

APPENDIX 4:

DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES

LOCATION OF POLICIES

Policy	Page
DC1 – Traffic and transport	1
DC2 – General criteria	5
DC3 – Noise	10
DC4 – Quarry blasting	14
DC5 – Dust	18
DC6 – Cumulative environmental impacts	22
DC7 – Energy from waste	25
DC8 – Renewable energy use on minerals and waste sites	29
DC9 – Criteria for waste management facilities	33
DC10 – Criteria for landfill and landraise	38
DC11 – Inert waste for agricultural improvement	42

Policy	Page
DC12 - Criteria for non-energy minerals development	46
DC13 – Criteria for energy minerals	50
DC14 – Review of Mineral Permissions	55
DC15 – Minerals safeguarding	58
DC16 – Biodiversity and geodiversity	62
DC17 – Historic environment	66
DC18 – Landscape and visual impact	70
DC19 – Flood risk	74
DC20 – The water environment	78
DC21 – Protection of soil resources	81
DC22 – Restoration and afteruse	84

POLICY DC1 Traffic and transport

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Very likely	The policy aims to direct new development to locations with good access to road and alternative transport modes	++
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		0
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Quite likely but an indirect benefit	The first part of the policy supports sustainable transport and has no clear direct or indirect relevance to the objective. The second part refers to transport impacts on the community for development not meeting the location criteria set out in the first part of the policy, and there is the potential for positive impacts. However, it only refers to minerals development. Therefore, the policy is assessed as having a marginal positive effect on this objective.	(+)
SP6: To create vibrant,	-community identity				No impact		0

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy promotes sustainable transport and part b. specifically mentions that new minerals and waste development should be located where there is the potential to promote sustainable travel to work.	+
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
Overall, the impact of the policy is assessed as generally positive, supporting sustainable and efficient use of transport in the minerals and waste sectors, which will contribute to other objectives, such as climate change mitigation. The policy is not overly restrictive, insofar as it defines conditions that have to be satisfied for developments that do not conform to the main requirements, and it includes appropriate measures to protect general impacts on the community.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary: the policy has a number of secondary benefits in that the requirements are likely to direct a substantial part of new developments to urban areas where they can have indirect (and in some cases synergistic) benefits (bringing new jobs to the local community; reducing risks of impacts on rural areas; scope for co-locating waste sites; bringing minerals and waste sites closer to markets, etc.) but where this may also add to existing problems such as traffic congestion.							
Mitigation Proposed							
The second part of the policy refers to minerals development, to reflect that minerals can only be worked where they are found and, in some circumstances, in locations that would not meet the criteria in the first part of the policy.							

POLICY DC2 General criteria

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

- assessments have been carried out, the relevant scope of which have been agreed in advance with the planning authority, and proposals have been designed to address, where relevant, impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health;
- the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in the locality have been taken into account;
- public rights of way or concessionary paths are not adversely affected, or if this is not possible, either temporary or permanent alternative provision is made;
- the overall carbon footprint of the development has been minimised;
- issues of ground stability have been addressed including tip and quarry slope stability, mining subsidence and differential settlement of backfill.

Considerations will include:

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate that they have considered and been designed in connection with the impacts on human health from potential nuisances. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on this objective.	++
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy requires that all proposals for minerals and waste development give consideration to the proximity of sensitive receptors including impacts on surrounding land uses and protected species and habitats.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate that they have considered and been designed in connection with the impacts on the natural and historic environment from potential nuisances. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on this objective.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy requires proposals to demonstrate that they have considered and been designed in connection with the impacts on surrounding land uses including the historic environment. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on this objective.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy seeks to ensure that consideration is given to the extent to which adverse impacts, such as dust, can be controlled. The policy also encourages the use of sustainable transport. The policy will therefore have a positive impact on the part of this objective, which seeks to control dust emissions and encourages the use of sustainable transport.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	inevitable	This policy seeks to ensure that consideration is given to the extent to which adverse impacts can be controlled and requires that, where appropriate, proposals are accompanied by relevant assessments. This will ensure that consideration is given to issues such as quality and quantity of surface and ground water and migration of contamination from the site, at the pre application stage.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		0
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of				No impact		0

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

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6- 15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
This policy sets out the general criteria that minerals and waste proposals would need to comply with, in order to minimise potential operational nuisances on sensitive receptors. The policy supports the achievement of Sustainability Objectives SP5, EN2, EN3 and NR1, as it requires proposals to demonstrate that they have been considered, and been designed, in conjunction with the impacts on the natural and historic environment and human health from potential nuisances such as noise, dust, traffic and increased flood risk.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC3 Noise

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy sets out the noise levels that would be considered acceptable for minerals and waste developments. By identifying the appropriate noise levels, the policy supports the part of this objective that seeks to reduce the noise levels attributed to minerals and waste developments.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No Impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6- 15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat						
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
An essential policy delivering necessary noise protection measures primarily for the benefit of humans and the built environment. By identifying the appropriate noise levels, the policy supports Objectives SP5 and part of EN2 and EN3, as it assists in contributing to a healthy and safe working and living environment. The policy seeks to minimise potential health impacts associated with noise and, therefore, has the potential to positively impact on the sense of well-being of people and helping to protect countryside tranquillity.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
The policy and supporting text imply that the policy is clearly focused in limiting impacts on people and the built environment. Addressing noise risks and any measures for reducing disturbance to tranquil (rural) areas can have indirect benefits for wildlife. The nature of the policy is to control impacts and as such there is limited scope to create secondary, cumulative and synergistic impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC4 Quarry blasting

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

Ground vibration attributable to quarry blasting shall not exceed peak particle velocities of 6mm/second in any direction at sensitive properties.

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people - ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)	√	√	√	Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	This policy supports this objective, as placing maximum levels for ground vibration in relation to quarry blasting, and implementing a monitoring system, will help to safely minimise impacts associated with mineral extraction activities. This will help to provide a positive sense of wellbeing for people and will help minimise any health impacts associated with mineral development.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No Impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage	-Impact on designated landscape				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity						
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	Placing maximum levels for ground vibration in relation to quarry blasting, and implementing a monitoring system, will help to safely minimise impacts associated with mineral extraction activities.	(+)
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat						
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect/conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
Policy DC4 supports Objective SP5, as placing maximum levels for ground vibration in relation to quarry blasting, and implementing a monitoring system, will help to safely minimise impacts associated with mineral extraction activities. This will help to provide a positive sense of well-being for people and help minimise any impacts to human health and the built environment.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None identified. The nature of the policy is to control impacts and as such there is limited scope to create secondary, cumulative and synergistic impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC5 Dust

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people 	√	√	√	Inevitable	By seeking to reduce/control dust emissions from minerals workings and waste developments, this policy will help to create a healthy and safe living and working environment which supports the wellbeing of people and supporting their quality of life.	++
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 				Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	Possible indirect impact, as protecting air quality and reducing dust emissions will reduce any impacts on biodiversity from any minerals/waste developments.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Some localised beneficial impacts but only in certain respects and of limited likelihood	Possible indirect impact, as protecting air quality and reducing dust emissions should involve protecting the amenity of users of the countryside.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	inevitable	Likely to have a direct positive impact, as policy aims to protect air quality and reduce dust emissions, which forms an important part of the overall character and enjoyment of local areas.	++

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

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

POLICY DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat						
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact	Whilst it impacts upon wider economy and regeneration, it will have no direct impact on this objective.	o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact	Whilst it impacts upon wider economy and regeneration, it will have no direct impact on this objective.	o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact	Whilst it impacts upon wider economy and regeneration, it will have no direct impact on this objective.	o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy will have a positive impact on a range of objectives, through protecting against the adverse cumulative impact on such things as biodiversity, local amenity and landscape character.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
None identified. The nature of the policy is to control cumulative impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC7 Energy from waste

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Proposals must also demonstrate that:

- they are part of a carbon reduction plan for the site's operational activities that prioritises energy saving and energy efficiency; or
- they are designed to offset any of the site's operational activities that have high energy consumption; and
- the stability of the site has been established through an appropriate site investigation report; and
- any excavated material would be dealt with appropriately; and
- in the case of planning applications for wind turbines, the micro-siting distance for the turbines does not adversely affect the working operations of the site; and
- connections to the electricity distribution network would be feasible and not have unacceptable adverse environmental impacts; and
- adequate measures would be put in place to remove ancillary structures and for restoration of the site, should the site become non-operational; and
- appropriate mitigation can be applied to address negative impacts and, if appropriate, demonstrate that such mitigation measures can be secured by Planning Conditions and Planning Obligations.

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY DC9 Criteria for waste management facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	importance of remoteness and tranquillity						
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy directs development to the most suitable locations for the type of facility proposed and seeks to minimise impacts on nearby land uses. It will not necessarily directly improve the quality of the built environment, but seeks to protect it through the locational criteria set out.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No effect		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact	Impacts depend on the location of facilities, but no direct impact as a result of policy.	o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy directs new waste management to existing waste sites and industrial areas, with the exception of open windrow composting, water treatment works and CD&E and recycling, which may take place in countryside locations. However, the accompanying key criteria requires no unacceptable impacts in these locations and will thereby protect against soil degradation and pollution and against the loss of high grade agricultural land and greenfield sites unnecessarily.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	Inevitable	Policy supports the provision of waste management facilities so that waste can be managed higher up the waste hierarchy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No direct impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No direct impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No direct impact		0
Summary of Assessment							
<p>This policy sets out criteria for guiding the different waste management facilities required to the most suitable locations, in order to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on surrounding land uses. However, it does not cover all types of waste management facilities, such as energy from waste. Whilst policy DC7 of the MWLP specifically deals with the requirements for energy from waste development, it does not specifically set out the locational requirements, as is done through this policy for other types of waste management development. Whilst the policy does not have an impact against many of social and economic objectives, it has a positive impact against those objectives that seek to protect amenity, the environment and natural resources. It seeks to control and minimise conflicts and any perceived or potential negative impacts of new waste management facilities upon nearby land uses and users.</p>							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
<p>Synergistic – by recognising the suitability of industrial areas for waste management developments, there is the potential for co-location of waste management facilities to arise and whose activities may complement one another.</p> <p>Secondary – the policy could result in several knock-on and additional positive impacts. Whilst not directly protecting biodiversity, the locational strategy could have a positive impact upon protecting biodiversity, by directing the new development to less ecologically sensitive locations. Also, whilst not directly about job creation or economic growth, the policy supports new waste management facilities and, in turn, the potential growth of the waste industry. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry and provide sites for expansion or adoption of new technologies. Furthermore, the provision of more recycling will increase the supply of secondary materials to the local economy.</p>							
Mitigation Proposed							
<p>Consider whether clarification could be provided on what the definition of 'suitable' and 'appropriate' locations in the context of the policy is, as this could be open to interpretation if the parameters are not set by the policy or supporting text.</p>							

POLICY DC10 Criteria for landfill and landraise

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		0
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies				No impact		0
Summary of Assessment							
The policy seeks to ensure that any proposals for additional landfill will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that measures have been taken to drive wastes up the waste hierarchy, promotes the use of renewable forms of energy and encourages the use of sustainable forms of transport. The policy, therefore, contributes to parts of Objectives, NR1 and NR4. The policy scores well in relation to a number of the environmental policies and contributes to Objective SP5, by ensuring that any proposals take into consideration other environmental and community policies set out within the MWLP, and their proximity to any sensitive receptors. The reference to Policy DC18 in this policy will help to contribute to meeting Objective EN2. Strategic Policy SP3 Waste capacity complements policy DC10.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC11 Inert waste for agricultural improvement

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution,				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy seeks to ensure that any proposals for use of inert waste for the improvement or reclamation of agricultural land will not have an adverse impact on water quality.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy seeks to ensure that any proposals for the use of inert waste for improvement or reclamation of agricultural land results in a material improvement to the grade or classification of agricultural land. The policy will, therefore, have a positive impact upon this objective.	++
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far	√	√	√	Likely	The policy sets out the priorities for inert waste - recycling, use in restoration schemes or landfill engineering - reflecting the waste hierarchy.	+

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
None							

POLICY DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development

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

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

- the need for the specific mineral;
- economic considerations;
- positive and negative environmental impacts (including a strategic approach);
- the cumulative impact of proposals in an area;
- land stability.

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	choices						
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	?	?	✓	Not known at this stage	Possible negative impacts in short to medium term during operations, and positive impacts in the longer term as mineral workings permitted under this policy are restored. However, this policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	?
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Development of facilities on site could have positive and/or negative impacts in the long term, as the biodiversity and geodiversity could possibly be restored to its original form or the biodiverse and geodiverse features created as a result of mineral workings could be maintained. However, this policy is not criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	?
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible indirect impacts on users of the countryside depending on the location and development of facilities that may be near to popular recreation areas. May also be likely to have indirect impacts on users of the countryside, as minerals resources can only be worked where they naturally occur. However, this policy is not criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	?
EN3: To improve the quality of the built	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	The policy seeks to support the conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the	?

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
environment	adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area					built heritage from mineral working, by providing criteria under which extraction proposals outside these areas will be permitted, which includes a requirement to meet levels of supply and local building stone needs, thereby contributing to the achievement of Objective EN3. However, this policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible positive impacts, as the policy aims to concentrate development on previously developed land and/or as part of existing sites. However, if developments are primarily on BMV land, the cumulative impact may be negative. However, this policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. Therefore, impacts against this objective are difficult to assess at this stage.	?

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat						
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non-energy minerals within the Preferred Areas, whilst providing flexibility to deal with applications that may come forward outside of these areas. This therefore contributes to the Objectives of NR4, as the policy seeks to ensure a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area. The policy will also help to protect/conserv mineral resources from sterilisation.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Likely	The policy makes specific provision for new non-energy minerals development. This will provide some direct local employment and support local business development. Therefore supporting the objectives of EC1.	(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Likely	The policy makes specific provision for non-energy minerals development. This will provide essential raw materials for the local and wider economy.	(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
The policy provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non-energy minerals within the Preferred Areas, thus contributing to Objectives NR4, EC1 and EC3. It also provides the criteria under which extraction proposals outside these areas will be permitted, which includes a requirement to meet levels of supply and local building stone needs, thereby contributing to the achievement of Objective EN3. The policy could potentially have a positive impact upon the majority of the objectives, but this will be dependent on the nature of the proposals being brought forward and their location, which cannot be determined at this stage.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Cumulative – none identified as the policy criteria seeks to control these. Secondary – none given that the policy is criteria based. Synergistic - none							
Mitigation Proposed							
Clarification in the policy of the application of other policies in the Plan to proposals outside the Preferred Areas, e.g. proposals will be considered on individual merits and other relevant policies in the MWLP.							

POLICY DC13 Criteria for energy minerals

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

Exploration and appraisal of hydrocarbons

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

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

Commercial exploitation of hydrocarbons

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

- a full appraisal programme for the oil or gas field has been completed;
- the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors;
- the cumulative impacts of the development of the gas field and essential associated infrastructure have been assessed; and
- provision is made for mitigation or compensation for significantly adverse impacts on the environment and communities.

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

Underground Coal Gasification

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

Coal

Planning applications for coal extraction will only be granted where;

- the proposal is environmentally acceptable; or
- can be made so by planning conditions or obligations; or, if not
- provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh the likely impacts to justify the grant of planning permission.

For underground coal mining, potential impacts to be considered and mitigated for will include subsidence and the disposal of colliery spoil. Provision of sustainable transport will be encouraged, as will Coal Mine Methane capture and utilisation.

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Impact on the sense of well being of people						
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		0
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	?	?	?	Not known at this stage. Dependent upon specific proposal and its location	Possible positive and negative impacts. The policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals. However, the policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. This cannot be determined at this time.	?
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Not known at this stage. Dependent upon specific proposal and its location.	Possible positive and negative impacts. The policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals. However, the policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. This cannot be determined at this time.	?
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	?	?	?	Not known at this stage. Dependent upon specific proposal and its location	Possible positive and negative impacts. The policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals, which could have a positive impact upon this objective. However, the policy is criteria based and it does not include specific locations. This cannot be determined at this time.	?
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of	?	?	?	Likely, if proposals come forward but this	Policy provides the criteria against which energy mineral development can be brought forward and, whilst they can be used in cleaner and	-

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
greenhouse gas emissions	waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				unknown at this stage	carbon efficient technologies, they are non renewable sources of fuel and their use contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible positive impact, as the policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals.	?
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	?	?	?	Not known at this stage	Possible positive impact, as the policy seeks to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the environment as a result of any proposals for energy minerals.	?
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Likely	The policy will contribute positively to this objective by ensuring Cumbria's contribution to a steady flow of energy minerals to meet demand within the area, as necessary; it allows for proposals to come forward subject to meeting the decision making criteria of the policy, in line with national policy.	+

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

POLICY DC14: Review of Mineral Permissions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies				No impact		0
Summary of Assessment							
The policy focuses on the need to minimise the potential effects from minerals developments on communities and all aspects of the environment, including in restoration and afteruse. This supports the attainment of Objectives SP5, EN1, EN2, NR2 and NR3 and part of Objectives EN3 and NR1.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC15: Minerals Safeguarding

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

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

1. the need for the development outweighs the need to extract the mineral; or
2. it can be clearly demonstrated that it is not environmentally acceptable or economically viable to extract the mineral prior to non-mineral development taking place; or
3. it can be clearly demonstrated that the mineral is either not present or of no economic value or would lead to land stability problems or is too deep to extract in relation to the proposed development; or
4. the development would not prevent minerals extraction taking place in the future; or

5. the development within the Mineral Safeguarding Area is exempt, as set out in the exemption list in Table 15.1.

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/ no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact	The purpose of the policy is to protect mineral resource; specification of a buffer zone around the safeguarded location will reduce the impact of continuing working of the site on any nearby new development	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
generations	-Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity						
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Inevitable	Provides a mechanism by which interactions with other types of development can be assessed and dealt with through the planning application process.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	- the use of peat						
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 	√	√	√	inevitable	The policy will have a positive impact because the aim is to make sure that an adequate supply of minerals resources is available by ensuring developments do not prevent or hinder the extraction of minerals.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
<p>The policy has a positive impact on a limited number of sustainability objectives, as its primary aim is the protection and unnecessary sterilisation of minerals resources. The policy does not seek to be overly restrictive, but to provide a mechanism by which interactions with other types of non-minerals development can be assessed and dealt with through the planning application process. The policy is required for compliance with the NPPF and its direct impact is protection of existing mineral resources and operations from being sterilised by new or nearby development; it is also intended to protect non-minerals developments that may be adversely impacted by mineral operations. All of the Mineral Safeguarding Areas together, are contiguous with the Mineral Consultation Area.</p> <p>Policy SAP5 sets out the strategic infrastructure for both waste and minerals, such as railheads and wharves, which require safeguarding; all of the allocations identified lie within the Mineral</p>							

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

POLICY DC16 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No Impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is likely to have mainly positive effects, as the wording aims to protect biodiversity and geodiversity, which are important for preserving attractive natural environments associated with health and public well being.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Inevitable	The aim of the policy is to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely	Policy is likely to have positive effects, as the wording is aimed at protecting biodiversity and geodiversity, therefore protecting the natural landscape in Cumbria.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				None	Potential secondary impact on this objective – see commentary below.	o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact	Potential secondary impact on this objective – see commentary below.	o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Quite Likely	The protection of sites designated for their biodiversity importance and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances provides protection to the water and marine environment.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Quite Likely	The policy seeks to protect natural habitats and biodiversity features. Whilst important biodiversity features are not restricted to countryside and greenfield locations, this policy will contribute to protecting land with such features and against their loss.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy will allow for the provision of adequate development for minerals and waste facilities, where they are acceptable and appropriate in terms of their impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity. The policy has a direct, positive impact upon many of the environmental objectives, and in particular those relating to biodiversity and geodiversity. This reflects the nature and scope of the policy; consequently, it has no direct impact on the majority of social and economic objectives.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							

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

POLICY DC17 Historic environment

In accordance with NPPF paragraphs 126 to 141:

Proposals for waste management developments or mineral developments that would result in harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, or an undesignated heritage asset that is demonstrably of equivalent importance to a designated heritage asset, or its setting, will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve public benefits, in cases of less than substantial harm to the significance of assets, or substantial public benefits, in cases of substantial harm to the significance of assets.

Any proposals that cause substantial harm to the outstanding universal value of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, a Scheduled Monument, a grade I or II* Listed Building, the Solway Moss Registered Battlefield or a grade I or II* Registered Park and Garden, will only be permitted in wholly exceptional circumstances. Proposals that cause substantial harm to a grade II Listed Building, a grade II Registered Park and Garden and a Conservation Area, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

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

Any heritage asset and its setting, whether designated or not, that is harmed by a proposal, will need to be recorded by the developer to a level that is proportionate to its significance and to the scale of impact of the proposal. The information will need to be made publically accessible in the County's Historic Environment Record.

Proposals that will have an impact on any heritage asset or its setting, whether designated or not, should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of the heritage asset and how that significance will be affected by the proposed development. The level of information required will be proportionate to the asset's significance and to the scale of impact of the proposal, and may require, where necessary, archaeological field investigation.

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	Possible impact, as the policy aims to protect the historic environment, which is important for preserving attractive environments associated with public well being.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Limited likelihood	Possible impact, as the policy aims to protect the historic environment, which may be accompanied by features of biodiversity and/or geodiversity, although this is not the direct aim of the policy.	(+)
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely	Likely to have indirect positive impacts, as policy aims to protect the historic environment, which may form an important part of the overall character and enjoyment of local areas.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 	√	√	√	Inevitable	<p>Clearly the principal function of this policy is to protect the historic environment and the policy would, therefore, have a direct positive impact on the historic environment.</p> <p>The policy is also clear about what a developer will be expected to do to demonstrate a lack of impact.</p>	++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy 				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
The policy explicitly seeks to protect the historic environment. The policy will have a positive impact on public amenity, health and well-being, as well as positive impacts on landscape and townscape character. Given the restrictions of the policy, economic activity that impacts negatively on the historic environment would be controlled.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - possible secondary impacts on economic objectives, including negative impacts as a result of the policy controls on the mineral and waste activity and restricting where it can happen. However, in contrast, the policy seeks to preserve the historic environment, which is important to the economy of Cumbria in tourism, and is also an attractive feature that encourages some businesses to the area. Cumulative – none identified. Synergistic – none identified.							
Mitigation Proposed							

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
None.							

POLICY DC18 Landscape and visual impact

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The protection of landscape character can contribute to quality of life and improve people's sense of well being	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				Likely	Possible indirect benefit insofar as the main impact of the policy will be to protect existing townscape and landscapes.	+
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	Possible indirect benefit insofar as the main impact of the policy will be to protect existing habitats including their appearance within the landscape. However, any proposals for additional landscaping/planting could have a more direct benefit if it results in habitat creation or extension consistent with what is already there.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Inevitable	Direct benefit as the main focus of the policy is to protect and enhance Cumbria's landscape features. The policy states that development should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscapes.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution,	√	√	√	Inevitable	This policy would help achieve part of Objective EN3 through seeking avoidance of significant adverse impacts on the historic landscape. The policy also provides guidance in relation to the design and location of proposed mineral/waste facilities with reference to the built environment.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as				No impact		o

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

POLICY DC19 Flood risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact		o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy has the potential to reduce risks of soil contamination by protecting against flooding of potentially badly polluted water.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6- 15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o
Summary of Assessment							
This policy aims to steer development away from sites most at risk from flooding. Therefore, the policy has a positive impact upon the objective of reducing flooding and those objectives that are supported by effective management of flood risk, including biodiversity, built environment and local amenity.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None. The nature of the policy is to control impacts of proposed development and as such no secondary, cumulative or secondary impacts are identified as a result of this policy							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC20: The water environment

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	✓	✓	✓	Quite likely	Protecting against unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters is likely to protect against adverse impacts upon human health and local amenity, although not the direct aim of the policy.	(+)
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	✓	✓	✓	Quite likely	Protecting against unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters is likely to have a positive impact on biodiversity through protecting natural habitats.	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
character for future generations	-Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity						
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy would help towards adaptability to climate change through encouraging flood storage schemes and SuDS.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy directly protects against unacceptable impact upon drinking water, surface water, coastal waters and groundwater quality, therefore having a positive impact upon the objective.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Quite likely	Protecting against unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters is likely to protect against soil contamination.	+
NR4: To manage mineral	-Reflect the waste management				No impact		

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
None.							

POLICY DC21 Protection of soil resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification in waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		0
Summary of Assessment							
This policy has a direct, positive impact upon soil quality and positive impact upon several of the other environmental objectives, because of the importance of soil to the ecosystem.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
None identified. The nature of the policy is control any additional impacts.							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY DC22 Restoration and after-use

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

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

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

All proposals must demonstrate that:

- for agricultural, forestry, nature conservation and amenity afteruses, there is an aftercare management programme of at least 5 years, but longer where required to ensure that the restoration scheme is established;
- the restoration is appropriate for the landscape character and wildlife interest of the area, and measures to protect, restore and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity conservation features are practical, of a high quality appropriate to the area and secure their long-term safeguarding and maintenance;

- c. the restoration scheme is compatible with neighbouring land uses;
- d. restoration will be completed within a reasonable timescale and is progressive as far as practicable;
- e. provision for the likely financial and material budgets for the agreed restoration, aftercare and afteruse will be made during the operational life of the site;
- f. restoration and aftercare (or reclamation) will be undertaken using industry best practice.

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature / scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	✓	✓	✓	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can provide green infrastructure and public access to the countryside.	+
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	✓	✓	✓	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can help improve air quality, having a positive impact upon health. After-uses can also provide green infrastructure and public access to the countryside, helping to encourage physical activity and therefore improve health. However, providing green infrastructure does not necessarily mean that people will use it.	+
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport	✓	✓	✓	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can help provide green infrastructure and public access to the countryside, helping to encourage physical activity. However, providing green infrastructure does not necessarily mean that people will use it.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature / scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Direct benefit from habitat creation/restoration and after-use securing a net gain in biodiversity. However, the impact of the policy would depend on the specific details of restoration.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 	√	√	√	Very likely	Benefit from the policy requiring the after-use to be designed in a way that conserves and where possible enhances the landscape character and the natural environment.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance degraded urban and rural environment in the area 	√	√	√	Likely	Possible impacts on the historic environment, as policy makes provision for restoration to take account of landscape character which may enhance the historic environment. The policy also makes provision for adequate restoration and aftercare, which may include provision of flood storage areas.	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	After-uses can result in the planting of vegetation, which can act as a carbon sink. Accumulatively, this can contribute towards reducing greenhouse gases and have a positive impact upon the objective. Some restoration and management schemes may also involve the use of renewable energy.	+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)	Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature / scale for each impact as necessary	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Depends on the use, but after-uses can include large areas of standing water. This can, therefore, have some positive impact depending on the restoration and how much schemes attempt to improve the water quality	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	After-uses can include conserving soil resources and safeguarding the potential of the best and most versatile agricultural land, having a positive impact upon the objective.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Would depend upon use	Some restoration and management schemes may involve the use of renewable energy.	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Likely	Possible likely impact as policy aims for site restoration that may improve landscape character, which may encourage businesses to the area attracted by the natural surroundings or encourage existing business to remain in the area.	+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o

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