waste from outside Cumbria is imported. As the policy does not make reference to specific waste management technologies, it is likely that there will be a limited effect of the policy on objective EC3.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	**0**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 9: WASTE CAPACITY

Waste Capacity

Capacity will be provided for managing and treating between 340,000 and 462,000 tonnes/year of municipal waste and between 659,000 and 750,000 tonnes/year of commercial and industrial waste by the end of the plan period. Around 7 million cubic metres of landfill capacity will be provided, including the void space remaining in sites that have planning permission.

An Integrated Network

Sufficient sites will be identified for an integrated network of a range of appropriate and necessary waste management facilities across the county, and that preference will be given to sites that can accommodate more than one type of facility.

Any proposal for the alternative of a centralised network will be considered in the context of the Generic Development Control Policies

Waste Facilities

To enable the waste capacity and integrated network to be provided the plan will seek to identify:

- 11 sites of around 2ha for waste treatment facilities, (these could include MRFs, MBT plants or Transfer/bulking stations);
- 2 sites of between 2 and 4.5ha for Energy from Waste gasification plants or incinerators;
- an additional 2 million cubic metres of landfill capacity in addition to the void space remaining in existing permitted sites;
- 9 new or enlarged household waste recycling centres, with innovative solutions or alternative sites kept under review for smaller communities

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**++**	The waste capacity figures are in accordance with the RSS estimates and have been subjected to an SA at the regional level. The implications of different scenarios for levels of waste managed was explored in the Issues and Options stage as discussed in the SA appendix to this report reviewing alternatives. The policy reflects the waste hierarchy by making provision for more sustainable forms of waste management, including the policy intention to identify sites for waste treatment facilities, household waste recycling centres and for Energy from Waste developments (thereby supporting renewable energy at the same time). Although the provision of landfill space is included within the policy, it is appreciated that landfilling of waste will continue to be a part of an integrated approach to waste management particularly whilst other more sustainable methods are simultaneously pursued.
	Does the policy make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	**0/+**	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**++**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**+**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**+**	Implementation of the policy could have a positive effect on community access to recycling and composting services as it seeks to identify 'innovative solutions or alternative sites' for smaller communities.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant health and safety regulations and environmental best practice will be adhered to during the development of new waste management sites within Cumbria. In addition, making positive provision for waste management contributes to health and well-being. However, there may be some negative impacts associated with the transportation of waste as well as negative impacts on the sense of wellbeing of those in close proximity to any new developments, particularly as such operations are often perceived as 'bad neighbours'. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**-/0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**-/0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that new waste management facilities created as a result of implementation of the policy will not be sited in areas designated for their habitat or species importance, some risk could remain, including due to the transportation of waste materials. Any risk is likely to be minimal due to adherence to regulation and best practice. However, performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**-/0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**-/0**	It is assumed that other plan protection policies will be in place and that no new development as a result of the policy would be sited in an area designated for its landscape or cultural heritage value. There may be some negative effect on countryside remoteness and tranquillity associated with the transportation of waste to specific sites for processing. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**-/0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	**-/0**	Provision is made within the policy for the possible development of Mechanical Biological Treatment and Energy from Waste plants, both of which are considered carbon efficient technologies. Although the policy

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
emissions	Does the policy promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	**0**	makes provision for additional landfill space, methane is now recovered from sites and as such is not considered to create any problems with respect to emissions. There may be a slight negative impact on dust and emission levels associated with the transportation of waste however this is unlikely to be significant. The policy supports a decentralised network of facilities across the County rather than a centralised network (subject to the municipal waste contract). Earlier SA work at the Issues and Options stage concluded that further modelling would be required to determine the relative waste miles associated with centralised and decentralised options. Overall, the policy scores positively against Sustainability Objective NR4 to improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**+**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities?	**++**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the generic development control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria. However, the risk to the water environment can not be eliminated entirely, particularly given the need for transportation. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best environmental practices will be in place, there will always be some risk of soil pollution, however low. At this stage, it is not clear whether new facilities could be located on brownfield/previously developed land or whether a greenfield site or good quality agricultural land would be needed. This will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	**++**	The development of new waste management facilities within Cumbria will have a positive effect on employment in the sector within the County.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	++	The policy will have a positive overall effect against objective EC3 to diversity and strengthen the local economy. Diversification into a range of waste management techniques including gasification and Mechanical Biological Treatment of waste is advocated in the policy and there is potential for this to result in increased investment and innovation and research into the sector as a whole.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	++	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	+	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 10: HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES STORAGE

Developments involving the interim storage of these wastes at Sellafield will only be permitted where criteria are satisfied relating to:

- benefit clearly outweighing the detrimental effects;
- compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security, which, if appropriate, are independently reviewed;
- reasons are explained for rejecting alternative locations and methods that have been considered; and
- that there are no overall adverse impacts on the local economy.

Permission will be granted only if:

- all possible measures are taken to minimise the adverse effects of development and associated infrastructure; and,
- where appropriate, provision is made to meet local community needs;
- acceptable measures are secured for decommissioning and site restoration, and
- arrangements are made for suitable local community involvement during the development, decommissioning and restoration.

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**-/0**	The nature of radioactive waste means that it is not possible for the material to be re-used or recycled. Currently, high level radioactive waste is stored at Sellafield where it undergoes vitrification. Much of the UK's intermediate level radioactive waste is transported and passively stored at Sellafield. Whilst the policy potentially scores negatively against Objective NR4 as it is not currently possible for the waste to be re-used or recycled, inclusion of this policy does make provision for these wastes to be managed appropriately.
	Does the policy make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	**0**	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	There is no link between the policy on the storage of high and intermediate level radioactive waste and community access to composting and recycling services. As radioactive wastes are a special type of waste, there is no opportunity for community involvement in their practical management.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	**0**	The policy provides stringent criteria to ensure that any developments which would affect storage of high or intermediate level radioactive wastes at Sellafield would only be permitted where the benefit clearly outweighed any detrimental effects. It is also assumed (and stated in the policy) that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place. However, the policy scores slightly negatively given that there will always be some risk of impacts, however low, associated with the storage and transportation of radioactive material. There could also be a negative impact on the sense of well being of people living close to the facility, given public concerns about radioactive waste. This could be reduced to a minimum through community involvement, as proposed by the policy. A better understanding of the 'waste miles' (road and rail) associated with the transport of high and intermediate level radioactive waste would assist in assessing potential impacts on health associated with transport movements.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**-**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	**-/0**	The policy states that should a high and intermediate radioactive waste storage development go ahead, that 'compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security' will be in place. It is assumed that development of this kind would not take place on any site designated for its habitat or species value, although given the specific siting requirements for such a facility, this would require to be confirmed. In addition, some risk to biodiversity could remain due to the transport and management of such materials.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**-/0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**-/0**	It is assumed that future provision for high and intermediate radioactive wastes will be provided in proximity to Sellafield, where the landscape character has been altered previously and where further development would have limited impact. Furthermore, the inclusion of stringent criteria in the policy which relate to environment mean that it is unlikely there will be developments on any areas designated for their cultural heritage or landscape importance. However, there is a potential negative effect on the landscape, countryside remoteness and tranquillity due to the transport of this waste to the facility.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that the handling of the waste itself would not give rise to dust emissions, both dust and carbon emissions would be associated with the road transportation of these wastes. These potential effects could be minimised through promotion of the movement of waste by rail where possible although this is not specifically referenced in the policy. Nuclear technology is considered to be carbon efficient with limited associated atmospheric carbon emissions.
	Does the policy promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	Although it is assumed that as stated in the policy, compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, there will always be some risk of water pollution, however low. There are also potential impacts associated with transportation of the waste, particularly if this is being undertaken by sea.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	**-/0**	Although there is a shortage of available brownfield sites in Cumbria for the development of waste management facilities, any developments are likely to be in close proximity to Sellafield where extensive development has already taken place. Furthermore, the stringent criteria set out in the policy and additional plan protection policies assumed to be in place would result in limited impact on land and soil resources. Despite this, there are potential impacts associated with transportation of the waste by road and there will always be some risk of soil pollution, however low.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	**+**	Further development of high and intermediate level radioactive waste storage facilities is likely to retain existing jobs and possibly stimulate further employment within the sector.
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	**-/+**	The plan acknowledges the problems associated with the high concentration of nuclear activity in the area, including the over-reliance on one industry and the effect that the negative perception of that industry has on other investment. However, there is potential for any

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	**0**	development of the type described in the policy to stimulate research into the development and management of this type of facility.
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	**0/+**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 11: HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL

HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL

If an area of suitable geology within Cumbria is volunteered for consideration as a possible geological disposal facility, separate planning applications will be expected to be submitted at three stages:

1. Proposals for surface based site investigation including boreholes. At this stage, the planning criteria will be similar to those for exploratory works for other types of development. These relate to the usual environmental impact considerations including traffic, working hours, noise, visual impact, period of operations, water resources and wildlife.

2. Proposals for underground rock characterisation shafts and tunnels and an underground research laboratory. Planning considerations at this stage will need to include not just the environmental impacts of the proposed operations themselves, but also the details of a generic design for a disposal facility and of its likely impacts. The planning criteria will relate to the inventory of wastes; environmental impacts; benefits clearly outweighing detrimental impacts; compliance with best international standards and best practice for the environment, safety and security; the offsetting benefits package; impacts on the local economy; and community needs.

3. Proposals for a disposal facility and transport links, monitoring, site closure and restoration. At this stage, there will be a reasonable expectation that planning permission will be granted. That is unless new information or material considerations demonstrate otherwise, or there are material differences from the scheme that has been developed over a considerable period of time up to this stage. Planning criteria will relate to the environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of the facility; the inventory of wastes to be brought to the facility; to transport matters; arrangements for local community involvement; monitoring and reporting; contingency and emergency planning issues; the offset benefits package; site decommissioning, clean-up and closure proposals; and restoration/afteruse of the site.

Other stages of the process and other planning criteria could be suggested.

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**-/0**	High and intermediate level radioactive wastes are a special type of waste which cannot be re-used or recycled. However, this policy scores well against the overarching key objective in that it seeks to define the planning context for responding to the identified need for the long term management of these types of wastes in the light of the government's review. Since the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely consultation paper was published (June 07), some details are available about the nature of such disposal facilities and the processes that would be undertaken for site selection. The Government's intention is to commence the site finding process in 2008.
	Does the policy make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	**0**	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	There is no link between the policy on the geological storage of high and intermediate level radioactive waste and community access to composting and recycling services. As radioactive wastes are a special type of waste, there is no opportunity for community involvement in their practical management.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	**0**	Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, the policy scores slightly negatively given that there will always be some risk of impacts, however low, associated with the transportation and storage/disposal of these wastes. The policy could also impact on the sense of well being of people living close to the facility, given public concerns about radioactive waste. This could be reduced to a minimum through the community involvement already included in the policy as part of the planning criteria for deciding on planning applications for high and intermediate level radioactive waste geological disposal. Importantly, the County Council considers that consultation and discussion with respect to this policy could assist communities in deciding whether to participate in the process for finding a site.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**-/0/+**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	**-/0**	It is assumed that development of this kind would not take place on any site designated for its habitat or species value, although given the highly specialised siting requirements for such a facility, this would require to be confirmed. In addition, some risk to biodiversity could remain due to the transport and management of such materials. The policy, however, includes environmental impact considerations as part of the three stage planning process and criteria for deciding on planning applications for high and intermediate level radioactive waste geological disposal.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**-/0**	There is a potential negative effect on landscape character, countryside remoteness and tranquillity due to the construction of this facility and the transport of waste. The policy, however, includes environmental impact considerations as part of the three stage planning process and criteria for deciding on planning applications for high and intermediate level radioactive waste geological disposal.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**-/0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that the handling of the waste itself would not give rise to dust emissions, both dust and carbon emissions would be associated with the road transportation of these wastes. These potential effects could be minimised through promotion of the movement of waste by rail where possible. Nuclear technology is considered to be carbon efficient with limited associated atmospheric carbon emissions.
	Does the policy promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, there will always be some risk of water pollution, particularly groundwater pollution, however low. There are also potential impacts associated with transportation of the waste to the facility, particularly if this is being undertaken by sea.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	**-/0**	It is not clear whether such a facility could be located on brownfield/ previously developed land or whether a greenfield site or good quality agricultural land would be needed, given overriding geological requirements. There is also a potential impact on geological fragility. Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, there will always be some risk of soil pollution, however low. There are also potential impacts associated with transportation of the waste by road.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	**0/+**	The creation of disposal facilities is likely to retain existing jobs and possibly stimulate further employment creation.
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	**-/+**	The plan acknowledges the problems associated with the high concentration of nuclear activity in the area, including the over-reliance on one industry and the effect that the negative perception of that industry has on other investment. However, it is possible that this policy would stimulate further research into the development and management of this type of facility.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	**0/+**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 12: LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Provision will be made for the Low Level Repository, near Drigg to continue to fulfil a role as a component of the UK's radioactive waste management capability. Proposals for very long term storage or disposal of waste will have to demonstrate that they are feasible in relation to the long term integrity of the site with regard to sea level rise and coastal erosion. Proposals for additional storage or disposal facilities will have to demonstrate that they are within the site's radiological capacity.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	**-/+**	Whilst the policy potentially scores negatively against Objective NR4 as it is not currently possible for the waste to be re-used or recycled, inclusion of this policy does make provision for these wastes to be managed in accordance with national policy. Annual monitoring to take account of performance in achieving the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority's (NDA) assumptions regarding moving waste up the waste hierarchy and diverting it away from the Low Level Repository would be key to monitor achievement of SA objectives and report any improvements.
	Does the policy make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	**0**	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	**0**	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	**0**	Continued use of the low level radioactive waste repository near Drigg will have no impact on local community access to recycling and composting facilities.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all health and safety and environmental safeguards would be in place, however there remains some risk from the transport of such material. Further to this there is generally a negative public perception relating to nuclear waste which could be accentuated by the continuing use of this facility.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	**-/0**	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	**-**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	**-/0**	It is assumed that further storage at the Repository would not take place on any site designated for its habitat or species value, although given the specific siting requirements for such sotrage, this would require to be confirmed. In addition, some risk to biodiversity could remain due to the transport and management of such materials.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	**-/0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	**0**	Potential negative impacts on areas of designated landscape value are likely to be minimal as none of these are present within the vicinity of Drigg. There is however potential for negative effects on countryside remoteness and tranquillity due to the transport of these wastes to the facilities.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	**-/0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	**-/0**	Handling of this kind of wastes would not give rise to dust emissions however there would be dust and carbon emissions associated with the road transportation of these.
	Does the policy/alternative promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	**0**	
	Will the policy/alternative stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy/alternative support energy from waste facilities?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	**-/0**	Any negative impact on the water environment should be minimised through compliance with national standards and the provision of techniques delivering best environmental practice. This will be particularly important at Drigg where the effects of sea level rise and coastal erosion are an issue of concern.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	**0**	As the site at Drigg is already in existence, there will be limited negative effects on good quality agricultural or Greenfield land. It is also assumed that additional plan protection policies will be in place and that environmental best practice will be a key consideration in any future development. Whilst limited, it is however necessary to consider that a risk of soil pollution and degradation will remain, particularly when taking transportation into account..
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	**+**	The continued use of Drigg repository would secure existing jobs and could potentially stimulate further employment within this particular waste management sector.
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	**0**	Although there are problems associated with the high concentration of nuclear activity in the area, including the over-reliance on one industry and the effect that the negative perception of that industry has on other investment, the policy could potentially stimulate research and innovation into the management of Low Level radioactive wastes.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	**0**	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	**0/+**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 13: SUPPLY OF MINERALS

Provision will be made to:-

- meet the Regional Spatial Strategy's apportionment to Cumbria of crushed rock and sand and gravel production, but
- further apply that apportionment to take account of Cumbria's pattern of quarries and the areas they supply, and its dispersed settlement pattern and transport routes;
- identify areas sufficient to maintain landbanks of permitted reserves for supply/production areas equivalent to seven years annual average sales for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock for general aggregate use, throughout the plan period, and
- recognise that the high and very high skid resistance roadstone quarries, gypsum resources and High Greenscoe brick making mudstone quarry are regionally or nationally important,
- enable at least one quarter of the aggregates used within Cumbria to be met by secondary or recycled aggregates

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**++**	The policy performs well against Key Objective NR4 in that it seeks to meet the Regional Spatial Strategy's apportionment for crushed rock and sand and gravel and recognises roadstone, gypsum resources and brick making stone as regionally or nationally important. It also makes provision for the use of secondary and recycled aggregates in Cumbria in accordance with national and regional policies. The policy also provides for maintaining landbanks of crushed rock and sand and gravel in line with guidelines provided in MPS1. Whilst it includes a reduction in the crushed rock landbank from 10 to 15 years, this is not predicted to significantly affect extraction levels. Reclaimed stone already makes an important contribution to the supply of local building stone.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	**+**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**++**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**+**	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities, e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**-/0**	No action is required for meeting the crushed rock apportionment. However, additional planning permissions will be required for meeting sand and gravel apportionment which will involve identification of further sites. Although it is assumed that all sites will comply with environmental, health and safety regulations, the continued extraction of minerals will continue to have impacts associated with transportation.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	**0**	The plan recognises the pattern of quarries, dispersed nature of the area and the consequences for transport routes and indicates that although aggregate supply will continue to be met, this will not override potential negative impacts on health and wellbeing associated with transport. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations when new sites for aggregates extraction will be identified.
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	**-/0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to avoid adverse impacts on protected environmental sites and species?	**-/0**	As Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other County in England, the effective application of Development Control policies will be important to ensure that there are no negative impacts on designated sites and species as a result of mineral working, and to actively seek enhancement of ecological resources. In relation to the recognition of roadstone as a national resource, this is particularly important because the Ghyll Scaur quarry is in proximity to a SSSI and SAC. The extension of High Greenscoe quarry could also impact upon an Ancient Woodland. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations when new sites for aggregates extraction will be identified.
	Does the policy avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	**-/0**	Mineral extraction will inevitably impact upon landscape quality and character and the transport associated with supply both locally and further afield could have an impact on countryside remoteness and tranquillity. Effects should be minimised by effective application of other plan policies. In relation to the recognition of national and regional resources, this is particularly important because the extension of High Greenscoe quarry could impact upon an Ancient Woodland. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations when new sites for aggregates extraction will be identified.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity?	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	++	Gypsum is a national resource which is mostly used for the manufacture of plaster and plasterboard. Demand for these has increased due to requirements for better thermal and acoustic performance in houses. Therefore this policy scores positively against this objective of improving the quality of the built environment. The same is true for High Greenscoe brick making mudstone. Whilst compliance with environmental regulations is assumed, there will be impacts associated with the transport of the gypsum and the mudstone. The effect of this on the built environment will depend largely on the routeing of vehicles.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	-/0	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	-/0	Although it is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to, there will still be emissions derived from transport as a consequence of minerals supply. No reference is made to the use of sustainable transport or renewable energy in the field of mineral supply. Modelling work would be required to determine the implications of this policy for the core objective of reducing mineral miles.
	Does the policy promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	
	Does the policy promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	0	
	Does the policy seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	0	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	-/0	Whilst it is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to, the chance of a water pollution incident cannot be completely eliminated. This is of particular relevance in Cumbria due to the high biological and chemical quality of water within the county.
	Does the policy seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	-/0	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy recognise geological quality and fragility?	**-/0**	Implementation of the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect on land and soil quality, particularly as it is assumed that all relevant environmental and planning protection policies will be adopted. However, slight negative effects on the geological quality and fragility could arise through continued and new extraction.
	Does the policy aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the policy aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	**0/+**	This policy should maintain current employment in the minerals sector but is unlikely to encourage diversification. It provides longer term security to a number of mineral sectors and to related industries within and outside Cumbria. This is particularly important for gypsum, as British Gypsum is an important local employer, and for brick making mudstone and local building stone. The geographical distribution of the employment may alter if the pattern of extraction alters.
	Does the policy aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to support local business development or investment?	**0**	
	Does the policy provide support for retaining better educated people?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the policy encourage minerals related business growth?	**0/+**	The policy is likely to maintain the current contribution of the minerals sector to the local economy. As there is policy support for at least one quarter of the aggregates used within Cumbria to be met by secondary or recycled aggregates, this may stimulate research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	**0**	
	Does the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0/+**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 14: MINERALS SAFEGUARDING

Mineral resources will be safeguarded by identifying:-

- Preferred Areas and/or Areas of Search to enable a landbank of at least seven years sales at the Regional Spatial Strategy's apportionment level for sand and gravel to be maintained throughout the plan period;
- A Preferred Area or Area of Search for extending Ghyll Scaur quarry for very high specification roadstone ;
- An Area of Search for extending High Greenscoe quarry for brickmaking mudstones ;
- A Preferred Area and/or Area of Search for working additional gypsum and a Mineral Safeguarding Area for the remaining gypsum resources;
- Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the indicative sand and gravel and hard rock resources identified by the British Geological Survey;
- Mineral Safeguarding Areas for resources of local building stones;
- Mineral Consultation Areas, which will include buffer zones around the Preferred Areas, Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas.

The need to safeguard other mineral resources, secondary aggregate resources and potential railheads and wharves, will be considered in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document.

Sustainability Objective	**SA Criteria**	**Policy Assessment**	**Key Comments/Explanation**
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**++**	Through the identification of Preferred Areas, Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas in particular, the policy performs well against this objective. It positively provides for adequate supplies of minerals and provides protection for minerals from sterilisation caused by development. Although the policy does not address minerals conservation/the use of secondary/recycled materials, these issues receive policy coverage elsewhere. In addition, the need to safeguard secondary aggregate resources will be considered in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	**++**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	**0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**-/0**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.
	Does the policy seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	**-/0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to avoid adverse impacts on protected environmental sites and species?	**-/0**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.
	Does the policy avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	**-/0**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity?	**-/0**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**+**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	**-/0**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply. In addition, the need to safeguard potential railheads and wharves will be considered in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document.
	Does the policy promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Does the policy promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	**-/0**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.
	Does the policy seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	**-/0**	
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy recognise geological quality and fragility?	**-/0**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.
	Does the policy aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**-/0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the policy aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	**0/+**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.
	Does the policy aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to support local business development or investment?	**0**	
	Does the policy provide support for retaining better educated people?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the policy encourage minerals related business growth?	**0/+**	Implementing policy for Core Strategy Policy 13. Therefore, the same appraisal findings apply.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	**0**	
	Does the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0/+**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY CSP 15: MARINE DREDGED AGGREGATES

Planning permission will be granted for developments at appropriate locations, and which do not have unacceptable environmental impacts, that would enable the increased use of marine dredged aggregates as substitutes for land won ones.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**+**	The policy scores positively in ensuring adequate provision of minerals. It does not explicitly encourage the use of secondary/recycled materials or co-products from minerals working. However, the policy is seeking to conserve land won sources of sand and gravel, which is thought to be necessary as most of the existing planning permissions for sand and gravel quarries run out by 2011.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	**-**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**-**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**-/+**	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all sites will comply with environmental/health and safety regulations. However, there will possibly be a locational shift in the pattern of local impacts associated with extraction and transportation.
	Does the policy seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	impacts on quality of life of the sector?		
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to avoid adverse impacts on protected environmental sites and species?	**-/0/+**	Again, the relative increase in marine dredged extraction and potential decrease in land won extraction may result in a locational shift in potential impacts. Whilst the policy may result in less impacts on protected (land based) environmental sites and species, there is greater uncertainty about marine species and this should be taken into account at the site-specific level.
	Does the policy avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	**-/0/+**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	**-/0/+**	Again the relative increase in marine dredged extraction and potential decrease in land won extraction may result in a locational shift in potential impacts. Whilst inland landscapes may 'benefit' from this, the policy may result in greater impacts on coastal landscapes/'seascapes'. The transport of marine dredged aggregates may impact upon countryside remoteness and tranquility.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity?	**-/0/+**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**+**	The policy could support the conservation of the built environment as it may be particularly appropriate for marine dredged materials to be used, where practicable, for regeneration schemes in coastal towns. The policy could therefore help to enhance the degraded urban environment. With regards to development in flood risk areas, more information would be required to adequately address this issue as it is specifically relevant to the policy due to predicted sea level rise and the likelihood of associated development to be located on the coastline.
	Does the policy seek to avoid	**?**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	inappropriate development in flood risk areas?		
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0/+**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered. Although no uncontrolled dust emissions are expected from the dredging of marine aggregates, there will still be emissions associated with the transport of the materials. With regard to sustainable transport, opportunities to transport these minerals by sea should be encouraged. As mentioned above, climate change, and the predicted sea level rise, will be an important consideration at the site level.
	Does the policy promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Does the policy promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	**-/0**	Although it is assumed that all environmental legislation and safeguards will be in place, this policy still has the potential to negatively affect and stress the water environment due to the extraction of marine dredged materials and also potential fuel spillages.
	Does the policy seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	**-/0**	
NR3 To restore and	Does the policy recognise geological	**-/0/+**	The relative increase in marine dredged extraction and potential decrease in

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
protect land and soil	quality and fragility?		land won extraction may result in a locational shift in potential impacts. If so, good quality agricultural land, greenfield sites and soil quality may all benefit from this. Potential impacts on geological quality and fragility would have to be assessed on a site specific basis.
	Does the policy aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**0/+**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the policy aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	**-/0/+**	The policy may create more jobs or diversify employment by providing a stronger policy commitment to marine dredging. However, it could also result in negative knock on effects on employment levels in the land won sand and gravel extraction sector.
	Does the policy aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to support local business development or investment?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy provide support for retaining better educated people?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the policy encourage minerals related business growth?	**0/+**	Again, the policy may assist in diversifying the economy by providing a stronger policy commitment to marine dredging.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	Does the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY CSP 16: INDUSTRIAL LIMESTONES

Planning permission for the extraction of high purity limestone will not be granted unless it is primarily for non-aggregate uses, and national or regional need has been demonstrated, or where significant benefits would accrue to local communities and/or the environment.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**+**	The policy scores positively against key objective NR4 to manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste. It seeks to provide for the extraction of high purity limestone but only if it is primarily for non-aggregate uses, and national or regional need has been demonstrated, or significant benefits would accrue to local communities and/or the environment.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	**+**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	**0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**0/+**	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**-/0**	Although it is assumed that extraction will comply with environmental/ health and safety regulations, the extraction of industrial limestones will have a potential negative impact on health and wellbeing particularly given the transport implications. As a consequence, effective application of the Generic Development Control policies will be important.
	Does the policy seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	**0**	
EN1 To promote and	Does the policy seek to avoid adverse	**-/0**	Again, effective application of the Generic Development Control policies

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
enhance biodiversity	impacts on protected environmental sites and species?		will be important in avoiding or minimising impacts of this policy on protected habitats/species and wider diversity, particularly as Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other county.
	Does the policy avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	**-/0**	Continued working will inevitably have an impact on landscape quality, whilst continued transport will impact upon countryside remoteness and tranquility.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity?	**-/0**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**0**	The policy would generally have a neutral effect on the quality of the built environment as industrial limestones are generally used in steel and paper making etc and not building. Whilst compliance with environmental regulations is assumed, there will be impacts associated with the transport of industrial limestones. The effect of this on the built environment will depend largely on the routeing of vehicles which would be considered at the site-specific stage.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0**	
NR1 To improve local air	Does the policy seek to reduce dust	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	emissions from mineral working?		regulations will be adhered to, there will still be some emissions derived from transport. No reference is made to the sustainable transport of the limestones.
	Does the policy promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Does the policy promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the Generic Development Control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria. However, the risk to the water environment can not be eliminated entirely, particularly given the need for transportation of the limestones.
	Does the policy seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	**-/0**	
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy recognise geological quality and fragility?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental/ planning protection policies will be taken into account in considering areas for additional working. However, it is also assumed that where there is more extraction, the potential for risk to geological fragility is greater. It is not clear whether further extraction would be located on good quality agricultural land. This would need to be considered at the site allocation stage.
	Does the policy aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**?**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the policy aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	**0/+**	The policy is likely to maintain current employment opportunities in this sector.
	Does the policy aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to support local business development or investment?	**+**	
	Does the policy provide support for retaining better educated people?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the policy encourage minerals related business growth?	**0/+**	The policy is likely to provide longer term security to this aspect of the local economy, and may encourage further related business growth.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	**0**	
	Does the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 17: BUILDING STONES

Planning permission will be granted for proposals that would help to provide the full range of local building stones that are needed to maintain Cumbria's local distinctiveness and that have acceptable environmental impacts.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**+**	The policy scores positively in ensuring adequate provision of local building stone. Whilst it potentially scores negatively against minimising primary extraction in favour of the use of secondary/recycled materials, substitutes are limited, particularly as this policy is seeking to help maintain Cumbria's local built distinctiveness.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**-/0**	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all sites will comply with environmental/ health and safety regulations, and there is a policy presumption in favour of proposals with acceptable environmental impacts. However, the extraction of local building stone could have a potential negative impact on health and wellbeing particularly given the transport implications.
	Does the policy seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the policy seek to avoid adverse impacts on protected environmental sites and species?	**-/0**	Effective application of the Generic Development Control policies will be important in avoiding or minimising impacts of this policy on protected habitats/species and wider diversity, particularly as Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other county. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	**-/+**	Mineral working will inevitably have an impact on landscape quality, whilst its transportation will impact upon countryside remoteness and tranquillity. However, the use of local building stone to restore and maintain historic buildings will contribute to the protection of landscape features. The policy therefore has a mixed effect on the landscape objective. Performance against this objective will require further review through the appraisal of the site allocations.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity?	**-/0**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**-/++**	The policy would have a strong positive effect on the quality of the built environment as it supports the conservation of the built environment by means of providing locally sourced stone for construction. However, whilst compliance with environmental regulations is assumed, there are potential impacts associated with the transport of local building stone. The effect of this on the built environment will depend largely on the routeing of vehicles which would be considered at the site-specific stage.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	**0**	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	**-/0**	Whilst it is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to, there will still be some emissions derived from transport. No reference is made to the sustainable transport of local building stone.
	Does the policy promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Does the policy promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	**0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the generic development control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria. However, the risk to the water environment can not be eliminated entirely, particularly given the potential need for transportation of building stone.
	Does the policy seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	**-/0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy recognise geological quality and fragility?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental/ planning protection policies will be taken into account in considering areas for the extraction of local building stone. However, because of potential extraction in areas where this activity did not previously take place, there is a risk to geological fragility.
	Does the policy aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	**0**	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the policy aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	**0/+**	The policy may slightly increase employment opportunities in this sector.
	Does the policy aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to support local business development or investment?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy provide support for retaining better educated people?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the policy encourage minerals related business growth?	**0/+**	The policy may encourage further related business growth.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	Does the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0**	

CORE STRATEGY POLICY 18: OIL and GAS and COAL BED METHANE

Planning permission will be granted for proposals associated with the exploration and development of onshore and offshore oil and gas and coal bed methane in appropriate locations, and which do not have unacceptable environmental impacts.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	**+**	The policy scores positively in making provision for the exploitation of oil and gas and coal bed methane. Whilst it potentially scores negatively against minimising the extraction of primary minerals in favour of the use of secondary/ recycled materials, the extraction of coal bed methane for power generation could, to a limited extent, offset the use of other more traditional energy minerals. The methane quality is such that it has the potential to be fed directly into the gas distribution network.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	**-/0/+**	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the policy seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	**0**	It is assumed that all sites will comply with environmental/health and safety regulations.
	Does the policy seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	**0**	
EN1 To promote and enhance	Does the policy seek to avoid adverse	**-/0**	Although the policy states that only proposals in appropriate

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
biodiversity	impacts on protected environmental sites and species?		locations and which do not have unacceptable environmental impacts would be granted planning permission, there is still the potential for adverse effects. Effective application of the generic development control policies will be important in avoiding or minimising impacts of this policy on biodiversity, particularly as Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other county.
	Does the policy avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	**0**	
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	**0**	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the policy aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	**-/0**	Although the policy states that planning permission will not be granted for proposals which will have unacceptable impacts on the environment, there is potential for the policy to negatively affect landscape features and countryside remoteness and tranquillity. Effective application of the generic development control policies would be important should any proposals come forward.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity?	**-/0**	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	**0**	There is a potential negative effect against objective EN3 through potential noise and pollution arising from the drilling of coal seams. However, compliance with environmental regulations is assumed.
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	degraded urban and rural environment within the area?		
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the policy seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	**-/0**	Although compliance with environmental regulations is assumed, there is potential for the policy to score negatively against objective NR1. Whilst this policy would support the diversification of energy generating sources, there is still potential for the policy to contribute to greenhouse gas emissions/deterioration of local air quality through the combustion of the energy minerals/methane for power generation. The nature/extent of post-extraction transportation and associated impacts is unclear.
	Does the policy promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	**0**	
	Does the policy promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	**-/0**	
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	**-/0**	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the policy seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the generic development control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria. Adherence to these will be particularly important given the potential for drilling to impact upon groundwater resources.
	Does the policy seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	**-/0**	
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the policy recognise geological quality and fragility?	**-/0**	It is assumed that all relevant environmental/ planning protection policies will be taken into account in considering appropriate locations for extraction. However, given the nature of drilling activities, there is a particular risk to geological quality and fragility. As the coal remains in the ground there is no surface subsidence associated with the extraction of coal bed methane.
	Does the policy aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	**0**	
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	**0**	
	Does the policy include measures to	**0**	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?		
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the policy aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	**0/+**	The policy would increase employment opportunities in this sector if proposals were taken forward and granted planning permission.
	Does the policy aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to support local business development or investment?	**0/+**	
	Does the policy provide support for retaining better educated people?	**0**	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the policy encourage minerals related business growth?	**0/+**	The policy may encourage further related business growth if proposals were taken forward and granted planning permission.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	**0**	
	Does the policy aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	**0**	
	Does the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	**0**	

Generic Development Control Policy Assessments

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

Policy	Headline SA Objective											Justification (including mitigation or recommendations)
	NR4	SP2	SP5	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	EC1	EC3	
DC1 Traffic and Transport	0	0	+	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	Policy DC1 would significantly help achieve objective NR1 by encouraging proposals which are well related to the strategic route network and which have potential for rail or sea transport. By doing so, the policy would also contribute to the minimisation of impacts on the sense of wellbeing and landscape remoteness and tranquility associated with the transportation of minerals and waste.
DC2 General Criteria	0	+	++	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	Policy DC2 sets out the general criteria

Policy	Headline SA Objective											Justification (including mitigation or recommendations)
	NR4	SP2	SP5	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	EC1	EC3	
												that minerals and waste management facilities would need to comply with in order to minimise potential operational nuisances on close receptors.
DC3 Cumulative Environmental Impacts	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**+**	Policy DC3 would help achieve all SA objectives with the exception of NR4 and SP2 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on local communities, all environmental assets, the highway network, the wider economy and regeneration, and local amenity.
DC4 Criteria for Waste Management Facilities	**+**	**0**	**++**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**+**	**0**	**0**	This policy sets out criteria for guiding the different waste management facilities required for the MWDF to the most suitable location in order to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on surrounding land uses. It would therefore contribute to the achievement of most of the SA objectives. It would also indirectly contribute to objective NR4 to manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste through the provision of guidance for the location of recycling facilities, MRFs etc.
DC5 Criteria for Landfill	**++**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**0**	**0**	Policy DC5 establishes the criteria for the location of the additional 2 million cubic metres of landfill capacity identified in the Core Strategy, thereby

Policy	Headline SA Objective											Justification (including mitigation or recommendations)
	NR4	SP2	SP5	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	EC1	EC3	
												contributing to the achievement of objective NR4. The criteria include landfill gas management systems including electricity generation systems where viable, and direction of sites to derelict land or mineral working areas where possible, thereby contributing further to the achievement of objectives SP5 and NR3.
DC6 Criteria for Non Energy Minerals Development	++	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	+	+	This policy provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non energy minerals within the Preferred Areas, thereby contributing to the achievement of objective NR4, EC1 and EC3. It also provides the criteria under which extraction proposals outside these areas will be permitted, which include requirements to meet levels of supply and local building stone needs, thereby contributing further to the achievement of objective EN3.
DC7 Criteria for Energy Minerals	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	Policy DC7 sets out the criteria that proposals for energy mineral developments (including oil, gas, coal bed methane and opencast coal) must comply with, thereby contributing to the achievement of objective NR4. The policy does not refer to locational aspects as it is considered that these are adequately covered by national policies,

Policy	Headline SA Objective											Justification (including mitigation or recommendations)
	NR4	SP2	SP5	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	EC1	EC3	
												or to potential environmental impacts as it is considered that these are covered by other policies in the plan.
DC8 Applications for New Conditions	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	This policy states that applications for the review of mineral planning permissions must comply with standards of operation and should seek to minimise impacts on, and achieve significant enhancements for, the environment and communities. It therefore contributes to the achievement of many of the SA objectives.
DC9 Minerals Safeguarding	++	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	Policy DC9 provides for the protection of mineral resources falling within a minerals consultation area and which could be susceptible to being sterilised by proposed developments within those areas. It would therefore contribute significantly to the achievement of objective NR4 and, to a lesser extent, to objectives EN3, EC1 and EC2.
DC10 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	This policy would significantly contribute to the achievement of objectives EN1 and NR3 on biodiversity and on land and soil protection/conservation respectively. It establishes the criteria against which minerals and waste planning applications affecting biodiversity or geodiversity resources should be assessed. It

Policy	Headline SA Objective											Justification (including mitigation or recommendations)
	NR4	SP2	SP5	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	EC1	EC3	
												supplements Core Strategy Policy 4 Environmental Assets.
DC11 Historic Environment	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**++**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Policy DC11 would help achieve objective EN3 by restricting mineral/waste proposals which would adversely affect important features of cultural heritage interest. It would also indirectly help achieve objective EN2 by conserving the quality of the historic environment.
DC12 Landscape	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	This policy would help achieve objective EN2 as it states that development should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscapes. It would also help achieve objective EN3 through seeking avoidance of significant adverse impacts on the historic landscape. The policy also provides for guidance in relation to the design and location of proposed mineral/waste facilities with reference to the built environment.
DC13 Floodrisk	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	Policy DC13 would significantly contribute to the achievement of objective EN3 by seeking to avoid development in flood risk areas. It would also contribute to NR2, in part, by seeking to locate development in areas with the lowest probability of flooding.

Policy	Headline SA Objective											Justification (including mitigation or recommendations)
	NR4	SP2	SP5	EN1	EN2	EN3	NR1	NR2	NR3	EC1	EC3	
DC14 The Water Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	This policy would help achieve objective NR2 through a policy presumption against development with an unacceptable adverse effect on the water environment.
DC15 Protection of Soil Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	This policy would help achieve objective NR3 through the protection of soil resources.
DC16 Afteruse and Restoration	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	0	++	+	+	Policy DC16 would contribute significantly to the achievement of objectives EN1, EN2 and NR3 through the promotion of afteruses and the restoration of waste and minerals management facilities which would contribute to biodiversity and landscape enhancement and to soil restoration. Where possible, it would also seek to increase public access and to promote mixed/alternative afteruses which would support for example, renewable energy schemes, tourism and employment, also contributing therefore to the achievement of objectives EC1 and EC3.
DC17 Planning Obligations												Would indirectly contribute to the achievement of many of the SA objectives as an implementing mechanism.