



DRAFT CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Regulation 19 Consultations

Sustainability Appraisal

Appendices

February 2013

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EARLIER MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK DOCUMENTS AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISALS

1. Discussion paper: The Issues and Options for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2007 to 2018 (June 2006).
2. MWDF Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2006).
3. Sustainability Appraisal Stage 1 Report and Appendices: Issues and Options (November 2006).
4. Sustainability Appraisal Site Selection Criteria for Waste Management Facilities (November 2006).
5. MWDF Preferred Options: Core Strategy, Generic Development Control Policies, Site Allocations and Maps (four documents) (February 2007).
6. Sustainability Appraisal Stage 2 Report and Appendices: Preferred Options Core Strategy, Site Allocations and Generic Development Control Policies (February 2007).
7. Changes to the Core Strategy Preferred Options (November 2007).
8. Sustainability Appraisal Stage 2.1 report: Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy (October 2007).
9. MWDF Submission Draft Core Strategy, Submission Draft Generic Development Control Policies and Appendices (three documents) (March 2008).
10. Sustainability Appraisal Report and Appendices: Submission Version for Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies (February 2008).
11. The Regulation 30 Submitted Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map (April 2010).
12. Sustainability Appraisal Regulation 30 Site Allocations Policies (April 2010).
13. MWDF Regulation 30 Repeated Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map (January 2012).
14. Sustainability Appraisal Repeated Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map Regulation 30 (January 2012).

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF SEA DIRECTIVE REQUIREMENTS AND WHERE THESE ARE COVERED IN THE SA REPORT

SEA Directive Requirements	Where it is covered in the SA report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex 1):	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapter 4
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Chapter 6 of previous SA
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapter 6 of previous SA
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Chapter 6 of previous SA
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Appendix 3
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	Appendices 7, 8 & 9
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effect on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Strategic Policies
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Chapters 4 & 5 Appendices 4 & 5
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10;	Chapter 9
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non Technical Summary report

<p>The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).</p>	
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of details of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4); 	<p>Regulation 19 and engagement in SA at earlier stages</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given as early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2); 	<p>To be effected through Regulation 19 process</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	<p>Not applicable at this stage</p>
<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</p>	<p>To be addressed at a later date</p>
<p>Provision of information on the decision</p> <p>When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art. 7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plan or programme as adopted; • a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8 and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures concerning monitoring (Art. 9). 	<p>To be addressed at a later date</p>
<p>Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</p>	<p>Chapter 9</p>

APPENDIX 3: REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
European Plans and Programmes		
Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)	<p>The Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management.</p> <p>One of the key features of the Directive is the European Waste Hierarchy which, in order of priority, is: prevention, reuse and preparation for reuse, recycle, recovery and disposal.</p> <p>The Directive includes strict criteria for the management/treatment of waste and requires those undertaking the treatment to have the required permit(s).</p>	<p>The Framework Directive on Waste and subsequent amending legislation gives a clear policy steer for the Local Plan, to ensure a high level of protection for people and the environment from waste management activity in Cumbria. European policy also points to conserving natural resources through resource recovery, recycling and re-use and waste minimisation. The Local Plan policies need to give effect to these objectives.</p> <p>The sustainability appraisal framework needs to include criteria which test for environmental protection; protection of people's health; waste minimisation and resource recovery.</p>
Directive on the conservation of wild birds (Directive 2009/147/EC)	The Directive aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species. It provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. To assist with this aim, the designations of Special Protection Areas (SPA) are used for rare/vulnerable	<p>The Local Plan will have to respect the Special Protection Areas, and ensure minerals and waste operations do not take place within them or in their immediate vicinity.</p> <p>The SA will need to include biodiversity as an essential part of the appraisal process.</p>

	species (as listed in the Directive) and regularly occurring migratory species.	
Directive on the Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture (Directive 86/278/EEC)	The Directive regulates the use of sewage sludge by farmers so that there are no harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and humans.	The Local Plan needs to include policies on landspreading of sewage sludge and organic industrial wastes to protect the environment (people, livestock, soil and groundwater) where landspreading is to be used as a method of disposal rather than normal agricultural practice.
Hazardous Waste Directive (Directive 91/689/EEC)	Seeks to facilitate the recovery and safe disposal of hazardous waste through the introduction of a licensing and recording regime for the segregation, control and management of hazardous waste.	The Local Plan policies will need to distinguish between hazardous waste and other wastes, including domestic waste, and ensure that appropriate minimisation and recovery techniques are employed. The SA will reflect the need for protection of the environment and people.
Directive on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (Directive 2006/66/EC)	The legislation prohibits the placing on the market of most batteries and accumulators with a certain mercury or cadmium content and establishes rules for the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of batteries and accumulators.	The Local Plan should contain policies to encourage the development of facilities which enable the separate collection of batteries and accumulators and which facilitate either recovery or safe disposal. There are no additional implications for the SA.
Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)	This Directive is designed to protect some 253 habitat types, some 200 animal and 434 plant species.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not take place in or around Special Areas of Conservation set up as part of the Natura 2000 network.
Directive on packaging and packaging waste (Directive 94/62/EC)	This instructs member states to introduce measures to minimise the use and production of packaging waste and	The Local Plan will need to include policies favouring the development of waste facilities designed to recover and

	<p>to encourage the recycling, re-use and other forms of waste recovery for packaging waste.</p> <p>The Directive sets targets for recovery and recycling or recovery and energy generation.</p>	<p>recycle packaging waste.</p>
<p>Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (Directive 2008/1/EC)</p>	<p>This is replaced by Directive on Industrial Emissions (Directive 2010/75/EU); however, its provisions remain applicable until 6 January 2014.</p> <p>This Directive is focussed on minimising pollution from various industrial sources throughout the European Union. The Directive deals with operating permits for polluting industrial and agricultural installations including those involving minerals and waste operations. It also sets out the minimum compliance requirements for inclusion in permits to enable compliance monitoring e.g. emission limit values for certain pollutants.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies that only permit minerals and waste developments which employ the best available techniques to minimise pollution.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to include objectives designed to protect air quality, soil and groundwater from pollution.</p>
<p>Directive on Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) (Directive 2010/75/EU)</p>	<p>This Directive covers industrial activities with a major pollution potential (as identified in Annex I to the Directive).</p> <p>The Directive states that any activity identified in Annex 1 must meet certain basic obligations including: the application of preventative measures; the</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies which only permit minerals and waste developments which employ the best available techniques to minimise pollution.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to include objectives designed to protect air quality,</p>

	<p>application of best available technologies; maximising energy efficiency; the prevention of accidents; and site remediation when the activities come to an end.</p> <p>Permits will be required which will ensure compliance with the operator's basic obligations and environmental quality standards. In addition, Member States shall set up a system of environmental inspections of the installations concerned and all installations shall be covered by an environmental inspection plan.</p>	soil and groundwater from pollution.
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (Directive 1999/31/EC)	The Directive seeks to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of landfill on the environment and in particular, on surface and groundwaters, soils, air and human health. This applies to landfilling of hazardous wastes, non hazardous and inert wastes. Clear waste treatment procedures and site licensing criteria are set out.	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies which give a high degree of protection to the environment from landfill.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives which reflect this where landfill remains in operation.</p>
Directive on the End of Life of Vehicles (Directive 2005/673/EC)	This Directive aims to decrease the quantity of waste arising from vehicles through the promotion of re-use and recycling of vehicle components through a network of authorised treatment facilities.	The Local Plan will need to include policies favouring facilities to enable vehicle end of life recycling.
The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	This strategy includes six targets to halt biodiversity loss and to identify the role of ecosystems and the need to restore	The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems

	them.	and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems. The SA will need objectives which reflect the need to protect biodiversity.
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - Biodiversity Action Plan for the Conservation of Natural Resources (COM/2001/0162)	This Communication sets out four priorities: the conservation of wild fauna and flora; preventing biodiversity loss related to the management of water, soil, forests and wetlands; reversing biodiversity loss across the whole territory; and conserving biodiversity worldwide.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/ enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems. The SA will need objectives which reflect the need to protect biodiversity.
Directive establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Directive 2000/60/EC)	This is a comprehensive Directive designed to protect inland surface waters, groundwaters and coastal waters from pollution, promote sustainable water use and protect and enhance aquatic environments.	The Local Plan will need to include policies to protect fresh water resources and coastal waters from pollution. The SA will need to include objectives safeguarding water from industrial pollution.
Directive on Waste Incineration (Directive 2000/76/EC)	This Directive focuses on protecting human health by reducing air, water and soil pollution from incineration, including incineration of waste as a method of energy generation. It covers non-toxic municipal waste, including sewage sludge, tyres and hospital waste and toxic wastes like oils and solvents and sets operating temperatures and a number of pollutant limit values.	The Local Plan policies will need to address incineration proposals and set out a high level of protection for people and the environment by insisting on best available techniques. The SA will need to test the Local Plan for the likely degree of protection given to people and the environment from its policies on energy from waste plants.

EU's Sustainable Development Strategy	The Strategy focuses European policy on tackling climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; and improving the transport system and land-use management.	<p>The policy direction being taken by the EU has implications for the Local Plan policies in terms of reducing greenhouse gases, using natural resources sustainably, protecting people and food from pollution, encouraging more rail freight and locating facilities next to population centres.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to marry social aspiration, environmental concern and economic activity in an integrated way.</p>
Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive 2002/96/EC)	The Directive seeks to prevent electronic waste arising and promote the return of equipment to the manufacturer for recovery and recycling.	<p>The Local Plan will need to encourage authorised treatment facilities for electrical and electronic waste recovery using best available techniques.</p> <p>The SA already includes an objective on waste minimisation and re-use and recycling of waste.</p>
EU's 6th Environmental Action Programme	This defines the EU's environmental priorities and objectives. It supports the Sustainable Development Strategy. It focuses on climate change, biodiversity, environment and health and sustainable management of resources and wastes.	Implications for the Local Plan are: improvement of inspection regimes; integration of environmental concerns into land use management policies; encouraging companies to introduce EMAS and undertake environmental reporting. A number of thematic strategies will emerge on the sustainable use of natural resources (from extraction to final disposal as waste); on reducing waste (both the quantity and its

		<p>hazardness); and on protecting soil (which may include mineral particles) from a range of threats including erosion, reduced organic productivity, contamination, covering by infrastructure, compaction, loss of biodiversity, salinisation, floods and landslide. The Local Plan policies will need to reflect this higher level of concern about natural resource use, waste minimisation and soil quality and the extent of the soil resource.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives which test for climate change, biodiversity, environmental protection, soil protection, waste minimisation, human health and the sustainable management of resources.</p>
EU's Environmental Technologies Action Plan	This aims to reduce pressures on natural resources, improve quality of life and stimulate economic growth by promoting environmental technologies. These diverse technologies should manage pollution, produce less polluting and less resource intensive products, and also manage resources more effectively using less energy and producing less waste.	<p>Local Plan policies should seek to encourage investment in environmentally friendly technologies.</p> <p>The SA objectives promote environmental technology research, development and use.</p>
EU policy communication on the removal and disposal of disused offshore oil and gas installations	This takes the position that sea disposal of oil and gas installations should be prohibited and that all such installations should be dismantled and brought to	The Local Plan may need to include policies to deal with development proposals for oil and gas rig dismantling and material recovery and recycling.

	shore for recycling and safe disposal.	The SA framework already supports material recovery and recycling.
EU decision on the Kyoto Protocol and its post Kyoto strategy	This requires member states to reduce emissions by 20% in the period 2013-2020 (the second commitment period).	Carbon dioxide and methane are the greenhouse gases associated with minerals extraction, transport and landfill and incineration of wastes. Local Plan policies will need to reduce greenhouse gases from minerals and waste operations. The SA includes objectives for improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gases.
Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries (Directive 2006/21/EC)	This Directive applies to waste resulting from the extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. A permit is required for facilities relating to extractive waste. Waste facility operators are required to create a waste management plan which should be reviewed every five years.	When applying for the required permits, the operator needs to demonstrate that a plan exists to prevent or reduce waste and its negative impact and to recover and recycle any that remains. The Local Plan should anticipate and reflect this. The SA framework already has provision for public participation in decision-making processes that affect the public.
Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Directive 2008/50/EC).	The 2008 ambient air quality directive sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂).	The Local Plan will need to include policies which ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by minerals extraction, minerals and waste transport and emissions from landfill. The SA will need to include objectives on local air quality.

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using science soundly. <p>Priority areas for immediate action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. 	
UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	In order to meet the agreed Kyoto emissions savings, the Government launched the UK Climate Change Programme. A document reviewing progress on meeting targets was produced in 2006 and a strategy for reducing emissions. The strategy includes supporting microgeneration technologies, support the generation of electricity from renewables and providing aid to stimulate and supplement private sector involvement.	<p>This has implications for Local Plan policies, which will need to encourage energy efficiency in development proposals and reduced heavy goods transport from day to day activity to help improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is also an opportunity for the Local Plan to help promote a more sustainable low carbon economy.</p> <p>The SA will need to fully reflect the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from on site operations and transport.</p>
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (Natural Environment White Paper) (2011)	<p>This White Paper sets out four ambitions for the natural environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and improving our natural environment; 	The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect the natural environment and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing a green economy; • Reconnecting people and nature; and • International and EU leadership. <p>The Paper seeks to establish a framework for establishing Local Nature Partnerships, the creation of Nature Improvement Areas and planning for nature to protect and improve the natural environment.</p>	<p>natural environment. Local Plan policies and minerals and waste operations will also need to reflect any Local Nature Partnerships and Nature Improvement Areas that have been created as a result of this White Paper.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives which reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>
Securing a healthy natural environment: An action plan for embedding an ecosystems approach (2007)	This document highlights the need for a holistic approach to policy making and developing an 'ecosystem approach' to effectively secure a healthy natural environment with respect of: clean air and water; productive and sustainable land and soils; a stable climate; natural breakdown of waste; a high quality local environment; and the value of biodiversity and designated landscapes.	<p>The Local Plan policies will need to have a high degree of environmental protection built into them with the emphasis on material recovery and re-use with the extractive industries more closely regulated to align with changing environmental values.</p> <p>The SA will need to anticipate and reflect all of these aspects of the vision for the natural environment.</p>
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	This Strategy sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy on land and at sea. The mission for the strategy is to 'halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people'.	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives which reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>

<p>'A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests' (Defra, 2007)</p>	<p>The Strategy includes five key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; • to ensure resilience to climate change; • to protect and enhance natural resources; • to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and • to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. 	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies supporting afforestation, perhaps as part of its policy approach to site screening and restoration.</p> <p>The SA will need to incorporate measures in support of forestry.</p> <p>The Local Plan can address the aims of the strategy by ensuring that any waste or minerals developments protect and maintain existing trees and woodland where possible.</p>
<p>Ramsar sites in England – A policy statement (2006)</p>	<p>This sets out the Government's policies for the protection and management of Ramsar sites in England. It provides a level of protection which permits development of Ramsar sites in only the rarest of circumstances and makes it clear that if consent is given, lost wetland interests will have to be replaced by restoring and recreating habitats.</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies will need to respond by directing development away from Ramsar sites. Wetlands are fragile ecosystems and susceptible to hydrological change on and off site. For this reason, policies will need to direct development away from vicinity of wetlands. All terrestrial areas within Ramsar sites are SSSI's and there is a duty to further the conservation and enhancement of these sites and this needs to be reflected in planning policies.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to incorporate objectives which support the protection of wetland habitats and species.</p>

<p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007)</p>	<p>The Paper sets out the Government's response to the need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to tackle climate change and the need to secure clean, affordable energy as the UK becomes increasingly reliant on energy imports.</p> <p>The objectives of the White Paper are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an international framework to tackle climate change; • Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions; • Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets; • Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation; • Provide more support for low carbon technologies; and • Ensure the right conditions for investment. 	<p>The production of energy from waste is a key issue in several of the Local Plan policies. In addition, the Local Plan policies should seek to reduce the County's energy usage wherever possible, through sustainable location and design of developments.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p>	<p>This document seeks to improve the air quality, building on progress previously made, in order to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution.</p>	<p>Air quality is an important issue for the Local Plan, as extraction of minerals and the transport of waste and minerals could have an impact on emission levels. Local Plan policies should address the issue of air quality.</p> <p>The SA will need to include an objective on improving air quality.</p>

<p>Cutting Carbon, Creating Growth: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen White Paper (2011)</p>	<p>This White Paper identifies the need to reduce the levels of carbon emitted by transport, for both short local and longer journeys. The Paper identifies that the use of rail has a critical role to play.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies will need to respond by seeking to prevent any significant increases in road transport of bulk materials and where possible shifting to rail or canal.</p> <p>The SA should contain an objective on encouraging more sustainable methods of transportation.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy for England</p>	<p>This Strategy builds on previous Waste Strategy documents by further increasing the recycling and composting of waste whilst decoupling waste growth from economic growth by putting more emphasis on waste prevention, recovery and re-use.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should encourage the development of recycling and composting facilities which are accessible to communities, preferably by sustainable modes of transport. The Local Plan includes a number of policies relating to sustainable waste management practices and is supportive of national policy.</p>
<p>Force for the Future (Historic Environment Policy)</p>	<p>The historic environment is fragile and not renewable. Government policy is developing along the lines of utilising the historic environment as a learning resource, making it accessible to everyone, maximising its economic potential while minimising damage and preserving it for future generations.</p>	<p>The main issue arising for the Local Plan is one of protection, ensuring that minerals and waste planning permissions do not allow the historic environment or indeed its immediate setting in the landscape to be damaged or compromised.</p> <p>The SA needs to make provision for the protection of the historic environment in its sustainability objectives.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p>	<p>This sets out the law on the protection of birds, wild animals and wild plants, and gives effect to many international</p>	<p>Local Plan policies will make provision for site environmental impact assessment before granting planning</p>

	<p>conventions and European Directives. The Act provides for the notification and protection and management of SSSI's (by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features). The Act also requires authorities to maintain definitive maps of footpaths.</p>	<p>permission in order to help protect biodiversity and designated sites and footpaths from minerals and waste development.</p> <p>The SA will need to contain objectives on biodiversity and access to the countryside.</p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	<p>This extends the level of protection given to SSSI's, provides a right of access to open countryside, introduces better management for AONB's and a duty to consult on matters affecting land use within AONB's and lists habitats and species for conservation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to include robust policies on biodiversity, SSSI's and AONB's, which help deliver Government aims.</p> <p>No additional requirements placed on the SA.</p>
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Strategy (2011)	<p>The Strategy has identified six themes in order to achieve the mission of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site restoration – to restore NDA's designated sites and release them for other uses. • Spent fuels – the approach to managing the diverse range of spent nuclear fuels. • Nuclear materials – the approach to dealing with the inventory of uranium and plutonium currently stored in some of NDA's sites. • Integrated waste management – how NDA manage all forms of waste arising from their operating and 	<p>The Local Plan should include policies which support the themes and objectives included within the Strategy, especially in relation to the decommissioning of Sellafield. Policies relating to radioactive waste should be included, as should policies relating to restoration and afteruse of sites. Policies relating to the economic, community and the protection of the natural and built environment will also be important.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives relating to managing waste, public health, land and air quality, and the economy.</p>

	<p>decommissioned sites. This ties in with NDA's wider work of their Radioactive Waste Management Directorate on implementing geological disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business optimisation – assesses how the commercial income is maximised. • Critical enablers – these are ideas which support the overall delivery of NDA's mission. <p>Of particular importance to Cumbria within this Strategy, is the reference to Sellafield. The Strategy includes key milestones for decommissioning Sellafield which is expected to take until 2120.</p>	
<p>Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom (March 2007)</p>	<p>The policy relates to all aspects of generation, management and regulation of solid Low Level Radioactive Waste including waste minimisation, transportation, import and export. Consideration is also given to the need for public consultation and involvement in developing Low Level Waste management plans.</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies relating to Low Level Waste will need to consider all aspects of waste management as the Repository near Drigg in West Cumbria currently receives a significant portion of the UK's LLW material. In particular, provision must be made for stakeholder consultation.</p>
<p>Managing radioactive waste safely: a framework for implementing geological disposal (2008)</p>	<p>This White Paper was produced as part of the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) programme, which is a national programme for managing higher radioactive waste. The Paper identifies</p>	<p>The County Council has withdrawn from its participation in the MRWS programme and the Local Plan does not include policies relating to the disposal of higher activity radioactive wastes.</p>

	<p>the steps needed to prepare and plan for geological disposal and outlines the standards they will comply with. The Paper also outlines how the site for a facility will be selected and identifies the voluntary and partnership approach.</p>	
<p>Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (May 2007)</p>	<p>The White Paper proposes reforms on how decisions are taken on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change.</p> <p>Five core principles underpin the Government's proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges, such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development; • the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable; • there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement; • the planning system should be transparent and accountable; and • planning should be undertaken at the 	<p>The aims and objectives of the White Paper should be taken into account in the formulation of the Local Plan, particularly as developments such as those relating to nuclear energy have implications which extend nationally.</p>

	right level of government – national, regional and local.	
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Act includes measures to ensure that the net carbon level for greenhouse gases in 2050 is 80% lower than the 1990 baseline, in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol. Key provisions of the Act include: legally binding targets; a carbon budgeting system; measures to reduce emissions; and a five year reporting system on the risks of climate change to the UK.	<p>This has implications for Local Plan policies, which will need to encourage energy efficiency in development proposals and reduced heavy goods transport from day to day activity to help improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is also an opportunity for the Local Plan to help promote a more sustainable low carbon economy.</p> <p>The SA will need to fully reflect the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from on site operations and transport.</p>
Britain's Energy Coast: A Masterplan for West Cumbria	This Masterplan encourages growth in West Cumbria, with a focus on combating climate change and securing the nation's energy supply. The Masterplan encourages West Cumbria to build on its nuclear expertise in order to achieve economic growth, environmental sustainability and to meet long term UK energy needs. The Masterplan states that by 2027, West Cumbria, amongst other things, will: be recognised as a leader in nuclear and energy; be a strong, diversified and well connected economy; retain its outstanding natural beauty and provide opportunities for all	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan should support the Masterplan by creating policies which indirectly support the development of the nuclear industry in West Cumbria. The Local Plan should also include policies which protect the natural, historic and built environment.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives on the economy, protecting the environment and managing waste sustainably.</p>

	its communities.	
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009	These Regulations relate to the movement and consignment of hazardous waste. The Regulations require operators to notify the Environment Agency if a certain premises/land produce hazardous waste; without this notification, hazardous waste cannot be removed from the premises/land legally. Records of hazardous waste must include, where applicable, details of disposal or recovery methods.	The Local Plan should include policies that plan for the production of hazardous wastes.
The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	When transferring waste, businesses must confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy. For certain activities, there is a need for waste permits and authorisation. From 1 January 2015, where it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, establishments must separately collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass. Waste collection authorities must also ensure that a separate collection is undertaken.	The Local Plan should include references to the waste management hierarchy. Policies should be included which support facilities for recycling.
National Planning Policy		
Mineral Planning Guidance Note 9: Interim Development Order Provisions	This deals with 'old mining permissions' and requires holders of these permissions to register, allowing modern planning conditions to be established if the planning permission is to remain valid. The policy aim is to improve	The Local Plan will need to include policies dealing with 'old mining permissions' which aim to establish acceptable environmental standards within which operations may be carried out. This may include the use of EIA.

	operating standards and environmental standards.	
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	Key policy signals are: applying the waste hierarchy, which seeks to recover values from waste with disposal as the last, least favoured option; provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of communities; meet recycling and composting targets; ensure recovery or disposal does not endanger human health or harm the environment; deal with waste close to the point of its creation; and reflect concerns of local people and the needs of the industry and waste collection/disposal authorities.	Local Plan policies should facilitate a realignment of waste management facilities to fit with Government and European objectives on waste minimisation and recovery and re-use across the range of household, industrial and commercial wastes. The SA will need to include objectives on waste minimisation, recovery, recycling and re-use.
National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Policy Framework: Technical Guidance (2012)	One of the main elements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. Overall, the NPPF seeks to support sustainable development in order to contribute to a strong economy, healthy communities and protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environment. With regard to minerals, the NPPF states that Local Plans should: identify and include policies for mineral extraction of local and national importance; take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals	Local Plan policies should reflect the requirements of the NPPF and the associated Technical Guidance. The Local Plan will need to include policies on issues such as: the presumption in favour of sustainable development; the protection and enhancement of the natural, historic and natural environment; mineral extraction; site reclamation, restoration and afteruse; and the environmental criteria planning applications will be assessed against. The SA will need to include objectives on: waste minimisation, recovery, recycling and re-use; the protection and enhancement of the environment; and

	<p>waste would make to the supply of materials; define Minerals Safeguarding Areas; set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; set out environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed; noise limits should take into account unavoidable noise; and include policies which encourage land reclamation, restoration and aftercare of mineral sites.</p> <p>Mineral Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and industrial minerals. They should identify and plan for the phases of development of on-shore oil and gas development. Underground gas and carbon storage should be encouraged where feasible.</p> <p>The NPPF Technical Guidance provides additional guidance to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the NPPF on development in areas at risk of flooding and in relation to mineral extraction.</p> <p>The guidance retains key elements of Planning Policy Statement 25 and of the</p>	<p>the protection of the sense of well-being of people.</p>
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	existing minerals policy statements and minerals planning guidance notes, which are considered necessary and helpful in relation to these policy areas. The retention of this guidance is an interim measure pending a wider review of guidance to support planning policy.	
Regional Plans and Programmes		
North West Regional Economic Strategy (2006)	The regional economic strategy seeks to integrate social, environmental and urban rural issues into each component part of the Strategy (business, skills, regeneration, infrastructure and quality of life). The Strategy aims to transform the region through sustainable economic development into a competitive, high added value, knowledge based inclusive economy by raising business output and productivity, creating more and better jobs, ensuring people have good skills and access to work, helping disadvantaged communities and reducing household income variations.	<p>The Local Plan policies need to respond, by helping to create a framework within which investment and economic growth can take place, creating jobs, particularly in rural areas, in a way which protects and enhances the natural environment and ensures that natural resources are used prudently.</p> <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives on regeneration, jobs creation, skills and training, sustainable management of natural resources, protection of the environment and biodiversity and social inclusion and equality.</p>
North West of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 (2008)	The spatial principles of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy include: the promotion of sustainable economic development; making the best use of the existing resources and infrastructure; reducing the need to travel; promoting environmental quality; reducing emissions; and adapting to climate	<p>The Local Plan should take into consideration all of the identified requirements for Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities in the North West.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives on: the enhancement and protection of the environment; the protection of land and</p>

	<p>change.</p> <p>In particular relation to Minerals and Waste, the Regional Spatial Strategy is committed to using our natural and man-made resources actively, prudently and efficiently, as well as protecting and enhancing the Region's historic, built and natural, environmental assets, and unique culture and heritage. Across the region, Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance and protect environmental assets; • remediate contaminated land; • ensure a steady and adequate supply of a range of minerals; • provide for the agreed regional apportionment of land-won aggregates; • maximise the role played by secondary and recycled aggregates; • minimise waste, maximise re-use and maximise opportunities for the re-use of recycled material; • locate waste management facilities in areas which minimise the need for the long distance carriage of waste; • support the provision of waste management facilities; and • make provision for radioactive waste. 	<p>soil; the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; and the economy.</p>
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Regional Housing Strategy (2005)	The Regional Housing Strategy sets out to ensure that: everyone has a choice of good quality housing by tackling housing market failure in both urban areas and rural areas; investment in restructuring housing stock takes place; affordable homes are provided to maintain balanced communities; the condition of the housing stock is improved and that specialist and supported housing is available and integrated with care services.	There are few direct connections with the Local Plan, other than ensuring that an adequate supply of construction material is made available to facilitate housing renewal with policies encouraging the use of recovered and recycled material and the integration of recycling facilities in homes and communities. The SA needs to include a specific objective on good quality, resource efficient affordable housing.
North West Regional Freight Strategy (2003)	Complements the Regional Transport Strategy. It aims to develop an integrated, efficient freight transport system which facilitates economic development and make a positive contribution to the region's environment and quality of life.	Local Plan policies should aim to support rail and canal/sea borne transport of bulk commodities (minerals, construction materials, waste and recycled goods). This may need to be done through planning conditions specifying rail connected development attached to site operating permissions. The SA will need to include objectives on local air quality, noise, climate change and reducing movement of goods by lorry.
Action for Sustainability: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the North West 2004	The regional sustainability framework seeks to influence other strategies to produce sustainable outcomes. It aims to bring about sustainable transport and access; sustainable production and consumption; social equity; high quality biodiversity and landscape; active	The Local Plan policies will need to contribute to sustainable transport, sustainable production and consumption, biodiversity and landscape, enterprise and innovation while bringing about policy outcomes which do not accelerate climate change.

	<p>citizenship; and lifelong learning. It also supports cultural distinctiveness, healthy communities and enterprise and innovation while taking care that all policy objectives include action to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to contain a range of objectives which broadly conform with those contained in Action for Sustainability.</p>
<p>The Updated Regional Waste Strategy for England's North West (2010)</p>	<p>The aim of the Regional Waste Strategy is to “contribute to the sustainable development of the Northwest region by promoting and supporting waste management infrastructure, facilities and systems which reduce harm to the environment (including reducing impacts on climate change), improve the efficiency of resources, stimulate investment and maximise economic opportunities in line with specific targets”.</p> <p>The objectives for the document build upon this aim and include: ensuring the waste management hierarchy is implemented; maximise the opportunities for north west businesses arising from sustainable waste management; and reduce the environmental effects of waste management.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies should reflect the aims and objectives of the Updated Regional Waste Strategy for England's North West. The policies will need to focus on waste prevention, increasing recycling facilities and providing a network of recovery, processing and residual waste treatment facilities while maintaining adequate landfill for residual wastes.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on waste minimisation, recycling and recovery, as well as landfill of residual wastes within an overall framework of sustainable waste management. An SA objective assessing the economic benefits associated with investment into this area should be included.</p>
<p>NRDA Northwest nuclear – a strategic approach to the nuclear sector in the region (2006)</p>	<p>The aim of the strategy is to promote the success and economic development of the nuclear sector in the North West and to ensure that the bodies working in partnership with the industry act in a concerted and effective manner to</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies will need to take into account the need to support economic development in the nuclear sector within Cumbria, whilst accounting for the environmental and social issues associated with nuclear developments.</p>

	ensure the success of the sector in the region.	
Local Plans and Programmes		
Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016	<p>The JSP guides land use in Cumbria and provides a framework for development plans, which applies to the area outside the Lake District National Park. A major policy theme is sustainable development that seeks to protect the environment, ensure prudent use of natural resources and maintain social progress and economic growth.</p> <p>Other policies permit extraction outside the LDNP and AONB's to maintain and adequate supply of minerals, provided there are no adverse affects on local communities, the local environment or the road network, unless there is an over-riding need for the mineral. Other policies focus on waste minimisation and acceptable standards of site restoration and aftercare.</p> <p>The JSP policies favour large scale recovery and treatment facilities located on brownfield land or major sources of waste including urban centres, provided there are no adverse effects on the environment, landscape character, transport and local communities. Mitigating measures are also stipulated.</p>	<p>The Local Plan translates Structure Plan policies into more detailed policies and site allocations.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to contain policies, which promote sustainable development with particular emphasis on environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources without stifling social progress and economic growth.</p> <p>Local Plan policies will also need to reflect other JSP policies protecting local communities, the local environment and local transport infrastructure, with policies requiring high standards of aftercare and restoration.</p> <p>Other policy influences that will need to be included are locational policies for waste, and other policies applying conditions to ensure sustainable development.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on the sustainable use of natural resources and waste minimisation and test for alternatives to landfill. Other objectives will on biodiversity and landscape and</p>

	<p>Other policies promote small scale recovery facilities and new civic amenity sites.</p> <p>Policies on energy recovery from waste are more restrictive and apply only if recycling and composting targets cannot be met. Residual landfill is permitted outside AONB's in limited circumstances.</p>	<p>quality of life will need to be included too.</p>
<p>Cumbria's Sub Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028</p>	<p>This document is a strategy for securing economic growth, social progress and environmental protection in Cumbria. It provides a spatial planning framework to enable actions to achieve these broad aims in specific locations. It sets out an agreed list of priority measures for developments of spatial importance in each area of Cumbria. Three spatial objectives have been identified in Cumbria: to reduce dependency on towns outside Cumbria for jobs and services; to increase the complementary nature of key towns; and to develop and maintain high quality transport networks.</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies will need to encourage the extraction of minerals and waste where feasible, in order to retain and encourage employment within the county.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to protect areas of nature conservation and landscape importance, historic sites and parks and gardens, along with air quality and water quality. The Local Plan will need to pick these policy signals up and incorporate them.</p> <p>The SA can best respond by having a comprehensive set of objectives which cover social and economic progress within a framework of environmental protection and sustainable use of resources. The SA framework also needs to include a full range of objectives covering social progress, sustainable use of natural materials, environmental</p>

		protection and regeneration.
Sustainable Cumbria 2004 to 2024	This is a strategy for growth and progress in Cumbria with 9 priority areas and 7 cross cutting themes, against which partner organisations are expected to assess their policies and programmes. The overarching priority is to create sustainable communities and promote social, economic and environmental well-being in Barrow and West Cumbria, Carlisle, the Lake District National Park; other priorities include improving the tourism experience in Cumbria, improving strategic communications, creating wealth and a diversified economy, rural regeneration and resolving housing market failures.	Key policy signals for the Local Plan include sustainable development coupled with a number of locational foci aimed at creating wealth and regenerating local economies through various measures. The Local Plan can best respond by aiming to meet Cumbria's sustainability objectives, where possible. This will ensure that Minerals and Waste policies contribute as fully as practicable to a more sustainable society.
Moving Cumbria Forward: Cumbria Transport Plan Strategy 2011-2026	This document provides a framework to deliver a transport system and highway network in Cumbria that is safe, reliable, available, accessible and affordable, which, amongst other things, supports a sustainable and prosperous economy and a world class environmental quality and, in doing so, minimises carbon emissions. One of the key priorities of the Transport Plan is to maximise the benefits of the County's rail network, which will help to support the local economy. The Strategy also seeks to maximise the potential of	Local Plan policies will need to respond, by seeking to prevent any significant increases in road transport of bulk materials and where possible shifting to rail or canal. In this way, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan can help contribute to a number of the Transport Plan Strategy priorities. The SA framework embraces the Transport Plan Strategy aims on access to services and jobs, on public health, the economy, the environment and on reducing road freight shipments.

	the Port of Workington, to support the Energy Coast and reduce carbon emissions from road transport, which will help support a thriving economy.	
Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007-2020	This is a strategy for reducing and managing waste produced in Cumbria to 2020. Consideration is given to the waste hierarchy and the need to prevent waste, as well as increase the amount of waste being recycled or composted. Several initiatives to prevent waste, which are currently operational in Cumbria, are outlined and recommendations are made for future practice.	The Local Plan should support the provision of recycling points, in order to support the aim of increasing the amount of waste being recycled. The Local Plan should also encourage the implementation of the waste management hierarchy.
Allerdale Local Plan 1996-2006 (1999) (2006 – First Alteration)	The Plan aims to ensure that ‘new development is broadly sustainable in terms of global impact, natural resources and local environmental quality’. Development that is likely to cause unacceptable harm will be resisted. More detailed policies resist development that would adversely affect sites designated for either landscape quality or biodiversity and protecting open spaces from development.	No inconsistencies have been identified with the saved policies in the Allerdale Local Plan June 2006, which is the current Development Plan for Allerdale, or with the emerging Core Strategy and Development Management policies. The submission of those documents is anticipated later in 2013. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed.
Barrow in Furness Local Plan Review (2001)	The Plan sets out policies guiding the development and use of land. The Plan has a strong environmental protection	There is no up to date statutory development plan for the Borough. The Local Plan was adopted in 2001 and is

	<p>core designed to enhance the Plan area's essential character and main environmental assets. Biodiversity is given policy protection.</p>	<p>for the period 1996 to 2006. No conflicts with land allocations shown on the Proposals Map have been identified. Goldmire Quarry is shown within a wildlife corridor and Local Landscape, to which policies D1, 3 and 13 apply. The Borough Council has objected to making provision for sand and gravel supplies within open countryside near Roosecote, Policy D1. It is considered that the MWLP policies, including SP17 are relevant.</p> <p>A second round of Regulation 18 consultations for a new Local Plan is programmed for September/October 2013.</p>
<p>Carlisle Local Plan 2001-2016 (2008)</p>	<p>Policies seek to conserve scenic beauty, natural resources and the quality of the built environment from inappropriate development. Designated wildlife sites are given protection from development. It also aims to promote environmental protection and enhancement.</p>	<p>No inconsistencies have been identified with the saved policies in the 2008 Carlisle Local Plan. Publication of preferred options for a new Local Plan is programmed for Spring 2013, with submission a year later. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed.</p>
<p>Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 (2006)</p>	<p>The Plan aims to protect and enhance landscapes, habitats and the built and natural environments. The plan also aims to promote recycling and waste</p>	<p>No inconsistencies have been identified with the saved policies in the 2006 Copeland Local Plan. The hearing sessions for the new Local Plan's</p>

	<p>minimisation and maintain and encourage sustainable economic development, with a special regard had for the nuclear industry.</p>	<p>submitted Core Strategy and Development Management policies commences in April 2013. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed and policies for radioactive wastes.</p>
Eden Core Strategy (2010)	<p>The Plan sets out a policy on principles for the natural environment, whereby development should accord with the principles of protection and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity, and especially those areas designated as being of international, national and local importance.</p>	<p>No inconsistencies have been identified with the Eden Core Strategy. The consultation period for preferred options for housing site allocations is programmed to end on 22 April 2013. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed.</p>
South Lakeland Core Strategy (2010)	<p>Plan policies seek to safeguard and enhance designated wildlife sites and habitats, as well as the natural environment and local biodiversity generally.</p>	<p>No inconsistencies have been identified with the South Lakeland Core Strategy. The hearing sessions on land allocations are not expected to be reconvened before March 2013. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and</p>

		supplies of minerals that will be needed.
Lake District National Park Core Strategy (2010)	The Plan's policies include those that conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, both within and outside designated areas.	No inconsistencies have been identified with the LDNPA Core Strategy. Regulation 19 consultations on land allocations ended 7 February 2013. There is a policy overlap with the MWLP at Kendal Fell Quarry and the footprints of two of the quarries and their associated developments near Shap are partly within the MWLP plan area and partly within the Park. It is intended to prepare joint Local Aggregates Assessments.
Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy (February 2009)	Plan policies seek to: safeguard Lancashire's mineral resources; minimise the need for mineral extraction; meet demand for new minerals; identify sites and areas for mineral extraction; achieving sustainable minerals production; encourage community involvement and partnership working; promote waste minimisation and increase waste awareness; manage waste as a resource; identify capacity for waste; and achieve sustainable waste management. The plan also seeks to protect and enhance wildlife habitats and the local environment, whilst ensuring that development is only in suitable areas.	No inconsistencies have been identified with the policies contained within the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework/Local Plan. Until recently, municipal waste from the south of Cumbria was sent to landfills in Lancashire, but this has now ended with the commissioning of the two MBT plants.

<p>Scottish Borders Structure Plan 2001 – 2018 (2009) and Scottish Borders Consolidated Local Plan (2011)</p>	<p>Both the Structure Plan and the Consolidated Local Plan form the statutory Development Plan for the Scottish Borders.</p> <p>One of the principles of the Consolidated Local Plan is the minimisation of waste and encouragement to its sustainable management. Key policies include Policy G1, which states that all new development should provide for recycling, re-using and composting waste where appropriate. Policy R2 relates to the safeguarding of mineral deposits, which seeks to prevent the sterilisation of mineral reserves of economically significant mineral deposits. Policy R3 outlines the environmental and social constraints of mineral and coal extraction. Policy G2 relates to contaminated land with Policy Inf7 giving support to applications for sustainable waste management facilities.</p> <p>The relevant minerals policies of the Consolidated Structure Plan are: Policy E6 (The Safeguarding of Mineral Deposits); Policy E7 (Minerals and Sustainability); Policy E8 (Local Market Areas for Minerals); Policy E9 (Mineral Developments); Policy E10 (Opencast Coal and Related Minerals); and Policy</p>	<p>The policies relating to minerals and waste in both the Consolidated Structure Plan and Consolidated Local Plan are quite broad and general and not specific in a way that would affect the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>There is an area of search identified southwest of Newcastleton Forest on the B6357, on the border between Scottish Borders and Cumbria, for a potential opencast coal/related minerals mine.</p> <p>The only other potential cross border impacts that have been identified are in relation to the proposed Lochinvar coal mine in Scotland and its working area, which may extend into the north of Cumbria.</p>
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	E11 (Peat Extraction). The relevant waste policies are: Policy I17 (Waste Management) and Policy I22 (Energy from Waste).	
Dumfries and Galloway Structure Plan (December 1999) and Annandale and Eskdale Local Plan (October 2006)	Both the Structure Plan and Local Plan (in this case Annandale and Eskdale) forms the Development Plan for Dumfries and Galloway. The policies relating to minerals and waste are very general, relating to safeguarding mineral resources, opencast coal, peat, re-use of mineral waste and waste management facilities.	The only potential cross border impacts that have been identified are in relation to the proposed Lochinvar coal mine in Scotland and its working area, which may extend into the north of Cumbria.
Yorkshire Dales Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) and the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan (2006)	The 2006 Local Plan was reviewed in 2009, with some policies deleted and some retained. The current Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted in 1998, with only some policies saved in 2007 following a review. The saved policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan relate to: proposals for quarrying to produce crushed rock; proposals for the quarrying of building stone or roofing slates; proposals for the re-working of mineral waste; the re-use and recycling of demolition and construction materials; site afteruse; the disposal of household and non-inert wastes; the disposal of inert wastes; the provision of civic amenities; and proposals for the siting of collection facilities.	The main considerations relate to provisions of high specification roadstones from quarries within the National Park. There are concerns that reduced output from them would lead to increased pressure on Cumbria. This matter is regularly kept under review by CCC and the YDNPA.

<p>Northumberland – Minerals Local Plan (2000) and Waste Local Plan (2001)</p>	<p>As Northumberland has become a unitary authority, Northumberland County Council has prepared a new Local Plan, which is currently being consulted on at the Preferred Options stage. However, as this is not currently adopted, the old Local Plans for Minerals and Waste currently make up part of Northumberland’s Development Plan.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan uses policies and proposals to: protect local communities; protect the County’s environmental resources; identify the need for minerals; safeguard mineral resources; encourage the use of recycled and secondary materials; and ensure reclamation and afteruse.</p> <p>The Waste Local Plan aims to: protect the environment and people’s quality of life; encourage methods of waste management; identify capacity for waste management facilities; and minimise the environmental impact of waste management developments.</p>	<p>The Minerals Local Plan identifies that, whilst they are not currently operating, Northumberland contains two drift mines (Ayle and Barhaugh) which are located close to two similar operations in Cumbria (Blagill and Clarghyll).</p> <p>The existing planning permissions for underground mining of lead and zinc extend into both counties.</p> <p>The Policies Maps for both the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan, identify constraints for development due to the designations of the setting of the Hadrian’s Wall Military Zone World Heritage Site and an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts.</p>
<p>Durham – Minerals Local Plan (2000) and Waste Local Plan (2005)</p>	<p>As Durham has become a unitary authority, Durham County Council has prepared a new Local Plan, which has been consulted on at the Preferred Options stage. However, as this is not currently adopted, the old Local Plans for</p>	<p>The Durham Local Plan Preferred Options were published in September 2012. The only potential issue that has been identified concerns the implications for Cumbria if the 250,000 tonnes/year Force Garth dolerite quarry closes due to</p>

	<p>Minerals and Waste currently make up part of Durham's Development Plan.</p> <p>The aim of the Waste Plan is to manage waste and to protect the environment and quality of life. The policies encourage sustainable development, waste minimisation, re-use and recovery, environmental protection and site reclamation and afteruse.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan use policies and proposals to guide future mineral developments. It aims to balance the need for minerals with the potential impacts on the environment. The Minerals Local Plan includes policies relating to landbanking, the use of recycled and waste materials, sustainable development, mineral extraction, preventing sterilisation, environmental protection, traffic and restoration and afteruse.</p>	<p>its location within European Wildlife Sites. The two authorities are in regular contact.</p>
<p>Richmondshire Local Plan 1999-2006 (2002)</p>	<p>The Richmondshire Local Plan underwent a review and only a number of policies were saved. None of the policies that were saved specifically affect minerals and waste developments.</p>	<p>The Richmondshire Local Plan has no identified impacts on the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>
<p>Craven District Local Plan (July 1999)</p>	<p>The Craven Local Plan underwent a review and only a number of policies were saved. None of the policies that were saved specifically affect minerals</p>	<p>The Craven Local Plan has no identified impacts on the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>

	and waste developments.	
Lancaster District Local Development Framework: Core Strategy (July 2008)	<p>Lancashire County Council are the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority and, as such, the policies relating to minerals and waste for Lancaster are contained within the Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Development Framework.</p> <p>The Lancaster District Core Strategy does promote sustainable waste management practices.</p>	This is the only part of the county where patterns of settlements, quarries and waste facilities patterns mean there are significant cross-boundary relationships with an adjoining authority. No inconsistencies have been identified with the Lancaster Local Development Framework Core Strategy.
Cumbria Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2014	The overall objective of the Action Plan is to help deliver national emission reduction targets and to identify how climate change will affect Cumbria. Specifically, there is a focus on waste and its impacts on climate change. Measures to improve waste impacts include improving waste collection, treatment and management, reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfill and an increase in recycling facilities and rates. The Action Plan also realises the economic benefits associated with carbon saving as well as the environmental benefits.	MWLP chapter 6 is relevant.
Cumbria County Council – Council Plan 2011-2014	<p>There are three clear aims within the Council Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenging poverty in all its forms; • Ensuring that the most vulnerable 	The MWLP makes provision for the minerals and waste developments which will be needed for regeneration and development initiatives and the maintenance of infrastructure and for the

	<p>people in our communities receive the support they needs; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the chances in life of the most disadvantaged in Cumbria. <p>The Plan also seeks to achieve a high quality and sustainable environment, where Cumbria has a thriving economy.</p>	<p>protection and enhancement of Cumbria's environmental assets.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives on economic growth and the protection of the environment.</p>
<p>Cumbria's Economic Ambition (2012)</p>	<p>The Cumbria Economic Ambition seeks to facilitate the growth of the business community within Cumbria which, in turn, will support the Council Plan.</p> <p>The Economic Ambition has five key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The excellent north south communications enjoyed by the main towns along the M6/West Coast Main Line corridor. West Cumbria's global reputation and expertise in nuclear and clean technologies. The County's strengths in the growing advanced manufacturing sector, particularly in submarine construction, biopharmaceuticals and LED clusters. Our world class rural landscape and strong Lake District tourism brand. Opportunities to improve Cumbria's workforce skills through increasing 	<p>The MWLP makes provision for the minerals and waste developments which will be needed for regeneration and development initiatives and the maintenance of infrastructure and for the protection and enhancement of Cumbria's environmental assets. It also supports west Cumbria as a centre of excellence for nuclear expertise.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives on economic growth and investment and landscape protection.</p>

	apprenticeships, work-related training and through the provision offered through Cumbria's Education Institutions.	
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan	Identifies priority habitats and species within the area.	The MWLP includes policies to protect and enhance Cumbria's environmental assets.

**APPENDIX 4: SCENARIOS AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED IN THE ISSUES AND
OPTIONS SA**

WASTE ISSUE 1: COMBINED OPTION ADDRESSING OVERALL APPROACH TO WASTE MANAGEMENT

- **Waste Option 1A (Provide for more than Cumbria's wastes):** The waste management sector is actively developed, with Cumbria becoming a model for sustainable waste management as a means of generating business and employment. Broadening the assumptions and conclusions set out in paragraph 12.8 of the Scoping Report (in line with paragraph 12.9), it was considered realistic and appropriate to consider a growth scenario in terms of sustainable development, as opposed to testing an 'unreasonable' assumption that growth of waste management would necessarily be focused on unsustainable practices. Some waste is imported to support energy from waste proposals, which may also benefit local energy intensive industries. A balance is struck between prioritising recycling and composting, as there is a strong market for recyclates, and also supporting economic development through the energy from waste sector/Combined Heat and Power schemes. Considerably more sites are required for waste management facilities. Facilities to accommodate composting capacity exceed those identified by the RSS. Four further Materials Recovery Facilities are provided based on the assumption that current sites are at capacity. Manage low level radioactive waste generated within Cumbria and accept some imported low level radioactive waste for management within local facilities.
- **Waste Option 1B (Provide only for Cumbria's wastes - net self-sufficiency):** Cumbria provides sufficient facilities to treat its own waste. General support is given to energy from waste proposals, but priority is given to recycling and composting as a means of fulfilling targets. Provision of policy support for on site recycling and treatment of commercial and industrial waste reduces the number of additional sites required. RSS predictions for composting capacity are accepted and met. One or two further Materials Recovery Facilities are provided, based on the assumption that a proportion of waste can be dealt with in existing operations. Only manage low level radioactive waste generated within Cumbria.
- **Waste Option 1C (Provide for less than Cumbria's wastes):** Cumbria exports a proportion of its waste to regional facilities located near the 'centres of gravity' of regional waste arisings in the Greater Manchester and Merseyside conurbations. The government and RSS targets for recycling and composting are met, in line with statutory requirements. No further Materials Recovery Facilities are provided, with existing facilities together with on site recycling providing sufficient capacity. Export a proportion of the low level radioactive waste generated within the County.

WASTE ISSUE 2: STRATEGIC APPROACH TO THE LOCATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- **Waste Option 2A:** centralised provision of two large scale waste facilities, located adjacent to rail network access points or major roads.

- **Waste Option 2B:** a decentralised network of waste facilities, provided close to waste sources (e.g. urban areas, centres of industrial and commercial activity).

WASTE ISSUE 3: TARGETS FOR PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHIN 5 MILES OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRES

- **Waste Option 3A:** accept a reduced target of 69% of households having access to a Household Waste Recycling Centre within 5 miles. This is based on an assumption that an increase in kerbside recycling facilities would overtake previous targets. This option implies that no further Household Waste Recycling facilities would be required.
- **Waste Option 3B:** continue to pursue the stated target of 90% of households being within 5 miles of a Household Waste Recycling Centre. This implies the provision of new sites at Carlisle, Milnthorpe, Cockermouth, Brampton and Alston, replacement sites at a further five locations, and two additional enlarged sites. Kerbside recycling remains at current levels.
- **Waste Option 3C:** accept a lower standard of provision than exists now. This is theoretically an option that could be achieved, for example through the closure of some existing facilities on the basis of operational difficulties. In reality, however, it is unlikely to be progressed for political and practical reasons and therefore on the grounds of 'reasonable-ness' it has not been fully tested through the SA process but has been referred to below in the interests of drawing comparative conclusions.

WASTE ISSUE 4: THRESHOLDS FOR PROVISION OF LANDFILL CAPACITY

- **Waste Option 4A:** retain existing landfill capacity thresholds where new consents may be granted (<7 and <4 years for non-inert waste and inert waste respectively).
- **Waste Option 4B:** support reduction of landfill and movement of waste up the hierarchy, providing further disincentives for landfill operations by reducing thresholds to <4 years for non-inert waste and <3 years for inert wastes.
- **Waste Option 4C:** provide for the RSS's 10 year estimate of need (2006-2016) which would effectively result in an increase in landfill capacity from the present provision for 5.5 million cubic metres to 7 million cubic metres. The assumption is that this would result in new consents being granted when the supply of land falls below a higher (10 year) threshold.

MINERALS ISSUE 1: LEVEL OF PRODUCTION OF AGGREGATES

- **Minerals Option 1A:** Exceed RAWP sub apportionment figures, by providing for the continued production of 900,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. To reflect this sustainable economic development driven scenario, also exceed target for aggregates from recycled / secondary sources (33%) with both collective and on site aggregate recycling facilities. Aggregates not

required within Cumbria exported and, subject to associated transport costs, sources of recycling/secondary aggregates imported into Cumbria for reprocessing.

- **Minerals Option 1B:** Provide for the RSS's apportionment of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. Increase production levels for recycled / secondary aggregates to meet national target and RAWP targets. Emphasis on providing on-site facilities for recycling and processing where possible, with more limited extensions to existing sites for primary extraction.
- **Minerals Option 1C:** Provide for less than 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. This reduction in the regional apportionment figure could be argued for on the grounds of practicality and environmental acceptability as allowed by MPG6 and aim to argue for a reduced target for recycled / secondary aggregates in Cumbria on the same grounds, particularly practicality, given relatively low levels of construction and demolition. Provide the minimum number of sites required. This is a relatively theoretical option, which has been included to allow for comparative analysis of the issues.

MINERALS ISSUE 2: LANDBANKS OF RESERVES OF AGGREGATES WITH PLANNING PERMISSION

- **Minerals Option 2A:** maintain current landbank policies for crushed rock and sand and gravel in Cumbria - at least 15 and 7 years respectively. Do not seek to reduce over time.
- **Minerals Option 2B:** actively seek to reduce current landbanks for crushed rock to 10 years, by exploring scope to revoke consents which could collectively have greatest environmental impacts.

MINERALS ISSUE 3: STRATEGIC LOCATION OF SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRIES

- **Minerals Option 3A:** active redistribution of quarrying away from problem areas, with, subject to the proper consideration of environmental effects, new sites identified in areas where extraction was previously non-existent or limited.
- **Minerals Option 3B:** no redistribution of sites, allowing for extensions and new sites in areas where there are current concerns about transport and amenity impacts. Exploration of mitigation measures and the use of planning agreements with mineral operators to set in place further compensatory measures for communities.

MINERALS ISSUE 4: GHYLL SCAUR QUARRY

- **Minerals Option 4A:** actively acknowledging Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource, thereby implying a presumption in favour of further extraction at the site, subject to site level assessments.

- **Minerals Option 4B:** no active acknowledgement of Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource within the plan. This may lead to future consents being refused in the area.

MINERALS ISSUE 5: LOCAL BUILDING STONES

- **Minerals Option 5A:** Maintaining the status quo with respect to supplying local building stone and slate. Focus on small-scale operations and extensions where there are no other reasonable alternatives. This option implies that a degree of importation may be required to meet needs arising within Cumbria.
- **Minerals Option 5B:** Positive promotion of extraction of a greater range of local building stones to secure supplies, as far as possible, to meet Cumbrian needs. This could result in the opening of new quarries and / or significant extensions to existing operations.

MINERALS ISSUE 6: BRICK MAKING MUDSTONES

- **Minerals Option 6A:** allow extension of High Greenscoe Quarry, subject to appropriate provision of mitigation and compensation/enhancement measures by the minerals operator.
- **Minerals Option 6B:** active encouragement of new sources of brick making mudstone away from High Greenscoe Quarry, in recognition of the specific environmental constraints of the site.

MINERALS ISSUE 7: ZINC EXTRACTION IN THE NORTH PENNINES AONB

- **Minerals Option 7A:** clear identification of overriding circumstances where zinc extraction in the AONB might be permitted. This would lead to an assumption that only strictly necessary consents will be granted.
- **Minerals Option 7B:** no clear policy addressing this issue, based on an assumption that extraction is highly unlikely. Site specific consents would still be required, and as a result, applications would still be considered against the environmental policies in the plan and appropriate mitigation would be put in place should consents be granted. However, this option represents a broadly positive stance by omission, allowing for debate on a site-by-site basis.

APPENDIX 5: TABLE OF SUBMISSION DRAFT CORE STRATEGY POLICIES AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AT PREVIOUS STAGES OF THE SA

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
Overall Strategy Policies			
<p>CSP 1: Sustainable location and design</p> <p>Proposals for minerals and waste management developments should demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> energy management, environmental performance and carbon footprint have been determining design factors. their location will minimise, as far as is practicable, the "minerals or waste road miles" involved in supplying the minerals or managing the wastes unless other environmental /sustainability and, for minerals, geological considerations override this aim. all proposed waste management developments with gross floor space of over 1000 square metres gain at least 10% of energy supply, annually or over the design life of the development, from on-site or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy supplies. Any exceptions to this should demonstrate that this would not be viable for the specific development and that the development would form part of an integrated process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions or for carbon-offsetting measures. 	<p>Yes in Sustainability Appraisal Issues and Options Report.</p> <p>Waste Issue 2: Strategic approach to the location of waste facilities.</p> <p>Waste Option 2A: Centralised provision of two large scale waste facilities, located adjacent to rail network access points or major roads.</p> <p>Waste Option 2B: Decentralised network of waste facilities, provided close to waste sources (e.g. urban areas, centres of industrial and commercial activity).</p> <p>Minerals Issue 3: Strategic Location of minerals sites.</p> <p>Minerals Option 3A: Active</p>	<p>The alternatives to this policy considered in previous stages of the Sustainability Appraisal relate to the location of the minerals and waste management developments considered in the SA Issues and Options Report (Waste Issue 2: Strategic approach to the location of waste facilities and Minerals Issue 3: Strategic location of minerals sites). Alternatives relating to other provisions within this policy (e.g. sustainable design) have not been appraised previously as they generally reflect national and regional policies.</p> <p>In relation to minerals, the findings of the assessment of options highlighted that locational choices for minerals extraction are relatively constrained. Both options scored comparably against most of the SA objectives, with the exception of Option 3A (i.e. redistribution) performing less strongly against the landscape quality objective. It however left a</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>Policy included in accordance with national and regional policy. The selection of a decentralised model for waste management as opposed to a centralised one suits the geographic characteristics of Cumbria and its dispersed pattern of settlements.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Submission Draft policy is in line with the findings of the Issues and Options SA findings.</p> <p>In relation to waste, although the decentralised waste option was appraised to have more potentially negative effects in environmental terms with a greater number of sites required, there were also mixed impacts of the alternative centralised model as this concentrated social and environmental impacts at the local level. The policy has also</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mineral working proposals should demonstrate a life cycle analysis ("cradle to grave") of product and process emissions. construction of buildings minimises waste production and use of primary aggregates and makes best use of products made from recycled/re-used materials. <p>Work will be undertaken, in conjunction with stakeholders, to develop life cycle analysis criteria that are relevant for minerals developments.</p>	<p>redistribution of quarrying away from problem areas with, subject to proper consideration of environmental effects, new sites identified in areas where extraction was previously non-existent or limited.</p> <p>Minerals Option 3B: No redistribution of sites, allowing for extensions and new sites in areas where there are current concerns about transport and amenity impacts. Exploration of mitigation measures and the use of planning agreements with mineral operators to set in place further compensatory measures for communities.</p>	<p>question open for consideration in further stages in relation to the appropriateness of a policy emphasis on the concentration of extraction where it is already taking place or, alternatively, on the promotion of a different pattern of extraction.</p> <p>As for waste, the appraisal concluded that a centralised approach to providing waste management facilities could benefit the development of the sector itself, but could also have mixed impacts by concentrating social and environmental impacts at the local level. The alternative of a decentralised approach to provision of waste management facilities was also found to have impacts that could potentially be distributed more widely throughout the area. Common to both options, however, was the need to minimise potential impacts derived from waste transporting and the importance of reducing waste miles. Most of the negative impacts of waste management were associated with the transport of waste. Recommendations from SA Issues and Options report therefore concluded that further modelling would assist in further</p>	<p>incorporated the SA recommendation to integrate "waste miles minimisation".</p> <p>With respect to minerals, although it was concluded that locational choices for minerals extraction are relatively constrained, the policy is in line with Option 3B (no redistribution of sites) which scored slightly more positively in relation to landscape objectives.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>The policy was revised from the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007) to the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to reflect the increasing emphasis on the climate change agenda with this, the primary objective of the Core Strategy, referring to the climate change issues which are significant for minerals and waste management developments. It also integrated the "minimising road miles" policy driver which was included as an individual policy at the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007).</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>CSP 2: Economic Benefit</p> <p>Proposals for new minerals and waste developments should demonstrate that they would realise their potential to provide economic benefit. This will include such matters as the number of jobs directly or indirectly created or safeguarded and the support that proposals give to other industries and developments. It will also be important to ensure that minerals and waste developments would not prejudice other regeneration and development initiatives.</p>	<p>Yes in Sustainability Appraisal Issues and Options Report.</p> <p>Waste Issue 1: Overall approach to waste management, energy from waste, number of sites required and recycling / composting targets</p> <p>Waste Option 1A (Provide for more than Cumbria's wastes)</p> <p>Waste Option 1B (Provide only for Cumbria's wastes - net self-sufficiency)</p> <p>Waste Option 1C (Provide for less than Cumbria's wastes)</p> <p>Minerals Issue 1: RAWP apportionment, recycling / secondary materials targets and sites required</p> <p>Minerals Option 1A: Exceed</p>	<p>clarifying the relative potential impacts of both options and including "reducing waste miles" as a policy driver.</p> <p>Although specific policy alternatives to this were not assessed in previous stages of the SA, provisions within this policy relate to the "do maximum" and "do minimum" options both considered in the SA Issues and Options report (Waste Issue 1 and Minerals Issue 1).</p> <p>In relation to waste, the findings of the Issues and Options SA report highlighted that whilst Option W1A would provide some major benefits, it would also have the potential to generate some minor negative effects at the site level. Option W1B also performed well, but it was stressed that some benefits provided by W1A would be significantly lower, and that there would be similar potential issues arising at the site selection and development level. On the grounds of the SA findings, it was concluded that Option W1C could</p>	<p>The Submission Draft policy has also been amended since the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to incorporate the life-cycle analysis requirement for mineral working proposals to reflect efficient resource management.</p> <p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>To optimise economic and community benefits from minerals and waste management developments, implying a balancing exercise with other interests.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The policy is in line with the findings of the SA report which highlighted the economic benefits associated with Waste Option 1A and Minerals Option 1A. The policy does also highlight the need for minerals and waste developments to take into consideration other regeneration and development initiatives, aiming to balance, therefore, the potential negative effects of these options.</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft Progression to Submission Version
<p>RAWP sub apportionment figures,</p> <p>Minerals Option 1B: Provide for the RSS's apportionment of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum.</p> <p>Minerals Option 1C: Provide for less than 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum.</p>		<p>be discounted from further assessment.</p> <p>With regard to minerals, the SA findings concluded that Option M1A would provide some clear economic benefits and would support the further development of the minerals and waste sector in Cumbria. However, these would need to be balanced with potentially higher environmental effects overall, particularly taking traffic movements into consideration. In relation to Option M1B, the Issues and Options SA highlighted that it would be relatively neutral, but could be considered insufficient if development of this industry sector was considered to be a fundamental political aspiration in Cumbria. In the light of the SA findings, it was recommended to exclude Option M1C from further consideration.</p>	<p>This policy was introduced at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) stage to ensure that local advantage is taken of the investment in minerals and waste management development and to ensure the plan's contribution towards the achievement of Objective EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.</p> <p>The policy has since been modified for the Submission Draft plan and no longer relates to "community benefits from nuclear industry" as a new policy has been provided in the Submission Draft plan to cover this (see below).</p>
<p>CSP 3: Community Benefits</p> <p>Where large national or regional waste management facilities are proposed, particularly for the nuclear industry, the County Council will expect that packages of community benefits will be provided to help to offset the impacts of hosting</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>It was considered that there would be no reasonable alternative for this. The alternative would be not to have such community benefits in place which would not acknowledge the impacts of</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>With recent planning permission being granted for additional waste storage at the Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository near Drigg and with the prospect of</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
such facilities.		hosting these facilities on Cumbria.	<p>further nuclear waste streams arising from nuclear decommissioning over the next century, this policy reflects the County Council's positive intention to offset any potential impacts arising from hosting these facilities.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>This policy was integrated with the Local Economic Benefit policy at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) stage and has now been incorporated into the Submission Draft plan as a standalone policy to highlight the importance of community packages being put in place to offset any potential impacts arising from hosting nuclear waste management facilities.</p>
<p>CSP 4: Environmental Assets</p> <p>Minerals and waste management developments should aim to:</p>	<p>Yes in Sustainability Appraisal Issues and Options Report.</p>	<p>It is considered that there would be no reasonable alternatives for this policy as these would not be in accordance with national or</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>This policy is intended to provide the appropriate level of protection</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect, maintain and enhance overall quality of life and the natural, historic and other distinctive features that contribute to the environment of Cumbria and to the character of its landscapes and places; improve the settings of the features; and the linkages between them and buffer zones around them, where this is appropriate; realise the opportunities for expanding and increasing environmental resources, including adapting and mitigating for climate change. 	<p>Waste Issue 1: Overall approach to waste management, energy from waste, number of sites required and recycling / composting targets</p> <p>Waste Option 1A (Provide for more than Cumbria's wastes)</p> <p>Waste Option 1B (Provide only for Cumbria's wastes - net self-sufficiency)</p> <p>Waste Option 1C (Provide for less than Cumbria's wastes)</p>	<p>regional policies. However, provisions within this policy relate to the "do maximum" and "do minimum" options both considered in the SA Issues and Options report (Waste Issue I and Minerals Issue 1).</p> <p>In relation to waste, the findings of the Issues and Options SA report highlighted that whilst Option W1A would provide some major benefits, it would also have the potential to generate some negative environmental and social effects at the site level. Option W1B also performed well, but it was stressed that some benefits provided by W1A would be significantly lower, and that there would be similar potential issues arising at the site selection and development level. On the grounds of the SA findings, it was concluded that Option W1C could be discounted from further assessment.</p> <p>With respect to minerals, the SA findings concluded that Option M1A would provide some clear economic benefits and would support the further development of the minerals and waste sector in</p>	<p>to Cumbria's environmental assets, in accordance with international, European, national or regional policies.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The policy is in line with the findings of the Issues and Options SA report which highlighted the need to balancing potential environmental impacts with economic benefits.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>The Environmental Assets policy changed from the Core Strategy Preferred Option (February 2007) to the one presented in the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to relate only to those environmental assets that are not protected by international and national legislation. It was also updated at this stage to provide for improvement of the settings of these, and to realise the opportunities for expanding and increasing environmental resources including adapting and</p>
<p>Areas and features identified to be of international or national importance.</p> <p>Planning application proposals within these, or that could affect them, must demonstrate that they comply with the relevant national policies as set out in Planning Policy Statements. Wherever practicable, they should also demonstrate that they would enhance the environmental assets.</p> <p>Environmental assets not protected by national or European legislation</p> <p>Planning permission will not be granted for development that would have a significant adverse effect on these environmental assets, on its own or in combination with other developments,</p>	<p>Minerals Issue 1: RAWP apportionment, recycling / secondary materials targets and sites required</p> <p>Minerals Option 1A: Exceed RAWP sub apportionment figures,</p> <p>Minerals Option 1B: Provide for the RSS's apportionment of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum.</p> <p>Minerals Option 1C: Provide for less than 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum.</p>		

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the development, and that it cannot reasonably be located on any alternative site that would result in less or no harm, and then, that the effects can be adequately mitigated, or if not, that the effects can be adequately and realistically compensated for through offsetting actions. <p>All proposals would also be expected to demonstrate that they include reasonable measures to secure the opportunities that they present for enhancing Cumbria's environmental assets.</p> <p>Guidance on implementing this policy will be provided by the Landscape Character and Highway Design Supplementary Planning Documents.</p>		<p>Cumbria. However, these would need to be balanced with potentially higher environmental effects overall, particularly taking traffic movements into consideration. In relation to Option M1B, the Issues and Options SA highlighted that it would be relatively neutral, but could be considered insufficient if development of this industry sector was considered to be a fundamental political aspiration in Cumbria. In the light of the SA findings, it was recommended to exclude Option M1C from further consideration.</p>	<p>mitigating for climate change.</p> <p>The policy has changed from the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to the Submission version to include again the protection of the areas and features of international and national importance.</p>
<p>CSP 5: Afteruse and restoration</p> <p>Restoration and aftercare schemes for mineral working and waste management sites should demonstrate that full advantage has been taken of their potential to help deliver sustainability objectives relating to the environment and the economy of the county.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>It was considered that there would be no reasonable alternative for this policy. Whilst an alternative to this policy would be only to consider the environmental acceptability of submitted restoration proposals, this would not help deliver results in</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>The policy aims to comply with national and regional policy by seeking to ensure that afteruse and restoration proposals fully deliver sustainability objectives.</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>CSP 6: Planning Obligations</p> <p>Where it is not possible to achieve the necessary control through the use of planning conditions, the County Council will seek to negotiate planning obligations that ensure that development proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the reasonable costs of new infrastructure made necessary by the proposal including transport, utilities and community facilities; • Secure long term management of 	No	The plan is required to have policies relating to Planning Obligations. There is no reasonable alternative to this.	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>The policy provides the context for securing detailed mitigation measures for particular aspects of minerals and waste management developments. It seeks to ensure that development proposals internalise any potential costs associated with future infrastructure development requirements, and make a positive contribution to sustainable</p>
		accordance with national and regional policy	<p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Preferred Option is repeated in the Submission Draft (see below), with the SA findings provided in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>This policy was slightly modified at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to include aftercare in addition to restoration measures.</p> <p>The policy has not been modified further for the Submission version.</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>environmental assets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial guarantees except where an appropriate national industry guarantee fund is already in place; • Make a positive contribution to enhancing, maintaining or promoting sustainable communities. 			<p>communities or environmental assets.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Preferred Option is included in the Submission Draft with minor modifications to wording (see below), and the SA findings provided in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>This policy was introduced at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) stage to reflect Planning Circular 05/2005 which states that Development Frameworks should include high level policies that set out the matters to be covered by planning obligations and factors to be taken into account when considering the scale and form of contributions.</p> <p>The policy has been modified at the Submission Draft stage to clarify that financial guarantees will be provided where it is not possible to achieve the necessary control through the use of planning</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>CSP 7: Strategic Areas for New Developments</p> <p>Carlisle and the Workington/Whitehaven area in the north, and Barrow in Furness and the Kendal area in the south are identified as the strategic locations for major new Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants or Transfer Stations, and the Penrith area for a Transfer Station for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy's preferred solution for managing municipal waste.</p> <p>The Kirkby Thore/Long Marton area is identified as the only location for further supplies of gypsum.</p> <p>Land next to High Greenscoe Quarry is identified as the only location for further supplies of mudstones for the Askam in Furness brickworks.</p> <p>The igneous rocks near Ghyll Scaur Quarry are identified as the only location for further supplies of very high specification roadstone.</p> <p>Supply and production areas, strategic locations and preferred sites for further supplies of sand and gravel and crushed rock for general aggregate use will be identified in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document and Proposals Map</p>	<p>Yes in Sustainability Appraisal Issues and Options Report.</p> <p>Waste Issue 2: Strategic approach to the location of waste facilities.</p> <p>Waste Option 2A: Centralised provision of two large scale waste facilities, located adjacent to rail network access points or major roads.</p> <p>Waste Option 2B: Decentralised network of waste facilities, provided close to waste sources (e.g. urban areas, centres of industrial and commercial activity).</p> <p>Minerals Issue 3: Strategic Location of minerals sites.</p> <p>Minerals Option 3A: Active redistribution of quarrying away from problem areas with, subject to proper consideration of environmental effects, new sites identified in areas where extraction was previously non</p>	<p>There has been consideration of alternative strategic approaches to the location of waste management facilities (<i>Waste Issue 2 Options 2A Centralised and 2B Decentralised</i>) in the Issues and Options SA report; however alternative strategic areas have not been appraised.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 3 considered the option of redistribution of quarrying from current extraction sites (3A) against no redistribution of sites (3B). Both options scored comparably against most of the SA objectives, with the exception of Option 3A (i.e. redistribution) performing less strongly against the landscape quality objective. It however left a question open for consideration in further stages in relation to the appropriateness of a policy emphasis on the concentration of extraction where it is already taking place or, alternatively, on the promotion of a different pattern of extraction.</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>In relation to the proposed pattern of waste management facilities, these need to accord with broad locations that have been identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy and need also to reflect details of the emerging Municipal Waste Management Strategy and the long term municipal waste contract.</p> <p>Provisions relating to gypsum have been included as the Submission Draft MWDF needs to identify additional resources of gypsum before the underground gypsum mine closes.</p> <p>The County Council's Preferred Sites will be identified in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document which is programmed for consultation in the autumn of 2008. However, as it is likely that planning applications for some of the new municipal waste management facilities would need to be submitted before then; potential sites are identified in the Waste Core Strategy.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy**Alternative Appraised Yes/No****Discussion****Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft findings**

existent or limited.

Minerals Option 3B: No redistribution of sites, allowing for extensions and new sites in areas where there are current concerns about transport and amenity impacts. Exploration of mitigation measures and the use of planning agreements with mineral operators to set in place further compensatory measures for communities.

Minerals Issue / Option 4: Ghyll Scaur Quarry

Minerals Option 4A: actively acknowledging Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource, thereby implying a presumption in favour of further extraction at the site, subject to site level assessments.

Minerals Option 4B: no active acknowledgement of Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource within the plan. This may lead to future consents being refused in the area.

Minerals Issue / Option 6: Brick making mudstone

Minerals Option 6A: allow

Alternatives/options in relation to the extraction of gypsum were not considered at the Issues and Options SA report as the Discussion Paper noted that new no new consents for mining gypsum will be required until towards the end of the plan period. Provisions for anhydrite would only be necessary in terms of protecting entrances and workings from sterilisation by other forms of development.

In relation to High Greenscoe Quarry, Mineral Issue 6 from the Issues and Options SA report, considered the extension of the Quarry (Option 6A) against the identification of new sites for the extraction of mudstones (Option 6B). The findings of the SA identified the extension of High Greenscoe Quarry (Option M6A) as the Preferred Option overall, provided that adequate mitigation/compensation was identified for the potential woodland loss.

Regarding Ghyll Scaur Quarry, Mineral Issue 4 considered the options of further extraction at the site (Option 4A) against not

There is limited flexibility in the locations for minerals development as they can only be worked where they occur. Alternatives were considered in the Issues and Options SA; the findings of which accord with provisions included in policy CSP7 which support the extraction of mudstone and very high specification roadstone in their current locations.

One of the key findings of the Preferred Options SA (February 2007) was the need to establish a clearer spatial view on whether appropriate sites for both minerals extraction and waste management can be identified in Cumbria (paragraph 6.2). This policy represents an important step forward. As stated above however, Plan provisions in relation to site allocations and the accompanying SA implications will be addressed the Proposed Changes to the Preferred Options Site Allocations document (programmed for consultation in autumn 2008).

Progression to Submission Version

This policy was put in place at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
	<p>extension of High Greenscoe Quarry, subject to appropriate provision of mitigation and compensation/enhancement measures by the minerals operator.</p> <p>Minerals Option 6B: active encouragement of new sources of brick making mudstone away from High Greenscoe Quarry, in recognition of the specific environmental constraints of the site.</p>	<p>allowing future extraction consents (Option 4B). The outcome of the assessment highlighted that, if Cumbria is seeking to maximise the contribution of the minerals sector to the economy, and if there are few concerns about the sensitivity of the site itself, Option M4A (further extraction at the site) would be preferable.</p>	<p>Preferred Options (August 2007) stage for the identification of strategic areas for the development of Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants or Transfer Stations for waste, the extraction of gypsum, brickmaking mudstones, high specification roadstone and sand and gravel and crushed rock.</p> <p>The policy has not been amended for inclusion at the Submission Draft stage.</p>

Waste Core Strategy Policies

CSP 8: Provision for waste

Provision will be made for the management of all of Cumbria's wastes (net self-sufficiency) within the county. Any proposals to manage wastes from outside the county would have to demonstrate that the local social and economic benefits outweigh other sustainability criteria. These other criteria include the impacts of the additional "waste miles" and the principles of managing waste as close as possible to its source with each community taking responsibility for its own wastes. Any proposals would have to demonstrate that their environmental impacts are acceptable.

This policy does not relate to radioactive wastes which are considered separately

Yes, in Issues and Options SA report.

Waste Issue 1: Overall approach to waste management, energy from waste, number of sites required and recycling/ composting targets.

Option 1A: Provide for more than Cumbria's wastes

Option 1B: Provide only for Cumbria's wastes

Waste Option 1C: Provide for less than Cumbria's wastes

The different approaches to waste management (to provide for more than Cumbria's waste vs to provide only for Cumbria's wastes vs to provide for less than Cumbria's wastes) were assessed as part of the Issues and Options SA which concluded that the option of providing for more than Cumbria's wastes would potentially appear as the most sustainable option if Cumbria's local economy was the key political driver. However, whilst the predicted benefits of providing for only Cumbria's wastes turned out to be lower, this option appeared

Justification/Reasoning

A model of net self sufficiency within the County Council appears to be the most appropriate as there is concern about the capacity of the area to absorb the level of development and the associated transport movements that would flow from an approach which provides for more than Cumbria's waste.

Compliance with previous SA findings

The policy corresponds most closely with Option 1B and is in line

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
		<p>to be the most appropriate where there is concern about the capacity of the area to absorb the level of development and the associated transport movements that would flow from such an approach.</p>	<p>with the findings of the Issues and Options SA report. This option appeared to be the most appropriate where there is concern about the capacity of the area to absorb the level of development and the associated transport movements that would flow from such an approach.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>The policy was modified at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to include reference to the negative effects derived from the increased “waste miles” when managing waste from outside the County and to reflect concerns about climate change (as highlighted in Objective 1).</p> <p>The policy has not been modified further for inclusion at the Submission Draft stage.</p>
<p>CSP 9: Waste Capacity</p> <p>Capacity will be provided for managing and treating between 340,000 and 462,000 tonnes/year of municipal waste and between 659,000 and 750,000 tonnes/year of commercial and industrial waste by the end of the plan period.</p>	<p>Yes in Issues and Options SA Report.</p> <p>Waste Capacity:</p> <p>Waste Issue 1: Overall</p>	<p>In relation to Waste Issue 1, the findings of the Issues and Options SA report highlighted that whilst Option W1A would provide some major economic benefits, it would also have the potential to generate negative environmental and social</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>The policy includes a range of figures for waste management to reflect the Waste Strategy 2007 and the draft Regional Spatial Strategy.</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>Around 7 million cubic metres of landfill capacity will be provided, including the void space remaining in sites that have planning permission.</p>	<p>approach to waste management, energy from waste, number of sites required and recycling/composting targets.</p>	<p>effects at the site level. Option W1B also performed well, but it was stressed that some benefits provided by W1A would be significantly lower, and that there would be similar potential issues arising at the site selection and development level. On the grounds of the SA findings, it was concluded that Option W1C could be discounted from further assessment.</p>	<p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>This policy amalgamates different policy provisions considered in the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007). Therefore, individual policy components will be treated separately in order to discuss compliance with SA findings.</p>
<p>An Integrated Network</p> <p>Sufficient sites will be identified for an integrated network of a range of appropriate and necessary waste management facilities across the county, and preference will be given to sites that can accommodate more than one type of facility. Any proposal for the alternative of a centralised network will be considered in the context of the Generic Development Control policies.</p>	<p>Option 1A: Provide for more than Cumbria's wastes</p> <p>Option 1B: Provide only for Cumbria's wastes</p> <p>Waste Option 1C: Provide for less than Cumbria's wastes</p> <p>Waste Issue 4: Landfill thresholds.</p>	<p>Option W4B emerged as being the most sustainable option in relation to landfill thresholds, with relative benefits particularly in relation to waste management, economic and social objectives. It was also highlighted, however, that any negative issues of concern in relation to Options W4A and W4C could be addressed at the site level, assisted by effective public communication/ participation and through good working practices. Option 4B performed most strongly because it was assumed that this will lead to less waste being landfilled in Cumbria. However, the key question raised in considering the Preferred Option, was whether a reduced threshold would actually lead to a reduction in</p>	<p>Waste Capacity:</p> <p>The policy is in line with the findings of the SA which concluded that whilst providing for more of Cumbria's wastes would score strongly against economic criteria, the option of net self sufficiency would be most appropriate where there is concern about the capacity of the area to absorb the level of development and the associated transport movements that would flow from the providing for a higher level of provision.</p> <p>With specific reference to landfill, the Issues and Options SA report reviewed different thresholds for determining when new landfill consents should be granted (Waste Issue 4) rather than absolute capacities. Provisions within this</p>
<p>Waste Facilities</p> <p>To enable the waste capacity and integrated network to be provided the plan will seek to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eleven sites of around 2ha for waste treatment facilities, (these could include Materials Recovery Facilities, Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants or Transfer/bulking stations), and two sites of between 2 and 4.5ha for Energy from Waste gasification plants or incinerators, and an additional 2 million cubic metres of landfill capacity in addition to the void space remaining in existing permitted sites, and nine new or enlarged Household Waste 	<p>Option 4A: Retain existing landfill thresholds</p> <p>Option 4B: Support reduction of landfill thresholds and movement of waste up the hierarchy.</p> <p>Option 4C: Provide for the RSS's 10 year estimate of need which would effectively result in an increase in landfill capacity from the present provision.</p> <p>An Integrated Network:</p> <p>Waste Issue 2: Strategic approach to the location of waste facilities</p> <p>Waste Option 2A: Centralised</p>		

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>Recycling Centres, with innovative solutions or alternative sites kept under review for smaller communities.</p>	<p>provision of two large scale waste facilities, located adjacent to rail network access points or major roads.</p> <p>Waste Option 2B: A decentralised network of waste facilities, provided close to waste sources (e.g. urban areas, centres of industrial and commercial activity).</p> <p>Waste Facilities: Related to potential impacts associated with waste management sites at amore strategic level (Waste Issue 4: Landfill Thresholds) discussed above.</p>	<p>new/extended landfill sites and / or whether other policy initiatives might be better placed to achieve this, including wider regulatory and fiscal measures.</p> <p>Overall, however, the SA acknowledged that it is likely that the Preferred Option would need to reflect regionally and nationally set targets for landfill in the area, as a legitimate means of waste management, albeit as a 'last resort' (Option W4C). Whilst this could generate more negative impacts in relation to some sustainability objectives, these should be weighed up against the potentially more severe repercussions for sustainability that falling short of providing sufficient landfill capacity within Cumbria would generate.</p> <p>With respect to the Integrated Network, the SA highlighted that Option W2A would perform well in terms of supporting employment and innovation within the sector, developing opportunities for energy from waste, and also minimising potential overall environmental impacts. Option W2B was shown to have more potentially negative effects in</p>	<p>policy correspond most closely to Option 4C, which has been included to reflect the landfill capacity requirements presented in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy. The SA implications of this will require further review at the Site Allocations stage.</p> <p>An Integrated Network:</p> <p>On the grounds of viability (and therefore deliverability) Policy CSP9 is based on a decentralised model. The potential effects in environmental terms will need to be considered further at the Site Allocations stage.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>Each of the policy provisions are considered separately in turn below:</p> <p>Waste Capacity:</p> <p>The figures presented in the 2nd Draft Changes to the Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) Waste Capacity changed from those presented in the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007) to reflect higher maximum figures for managing municipal and commercial and</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
		environmental terms with a greater number of sites required.	<p>industrial waste by the end of the plan period. The figure for landfill capacity did not change significantly from the one proposed in the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007), as the addition of the two additional million cubic metres to the estimated capacity presented in the Scoping Report would provide for around 7 million cubic metres of landfill capacity (figure presented in the Core Strategy Preferred Options February 2007). The Scoping Report (July 2006) stated that “<i>capacity for municipal waste is estimated at 5.5 million cubic metres</i>”.</p> <p>Policy provisions have not changed for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy.</p> <p>An Integrated Network:</p> <p>Policy changed slightly in the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to include the words “appropriate and necessary” before waste management facilities.</p> <p>The policy has not been modified for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy.</p> <p>Waste Facilities:</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>CSP 10: High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Wastes Storage</p> <p>Developments involving the interim storage of these wastes at Sellafield will only be permitted where criteria are satisfied relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> benefit clearly outweighing the detrimental effects, compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security, which, if appropriate, are independently reviewed; reasons are explained for rejecting alternative locations and methods that have been considered and 	No.	<p>No alternatives were considered at the Issues and Options stage as the topic was subject to a national level review. Exploration of alternatives in the absence of clear overall requirements was considered to be inappropriate.</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>In the light of uncertainties about national policy for managing higher level wastes, the plan includes a policy for such proposals, using Structure Plan Policy ST4 as the basis for the policy as it is likely that further planning applications will be submitted in connection with interim storage of higher level wastes at Sellafield.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p>

The policy on Waste Sites did not change significantly from the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007) to the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007). The only new addition to the policy was clarification that the 2 million cubic metres of landfill capacity was in addition to the void space remaining in existing permitted sites.

The policy has been slightly modified for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy to increase the capacity range of waste treatment facilities.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> that there are no overall adverse impacts on the local economy. <p>Permission will be granted only if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all possible measures are taken to minimise the adverse effects of development and associated infrastructure; and, where appropriate, provision is made to meet local community needs; acceptable measures are secured for decommissioning and site restoration, and arrangements are made for suitable local community involvement during the development, decommissioning and restoration. 			<p>The findings of the assessment presented in the Preferred Options (February 2007) SA report highlighted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a better understanding of the 'waste miles' (road and rail) associated with the transport of high and intermediate level radioactive waste would assist in the assessment of the likely effects of the policy as there were a number of potential 'global' and 'local' environmental and social impacts associated with the transportation of this waste; and the policy may impact on the sense of well being of people living close to the facility, given public concerns about radioactive waste. <p>When Policy CSW 6 from the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007) was assessed against SA objectives, the likely location of the high and intermediate level radioactive waste management facility was unknown. However, it was assumed to be Sellafield as, this is the only location within Cumbria</p>

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with the facilities to storage high and intermediate level radioactive waste. It was also assumed that the policy related to storage rather than disposal as means of the latter are under national review. Therefore the findings of the assessment presented in the Preferred Options SA report remain valid even though the policy changed slightly at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) as explained below.

Policies presented in the Submission Draft Core Strategy policies have addressed the issues raised at the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007) through CSP 1: Sustainable location and design and CSP 3: Community Benefits respectively.

Progression to Submission Version

The policy on High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Storage was modified at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to specifically refer to the "interim

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>CSP 11: High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Geological Disposal</p> <p>If an area of suitable geology within Cumbria is volunteered for consideration as a possible geological disposal facility, separate planning applications will be expected to be submitted at three stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for surface based site investigation including boreholes. At this stage, the planning criteria will be similar to those for exploratory works for other types of development. These relate to the usual environmental impact considerations including traffic, working hours, noise, visual impact, period of operations, water resources and wildlife. • Proposals for underground rock characterisation shafts and tunnels and an underground research laboratory. Planning considerations at this stage will need to include not just the environmental impacts of the proposed operations themselves, but also the details of a generic design for a disposal facility and of its likely impacts. The planning criteria will relate to the inventory of wastes; environmental impacts; benefits 	No.	<p>No alternatives were considered at the Issues and Options stage as the topic was subject to a national level review. Exploration of alternatives in the absence of clear overall requirements was considered to be inappropriate.</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>The development of a geological disposal facility within Cumbria for higher level wastes is not proposed. It is not considered that, as worded, the policy itself would construe policy support for the construction of new nuclear related facilities in Cumbria.</p> <p>In addition, it is not known if there are areas of the county where the geology is suitable for such a facility and further research is needed on this critical aspect. However, as the Government intends to commence the siting programme in 2008, it is therefore considered to be necessary to include a policy that relates to that programme and to the procedures that it will involve.</p> <p>The policy would only come into play if a community in Cumbria volunteered to participate in the process of finding a site and if any possible sites passed the initial</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>clearly outweighing detrimental impacts; compliance with best international standards and best practice for the environment, safety and security; the offsetting benefits package; impacts on the local economy; and community needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for a disposal facility and transport links, monitoring, site closure and restoration. At this stage, there will be a reasonable expectation that planning permission will be granted. That is unless new information or material considerations demonstrate otherwise, or there are material differences from the scheme that has been developed over a considerable period of time up to this stage. Planning criteria will relate to the environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of the facility; the inventory of wastes to be brought to the facility; to transport matters; arrangements for local community involvement; monitoring and reporting; contingency and emergency planning issues; the offset benefits package; site decommissioning, clean-up and closure proposals; and restoration/afteruse of the site. 			<p>screening out of areas of unsuitable geology.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Preferred Option is repeated in the Submission Draft (see below), with the SA findings provided in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>This policy was introduced at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options stage (August 2007) to provide procedures should radioactive waste geological disposal be proposed in Cumbria.</p> <p>The policy has not been modified for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy.</p>
<p>CSP 12: Low Level Radioactive Waste</p> <p>Provision will be made for the Low Level Repository near Drigg to continue to fulfil a role as a component of the UK's radioactive waste management capability. Proposals for very long term storage or disposal of waste will have to</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>No alternatives were considered at the Issues and Options stage as the topic was subject to a national level review. Exploration of alternatives in the absence of clear overall requirements was</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>Policy included to acknowledge that, with its reduced role in terms of the types of waste, the Repository will continue to be an integral component of the UK's</p>

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<p>demonstrate that they are feasible in relation to the long term integrity of the site with regard to sea level rise and coastal erosion. Proposals for additional storage or disposal facilities will have to demonstrate that they are within the site's radiological capacity.</p> <p><i>[Proposals to expand LLWR storage facility have been approved recently]</i></p>		considered to be inappropriate.	<p>waste management capability, in accordance with Government policy.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The SA of the Preferred Options concluded that the policy performed positively against economic criteria and highlighted that nuclear technology is considered to be a carbon efficient technology with no associated carbon emissions. However, whilst compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security is assumed, a number of potential 'global' and 'local' environmental and social impacts associated with the transportation of this waste were highlighted. As the Repository will now continue to play a limited national role (see below), a better understanding of the 'waste miles' (road and rail) associated with the transport of low level radioactive waste to the LLWR would assist in assessing this further.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p>

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The wording of the policy changed slightly at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007). A second paragraph was added to the policy to include the short term provision of capacity for the storage of Low Level Radioactive waste arising from larger users such as nuclear power stations and MoD.

The wording of the policy has changed since the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy to refer to the long term storage and disposal of low level waste. This change was introduced to reflect the nuclear industry's representations relating to the role of the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg as a national repository for the short term only, five years, as proposed in the Preferred Options, or for the longer term. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA), and others, also considered the policy to be out of line with Government policy for the management of Low Level Waste. Government policy requires the NDA to make optimal use of the LLWR as part of the national

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radioactive waste management capability.

More information is now available about the NDA's strategy and plans for making optimal use of facilities at the LLWR. Details are also emerging of the proposals for making more effective use of the facilities that have been put forward by the new company that will soon be taking over the management of the Repository. The NDA has given assurances that any further capacity would be used only for those wastes that need such an engineered facility and details provided of the measures that are being taken in connection with the waste hierarchy to minimise wastes. A new national LLW Strategy Group is being set up, of which the County Council will be a member.

In the light of these, it was considered that the policy should be amended, to acknowledge that, with its reduced role in terms of the types of waste, the Repository will continue to be an integral component of the UK's waste management capability, in accordance with Government policy.

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
Minerals Core Strategy Policies			
<p>CSP 13: Supply of Minerals</p> <p>Provision will be made to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> meet the Regional Spatial Strategy's apportionment to Cumbria of crushed rock and sand and gravel production, but further apply that apportionment to take account of Cumbria's pattern of quarries and the areas they supply, and its dispersed settlement pattern and transport routes; identify areas sufficient to maintain landbanks of permitted reserves for supply/production areas equivalent to seven years annual average sales for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock for general aggregate use, throughout the plan period, and recognise that the high and very high skid resistance roadstone quarries, gypsum resources and High Greenscoe brick making mudstone quarry are regionally or nationally important, enable at least one quarter of the aggregates used within Cumbria to be met by secondary or recycled aggregates. 	<p>Yes- In Issues and Options SA Report.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 1: RAWP apportionment, recycling/ secondary materials targets and sites required.</p> <p>Option 1A: Exceed RAWP sub apportionment figures, also exceed target for aggregates from recycled / secondary sources recycling facilities.</p> <p>Option 1B: Provide for the RSS's apportionment of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. Increase production levels for recycled / secondary aggregates to meet national target and RAWP targets.</p> <p>Option 1C: Provide for less than regional apportionment on the grounds of practicality and environmental acceptability.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 3: Strategic Location of minerals sites.</p> <p>Minerals Option 3A: Active redistribution of quarrying away from problem areas with, subject to proper consideration of environmental effects, new</p>	<p>The Issues and Options SA findings concluded that Option M1A would provide some clear economic benefits and would support the further development of the minerals and waste sector in Cumbria. However these would need to be balanced with potentially higher environmental effects overall, particularly taking traffic movements into consideration. In relation to Option M1B, the Issues and Options SA highlighted that it would be relatively neutral, but could be considered insufficient if development of this industry sector was considered to be a fundamental political aspiration in Cumbria. In the light of the SA findings, it was recommended to exclude Option M1C from further consideration.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 3 considered the option of redistribution of quarrying from current extraction sites (3A) against no redistribution of sites (3B). Both options scored comparably against most of the SA objectives, with the exception of Option 3A (i.e. redistribution)</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>This policy has been included to ensure that the plan makes provision for a steady and adequate supply of minerals in accordance with national (Minerals Planning Statement 1) and regional policy.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>Policy CSP 13 amalgamates Minerals Issues 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 as considered in the Issues and Options SA Report.</p> <p>It corresponds with Option 1B from the Issues and Options SA report and is in line with the SA findings which highlighted that although this level of production could be insufficient if economic development of Cumbria's minerals resource was considered to be a fundamental imperative, Option B provided a greater balance of economic, social and environmental considerations.</p> <p>The policy also provides for the consideration of the dispersed</p>

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sites identified in areas where extraction was previously non-existent or limited.

Minerals Option 3B: No redistribution of sites, allowing for extensions and new sites in areas where there are current concerns about transport and amenity impacts. Exploration of mitigation measures and the use of planning agreements with mineral operators to set in place further compensatory measures for communities.

Minerals Issue / Option 2: Landbanks

Minerals Option 2A: maintain current landbank policies for crushed rock and sand and gravel in Cumbria - at least 15 and 7 years respectively. Do not seek to reduce over time.

Minerals Option 2B: actively seek to reduce current landbanks for crushed rock to 10 years, by exploring scope to revoke consents which could collectively have greatest environmental impacts.

Minerals Issue 4: Ghyll Scaur Quarry.

Option 4A: Actively

performing less strongly against the landscape quality objective. It however left a question open for consideration in further stages in relation to the appropriateness of a policy emphasis on the concentration of extraction where it is already taking place or, alternatively, on the promotion of a different pattern of extraction.

Assuming a corresponding fall in extraction, **Option M2B** would perform relatively positively in terms of the key objective for sustainable mineral extraction, and, if it further encouraged aggregate recycling as a consequence, against the sustainable waste management objective. It would also have potentially positive effects on amenity and wellbeing, and would contribute positively to most environmental objectives, as it would reduce the risk of future environmental effects. However, **Option M2B** would not perform as well against economic objectives, including employment retention and generation.

Assuming a fall in extraction levels, **Option M2B** performed generally better in relation to sustainability objectives with the

pattern of quarries and settlements. This links with Mineral Issue 3 which discussed the redistribution of quarrying from current extraction sites against no redistribution of sites. The outcome of this discussion was that locational choices for mineral extraction are relatively constrained and, given that both options scored comparably, left a question open in relation to the appropriateness of a policy emphasis on the concentration of extraction where it is already taking place or, alternatively, on the promotion of a different pattern of extraction. The policy approach appears to support extraction where it is already taking place, although aspects of this, particularly in relation to sand and gravel extraction, will require confirmation through the Site Allocations.

In relation to landbanks, policy provisions correspond to those considered in Minerals Issue Option 2B to reduce current landbanks for crushed rock to 10 years. This option scored better against sustainability objectives although the findings of the Issues and Options Stage SA report

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acknowledging Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource, thereby implying a presumption in favour of further extraction.

Option 4B: No active acknowledgement of Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource within the plan. This may lead to future consents being refused in the area.

Alternatives/options in relation to the extraction of gypsum were not considered at the Issues and Options SA report as the Discussion Paper noted that new no new consents for mining gypsum will be required until towards the end of the plan period. Provisions for anhydrite would only be necessary in terms of protecting entrances and workings from sterilisation by other forms of development.

Minerals Issue 6: Brick making mudstone.

Option 6A: Allow extension of High Greenscoe Quarry, subject to appropriate provision of mitigation and compensation/enhancement

exception of economic considerations. However, in the absence of a site-specific review of consented landbank reserves, it was suggested that no significant adverse impacts were flagged up with Option M2A that would justify Option M2B, given the difficulties and potential financial costs that could arise in its implementation. Although there may be individual sites within the current landbank that could not be exploited without significant environmental impacts, it was suggested that these are dealt with on a site-by-site basis.

Regarding Ghyll Scaur Quarry, **Mineral Issue 4** considered the options of further extraction at the site (Option 4A) against not allowing future extraction consents (Option 4B). The outcome of the assessment highlighted that, if Cumbria is seeking to maximise the contribution of the minerals sector to the economy, and if there are few concerns about the sensitivity of the site itself, Option M4A (further extraction at the site) would be preferable.

In relation to High Greenscoe

suggested that no significant adverse impacts were flagged up with Option M2A that would necessitate Option M2B. The reduction to 10 years for the crushed rock landbank however has been introduced to comply with Minerals Policy Statement 1 (Annex 1).

Policy provisions in relation to Ghyll Scaur Quarry correspond to Minerals Option 4A which is in line with the SA findings. These highlighted that this would be the preferred option if Cumbria is seeking to maximise the contribution of the minerals sector to the economy, and if there are few concerns about the sensitivity of the site itself.

In relation to the High Greenscoe brickmaking mudstones, the policy also recognises these as national or regional resources. Findings of the Issues and Options SA report highlighted this as the preferred option overall, provided that adequate mitigation/ compensation was identified for the potential woodland loss on the site.

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
	<p>measures by the minerals operator.</p> <p>Option 6B: Active encouragement of new sources of brick making mudstone away from High Greenscoe Quarry, in recognition of the specific environmental constraints of the site.</p>	<p>Quarry, Mineral Issue 6 from the Issues and Options SA report, considered the extension of the quarry (Option 6A) against the identification of new sites for the extraction of mudstones (Option 6B). The findings of the SA identified the extension of High Greenscoe Quarry (Option M6A) as the Preferred Option overall, provided that adequate mitigation/compensation was identified for the potential woodland loss.</p>	<p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>The Supply of Minerals policy was expanded at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) stage to also take into account locational and spatial considerations for quarries and crushed rock and sand and gravel landbanks supply, and to emphasise the role of secondary or recycled aggregates.</p> <p>The policy has not changed in content for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy, however the wording has changed slightly to refer specifically to “primary land won” crushed rock and sand and gravel.</p>
<p>CSP 14: Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Mineral resources will be safeguarded by identifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred Areas and/or Areas of Search to enable a landbank of at least seven years sales at the Regional Spatial Strategy's apportionment level for sand and gravel to be maintained throughout the plan period; A Preferred Area or Area of Search for extending Ghyll Scaur quarry for very high 	<p>No.</p>	<p>There were not considered to be any reasonable alternatives to minerals safeguarding.</p> <p>In relation to Mineral Consultation areas, paragraph 6.10 of the Issues and Options Discussion Paper stated that “these areas (designated following the Local Government and Planning Act 1980) require review. This is an</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>This policy has been introduced to reflect national planning requirements to ensure that adequate supplies of minerals can continue to be provided for future generations, by preventing minerals resources being sterilised by other forms of development. Policy provisions will help achieve provisions of policy CSP 13 <i>Supply</i></p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft of Minerals.
<p>specification roadstone;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Area of Search for extending High Greenscoe quarry for brickmaking mudstones; • A Preferred Area and/or Area of Search for working additional gypsum and a Mineral Safeguarding Area for the remaining gypsum resources; • Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the indicative sand and gravel and hard rock resources identified by the British Geological Survey; • Mineral Safeguarding Areas for resources of local building stones; • Mineral Consultation Areas, which will include buffer zones around the Preferred Areas, Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas. <p>The need to safeguard other mineral resources, secondary aggregate resources and potential railheads and wharves, will be considered in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document.</p>		<p>important issue, but would not generate appropriate options for testing through the SA process. The issue should be considered further by CCC in the process of formulating the plan”.</p>	<p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Preferred Option is repeated in the Submission Draft with only minor wording alterations (see below), with the SA findings provided in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>This policy was newly introduced at the 2nd Draft Changes to the Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) to safeguard mineral resources for sand and gravel, roadstone, brickmaking mudstones, gypsum and hard rock, thus helping to achieve <i>Supply of Minerals</i> policy intentions.</p> <p>The policy has been expanded for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy to also include provision for the inclusion of “Mineral Safeguarding Areas for resources of local building stones”.</p>
CSP 15: Marine Dredged Aggregates	No	<p>In the Issues and Options SA, it was decided that although this</p>	Justification/Reasoning

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>Planning permission will be granted for developments at appropriate locations, and which do not have unacceptable environmental impacts, that would enable the increased use of marine dredged aggregates as substitutes for land won ones.</p>		<p>issue could influence conclusions drawn on levels and sources of sand from primary / recycled / secondary aggregates, no alternative options focusing on this issue alone would be explored.</p>	<p>To make planning provision for marine dredged aggregates, as allowed for by the Regional Aggregates Working Party before assessing the need for primary land won aggregates.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Preferred Option is repeated in the Submission Draft (see below), with the SA findings provided in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>The policy has remained unchanged since the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007).</p>
<p>CSP 16: Industrial Limestones</p> <p>Planning permission for the extraction of high purity limestone will not be granted unless it is primarily for non-aggregate uses, and national or regional need has been demonstrated, or where significant benefits would accrue to local communities and/or the environment.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No reasonable alternatives were considered to the requirement to demonstrate national and regional need for the extraction of high purity limestone within Cumbria.</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>To make planning provision for the extraction of high purity limestone where national or regional need has been demonstrated.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Preferred Option is repeated in the Submission Draft (see below),</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
<p>CSP 17: Building Stones</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for proposals that would help to provide the full range of local building stones that are needed to maintain Cumbria's local distinctiveness, and that have acceptable environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Yes in Issues and Options SA Report.</p> <p>Minerals Issue / Option 5: Local building stone</p> <p>Minerals Option 5A: Maintaining the status quo with respect to supplying local building stone and slate. Focus on small-scale operations and extensions where there are no other reasonable alternatives. This option implies that a degree of importation may be required to meet needs arising within Cumbria.</p> <p>Minerals Option 5B: Positive promotion of extraction of a greater range of local building stones to secure supplies, as far as possible, to meet Cumbrian needs. This could result in the opening of new quarries and / or significant</p>	<p>The findings of the Issues and Options SA revealed that should the selection of the option be environmentally led, it should be borne in mind that whilst Option M5B involves higher levels of extraction, it could provide potential significant benefits for the built environment within Cumbria, and reduce transport impacts associated with importation. Should Option M5B be progressed, it was suggested that it would be useful to explore whether this particular type of mineral resource coincides with areas with particular environmental sensitivities, thereby further increasing the potential environmental impacts associated with this policy.</p>	<p>with the SA findings provided in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>The policy has remained unchanged since the Core Strategy Preferred Options (February 2007).</p>
			<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>Policy complies with draft RSS policy which states that plans should identify and protect sources of building stone for use in repairing and maintaining historic buildings and public realm improvements.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>Policy CSP 17 is in line with the findings of the SA Issues and Options Report and corresponds with Option 5A, although it is not certain whether importation may be required.</p> <p>Progression to Submission Version</p> <p>This policy was newly introduced at</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy	Alternative Appraised Yes/No	Discussion	Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft
	<p>extensions to existing operations.</p>		<p>the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) stage, although the need for sourcing specific local stone in defined areas did arise at the Issues and Options stage.</p> <p>The policy has not been modified for inclusion in the Submission Draft Core Strategy.</p>
<p>CSP 18: Oil and Gas and Coal Bed Methane</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for proposals associated with the exploration and development of onshore and offshore oil and gas and coal bed methane in appropriate locations, and which do not have unacceptable environmental impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Oil and gas were not considered in the Issues and Options SA as these were not considered to be a key issue as existing policies relating to these sectors were defined in the Discussion Paper. These generally noted that permission could be granted where applications are in line with wider schemes for the appraisal and development of these resources. It was reported, however, that consideration to these would be given at subsequent stages of the MWDF preparation.</p> <p>The extraction of coal bed methane was not highlighted as an issue at this stage.</p>	<p>Justification/Reasoning</p> <p>To reflect national policy. The Energy White Paper proposes that UK Continental Shelf and onshore oil and gas reserves should be sustained and exploited in the interest of maintaining security of supplies. Also to clarify the planning policy position should applications for the extraction of coal bed methane be submitted.</p> <p>Compliance with previous SA findings</p> <p>The Preferred Option for Coal Bed Methane is repeated in the Submission Draft (see below), with the SA findings provided in Appendix 6.</p> <p>Progression to Submission</p>

Submission Draft Core Strategy Policy

Alternative Appraised Yes/No Discussion

Justification for selecting the related Preferred Option/s and progression to Submission Draft Version

This was a newly introduced policy at the 2nd Draft Changes to Core Strategy Preferred Options (August 2007) stage. However, it only referred to Coal Bed Methane at that stage.

The policy has been expanded since to also include provisions for oil and gas exploitation.

**APPENDIX 6: SCOPING REPORT ANALYSIS OF LOCAL PLAN OBJECTIVES
AGAINST SA OBJECTIVES**

	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10
Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan Objectives →	That minerals and waste management developments will take due account of the issues of climate change	That effective waste minimisation measures will be adopted and, following these, that waste.... will be managed at the highest achievable level.... etc	That waste will be managed as near as practicable to where it is produced without endangering people's health and without harming the environment	That the minerals from Cumbria that are required to meet local, regional and national needs will be supplied from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources	That the need for new mining and quarrying will be minimised by prudent use of resources and by supplies of alternative re-used and recycled materials	That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.	That the economic benefits of minerals and waste management developments will be optimised without harming the environment	That the overall quality of Cumbria's environment will be protected and, where practicable, enhanced by high standards of design and operation in new developments and high standards of restoration.... etc	That the environmental impacts of minerals and waste management developments, including traffic, will be kept to a minimum by appropriate siting of facilities and sound working practices.... etc	That there will be increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments
Sustainability Objectives ↓										
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open space	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	?✓
SP5 To improve the health and well-being of people	? ✓	?	✓	?	0	0	?✓	✓	✓	✓
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	?	?	✓	?✓	?✓	0	0	✓	✓	?
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and	0	?	✓	✓	?✓	0	?✓	✓	0	?

character for future generations										
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	0	0	?✓	✓	?	?✓	?	?✓	✓	?
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	✓	?✓	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	✓	?
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	?	?	✓	?	?✓	0	0	✓	✓	?
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	?	?	?✓	?	?	0	0	✓	✓	?✓
NR4 to manage mineral resources sustainably & to minimise waste	?✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	0	0	?✓	0
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	0	?✓	0	?	?	0	✓	0	0	0
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	0	0	0	0	0	?	✓	0	0	0
	Key: Compatible ✓ Incompatible x No effect 0 Uncertain ?									

APPENDIX 7: ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIC POLICIES

POLICY SP1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development

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

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

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

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	within the area?		this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable development, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP2 Provision for waste

Provision will be made for the management of all of Cumbria's wastes within the county, with the acceptance of limited cross boundary movements (net self sufficiency).

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

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

Any proposals would have to demonstrate that their environmental impacts are acceptable.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	adequate provision for this?		
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy minimises vehicle emissions and associated noise & dust.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy minimises vehicle emissions and associated noise & dust and road accidents, which have potentially significant impacts on health and living environment.
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy minimises vehicle emissions and associated noise & dust and road accidents.
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy minimises vehicle emissions and

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
			associated noise & dust and road accidents, which have potentially significant impacts on quality of life.
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. This would include consideration of impact on wildlife habitats.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. This would include consideration of the impact on protected species.
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. This would include consideration of the impact on landscape & cultural heritage.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. This would include consideration of the impact on countryside.
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	areas?		are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy minimises dust associated with vehicle movements.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	++	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy helps minimise vehicle emissions.
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for water bodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. This would include consideration of impact on water bodies.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. This would include consideration of impact on soils.
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP3 Waste capacity

The need for additional facilities in connection with the long-term contract for managing municipal waste will be kept under review.

Sites will be identified for managing and treating around half of the estimated 650,000 tonnes/year of commercial and industrial waste, it is assumed that the remainder will be managed on-site where it arises or at existing facilities.

An integrated network

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

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

Waste facilities

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

- 6 sites of between 2 and 3ha for commercial and industrial waste treatment facilities (these could include Materials Recovery Facilities, Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants or Transfer/Bulking stations).
- 2 sites of between 2 and 4.5ha for Energy from Waste plants.
- A total of around 1.3 million cubic metres of landfill capacity will be provided for all waste streams over the plan period*.
- Alternative sites for those Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) which are required to be replaced.
- Innovative HWRC solutions and/or sites will be kept under review for smaller communities.

* *This is a much smaller volume than that in existing landfill permissions. Landfill capacity in excess of that total will only be justified if it is necessary to achieve acceptable restoration contours at existing landfills.*

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, with appropriate capacity to enable recycling and re-use of waste.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, including energy from waste plants.
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, with appropriate capacity to enable recycling of waste, including innovative solutions for smaller communities

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities across Cumbria, minimising the need for transportation of waste, with associated noise and dust from vehicles.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities. Provision of sites across Cumbria will help reduce transportation of waste, minimise vehicle emissions and associated noise & dust and road accidents, which have potentially significant impacts on health and living.
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, which enables the safe and hygienic disposal of waste
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities across Cumbria. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy helps minimise vehicle emissions.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, which include carbon efficient waste treatment processes that minimise landfill and associated gas emissions.
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, including energy from waste plants.
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, enabling the retention of local jobs. New waste management solutions have the potential to create higher skilled jobs.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities and encourages investment in new waste management solutions.
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities and encourages investment in new waste management solutions.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, encouraging a range of solutions other than landfill.
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities and encourages investment in new waste management solutions.
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP4 Strategic areas for new waste management developments

For additional waste management facilities, the use of existing established sites to meet the county’s needs will be preferred to other sites where waste management facilities have not previously been located. This is subject to proposals meeting the requirements of the other policies of this Local Plan, including those relating to environmental impacts, particularly cumulative impacts and traffic. Other appropriate locations are described in the development control policies.

Strategic areas for non-inert landfill capacity will only be provided for residual wastes which remain following all practicable measures to divert wastes from landfill. That capacity should be located in proximity to the Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants for municipal waste **near Carlisle** and **at Barrow in Furness**, or to the location of any equivalent facility that is developed for commercial and industrial waste, or where it is necessary to secure the acceptable restoration of existing landfills.

Priority is given to assessing viable options for disposing of the residual non-inert wastes in the south of the county throughout the plan period, after the expiry of the Bennett Bank landfill planning permission.

West Cumbria is supported as the centre of excellence for national and international expertise relating to the nuclear industry.

For decommissioning of the Sellafield nuclear complex, provision will be made for radioactive waste management facilities within or adjacent to that site.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	areas?		does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+	Policy is considered positive in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, and encourages retention of existing sites
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, but

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	management and minerals companies?		does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP5 High and Intermediate level radioactive wastes treatment and storage

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

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

Any proposals to bring Intermediate Level Wastes to Sellafield from outside Cumbria for treatment and/or storage should demonstrate that alternative locations at other licenced nuclear sites where these wastes arise have been rejected only as a result of rigorous assessment.

Permission will be granted only if:

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, including standards relating to environment and safety considerations.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, including standards relating to environment and safety considerations.
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, including standards relating to environment and safety considerations and impacts on the local economy
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	efficient use of water?		specifically affect this criterion.
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, but does not specifically affect this criterion.

POLICY SP6 Higher activity range of Low Level radioactive waste

For these wastes, provision will be made for the Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg, to continue to fulfil a role as a component of the UK's radioactive waste management capability but for no additional site within Cumbria unless it is demonstrated to be needed for the wastes that arise within the county.

Proposals for very long term storage or disposal of waste at that Repository will have to demonstrate that a feasible strategy is in place in relation to the long term integrity of the site with regard to sea level rise and coastal erosion. They will also have to demonstrate that they are within the site's radiological capacity and meet the requirements of the other Local Plan policies that are relevant.

The acceptance, by the County Council, of a national role for the Repository is on the basis of:

- compliance with the waste hierarchy;
- the NDA's and the site operator's initiatives for reducing the proportions of waste that are consigned to the Low Level Waste Repository, and
- restricting the wastes to those that require such highly engineered containment facilities, and
- to a continuation and a review of the obligation for a community fund in recognition of the impacts of hosting the facility.

The success of the initiatives to divert wastes away from the Low Level Waste Repository will be monitored closely, through the reporting requirements of planning permissions and through the Council's membership of the National Low Level Waste Programme Delivery Overview Group.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal and encourages compliance to the waste management hierarchy.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, which will

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
			support the operations of the nuclear power industry.
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	transportation and other issues)?		
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?		
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, and considers sea level rise and coastal erosion.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a low level radioactive waste disposal facility, which will continue to provide long term employment.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?		specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP7 Lower Activity Low Level radioactive wastes

Proposals to treat or dispose of Low Activity Low Level Wastes, including Very Low Level Waste (LALLW and VLLW), from nuclear sites within or outside Cumbria will need to demonstrate:

1. compliance with the waste hierarchy;
2. that a rigorous assessment has demonstrated that on-site provision of the proposed facility(ies) at the nuclear site where the wastes arise is impracticable, and in those circumstances;
3. that a similar assessment has demonstrated that the use of land adjacent to the nuclear site where the wastes arise is also impracticable, before
4. more distant sites are considered, with priority first being given to assessing the ability of other existing licenced nuclear sites to accommodate the proposed facility(ies).

Any proposal to treat or dispose of these radioactive wastes from outside Cumbria will need to demonstrate that the local social and economic benefits outweigh other sustainable development criteria and principles and are in accordance with the other policies of this Local Plan.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	+	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, making specific reference to the waste hierarchy
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	+	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, which will support the operations of the nuclear power industry.
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	areas?		proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, including an emphasis on local disposal of waste, which should minimise transport.
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	management and minerals companies?		proposals, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP8 Strategic areas for new mineral developments			
The Kirkby Thore/Long Marton area is identified as the location for further supplies of gypsum, if required towards the end of the plan period to 2028.			
Land next to High Greenscoe Quarry is identified as the location for further supplies of mudstones for the Askam in Furness brickworks.			
The igneous rocks near Ghyll Scaur Quarry are identified as the location for further supplies of nationally important very high specification roadstone.			
The sandstones near Roan Edge Quarry are identified as the location for further supplies of regionally important high specification roadstone.			
The sand and gravel resources in the Roosecote area are identified as the location for further supplies of sand and gravel in the south of the county.			
The sand and gravel resources in the Gosforth/Holmrook area are identified as the location for further supplies of sand and gravel in the west of the county.			

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, which, if implemented, will help to meet demand in the area.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	working?		
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and	Does the policy provide adequate	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
resources.	protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?		locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that will retain and create jobs
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that will bring investment
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that bring investment, notably in high value products
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?		specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets out locations for new mineral developments, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP9 Minerals provision and safeguarding

Provision for potential further mineral working will be made by identifying:

- Preferred Areas and/or Areas of Search to enable a landbank of at least seven years sales at the Local Aggregates Assessment level for sand and gravel and at least ten years for crushed rock to be maintained in supply areas throughout the plan period;
- A Preferred Area or Area of Search for extending Ghyll Scaur Quarry for nationally important very high specification roadstone;
- A Preferred Area or Area of Search for extending Roan Edge Quarry for high specification roadstone;
- Locations for facilities required for producing secondary and recycled aggregates;
- An Area of Search for extending High Greenscoe Quarry for brick making mudstones;
- A Preferred Area and/or Area of Search for working additional gypsum.

Mineral resources will be safeguarded from being unnecessarily sterilised by other developments by identifying:

- Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the indicative sand and gravel and hard rock resources (including high specification aggregates) and shallow coal resources identified by the British Geological Survey in its report “Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans - Cumbria and the Lake District: Resources and Constraints” (BGS Technical Report reference WF/01/02);
- Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the remaining gypsum resources
- Mineral Safeguarding Areas for identified resources of local building stones (including slate);
- Mineral Consultation Areas, which will include 250 metre wide buffer zones around the Mineral Safeguarding Areas.

The need to safeguard other mineral resources, secondary aggregate resources and potential railheads and wharves, are considered in the site allocations policies.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, by identifying areas of search and safeguarding areas
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, by identifying areas of search and safeguarding areas
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, including reference to secondary and recycled aggregates.
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, by identifying areas of search and safeguarding areas
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, including local building stones (including slate)

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	working?		
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and	Does the policy provide adequate	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
resources.	protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?		provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, which will help to maintain minerals production and associated jobs.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, which will help to facilitate investment in minerals development.
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, which will help to facilitate investment in minerals development.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?		does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP10 Marine dredged aggregates

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts
	EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which would include protected species

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which would include heritage and landscape.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	with waste management and mineral working?		specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP11 Industrial limestones

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, which will help

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
			conserve the mineral by limiting its use.
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, with reference to significant community benefits.
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	resources?		specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
new employment opportunities.	and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?		specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP12 Building stones

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, which is expressly to meet local needs.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable.
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include some impacts on quality of life
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include wildlife habitats.
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
			include protected species.
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include heritage and landscape.
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, which specifically assist conservation of the built environment
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include control of emissions.
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include water bodies.
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, by enabling proposals for such development and associated jobs.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, by enabling proposals for such development and associated investment.
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for a full range of local building stone, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP13 Oil and gas and coal bed methane

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	-	Policy is considered negative, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, which are non-renewable fossil fuels.
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	-	Policy is considered negative, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, which is not targeted at meeting a local demand.
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, eg. noise & dust
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, eg. wildlife habitats
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, eg. protected species

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, including heritage & landscape
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	with waste management and mineral working?		does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	-	Policy is considered negative, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, which are non-renewable fossil fuels.
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	-	Policy is considered negative, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, which are non-renewable fossil fuels.
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, including water bodies
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, with associated employment.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, with associated investment.
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP14 Sustainable location and design

Proposals for minerals and waste management developments should demonstrate that::

- energy management, environmental performance and carbon reduction have been determining design factors.
- their location will minimise, as far as is practicable, the "minerals or waste road miles" involved in supplying the minerals or managing the wastes unless other environmental/sustainability and, for minerals, geological considerations override this aim.
- all feasible and viable measures have been adopted to use decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy supplies. Any exceptions to this should demonstrate that the development would form part of an integrated process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions or includes proportionate carbon-offsetting measures.
- where appropriate, the restoration proposals have a role in helping to combat climate change.
- mineral working proposals should demonstrate a life cycle ("cradle to grave") analysis of product and process carbon emissions.
- construction of buildings minimises waste production and use of primary aggregates and makes best use of products made from recycled/re-used materials.

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring use of recycled materials in construction.
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring use of renewable or low carbon energy supplies
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, and for building construction requires minimal use of primary aggregates and use of recycled products
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, and for building construction requires minimal use of primary aggregates and use of recycled products
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring minimisation of 'road miles'.
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	from minerals developments and associated land use?		affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring minimisation of 'road miles'.
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring use of renewable or low carbon energy supplies
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring use of renewable or low carbon energy supplies
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring lifecycle analysis of carbon emissions
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	area?		
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes sustainable location and design, requiring energy management, environmental performance and carbon reduction to be demonstrated.

POLICY SP15 Economic benefit

Proposals for new minerals and waste developments should demonstrate that they would realise their potential to provide economic benefit. This will include such matters as the number of jobs directly or indirectly created or safeguarded and the support that proposals give to other industries and developments. It will also be important to ensure that minerals and waste developments would not prejudice other regeneration and development initiatives.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes economic benefit, including jobs and avoiding adverse effects
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	with waste management and mineral working?		criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes economic benefit, requiring realisation of potential benefit and avoiding adverse effects.
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes economic benefit, requiring consideration of support to other industries and development.
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes economic benefit, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP16 Community benefits

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, which can contribute to well being
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, which can contribute to improvements to quality of life
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
new employment opportunities.	and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?		criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, which could assist local business development or investment
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes packages of community benefits, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP17 Environmental assets

Minerals and waste management developments should aim to:

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

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

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Major developments in these designated areas will only be granted planning permission in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest, in accordance with paragraph 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Ramsar and European Wildlife Sites

Planning permission will not be granted if Habitats Regulations Assessment cannot determine that a proposal will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Site. The only exceptions are where there are no alternative solutions that would have no (or a lesser) effect, or that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest, in accordance with paragraphs 25 to 32 of ODPM Circular 06/2005 (Defra Circular 01/2005).

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

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

In accordance with paragraphs 56 to 73 of ODPM Circular 06/2005, and the general and overarching duty placed on local planning authorities, to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of the features for which sites are of special interest::

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

Environmental assets not protected by national or European legislation

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

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would have an unacceptable impact on the environmental assets, on its own or in combination with other developments, unless:

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

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

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	minerals as far as possible?		
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets,

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	management or minerals sector?		but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including natural features and wildlife habitats
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including natural features and wildlife habitats
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including securing a 'step-change' increase in biodiversity and creating green infrastructure.
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including securing a 'step-change' increase in biodiversity.
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the natural and historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets,

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	areas?		but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including natural features that contribute to the environment and landscape character

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets,

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	management and minerals companies?		but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP18 Restoration and afteruse

Restoration, afteruse and aftercare schemes for mineral working and waste management sites should demonstrate that best practicable measures have been taken to secure full advantage of their potential to help deliver sustainability objectives relating to the environment and the economy of the county. This may include consideration of the potential for biodiversity and landscape enhancement, flood risk mitigation, maintaining agricultural land quality, ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including flood risk mitigation, ameliorating contamination and securing land stability
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including environmental and economic objectives
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of biodiversity potential
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of biodiversity potential
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential biodiversity enhancement
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	++	Policy is considered very positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential biodiversity enhancement
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for landscape enhancement
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for flood mitigation
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	from minerals developments and associated land use?		not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for maintaining agricultural land quality, ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for biodiversity & landscape enhancement and flood risk mitigation
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including ameliorating contaminated land and securing land

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	amount of contaminated land within the area?		stability
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability (and could include soil protection measures)
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP19 Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy

Where it is not possible to achieve the necessary control or outcome through the use of planning conditions, or contributions secured through a District Council prepared Community Infrastructure Levy, the County Council will seek to negotiate Section 106 planning obligations that ensure that development proposals:-

1. Secure long term management of relevant environmental assets.
2. Provide financial guarantees where appropriate for restoration works, except where a national industry guarantee fund will remain in place.
3. Provide necessary infrastructure such as highway and transport improvements, flood and surface water management schemes and green infrastructure.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for highway and transport infrastructure
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets and infrastructure
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets and restoration works
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL,

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	within the area?		including for restoration
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets (which could include water)
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for restoration
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets and restoration
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, but does not specifically affect this criterion

POLICY SP20 Monitoring and enforcing planning control

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

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include resolving adverse health impacts.
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include ensuring a healthy and safe environment
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which would include protection of people's well being

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include mitigation of impacts on quality of life
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include protection of wildlife habitats
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include protection of species
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could restore conditions
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to protect heritage and landscape
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to prevent adverse impact on heritage
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	areas?		specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to control dust
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to protect water bodies

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	+	Policy is considered positive, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to prevent pollution
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not specifically affect this criterion
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste	0	Policy is considered neutral, in that it promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, but does not

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment	Key Comments/Explanation
	management and minerals companies?		specifically affect this criterion

APPENDIX 8: GENERIC DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICY ASSESSMENTS

POLICY DC1 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

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

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

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 can be provided, and
- appropriate mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts are provided.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in	+

and sense of wellbeing of people.	minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0

greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	++
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		

Policy DC1 would significantly help to achieve part of Objective NR1 and also help to achieve Objectives SP2 and EN2 by encouraging proposals which are well related to the strategic route network and which have potential for rail and sea transport. By doing so, the policy would also contribute to the minimisation of impacts on the sense of wellbeing and landscape remoteness and tranquillity associated with the transportation of minerals and waste.

POLICY DC2 GENERAL CRITERIA

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

- a. assessments, the relevant details of which have been agreed in advance with the planning authority, have been carried out, and proposals have been designed, in connection with, where relevant, impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, including from noise, dust, blast vibration, air over-pressure, visual intrusion, traffic, increased flood risk, impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and ground water and migration of contamination from the site, and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in the locality, and of the policies that follow;
- b. 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;
- c. the overall carbon footprint of the development has been minimised;
- d. 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 species;
- 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.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0

minimise waste.	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	++
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	++
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	++
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	++
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0

EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	+
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	+
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	+
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	+
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0

	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC2 sets out the general criteria that minerals and waste proposals would need to comply with in order to minimise potential operational nuisances on close receptors. It supports the achievement of Sustainability Objectives SP5, EN2, EN3 and NR1 as it requires proposals to demonstrate that they have considered and been designed in connection with the impacts on the natural and historic environment and human health from potential nuisances such as noise, dust, traffic and increased flood risk.</p>		

POLICY DC3 NOISE

Noise attributable to minerals and waste developments should not exceed background noise levels, L_{A90} (1 hour) (free field) by more than 10dB(A) at noise sensitive properties, subject to a weekday daytime (0700 to 1900 hours) maximum of 55dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field).

Weekday evening (1900 to 2200 hours) noise levels should not exceed background levels at noise sensitive properties by more than 10dB(A) 1 hour (free field) and should be lower than 55dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field).

Weekday night time (2200 to 0700 hours) noise levels should not exceed 42dB(A) L_{Aeq} 1 hour (free field) at noise sensitive properties.

Weekend working near to noise sensitive properties should be avoided where practicable, for any weekend working that is required, the noise levels should not exceed 10dB(A) above background noise levels.

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.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet	0

	demand within the area?	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	++
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	++
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	++
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	++
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness	+

	and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	++
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0

	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC3 sets out the noise levels which would be considered acceptable for minerals and waste developments. 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 positively impacts on the sense of wellbeing of people and helping to protect countryside tranquillity.</p>		

POLICY DC4 QUARRY BLASTING

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.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+

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

	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	+
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0

	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
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 wellbeing for people.		

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.

Applications for developments must be accompanied by a dust assessment study. The scope of the study should be agreed with the Local Planning Authority, but the study must: identify sensitive receptors/locations; identify the existing baseline conditions at the application site and the sensitive receptors; identify site activities that could lead to dust emission; identify site parameters which may increase potential amenity impacts from dust; and recommend mitigation measures and site design modifications. The study should also include details of how the dust levels arising from the development would be monitored during the operation of the site and how complaints relating to dust emissions will be managed.

Applicants must first seek to remove dust emissions at their source. If this is not possible, then the emissions must be controlled. Should neither option be possible, mitigation measures must then be implemented. Planning applications should clearly set out what measures to minimise the potential effects of dust from development sites on sensitive receptors/locations are proposed.

If the development is expected to produce PM10 dust, additional measures may need to be put in place if the actual source of emission is within 1,000m of any residential property or other sensitive receptor/location (this distance may be revised due to local circumstances).

All laden Heavy Good Vehicles entering/leaving a site should be sheeted to avoid dust being emitted from the lorry load when transporting loose materials.

The Local Planning Authority will liaise with the Environmental Health Officers from the Cumbrian District Councils with regard to dust emissions.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0

minimise waste.	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	++
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	++
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	++
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	++
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0

future generations.	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	++
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	++
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment	0

opportunities.	creation?	
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC5 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 wellbeing of people and supporting their quality of life.</p>		

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. impacts on local communities,
- b. 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,
- c. the impact of processing and other plant,
- d. the type, size and numbers of vehicles generated, from site preparation to final restoration and potential impacts on the highway network, safety and the environment,
- e. impacts on the wider economy and regeneration,
- f. impacts on local amenity, community health and recreation facilities and opportunities.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in	+

and sense of wellbeing of people.	minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	+
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	+
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	+
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	+

greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	+
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	+
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	+
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	+
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	+
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	+

Key Comments/Explanation

Policy DC6 would help achieve part of all of the nine of the 11 Sustainability Objectives (with the exception of Objectives NR4 and SP2) by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of proposals on local communities, environmental assets, the highway network, the wider economy and regeneration and local amenity.

POLICY DC7 CRITERIA FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Waste management facilities that accord with Strategic Policies 2, 3 and 4, and which do not have adverse environmental or traffic impacts, will be permitted if they conform to the locational and other criteria below.

- a. Proposals for scrapyards, vehicle dismantlers, materials recovery facilities, or transfer and storage facilities to facilitate materials re-use and recycling, including household waste recycling centres, will be permitted on existing or planned industrial estates or at existing waste management sites.
- b. Developments of facilities involving processing, storage or transfer of non-inert waste in proximity to housing, business uses or other sensitive industries, will only be permitted if enclosed within a building and adverse emissions controlled through appropriate and well managed equipment.
- c. Facilities for physical, chemical or biological treatments of waste will be permitted if they reduce the potential of waste to pollute the environment and are:
 - i. on industrial estates, or
 - ii. at non-inert landfill sites where they are needed for pre-treatment, or for treatment of leachate, and will not prejudice good operational standards or the restoration scheme.
- d. Open windrow green waste composting will be permitted, where adequate stand off distances can be established to safeguard other land uses from odours and emissions, and development is on:
 - i. farms or open countryside locations, or
 - ii. isolated industrial or waste management sites.
- e. Other facilities for composting waste will only be permitted where odours and emissions to atmosphere are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques.
- f. Waste water treatment infrastructure will be permitted in appropriate locations if proposals have minimised any adverse environmental impacts.
- g. In considering energy from waste proposals, including anaerobic digestion, preference will be given to combined heat and power providers. Proposals located on an industrial site or premises where the waste arises or heat can be used, will be favoured.
- h. Proposals for recycling facilities for construction and demolition waste, mineral and other wastes will be permitted at active quarries and landfill sites, and on suitable industrial estates. Proposals for facilities for periods longer than the active life of a quarry or landfill will require to be justified as sustainable development.
- i. The use of redundant agricultural or forestry buildings will be considered on the merits of the particular proposal.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	+
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	+
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	++
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	++
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral	0

	working sites for biodiversity benefits?	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	+
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	++
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	++
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0

	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC7 sets out criteria for guiding the different waste management facilities required to the most suitable location in order to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on surrounding land uses and to control adverse emissions. The policy would therefore contribute to the achievement of the majority of the identified Sustainability Objectives. The policy would indirectly contribute to Objective NR4 to manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste through the provision of guidance for the locations of recycling facilities.</p>		

POLICY DC8 CRITERIA FOR LANDFILL

Proposals for additional non-inert landfill capacity will only be permitted if they are required to meet the need identified in the Strategic Policies, 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, 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 DC15.

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.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	++
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	+
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	+
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in	+

and sense of wellbeing of people.	minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0

greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	+
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		

By only allowing proposals for additional non-inert landfill capacity where they meet the need identified in Strategic Policies and where the applicants have demonstrated they have tried to drive the waste up the waste hierarchy, Policy DC8 encourages the re-use and recycling of waste materials, thereby contributing to part of Objective NR4.

By including strict criteria for proposals of this nature and encouraging the re-use and recycling of waste materials, the demand for land for this use should be restricted to proposals where there is a clear demonstrable need. In turn, this will use less land across the county for this purpose, therefore contributing to Objective SP5 and part of Objective NR3.

The reference to Policy DC15 in this policy will help to contribute to meeting Objective EN2.

POLICY DC9 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 will only be permitted if:

- a. the landbank of reserves with planning permission is below the required level, and there is a need for the proposal to meet the levels of supply identified in the Local Aggregates Assessment, and
- b. they do not conflict with other policies in this plan and to any relevant locational or site specific policies, and
- c. where relevant, there are adequate safeguards for 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 to meet the need for stone to match local vernacular building, and the conservation and repair of historic buildings.
- 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.

Note: This policy applies to proposals to renew existing planning permissions as well as to proposals for new areas of land.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet	++

	demand within the area?	
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	+
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0

EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	++
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+

EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	+
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	+
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC9 provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non energy minerals within the Preferred Areas, therefore 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.</p>		

POLICY DC10 CRITERIA FOR ENERGY MINERALS

Planning permission will be granted for energy minerals developments that conform to the Strategic Policies where proposals:

- a. for appraisal, drilling and testing or for development of oil and gas or coal bed methane are consistent with an appropriate scheme for the appraisal of the resource,
- b. for coal extraction 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;
 - in addition, for underground coal mining, there are acceptable proposals for rail transport, the disposal of colliery spoil and for mitigating the impacts of subsidence.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	++
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0

	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	+

	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	+
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
Policy DC10 sets out the criteria that proposals for energy mineral developments (including oil, gas, coal bed methane and coal extraction) must comply with, thereby contributing to the achievement of Objective NR4. The policy does not refer to locational		

aspects, as it is considered that these are adequately covered by national policies, or to potential environmental impacts as it is considered that these are covered by other policies in the Local Plan.

POLICY DC11 APPLICATIONS FOR NEW CONDITIONS

In all initial or periodic reviews of minerals developments, standards of operation consistent with present day standards must be achieved, which:

- minimise impacts on the environment and communities;
- realise the potential to achieve significant environmental enhancement; including enhanced restoration and after-use schemes.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	+
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+

	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	+
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	+
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	+
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	+
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	+
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0

	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	+
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	+
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
Policy DC11 focuses on the need to minimise the potential effects from minerals and waste developments on communities and all aspects of the environment. This supports the attainment of Objectives SP5, EN1, EN2, NR2 and NR3 and part of Objectives EN3 and NR1.		

POLICY DC12 MINERALS SAFEGUARDING

District Councils should consult the County Council on any planning applications they receive for non-minerals development, which fall within the boundary of a Minerals Consultation Area, and which would be likely to affect the winning and working of minerals. Where a development site overlies or would sterilise mineral resources, their prior extraction will be permitted as long as it can be achieved:

- a. without prejudicing the development, and
- b. completed within a reasonable timescale, and
- c. without unacceptable environmental impacts.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	+
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	++
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	+
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring	0

	a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	+
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	+
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	+
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of	0

	clean/carbon efficient technologies?	
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	+
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	+
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0

Key Comments/Explanation

Policy DC12 provides for the protection of mineral resources when non-mineral developments fall within a Minerals Consultation Area and which could be susceptible to being sterilised by proposed developments within those areas. It would therefore contribute to the achievement of part of Objective NR4 and to parts of Objectives EN1, EN2, EN3, EC1 and EC3.

POLICY DC13 BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

Proposals for minerals and waste developments, including ones for the renewal of existing planning permissions, 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 that 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.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0

	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	++
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	++
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	++
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0

	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	+
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	+
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging	0

	waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC13 would contribute to the achievement of Objectives EN1 and NR3 with regard to biodiversity and on land and soil protection/conservation respectively. It establishes the criteria against which minerals and waste planning application affecting biodiversity/geodiversity resources should be assessed.</p>		

POLICY DC14 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Proposals for waste management developments that would adversely affect an internationally or nationally important archaeological site, monument, or historic asset, whether scheduled or not, or its setting, will not be permitted unless the site and setting can be preserved in situ.

Proposals for mineral developments that would adversely affect an internationally or nationally important archaeological site, monument, or historic asset, whether scheduled or not, or its setting, will not be permitted unless there is an over-riding reason of national importance for the development to proceed, or the site and setting can be preserved in situ.

Proposals that:

- a. fail to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas; or
- b. damage, obscure or remove important archaeological sites or other historic features; or
- c. are detrimental to the character or setting of a listed building;

will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development decisively outweigh these interests.

Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment of any impacts on the historic environment, including an appropriate level of field investigation if necessary.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0

	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	+
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	++

	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management	0

	and minerals sectors?	
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
Policy DC14 would help achieve Objective EN3 by restricting mineral and waste proposals which would adversely affect important features of cultural heritage interest. The aim to conserve the quality of the historic environment would also indirectly support Objective EN2.		

POLICY DC15 LANDSCAPE

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

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

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0

	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	++
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	++
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions	0

	etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products	0

	and sustainable use of co-products?	
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC15 would help achieve Objective EN2 as it states that development should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Cumbria's landscapes. It would also help achieve 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.</p>		

POLICY DC16 FLOOD RISK

All proposed minerals and waste management developments should be located using the sequential tests in the NPPF Technical Guidance. Developments should be located, wherever possible, in areas with the lowest probability of flooding (Zone 1). Where there is no reasonably available site in Flood Zone 1, a flood risk assessment will be required and account must be taken of the flood vulnerability of the development:-

- sand and gravel workings are water-compatible development and may be appropriate in the functional flood plain (Zone 3b).
- sewage transmission infrastructure and pumping stations are water-compatible development and may be appropriate in the functional flood plain (Zone 3b).
- other mineral workings and processing may be appropriate in areas of high probability (Zone 3a).
- waste treatment facilities (except landfill and for hazardous wastes) may be appropriate in areas of high probability.
- sewage treatment plants may be appropriate in areas of high probability (if adequate pollution control measures are in place).
- landfills and sites used for hazardous waste management facilities may be appropriate in areas of medium probability (Zone 2).

Exceptions to the policy will only be permitted if:-

- a. it is demonstrated that the wider sustainability benefits of the development outweigh the flood risk and contribute to sustainability development, or
- b. development is on developable brownfield land or there are no reasonable alternative sites on developable brownfield land; and
- c. flood risk assessment demonstrates the development will be safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0

	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness	0

	and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	++
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0

	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
Policy DC16 would significantly contribute to the achievement of Objective EN3 by seeking to avoid development locating in flood areas. It would also partly contribute to the achievement of Objective NR2 by seeking to locate development in areas with the lowest probability of flooding.		

POLICY DC17 THE WATER ENVIRONMENT

Planning permission will only be granted for developments that would have no unacceptable quantitative or qualitative adverse effects on the water environment, including surface waters and groundwater resources. Proposals that minimise water use and include sustainable water management will be favoured.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0

EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0

NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
This policy will help to achieve Objective NR2 through a policy presumption against development with an unacceptable adverse effect on the water environment.		

POLICY DC18 PROTECTION OF SOIL RESOURCES

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

- a. soil resources are protected and maintained in viable condition to be used in restoration of the site, or
- b. 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.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	0
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the	0

	waste management or minerals sector?	
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	0
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	0
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	0
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and	0

	proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	+
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	++
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	0
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0
Key Comments/Explanation		
Policy DC18 and its supporting text would help achieve Objective NR3 through the protection of soil resources.		

POLICY DC19 RESTORATION AND AFTERUSE

Proposals for minerals extraction, or for temporary waste facilities such as landfill, should be accompanied by detailed proposals for restoration, including proposals for appropriate afteruse, financial provision and long term management, where necessary. Restoration and enhancement measures should maximise their contributions to national and local biodiversity objectives and targets. 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 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, and woodland.

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

All proposals must demonstrate that:

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

Peat workings should be restored to peat regeneration wherever possible.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	+
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	+
SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	0
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	+
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	+
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	++
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	++
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	++

EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	++
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	0
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	+
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with waste management and mineral working?	0
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	0
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	+
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	+
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution	++

	and the use of peat?	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	+
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	+
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	+
Key Comments/Explanation		
<p>Policy DC19 would contribute significantly to the achievement of Objectives EN1, EN2 and NR3 through the promotion of afteruses and the restoration of waste and minerals management facilities which would contribute to biodiversity and landscape enhancement and to soil restoration. Where possible, it would also seek to increase public access and to promote mixed/alternative afteruses which would support, for example, renewable energy, tourism and employment, therefore also contributing to the achievement of Objectives EC1 and EC3.</p>		

POLICY DC20 PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

Where planning obligations or legal agreements are required in order to achieve the necessary control of a development, provision for the following may be included:

- a. the undertaking of landscaping, road improvement or other works;
- b. the implementation of long term monitoring, mitigation and enhancement measures for environmental assets before, during and after the development;
- c. the long term restoration and afteruse of sites;
- d. the long term management of and public access to, sites restored for amenity purposes;
- e. the revocation without compensation of a planning permission;
- f. the provision and maintenance of rights of way;
- g. the off site monitoring of water courses, groundwater levels and water supply abstractions; or
- h. the provision of facilities to compensate local communities for the loss of amenity.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Policy Assessment
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste.	Does the policy reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	0
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0
	Does the policy seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	0
	Does the policy protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development and seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary/recycled materials and make adequate provision for this?	0
	Does the policy support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0
	Does the policy seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces.	Will the policy improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0

SP5: To improve the health and sense of wellbeing of people.	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management and mineral extraction activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	0
	Does the policy reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment both on and off site (e.g. including transportation and other issues)?	+
	Will the policy impact on the sense of well being of people?	++
	Does the policy seek to mitigate the impacts on quality of life of the waste management or minerals sector?	0
EN1: To promote and enhance biodiversity.	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management and mineral extraction activities on designated and priority habitats?	++
	Does the policy seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	++
	Does the policy actively seek enhancement of natural/ecological resources?	++
	Does the policy actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations.	Does the policy protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	++
	Does the policy recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity and seek to protect this?	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment.	Does the policy seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction) and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+
	Does the policy seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0
	Does the policy seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	0
	Does the policy aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	+
NR1: To improve local air	Does the policy seek to control adequately dust emissions associated	0

quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	with waste management and mineral working?	
	Does the policy promote the sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0
	Will the policy stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies?	0
	Does the policy support energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0
	Does the policy take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals and waste sectors?	0
NR2: To improve water quality and resources.	Does the policy provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil.	Does the policy encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land and aim to reduce the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0
	Does the policy seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0
	Does the policy include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities.	Will the policy encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management and minerals sectors and stimulate further employment creation?	0
	Will the policy support local business development or investment?	0
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy.	Will the policy stimulate private sector investment – generally and within each sector?	+
	Will the policy stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors?	0
	Will the policy stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies and the recycling of mineral products and sustainable use of co-products?	0
	Does the policy support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies?	0

Key Comments/Explanation

The use of planning obligations/legal agreements for developments, where necessary, will help to achieve, in part, Objective SP5 as if there is an obligation for restoration/afteruse, it will help to achieve a safe living environment and it would seek to have a positive impact on the wellbeing of people. It will also help achieve Objectives EN1, EN2 and EN3 as it will help to implement long term monitoring, mitigation and enhancement measures for environmental assets before, during and after the development. Using the policy to monitor offsite watercourses, groundwater levels and water supply abstractions meets Objective NR2. The requirement for the provision of facilities to compensate local communities for the loss of amenity will, in part, help to meet Objective EC3.

APPENDIX 9: ASSESSMENT OF SITE ALLOCATIONS POLICIES

Please see the separate Site Assessments Report

APPENDIX 10: LOCAL PLAN DELIVERY OF SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Sustainability Objective	Relevant Policy	How is objective met?
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	SP3: Waste Capacity DC1: Traffic and Transport	Policies SP3 and DC1 will ensure the provision of an integrated network of waste management facilities, which will provide appropriate waste disposal arrangements for businesses and households across Cumbria.
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	SP2: Provision for waste SP3: Waste Capacity SP5: High and Intermediate level radioactive wastes treatment and storage SP10: Marine dredged aggregates SP11: Industrial limestones SP12: Building stones SP13: Oil and gas and coal bed methane SP14: Sustainable location and design SP15: Economic benefit SP16: Community benefits SP18: Restoration and afteruse SP19: Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy SP20: Monitoring and enforcing planning control DC2: General Criteria DC3: Noise DC4: Quarry Blasting DC5: Dust	SP2 promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy minimises vehicle emissions and associated road traffic accidents, noise & dust. SP3 makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, with appropriate capacity to enable recycling and re-use of waste. This will help to ensure the proper disposal of refuse and maintain healthy living conditions. SP5 sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield, including standards relating to environment and safety considerations and impacts on the local economy, which will help to improve health and well-being SP10 makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts SP11 sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, with reference to significant community benefits. SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, including impacts on quality of life SP13 makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, e.g. noise & dust SP14 promotes sustainable location and design, requiring minimisation of 'road miles'. SP15 promotes economic benefit, including jobs and avoiding

	<p>DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts</p> <p>DC8: Criteria for Landfill</p> <p>DC11: Applications for new conditions</p> <p>DC20: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>adverse effects</p> <p>SP16 promotes packages of community benefits, which can contribute to well being and quality of life</p> <p>SP18 promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including flood risk mitigation, ameliorating contamination and securing land stability and environmental and economic objectives</p> <p>SP19 promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for highway and transport infrastructure and for environmental assets and infrastructure</p> <p>SP20 promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include resolving adverse health impacts, ensuring a healthy and safe environment, protection of people's well being and mitigation of impacts on quality of life</p> <p>There are a number of Development Control policies which seek to protect and improve the health and sense of well being of people. Policy DC2 sets out the general criteria that minerals and waste proposals would need to comply with; this includes assessing the proposals to ensure that they do not negatively affect human health and that public rights of ways are not affected. Policies DC3 and DC5 identify measures to protect residential amenity in relation to noise and dust respectively. By introducing maximum levels for ground vibration and a monitoring system in relation to quarry blasting, Policy DC4 will help to safely minimise some of the impacts associated with mineral extraction.</p> <p>Policy DC6 addresses the cumulative environmental impacts associated with minerals and waste developments. The policy specifically states that one of the considerations for the cumulative assessment will be the impact on local communities.</p>
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		<p>Policy DC8 states that applications for landfills will be assessed against a number of policies, in particular any policies relating to communities. Policy DC11 states that planning conditions will seek to minimise the impacts of developments on communities.</p> <p>The issue of planning obligations is covered by Policy DC20. By using a planning obligation to ensure the long term restoration and afteruse of the site, this will have a positive impact on the well being of those residents who live near to the development site.</p>
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	<p>SP2: Provision for waste</p> <p>SP10: Marine dredged aggregates</p> <p>SP12: Building stones</p> <p>SP13: Oil and gas and coal bed methane</p> <p>SP17: Environmental assets</p> <p>SP18: Restoration and afteruse</p> <p>SP19: Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy</p> <p>SP20: Monitoring and enforcing planning control</p> <p>DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts</p> <p>DC11: Applications for New Conditions</p> <p>DC13: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>DC19: Restoration and Afteruse</p> <p>DC20: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>SP2 promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, which includes consideration and minimisation of impacts on wildlife habitats and species</p> <p>SP10 makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which would include wildlife habitats and species</p> <p>SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include wildlife habitats and species</p> <p>SP13 makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, e.g. wildlife habitats and species</p> <p>SP17 promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including natural features and wildlife habitats including securing a 'step-change' increase in biodiversity and creating green infrastructure.</p> <p>SP18 promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of biodiversity potential and opportunities for enhancement</p> <p>SP19 is considered positive, in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets and restoration works</p>

		<p>SP20 promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include protection of wildlife habitats & species and restoration conditions.</p> <p>In order to protect and enhance Cumbrian biodiversity, there are a number of relevant Development Control policies which will help to achieve Sustainability Objective EN1. Policy DC6 will be used to assess the potential cumulative impacts of proposed developments. One of the focuses of the policy is the cumulative impacts on the environment, including habitats and species.</p> <p>Policy DC11 states that planning conditions will seek to minimise the impacts of development on the environment. In addition, conditions will seek to realise the potential to achieve significant environmental enhancement, including the use of enhanced restoration and afteruse schemes.</p> <p>Policy DC13 will be one of the main contributors to achieving Sustainability Objective EN1 as it is focussed on biodiversity and geodiversity. The policy states that any proposals for minerals and waste development, including new and renewal applications, must include documents which identify the likely impact of the proposed development on important biodiversity conservation assets and functional ecological and green infrastructure networks. The applicant must also identify the potential to enhance, restore or add to biodiversity resources and how they will contribute to national and local biodiversity objectives and targets. Where necessary, appropriate mitigation and compensatory measures associated with the proposed development should be identified.</p> <p>Policy DC19 supports appropriate restoration and enhancement</p>
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		<p>measures which maximise their contributions to national and local biodiversity objectives and targets. The policy states that afteruses which enhance biodiversity and the environment will be encouraged. Policy DC20 states that planning obligations may be attached to planning permissions which require the developer to implement long term monitoring, mitigation and enhancement measures for environmental assets before, during and after the development.</p>
<p>EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations</p>	<p>SP2: Provision for waste SP10: Marine dredged aggregates SP12: Building stones SP13: Oil and gas and coal bed methane SP17: Environmental assets SP18: Restoration and afteruse SP20: Monitoring and enforcing planning control DC1: Traffic and Transport DC2: General Criteria DC3: Noise DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts DC8: Criteria for Landfill DC11: Applications for New Conditions DC14: Historic Environment DC15: Landscape DC19: Restoration and Afteruse DC20: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>SP2 promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, which includes consideration of the impact on countryside, landscape & cultural heritage. SP10 makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which would include heritage and landscape. SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include heritage and landscape. SP13 makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, including heritage & landscape SP17 promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the natural and historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character SP18 promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for landscape enhancement SP20 promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to protect heritage and landscape.</p> <p>By encouraging developments to be well related to the existing strategic route network and which have the potential for rail and sea transport, Policy DC1 will contribute to minimising the impacts of developments on the landscape and tranquillity of</p>

	<p>more remote areas.</p> <p>The general criteria included in Policy DC2 identifies that proposals should assess the potential impacts of developments in respect of noise, dust and visual intrusion, and that public rights of way/concessionary paths should not be adversely affected. The policy can contribute to managing the impacts of developments on the landscape by ensuring the sensitive siting, design and screening.</p> <p>Policy DC3 will assist in protecting countryside tranquillity as it identifies the appropriate noise levels for minerals and waste developments. The cumulative effects of proposals are considered in Policy DC6 and landscape character is identified as one of the impacts which will need to be assessed.</p> <p>Whilst Policy DC8 does not directly support Sustainability Objective EN2, the reference to Policy DC15 within the text does indirectly support Objective EN2. Policy DC14 relates to the Historic Environment and requires proposals to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Policy DC11 states that planning conditions will seek to minimise the impacts of development on all aspects of the environment. In addition, conditions will seek to realise the potential to achieve significant environmental enhancement, including the use of enhanced restoration and afteruse schemes.</p> <p>Policy DC15 is the main policy relating to landscape. The key aims of the policy include: the need for proposals to avoid significant adverse impacts on the landscape; where appropriate, the need for applicants to use the Landscape</p>
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		<p>Character Assessment and the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment; the need for applicants to consider the visual impacts of the development; and, where practical, developments should be directed to less sensitive locations.</p> <p>Policy DC19 focuses on the restoration and afteruse of sites; this will contribute to achieving Sustainability Objective EN2 as the policy states that any site restoration must be appropriate for the landscape character of the area. Where controls need to be placed on a development, Policy DC20 can be used to agree planning obligations/legal agreements; one of the identified controls is for the undertaking of landscaping.</p>
<p>EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment</p>	<p>SP9: Minerals Provision and Safeguarding SP12: Building stones SP17: Environmental assets SP18: Restoration and afteruse SP19: Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy SP20: Monitoring and enforcing planning control DC2: General Criteria DC3: Noise DC5: Dust DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts DC9: Criteria for Non-Energy Minerals Development DC11: Applications for New Conditions DC12: Minerals Safeguarding</p>	<p>SP9 makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, including local building stones (e.g. slate) SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, which specifically assist conservation of the built environment SP17 promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character SP18 promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for flood mitigation and potential for maintaining agricultural land quality, ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability SP19 promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for restoration SP20 promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to prevent adverse impact on heritage.</p> <p>The general criteria for development proposals outlined in Policy DC2 seek to (amongst other things): support the conservation of the built environment; avoid adverse impacts on the built</p>

	<p>DC14: Historic Environment DC15: Landscape DC16: Flood Risk DC20: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>heritage from mineral working; and avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk. By asking applicants to demonstrate that proposals have considered the potential impact on the historic environment, Policy DC2 contributes to achieving Sustainability Objective EN3.</p> <p>The inclusions of Policies DC3 and DC5 seek to reduce noise and dust emissions arising from minerals developments and associated land uses. The potential cumulative impacts of developments will be assessed under Policy DC6 which includes consideration of cultural heritage. Policy DC12 states that proposals for non-minerals development which fall in a Minerals Consultation Area would not be considered acceptable if unacceptable environmental impacts are likely to occur.</p> <p>Policy DC9 seeks to support conservation of the built environment as it states that favourable consideration may also be given to proposals for building stone quarries to meet the need for local vernacular building, and the conservation and repair of historic buildings.</p> <p>Policy DC11 states that planning conditions will seek to minimise the impacts of development on all aspects of the environment. In addition, conditions will seek to realise the potential to achieve significant environmental enhancement, including the use of enhanced restoration and afteruse schemes.</p> <p>Policy DC14 relates to the historic environment which states that proposals for developments that would adversely affect an internationally or nationally important archaeological site monument or historic asset will not be permitted unless the site and setting can be preserved in situ. Policy DC15 will not</p>
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		<p>support proposals which have significant adverse impacts on the historic landscape.</p> <p>Policy DC16 seeks to avoid inappropriate development occurring in flood risk areas. The first preference for development sites will be in Flood Zone 1, with only certain developments being permitted in Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>The use of planning obligations (Policy DC20) to control a development where necessary will contribute to enhancing urban and rural environments through long term restoration and afteruse plans. Planning obligations can also be used to implement long term monitoring, mitigation and enhancement measures for environmental assets before, during and after the development.</p>
<p>NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>SP2: Provision for waste SP3: Waste Capacity SP6: Higher activity range of Low Level radioactive waste SP7: Lower Activity Low Level radioactive wastes SP12: Building stones SP14: Sustainable location and design SP20: Monitoring and enforcing planning control DC1: Traffic and Transport DC2: General Criteria DC5: Dust DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts DC11: Applications for New</p>	<p>SP2 promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable. By keeping the transportation of waste to a minimum, the policy helps minimise vehicle emissions and dust.</p> <p>SP3 makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, with appropriate capacity to enable recycling and re-use of waste and provision of energy from waste plants. Emissions will be minimised by limited transportation of waste and encouragement of renewable energy.</p> <p>SP6 makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, and takes into account climate change by considering sea level rise and coastal erosion.</p> <p>SP7 sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, including an emphasis on local disposal of waste, which should minimise transport related emissions.</p> <p>SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would</p>

	Conditions	<p>SP14 promotes sustainable location and design, requiring minimisation of 'road miles'. use of renewable or low carbon energy supplies requiring lifecycle analysis of carbon emissions SP20 promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to control dust.</p> <p>Policy DC1 encourages development proposals to be located in a sustainable manner which is well related to the strategic route network in the county and/or where there is the potential for rail or sea transport. The policy also encourages proposals to be located to minimise operational 'minerals and waste road miles'. By encouraging proposals to be sustainably located and encourage them to use freight and sea transport, this policy will contribute to reducing greenhouse gases. In a similar vein, Policy DC2 states that proposals must demonstrate that the overall carbon footprint of the development has been minimised.</p> <p>In order to reduce the effects of developments on air quality, the Local Plan contains policies relating to dust emissions (Policy DC5) and the cumulative impacts of developments on air quality (Policy DC6).</p> <p>Policy DC11 states that planning conditions will seek to minimise the impacts of development on all aspects of the environment. In addition, conditions will seek to realise the potential to achieve significant environmental enhancement, including the use of enhanced restoration and afteruse schemes.</p>
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	SP2: Provision for waste SP10: Marine dredged aggregates SP12: Building stones SP13: Oil and gas and coal bed	SP2 promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, which includes consideration of impact on water bodies. SP10 makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts

	<p>methane</p> <p>SP17: Environmental assets</p> <p>SP18: Restoration and afteruse</p> <p>SP19: Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy</p> <p>SP20: Monitoring and enforcing planning control</p> <p>DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts</p> <p>DC11: Applications for New Conditions</p> <p>DC16: Flood Risk</p> <p>DC17: The Water Environment</p> <p>DC20: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, provided the environmental impacts are acceptable, which would include water bodies.</p> <p>SP13 makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, including water bodies</p> <p>SP17 promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including natural features that contribute to the environment and landscape character</p> <p>SP18 promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for biodiversity & landscape enhancement and flood risk mitigation</p> <p>SP19 promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets (which could include water)</p> <p>SP20 promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to protect water bodies.</p> <p>Policy DC6 assesses the cumulative environmental impacts of developments and one of the cumulative considerations is the potential impact on ground and surface water resources.</p> <p>Policy DC11 states that planning conditions will seek to minimise the impacts of development on all aspects of the environment. In addition, conditions will seek to realise the potential to achieve significant environmental enhancement, including the use of enhanced restoration and afteruse schemes.</p> <p>Flood risk is covered by Policy DC16 and it seeks to guide development proposals to areas of land with the lowest flood risk (Flood Zone 1). Only certain types of development may be considered appropriate in Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p>
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<p>NR3: To restore and protect land and soil</p>	<p>SP2: Provision for waste SP18: Restoration and afteruse SP19: Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy SP20: Monitoring and enforcing planning control DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts DC8: Criteria for Landfill DC11: Applications for New Conditions DC13: Biodiversity and Geodiversity DC18: Protection of Soil Resources DC19: Restoration and Afteruse</p>	<p>SP2 promotes local disposal and ensures that environmental impacts of waste are acceptable, which includes consideration of impact on soils. SP18 promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability (and could include soil protection measures) SP19 promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations and CIL, including for environmental assets restoration SP20 promotes appropriate use of enforcement action, which could include taking action to prevent pollution.</p> <p>Policy DC6 will assist in protecting all environmental aspects, including agricultural resources, indirectly supporting the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>Policy DC8 includes strict criteria for allowing proposals for landfill and instead encourages the re-use and recycling of waste materials. By encouraging re-use and recycling, the amount of waste being sent to landfill should reduce, therefore reducing the demand for landfills. In turn, this will use less land across the county for this purpose.</p>

		<p>Policy DC11 states that planning conditions will seek to minimise the impacts of development on all aspects of the environment. In addition, conditions will seek to realise the potential to achieve significant environmental enhancement, including the use of enhanced restoration and afteruse schemes.</p> <p>Policy DC13 supports the protection of geological conservation assets, with the applicant needing to provide evidence that the application site is the best location for the development and that all other alternatives have been considered. Proposals will need to contribute to national and local geodiversity objectives and targets.</p> <p>Policy DC18 relates to the protection of soil resources where applicants will be required to demonstrate that soil resources will be protected and maintained and that soil resources are used effectively on undeveloped areas of the site, or used appropriately on other suitable sites.</p> <p>Ahead of development, all proposals must demonstrate that for agricultural, forestry and amenity afteruses, the existing soil resources will be conserved (Policy DC19).</p>
<p>NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste</p>	<p>SP3: Waste Capacity SP6: Higher activity range of Low Level radioactive waste SP7: Lower Activity Low Level radioactive wastes SP8: Strategic areas for new mineral developments SP9: Minerals provision and safeguarding</p>	<p>SP3 makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, with appropriate capacity to enable recycling and re-use of waste and provision of energy from waste plants SP6 makes provision for low level radioactive waste disposal, which will support the operations of the nuclear power industry. SP7 sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, making specific reference to the waste hierarchy and indirectly supporting delivery of nuclear power (a 'renewable' form of energy)</p>

	<p>SP11: Industrial limestones SP12: Building stones SP14: Sustainable location and design DC7: Criteria for Waste Management Facilities DC8: Criteria for Landfill DC9: Criteria for Non-Energy Minerals Development DC10: Criteria for Energy Minerals DC12: Minerals Safeguarding</p>	<p>SP8 sets out locations for new mineral developments, which, if implemented, will help to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand in the area. SP9 makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, by identifying areas of search and safeguarding areas, helping to meet demand, conserve supplies and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials. SP11 sets criteria for the extraction of high purity limestone, which will help conserve the mineral by limiting its use. SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, which is expressly to meet local needs. SP14 promotes sustainable location and design, requiring use of recycled materials in construction and use of renewable or low carbon energy supplies primary aggregates and use of recycled products primary aggregates and use of recycled products</p> <p>By identifying the need for waste management facilities and providing criteria for the location of such facilities, Policy DC7 contributes to minimising the levels of waste being sent to landfill. Policy DC8 encourages the re-use and recycling of waste materials, requiring applicants to demonstrate that they have tried to drive the waste up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Policies DC9 and DC10 seek to provide a steady flow of non-energy minerals and energy minerals respectively to meet demand within the county, where certain criteria are met. In order to safeguard minerals and to avoid sterilisation for future use, Policy DC12 would apply to applications for minerals developments.</p>
<p>EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment</p>	<p>SP3: Waste Capacity SP4: Strategic areas for new waste management developments</p>	<p>SP3 makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, with appropriate capacity to enable recycling and re-use of waste and provision of energy from waste plants. Such</p>

<p>opportunities</p>	<p>SP6: Higher activity range of Low Level radioactive waste SP8: Strategic areas for minerals developments SP9: Minerals provision and safeguarding SP12: Building stones SP13: Oil and gas and coal bed methane SP15: Economic benefit SP16: Community benefits DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts DC9: Criteria for Non-Energy Minerals Development DC12: Minerals Safeguarding DC19: Restoration and Afteruse</p>	<p>provision will help to ensure the retention and creation of jobs. SP4 indicates strategic areas for new waste management development, and encourages retention of existing sites, which will help to retain and create jobs. SP6 makes provision for a low level radioactive waste disposal facility, which will continue to provide long term employment. SP8 sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that will retain and create jobs and attract investment SP9 makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, which will help to maintain minerals production and associated jobs and investment. SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, by enabling proposals for such development and associated jobs. SP13 makes provision for development of oil and gas and coal bed methane, with associated employment and investment SP15 promotes economic benefit, requiring realisation of potential benefit and avoiding adverse effects, and consideration of support to other industries and development. SP16 promotes packages of community benefits, which could assist local business development or investment.</p> <p>When assessing the cumulative effects of developments, Policy DC6 would be used to identify the impacts on the economy and regeneration of the wider area in order to ensure that they would not be prejudiced by the development being approved.</p> <p>Policy DC9 provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non energy minerals within the identified Preferred Areas, thereby supporting business development in these areas. The policy also supports building stone quarries to meet the need for stone to match local vernacular building, further supporting local</p>
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		<p>economic growth.</p> <p>Policy DC12 provides for the protection of mineral resources when non-mineral developments fall within a Minerals Consultation Area and which could be susceptible to being sterilised by proposed developments.</p> <p>Policy DC19 relates to site restoration and afteruse. The policy seeks to promote mixed/alternative afteruses which, for example, would support renewable energy, tourism and employment.</p>
<p>EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local economy</p>	<p>SP3: Waste Capacity SP8: Strategic areas for minerals developments SP9: Minerals provision and safeguarding SP12: Building stones SP14: Sustainable location and design DC6: Cumulative Environmental Impacts DC9: Criteria for Non-Energy Minerals Development DC12: Minerals Safeguarding DC19: Restoration and Afteruse DC20: Planning Obligations</p>	<p>SP3 makes provision for a network of waste management facilities, with appropriate capacity to enable recycling and re-use of waste and provision of energy from waste plants. Such provision could contribute to diversification and strengthening of the local economy.</p> <p>SP8 sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that will bring investment, notably in high value products</p> <p>SP9 makes provision for and safeguards mineral resources, which will help to facilitate investment in minerals development.</p> <p>SP12 makes provision for a full range of local building stone, by enabling proposals for such development and associated investment.</p> <p>SP14 promotes sustainable location and design, requiring energy management, environmental performance and carbon reduction to be demonstrated.</p> <p>When assessing the cumulative effects of developments, Policy DC6 would be used to identify the impacts on the economy and regeneration of the wider area in order to ensure that they would not be prejudiced by the development being approved.</p>

		<p>Policy DC9 provides a presumption in favour of the extraction of non energy minerals within the identified Preferred Areas, thereby supporting business development in these areas. The policy also supports building stone quarries to meet the need for stone to match local vernacular building, further supporting local economic growth.</p> <p>Policy DC12 provides for the protection of mineral resources when non-mineral developments fall within a Minerals Consultation Area and which could be susceptible to being sterilised by proposed developments.</p> <p>Policy DC19 relates to site restoration and afteruse. The policy seeks to promote mixed/alternative afteruses which, for example, would support renewable energy, tourism and employment. Policy DC20 contains a requirement for a planning obligation for the provision of facilities to compensate local communities where it has been considered that amenity has been lost.</p>
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