

APPENDIX 3: DETAILED ASSESSMENT STRATEGIC POLICIES

LOCATION OF POLICIES

Policy	Page
Spatial Vision	3
Overall Strategy	8
Strategic Objectives	13
Strategic Policies	
SP1 - Presumption in favour of sustainable development	18
SP2 - Provision for waste	22
SP3 - Waste Capacity	26
SP4 - Use of Best Available Technique	31
SP5 - Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	35
SP6 - High and Intermediate level radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	39
SP7 - Minerals provision and safeguarding	44
SP8 - Strategic areas for new mineral developments	49
SP9 - Marine dredged aggregates	53
SP10 - Industrial Limestones	58
SP11 - Peat	62
SP12 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation	66
SP13 - Economic Benefit	70
SP14 - Environmental Assets	75
SP15 - Restoration and afteruse	80
SP16 - Section 106 Planning Obligations	84
SP17 - Monitoring and Enforcing Planning Control	88

The long term **Spatial Vision** is:-

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

That everyone in Cumbria will give top priority to **minimising waste** and take responsibility for regarding it as a **resource**, not something to be thrown away. In particular, the trend for Cumbria to have one of the highest amounts of household waste per head of population will continue to diminish.

That facilities will have been provided to manage the **Low Level radioactive wastes** that arise from the Sellafield/Windscale complex and to make a reasonable contribution to managing ones from elsewhere that require specialist facilities, but do not have adverse social and economic impacts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	importance of remoteness and tranquillity							
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	As for Objective EN1		0
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	?	?	?	Very likely if indirect	Any benefits are likely to arise from providing more capacity to manage local wastes, avoiding a range of transport-related impacts while acknowledging it will give rise to others within the county. Implicitly the first part of the Vision could be regarded as seeking to encourage carbon-efficient waste technologies or techniques for managing waste and mineral extraction that reduction the respective sectors contribution to greenhouse gases.		(+)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	As for Objective EN1		o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact but not the specific purpose of the Vision	As for Objective EN1		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	The Vision directly addresses several of these objectives by maintaining supply of minerals for local needs, seeking introduction of sufficient and appropriate waste capacity to move management further up the Waste Hierarchy and reducing landfill disposal, and to encourage continuing development of resource efficiency in both sectors both in production and consumption.		++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	?	?	?	No impact	This is another outcome that is more likely to be addressed through Strategic Objectives though, implicitly, the need to maintain minerals and waste infrastructure seeks to maintain existing employment levels at the very least.		(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of				No impact			o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	employment opportunities in areas of greatest need						
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies	?	?	?	Depends on reaction to the Plan	(Certain parts of the Vision could be interpreted as seeking to encourage technical diversification, innovation, etc. though it does not address these matters specifically.)	0

Summary of Assessment
The Vision provides a clear statement of the intended outcome of implementing the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The long-term outcomes are more specific about waste management because the Plan has more scope to influence introduction of new, more carbon-efficient technologies and capacity to boost recycling performance and production of secondary aggregates. In comparison its scope to promote corresponding changes in the minerals industry is limited by geology and because minerals extraction technology is mature and not in transition (as has been the case for waste management for the last 15 years). Given the county's virtually unique role in contributing to managing radioactive wastes of all types, it is understandable that the Vision makes specific reference to this matter and acknowledges its importance to the country.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary: none identified. Cumulative: certain impacts might be inferred from encouraging more local capacity, particularly for wastes, but these would be addressed by specific detailed policies rather than being anticipated and addressed by the Vision. Synergistic: several of the outcomes imply support for viable, efficient local waste management and minerals sectors that contribute to ongoing regeneration in the county, as well as to maintaining employment and contributions to the local economy.
Mitigation Proposed
None.

Local Plan overall strategy

By 2029:-

- The Local Plan's provisions for waste management facilities and for supplies of minerals will have made a significant contribution to the county's economy and will have aided development and regeneration initiatives.
- Initiatives will have been successful in changing behaviours in order to meet, or exceed, targets for driving wastes up the waste hierarchy and minimising wastes sent to landfill, in accordance with the national zero waste agenda.
- The appropriate waste management facilities will have been provided in the right locations and at the right time, as far as practicable near to where it is produced and with options for non-road transport.
- There will have been a steady and adequate supply of aggregates in accordance with the Local Aggregates Assessments and of other minerals, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.
- Maximum advantage will have been taken of the scope for using alternatives to primary land-won aggregate minerals.
- Waste management and minerals developments will have secured significant enhancement of Cumbria's environmental assets and local amenity.
- Prudent and environmentally sensitive use of Cumbria's minerals and waste management resources will have achieved an appropriate balance between their economic potential and the protection of the environment, in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	✓	✓	✓	Very likely	Elements seeking management of materials at higher levels in the Waste Hierarchy and promoting the use of secondary aggregates alongside locally won virgin materials are clearly stated. The Strategy also provides explicit support for use of alternative transport modes.	++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	✓	✓	✓	Very likely, if not inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites				No direct impact	This Objective concerns quite specific environmental issues which might be expected to be addressed through the Strategic Objectives or Development Management policies. However the outcomes would be delivered through the environmental protection requirements stated in the Strategy.	(++)

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	-Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat							
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	The Strategy contains clear references to objectives of sustainable consumption and resource efficiency, while using the Local Aggregates Assessment mechanism to maintain adequate local supplies of primary and secondary materials for regeneration and growth purposes.		
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Quite to very likely	The first bullet point anticipates that well-planned minerals and waste sectors in the county will continue to contribute to the local economy and some additional employment growth and inward investment might be result from encouraging more efficient waste management practices.		
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact	(The strategy addresses this matter directly and it has limited scope to influence minerals activity due to the geological constraints involved.)		
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-	√	√	√	Quite to very likely	Several of these benefits can be inferred from several of the statements in the Strategy although delivery will depend on decisions taken by those in the minerals and waste sectors, and in response to national strategies and programmes over which the Plan has no direct influence.		

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies							Green

Summary of Assessment
The Strategy provides a comprehensive statement defining the objectives and outcomes from planning for sustainable waste management and minerals extraction which acknowledges these activities can have detrimental effects on human and natural receptors. It also reflects the importance of these activities for employment and the county's economy, and the scope to deliver improvements in the built and natural environments. It also contains key statements demonstrating conformity with certain key aspects of national policy relating to climate change mitigation (specifically in terms of transport impacts) and the role of waste reduction and production of secondary aggregates in delivering improved resource efficiency.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary: see below. Cumulative: there is scope for cumulative environmental and other benefits from aspects of the Strategy delivered over the life of the Plan. These include habitat creation and/or improvement and the counteracting effect of environmental protection on maintaining the county's high quality natural assets and their knock-on benefit to the local economy. Synergistic: none identified.
Mitigation Proposed
None.

BOX 2.3 Strategic objectives

Objective 1: That minerals and waste management developments will take due account of the issues of climate change, in particular through energy use and transport; that any adverse impacts on the environment and the local economy will be minimised and that potential benefits will be maximised.

Objective 2: That effective waste minimisation measures will be adopted and, following these, that waste, including radioactive waste, will be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy. In order to secure this, the right type of waste management facilities that Cumbria needs to increase the amounts of its wastes that are re-used, recycled, or composted will be provided in the right places and at the right time in order to minimise the disposal of waste to landfill.

Objective 3: That waste will be managed as near as practicable to where it is produced without endangering people's health and without harming the environment.

Objective 4: That the minerals from Cumbria that are required to meet local, regional and national needs will be supplied from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources.

Objective 5: That the need for new mining and quarrying will be minimised by prudent use of resources and by supplies of alternative re-used and recycled materials.

Objective 6: That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.

Objective 7: That the economic benefits of minerals and waste management developments will be optimised without harming the environment.

Objective 8: 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 once developments have been completed.

Objective 9: That the environmental impacts of minerals and waste management developments, including traffic, will be kept to a minimum by appropriate siting of facilities and sound working practices and that any unavoidable harmful impacts will be mitigated.

Objective 10: That there will be increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
			0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved	?	?	?	Difficult to predict	Objective 10 seeks improved community engagement but this is likely to be delivered through other initiatives that will help the Plan rather than the reverse.		?
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices	√	√	√	Very likely	Addressed by Objectives 1, 2, 5 and 9		++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need	?	?	?	Very likely but very indirectly	The desired outcome will be achieved through the implications of Objective 4 in maintaining adequate supplies of local materials for development projects.	(+)
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact	(Same comment as for Objective SP1.)	
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Very likely	Addressed directly by Objectives 3 and 8 concerning environmental protection, and more indirectly by Objectives 1 and 7 which can help to sustain the local economy, jobs and their effects on the community, as well as Objective 10 which aims to give local people more scope to influence developments affecting their surroundings.	++
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport	?	?	?	Limited direct likelihood	The Objectives have limited scope to directly achieve these outcomes which are more likely to be secondary impacts in the way referred to in the assessment of Objective SP5.	?
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhance natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Inevitable	Addressed directly on several fronts by Objectives 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 which are both protective and proactive (e.g. objective 8 promotes habitat improvement through appropriate restoration).	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Inevitable	As for Objective EN1.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Inevitable	As for Objective EN1.		++
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Inevitable	Objectives 1, 4 and 9 directly address emissions and climate change issues relating to transport of minerals and wastes. Objectives 3 and 7 seek similar outcomes less directly. Objective 2 specifically addresses the most significant direct contribution to greenhouse gases arising from waste management activities.		++
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Inevitable	As for Objective EN1.		++
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area				No direct impact	These assessment criteria are extremely specific and most likely to be addressed through prescriptive Development Management policies. The Objectives support them implicitly through stated environmental protection		?

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	-Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				objectives.			
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Inevitable	Support for the Waste Hierarchy is stated in Objective 2. Maintaining a flow of minerals is addressed in Objectives 1 and 4 while conserving resources from sterilisation is addressed in Objective 6. Objectives 2 and 5 clearly promote resource efficiency and the increased use of secondary materials wherever possible.		
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Very likely	The Objectives (nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7 specifically) clearly acknowledge the contribution of local minerals and waste activities to the local economy; the need to maintain local capacity and supplies which in turn sustains employment and the importance of ensuring these activities do not have adverse impacts by degrading the natural environment and affecting the tourism sector that is so important to the local economy.		
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact	(Any impact is likely to be indirect but these outcomes are not strictly within the scope of the Plan.)		

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies	(√)	(√)	(√)	Quite likely in certain respects	The Objectives support certain of these outcomes with the more direct being improved environmental performance which can be delivered by Objectives 1, 2, 5, 7 and 9. Other outcomes such as increased investment and innovation might be encouraged by certain Objectives but are more likely to be stimulated by factors outside the scope of the Plan.	(+)	

Summary of Assessment
The Objectives define a comprehensive range of desired outcomes that pay particular attention to the need to strike a balance between the protection and enhancement of the environment and the county's economy. They have a less direct impact on the social outcomes because this is not the main impetus of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, but they still support them indirectly by aiming to maintain employment in both sectors and the resulting contributions to the county's economy and maintenance of communities. As noted for the Overall Strategy, several objectives also directly address key areas of current priority policy with respect to addressing climate change and resource efficiency.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary: probably the most important issue is the impact of environmental protection on maintaining the quality of the built and natural environment as this has very wide-reaching impacts on all residents in the county and not just those involved in the minerals and waste sectors. Cumulative: none identified specifically although, again, collectively certain of the policies aim to maintain standards of environmental protection so their impact is cumulative. Synergistic: none identified other than that referred to under secondary impacts.
Mitigation Proposed
None, however certain of aspects are repeated and some objectives might be combined. Certain objectives are not addressed directly by the Plan but this is due to the very broad nature of the SA Assessment Framework which is intended to apply to a wide range of policies and strategies many of which have no corresponding direct relevance to minerals and waste activity in the county.

POLICY SP1: Presumption in favour of sustainable development

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.	++	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working							
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.		++
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.		++
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Inevitable	Supportive, provided that applications comply with relevant policies in this Plan and other county or local plans and strategies. However, the very general nature of the presumption means assessment against the specific requirements of this Objective is not possible.		++

Summary of Assessment
Inherently and inevitably self-supportive. Nevertheless, the policy text makes clear that there is an onus on the applicant to comply with Plan policies developed to deliver sustainable outcomes, and makes clear, as far as possible at this stage, what will happen in exceptional circumstances.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
None identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY SP2: Provision for waste

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport			No impact				o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources			No impact				o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity			No impact				o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area			No impact				o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Limited likelihood	Policy promotes sustainable transport, sustainable waste management reducing waste miles and net sufficiency, which should all work together to have a positive contribution to managing greenhouse gas emissions and adoption of new technology to minimise climate change impacts of managing waste in the longer term.	+	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary	√	√	√	No impact	Provision of sufficient facilities to manage Cumbria's waste across the waste hierarchy.	+	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	✓	✓	✓	Indirect, quite likely	Although the policy does not specifically promote job creation, it provides the strategic planning framework for supporting the existing waste management industry and future changes.	(+)
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	✓	✓	✓	Indirect, quite likely	Although the policy does not specifically promote job creation, it provides the strategic planning framework for supporting the existing waste management industry and future changes.	(+)

Summary of Assessment
Given the nature of the policy, it performs positively against those sustainability objectives that support the retention and growth of the waste management industry in Cumbria in order to meet objectively assessed waste needs. There are also indirect economic benefits of the policy, as it provides strategic planning support and certainty to the waste industry of the types of proposals that are needed and supported in planning terms.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Secondary – by providing for net self sufficiency in Cumbria, and allowing for limited cross boundary movements, this may have impacts upon the sustainable management of waste for those areas that currently rely on sending waste into Cumbria. This will need to be taken into account when other areas are assessing their waste needs and subsequent strategy for managing their waste going forward. Provisions will also need to be made for movements of Cumbria's waste outside of the County for management, and the impact upon delivering the proposed strategy of SP2.							
Cumulative – none identified							
Synergistic– none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None, as the waste need assessment for Cumbria has analysed the key waste movements in and out of the County, and taken this into account in policy SP2. Work has been carried out under the Duty to Co-operate to agree the ongoing approach to waste movements between Local Authority areas to ensure SP2 is deliverable.							

POLICY SP3: Waste Capacity**Waste management facilities**

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

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

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

Proposals on unallocated sites, where opportunities arise that were not anticipated, will be considered if they conform to the other policies in this Plan and would meet an identified need in a timely manner.

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

Landfill

Time extensions for existing non-inert landfill facilities will be considered if they are necessary:

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

Proposals for additional inert or non-inert landfill capacity would need to demonstrate that there is a need for the development and that it would not undermine the waste hierarchy.

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use		
	heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area					Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary protection of built and historic assets.	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	✓	✓	✓	Likely	Policy itself does not specifically address this objective, although the strategy it set outs seeks a network of waste management facilities to meet the waste management needs of Cumbria, in line with moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy and reducing waste miles, which will have a positive impact on several of the evaluation criteria.	+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact	Policy does not address this objective as it is addressed by other policies in the MWLP.	o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites				No impact	Policy does not address this objective as it is addressed by other policies in the MWLP.	o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat						
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	✓	✓	✓	Inevitable	Policy will have strong positive effects against this objective as the evaluation criteria reflect what this policy is seeking to achieve to ensure Cumbria's waste management needs are met in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Whilst the policy does allow for landfill provision, the focus is on extensions of time to existing landfills, and it protects the integrity of delivering the waste management needs of Cumbria in line with the waste hierarchy (i.e. no new landfill except in exceptional circumstances).	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the waste sector, which could lead to local job creation and to help maintain existing jobs within the minerals sector.	+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals				Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the waste sector and would enable mineral extraction technologies to be developed and utilised.	+

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

Summary of Assessment
This is a key policy for the MWLP, setting out how the strategic waste management needs for Cumbria will be met. The policy allows for the provision of the range of waste management facilities required to deliver Cumbria's waste management needs in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Given the strategic nature of the policy, and that it is not site specific, it has no direct impact on many of the SA objectives. There is the potential for new waste management facilities to have a negative impact upon a number of the social and environmental objectives, but it is not the role of this policy to control these, as these are covered by other policies in the MWLP. The policy will have positive impacts upon NR4 and the economic objectives, in that it supports the future development of the waste industry in Cumbria and the economic benefits arising from this.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary – none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY SP4: Use of Best Available Technique

Proposals for additional radioactive waste facilities, which utilise the Best Available Technique review process, will need to demonstrate how the development complies with:

- the principles of sustainable development;
- the waste hierarchy;
- the precautionary principle; and
- the proximity principle.

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products				No impact		o

Summary of Assessment
Policy SP4 requires all proposals for additional radioactive waste facilities to demonstrate how the development complies with four basic principles: sustainable development, waste hierarchy, and the precautionary and proximity principles. The policy has a positive impact on the environmental and natural resource objectives NR1-NR4 and EN1-EN3. The policy seeks to work with the requirements of the European Union Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75 and the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting process in relation to Best Available Technique, to ensure that all considerations are taken into account up front in the determination of a planning application and not to add any additional requirements on applicants.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY SP5: Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	√	√	√	Likely	Providing local capacity will reduce the need to send these materials to facilities in other planning authorities, but in practice the quantities involved are so small that it is unlikely the impact could be detected. Conversely, a local facility will almost certainly end up serving a regional or national catchment and will change the pattern of movements of these wastes, creating more local traffic bringing these wastes for management though, again, the change may prove difficult to detect.	(-)	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact		o	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective and it sets out criteria for lower activity low level radioactive waste disposal proposals, making reference to the waste hierarchy.	+	

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

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

POLICY SP6: High and Intermediate level radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage

Sellafield is the only site in the county where development proposals for the treatment, management and storage of higher activity radioactive waste will be permitted.

Such proposals will need to demonstrate:

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	?	?	?	Limited if any likelihood	The policy requires continued use of mitigation measures that are already in use to deal with impacts of receiving, managing, treating and storing of higher activity wastes. The policy has no net additional benefit, but aims to ensure that adverse impacts are avoided. Management of these wastes could potentially have a negative impact on human health and sense of well being; however, these should be no different from those resulting from the existing complex and the policy specifically rules out development in other locations.	?

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	?	?	?	No new impact	The policy sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield only including maintenance of existing standards relating to environment and safety considerations, which prevent potential adverse impacts on biodiversity to ensure protection is maintained in the event of any further development on the site. The policy also seeks to ensure that acceptable measures are in place to secure site restoration, which could lead to habitat creation.	o	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	?	?	?	Limited likelihood	The policy sets out criteria for waste development at Sellafield only including standards relating to environment and safety considerations. The policy could, therefore, potentially have a positive impact on this objective by seeking to reduce any adverse impact on sensitive receptors, which could include heritage assets. The management of radioactive waste could potentially have a negative impact on landscape character, but the policy appears to control the effects of any additional development, which may be negligible alongside those of the existing facilities on the site.	?	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use				No new impact	The policy specifically addressed the need to maintain appropriate standards and mitigation to prevent or limit impacts on assets outside the Sellafield site.	o	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors	?	?	?	Limited likelihood	The policy prioritises management of Intermediate Level Wastes closer to where they arise and, while this may not involve alternative (i.e. non-road) movement of materials, it would reduce distance travelled and the resulting emissions. However, the highly specialised nature of the facilities at Sellafield mean that some materials will have to be moved over long distances and the policy will, therefore, only have limited impact in this respect.	+/-
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No new impact	Protection for the water environment is implicit in policy statements, requiring use of best practice standards and management procedures.	o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 							
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment 	√	√	√	Limited likelihood	The policy supports continuing development at the Sellafield site subject to appropriate safeguards and therefore contributes to securing existing employment without necessarily providing scope for new jobs.		+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need 				No impact			o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products 				No impact	Civil nuclear activities clearly have an adverse public perception, but the site has been used for this purpose for more than fifty years and, therefore, it is not clear that the policy – in providing for such continued use – would have any additional adverse impact.		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
Summary of Assessment								
The policy seeks to apply existing management standards, controls and mitigation to any future development of facilities at Sellafield that involve handling of High and Intermediate Level radioactive wastes. It reflects the need to maintain the operation of this site as a unique facility in the UK for managing these materials, but requires both the operator of this site and of those facilities generating Intermediate Level Wastes, to provide evidence that alternative locations and techniques are impractical, indirectly seeking to limit any additional future impacts on the county.								
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts								
Secondary - none identified. Cumulative - cannot be identified without details of the nature of likely future development, but any expansion of the scale or type of activities would need to be supported by a re-assessment of whether the existing controls and mitigation are sufficient or whether they would need to be supplemented. Synergistic – none identified.								
Mitigation Proposed								
None identified. The policy refers to maintenance of existing measures, which reflect the potential impacts of the materials being handled.								

POLICY SP7 Minerals provision 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 throughout the Plan period;
- for continued quarrying of nationally important very high specification roadstone and regionally important high specification roadstone;
- for continued quarrying of brickmaking mudstones;
- for continued quarrying of slate; and
- for continued extraction of 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 Area for identified resources of slate;
- Mineral Consultation Areas, which will include 250 metre wide buffer zones around the Mineral Safeguarding Areas.

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 							
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	✓	✓	✓	Quite likely	The policy has limited scope for impact on this objective, but the safeguarding provisions provide a mechanism for protecting sustainable transport routes where available, and works with other policies in the Plan to consider sustainable transport.		+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 				No impact			o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 				No impact			o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	✓	✓	✓	Inevitable	The policy seeks to ensure a steady supply of minerals in line with identified requirements. It will also help ensure mineral resources are safeguarded and not sterilised unnecessarily prior to non-minerals development taking place. This will ensure that a flow of minerals can be provided to meet demand within the area.	++	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	✓	✓	✓	Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the minerals sector, which could lead to local job creation and to help maintain existing jobs within the minerals sector.	+	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-	✓	✓	✓	Quite likely	This policy will support growth in the minerals sector and would enable mineral extraction technologies to be developed and utilised.	+	

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

Summary of Assessment
The policy has a positive impact on a limited number of sustainability objectives, as its primary aim is to ensure a steady and adequate supply of mineral resources over the Plan period, as well as the protection and unnecessary sterilisation of minerals resources in connection with other development that may take place. The policy is required for compliance with the NPPF, and its direct impact is provision of minerals resources and protection of existing mineral resources and operations from being sterilised by new or nearby development. This works alongside policy DC15 of the MWLP, which sets out the mineral safeguarding policy, and site allocations SAP4, 5 and 6.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary Impact - the policy should help ensure that there are sufficient minerals to support the growth strategy for the County. The policy should also help minimise the transportation of minerals, which should help to improve air quality and climate change objectives.
Cumulative - none identified
Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

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.

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

The slates near **Kirkby Slate Quarry** are identified as the location for further supplies of slate.

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** and **Holmescales Quarry** are identified as the locations for further supplies of regionally important high specification roadstone.

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

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

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

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>			
<i>SA Objective</i>	<i>Evaluation criteria</i>	<i>Duration</i>			<i>Certainty</i>	<i>Nature/scale of impact(s)</i>		<i>Score</i>
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use			
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport 				No impact		
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources 				No impact		
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity 				No impact		
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 				No impact		

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors				No impact			o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact			o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact			o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy will have a positive impact on the objective as it provides the strategic direction for where future mineral development will take place, in line with what the evidence base prepared for the MWLP is indicating needs to be provided, and how it relates to current mineral activity.		+

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working						
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy will have a positive impact on this objective as it sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that will bring investment and retain and create jobs within the minerals sector.	+
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy will have a positive impact on this objective as it sets out locations for new mineral developments, making provision for new development that bring investment.	+

Summary of Assessment
Given the nature of this policy, it does not have direct impacts upon the majority of the SA objectives as, although it sets out the strategic areas for new minerals development, it does not seek to address the environmental, social or economic impacts arising from this, as these are covered by other policies in the Plan. The policy has a positive impact on ensuring adequate minerals provision, and promoting more efficient use of land, as it aims to ensure that economically important minerals resources are not sterilised. There is no clear link with any of the other SA objectives, which is to be expected given the strategic nature of this policy, and the detailed impacts of identifying these areas have been assessed through the Site Allocation Policies, SAP4, 5 and 6.

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

POLICY SP9: 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 an alternative to land won aggregates.

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration			Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No impact			o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact			o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact			o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact			o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	✓	✓	✓	Likely, although locations not known at this stage	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, as it seeks to avoid unacceptable environmental impacts, which could include noise and dust emissions, although this not is explicitly stated.		(+)
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact			o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of	✓	✓	✓	Likely, although locations not known at this stage	The policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which could include wildlife habitats although this is not explicitly stated.		(+)

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	-promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors						
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	✓	✓	✓	Likely, although locations not known at this stage	The policy is considered positive, in that it makes provision for the use of marine dredged aggregates, whilst avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts, which could include waterbodies, although this is not explicitly stated.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat				No impact		o
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	✓	✓	✓	Very likely	Supporting the off shore marine dredged aggregate industry activity through supporting provision of its onshore requirements. Whilst there are generally no environmental or other advantages in substituting marine aggregates for land won resources, supporting this provision is a key part of maintaining a steady and adequate supply of mineral resources at the local and national level.	++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products - To support improvements to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies				No impact		o

Summary of Assessment
This policy is supportive of development that will enable an increased use of marine dredged aggregate. A number of slightly positive impacts are likely against the environmental objectives, given that the policy seeks to prevent unacceptable environmental impacts, although this is not expanded upon. The policy would work in conjunction with the development management policies to assess applications coming forward. However, the policy is high level and includes no detail of the types of development this policy covers (e.g. on shore facilities to enable off shore dredging) that may be anticipated to come forward under this policy, or what would be deemed a suitable location or how future development may link to current marine dredged activity.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary – supporting the off shore marine dredged aggregate industry activity through support for its onshore requirements
Cumulative – none identified
Synergistic – none identified

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Mitigation Proposed							
Provide further clarity in the policy or the supporting text to the policy, on the types of development this policy covers (e.g. on shore facilities to enable off shore dredging) and may be anticipated to come forward under this policy. Further details on what would be deemed a suitable location for such activity, and how future development may link to current marine dredged activity, could also be added.							

POLICY SP10: Industrial Limestones

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		Score
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
SP1: To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	-To encourage and empower local people to become involved				No Impact		o
SP2: To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	-To improve access to recycling and composting services -Using sustainable transport choices				No impact		o
SP3: To provide everyone with a decent home	-To help meet local housing need				No impact		o
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people				No impact		o
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport				No impact		o
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	?	?	?	Not known at this stage, dependent upon location	The impacts would differ between site locations in relation to habitats/species/geological features.	?
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside	?	?	?	Not known at this stage, dependent upon location	The impacts would differ between site locations in relation to landscape character.	?

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

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

<i>Assessment framework</i>		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Summary of Assessment							
The impact of this policy on most of the SA objectives is uncertain, as this would be dependent on the location of sites in relation to sensitive receptors and the details of operation and restoration or, in the case of sustainable transport issues, location in relation to transport routes and the end market for the mineral. However, the policy makes a positive contribution to Objective NR4 in that it secures the future provision of this mineral, in line with known demand, and current uses, in line with national guidance on this matter.							
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - The policy makes specific provision for identified industrial limestone needs. Industrial limestone extraction for non aggregate uses will provide essential raw materials for the local and wider economy and in turn assist in maintaining existing employment in associated industry that uses the material. Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							

POLICY SP11: Peat

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use		
	species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources					Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy will help to protect the appearance of the county's countryside. By restricting peat extraction to instances where a site has previously been worked for peat and where the site is to be restored.	+
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources	✓	✓	✓	Likely	Restricting peat extraction to instances where a site has previously been worked for peat and where extraction is necessary to restore the site will reduce the likelihood of peat bogs being worked. This will enable them to continue to function as a 'carbon sink', which plays an important role in climate change.	++

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	-promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors							
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact			o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Likely	The policy seeks the long term protection of peat bogs, by only permitting time extension for the removal of peat where it is necessary to provide a more sustainable restoration of the site.		++
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Likely	Relying on existing planning permissions for peat, which are sufficient to meet demand, will ensure that peat resources are used wisely and will encourage the development of sustainable products.		++
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact			o
EC2: To improve access to	-Increase access for all to a				No impact			o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
jobs	range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need						
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products -Support improvement to the environmental performance of waste management and minerals companies				No impact		o

Summary of Assessment
This policy delivers a number of sustainability benefits. In particular, by restricting peat extraction to sites that have previously been worked for peat, and by limiting any time extensions for the removal of peat to only what is necessary to facilitate restoration of the site, the policy will lead to the protection of high quality natural environments and increase the likelihood of peat bogs continuing to function as a 'carbon sink'. As a result, it is anticipated that the policy would have a significant positive impact on objectives NR1, NR2 and NR4 and some positive impact on objectives EN1 and EN2. The policy reiterates and supports national policy, whilst reflecting the local circumstances that peat is currently worked at Solway Moss.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY SP12: Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Proposals for minerals and waste management developments should demonstrate that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	<p>development relative to flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 							
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, as the policy requires the 'minimisation of minerals and waste road miles' and promotes the use of low carbon renewable energy. In seeking to reduce waste and minerals miles, it recognises and seeks to address the contribution that vehicle movements make to climate change and greenhouse gas generation.		+
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, as it seeks to encourage the efficient use of water by ensuring that water use and the requirement for wastewater treatment have been minimised.		+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil 				No impact			o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	degradation, pollution - the use of peat							
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Likely	The policy promotes the use of low carbon renewable energy, thereby having a positive impact upon the part of this objective that promotes the use of renewable forms of energy.		+
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment				No impact			o
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact			o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective in that it requires energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency to have been determining design factors for the development and will, therefore, improve the environmental performance of waste management companies and minerals companies.		+

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

Summary of Assessment
This policy makes an important contribution to sustainability, as it seeks to ensure that the impact of minerals and waste developments on the causes of climate change is minimised, and that future adaptability to climate change is addressed through restoration schemes. This policy should be applied alongside Development Control Policies DC1 on traffic and transport, DC7 and DC8, which relate to climate change, as well as DC20 on water and DC22 on restoration and afteruse. There is strong correlation between these policies and they will need to be implemented together.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY SP13: 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.

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources				No impact		o
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity				No impact		o
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area				No impact		o
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions				No impact		o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	-Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors							
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water				No impact			o
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Indirect	Supporting text to the policy acknowledges the need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land due to its economic benefits.		(+)
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials				No impact			o

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	-Support use of co-products from minerals working							
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy is considered to have a very positive impact upon this objective, as it promotes economic benefit and realisation of the economic contribution that the minerals and waste industries make to growth in their own sectors and those they interact with. The policy encourages the consideration of support to other industries and development.	++	
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact	The policy is considered to be neutral in terms of this objective, as whilst it promotes economic benefit it does not specifically address this objective.	o	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Likely	The supporting text identifies: the potential for jobs to be provided during the construction or lead-in stages of minerals and waste management developments; enhanced viability of local industries through supply chain benefits and due to reduced fuel costs by using combined heat and power energy from waste plants; recovery of waste for re-use; protection of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land; and restoration of mineral and waste sites to tourism or recreation afteruses.	+	

Summary of Assessment
The policy has a very positive impact in both the short term and the long term on objective EC1, in that the policy promotes economic benefits and the realisation of the economic benefits of new minerals and waste development, both for these industries and in the wider economy. The policy will also have a positive impact on objective SP4, as job creation can improve people's skills and provide training.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified in addition to those already specifically recognised by this policy.
Mitigation Proposed

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

POLICY SP14: Environmental Assets

Minerals and waste management developments, including restoration and afteruse, 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 these features;
- improve the linkages between these features 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 to conserve and manage where it is 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 be granted only if Habitats Regulations Assessment can determine that a proposal will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Site. The only 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
- it cannot reasonably be located on any alternative site that would result in less or no harm, and then,
- the effects can be adequately mitigated, or if not,
- the effects can be adequately and realistically compensated for through offsetting actions.

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.

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Inevitable	Direct positive benefits through protecting against significant adverse impacts on sites designated for their biodiversity importance and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances.	++	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Inevitable	The policy would have a positive impact on this objective, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the natural and historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character, through protecting and enhancing natural habitat.	++	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working -appropriate development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy is considered positive, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets, including the historic features that contribute to the environment and landscape character.	+	
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	-Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development	√	√	√	Quite likely	The protection of sites designated for their biodiversity importance and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances could have an indirect positive impact upon air quality, through protecting vegetation thereby reducing greenhouse gases.	+	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	<p>and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 							
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Quite likely	The policy is considered to have a positive impact upon this objective, in that it promotes protection and enhancement of environmental assets including natural features such as waterbodies that contribute to the environmental and landscape character.	+	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Quite likely	The protection of sites designated for their environmental assets and requiring mitigation measures for biodiversity in some circumstances could have an indirect positive impact upon protecting soil quality, through protecting natural habitat.	+	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working 				No impact		o	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely limited likelihood/no effect/ depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities		-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment		No impact			o
EC2: To improve access to jobs		-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need		No impact			o
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy		-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in recycling and use of co-products		No impact			o

Summary of Assessment
The policy would have a direct positive impact upon biodiversity and, through this, a more indirect but still significant impact upon a range of environmental objectives, such as protecting against flooding and improving air quality. This policy will work alongside Development Control Policies DC16 to DC22, which relate to Cumbria's environmental assets.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
Reference could be made in the policy to the assets listed in boxes 8.1 and 8.2, to provide clarity on how the policy links to the specific environmental assets in Cumbria. This would be of greatest benefit in the part of the policy relating to environmental assets not covered by European or National designations.

POLICY SP15: 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 the sustainability objectives of this Plan. This should include consideration of the potential for biodiversity and landscape enhancement, flood risk mitigation and water quality, maintaining agricultural land quality, ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability.

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

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors							
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	-Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water	√	√	√	Likely	Positive impact as the policy promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including consideration of potential for flood risk mitigation	+	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	-To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat	√	√	√	Likely	Positive impact as the policy promotes sustainable restoration and after-use schemes, including ameliorating contaminated land and securing land stability (and could include soil protection measures).	+	
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	-Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy -Provide flow of minerals to meet demand within the area -Protect / conserve mineral resource from sterilisation as far as possible -Encourage use of secondary aggregate rather than primary materials -Support use of co-products from minerals working	√	√	√	Would depend on use	Some restoration and management schemes may involve the use of renewable energy.	+	
EC1: To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	-Retain existing jobs and stimulate new ones in the waste and minerals sectors -Support local business development or investment	√	√	√	Likely	Possible likely impact, as policy aims for site restoration that may improve landscape character, which may encourage businesses to the area, attracted by the natural surroundings, or encourage existing business to remain in the area.	(+)	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
EC2: To improve access to jobs	-Increase access for all to a range of jobs -Encourage the location of employment opportunities in areas of greatest need				No impact		o	
EC3: To diversify and strengthen the local Economy	-Stimulate private investment -Stimulate diversification within the waste management and minerals sectors -Stimulate innovation and research in waste, minerals recycling and use of co-products	√	√	√	Likely	Site restoration may improve landscape character, which may encourage businesses to the area, attracted by the natural surroundings.	(+)	

Summary of Assessment
The policy will have a positive impact on a large number of objectives, including those relating to biodiversity, landscape character, water quality, climate change and human health. The overall impact will be dependent on the nature of the restoration proposed and its successful implementation.
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - contributions to other initiatives (such as development of Green Infrastructure Networks) and enhancement overall of Cumbria's assets and services through subsequent restoration proposals as a result of ongoing minerals and waste activity. Synergistic - none identified
Mitigation Proposed
None

POLICY SP16: SECTION 106 PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

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

1. Secure long term management of relevant environmental assets.
2. Provide financial guarantees, including with parent companies, 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.

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 in a planning obligation:

- a. highways and access improvements;
- b. traffic management measures;
- c. the undertaking of landscape improvements;
- d. the implementation of long term monitoring, mitigation and enhancement measures for environmental assets, before, during and after development;
- e. the provision for archaeological investigation, analysis, reporting, publication and archive deposition;
- f. the long term restoration and afteruse of sites (including financial guarantees to ensure restoration and long term maintenance is undertaken);
- g. the provision of, maintenance of, and improvements to the public rights of way network;
- h. the long term management of, and public access to, sites restored for amenity purposes;
- i. the off-site monitoring of watercourses, groundwater levels and water supply abstractions;
- j. the provision of facilities to compensate local communities for the loss of amenity; or
- k. any other improvements deemed necessary by Cumbria County Council.

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

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
SP4: To improve the level of skills, education and training	-Education and training				No impact		o	
SP5: To improve the health and sense of well being of people	-Impact on human health, e.g. noise and dust emissions -Proximity to sensitive receptors -Impact on the sense of well being of people	√	√	√	Likely	The policy provides a mechanism for providing appropriate mitigation through a Section 106 agreement for provisions for local communities. This should have a positive impact on human health and people's sense of well being.	+	
SP6: To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense of local history	-community identity - social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions -To promote recreational and cultural activity the arts, heritage, dialect and sport	√	√	√	Likely	The policy provides a mechanism for providing appropriate mitigation through a Section 106 agreement for facilities for local communities. The policy also seeks to secure improvements to public rights of way and public access to sites restored for public amenity purposes. This should help promote recreations and sporting activities.	+	
EN1: To protect and enhance biodiversity	-Impact on relevant habitats and species -Restoration of habitats and species -Enhancement of natural/ecological resources	√	√	√	Likely	The Policy should have a positive impact upon this objective in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations including for environmental assets and the long term restoration of sites, which may provide habitat restoration.	+	
EN2: To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	-Impact on designated landscape -Impact on areas of heritage value -Impact on the countryside -Recognise and respect importance of remoteness and tranquillity	√	√	√	Likely	The Policy should have a positive impact upon this objective in that it promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations including for environmental assets and landscape improvement such as improvements of public rights of way.	+	
EN3: To improve the quality of the built environment	-Impact on historic environment and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working	√	√	√	Likely	The policy provides a mechanism for providing appropriate mitigation through a Section 106 agreement for the provision for archaeological investigation, reporting and recording.	+	

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -appropriateness of development relative to flood risk -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 					The policy also seeks to ensure long term restoration and after use of sites, thereby encouraging the enhancement of the degraded urban and rural environment within the area.		
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon the part of this objective that relates to sustainable transport and the control of dust emissions, as the policy promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations, including for environmental assets and transport improvements.	+	
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon the part of this objective that relates to sustainable transport and the control of dust emissions, as the policy promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations including for environmental assets which could include improvement to water bodies.	+	
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	✓	✓	✓	Likely	The policy should have a positive impact upon the part of this objective that relates to sustainable transport and the control of dust emissions, as the policy promotes, where necessary, the use of planning obligations, including for environmental assets and restoration.	+	

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

Assessment framework		Permanence			Characteristics of impacts			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score	
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary		
Summary of Assessment								
The policy has a positive impact upon the environmental and social objectives, as the policy provides a mechanism by which to control any adverse environmental or social impacts through appropriate mitigation.								
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts								
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified								
Mitigation Proposed								
The second part of the policy includes a wide range of provisions that may be sought through planning obligation or legal agreements and expands upon the provisions set out in the first part of the policy. Consideration should be given of the extent to which there is repetition in the policy. Item k is also all encompassing and whether it is necessary to be stated given the detailed nature of the provisions described above.								

POLICY SP17: 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 sustainable development to take place, even though it may initially have been unauthorised;
8. maintain the integrity of sites having interests of acknowledged historical or environmental importance and their surroundings;
9. where appropriate, maintain liaison and contact with the general public, and mineral and waste management operators;

Where a planning application is submitted to address a breach of planning control, only take formal enforcement action in exceptional circumstances, until such time as the application has been determined.

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

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

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

		<i>Permanence</i>			<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>		
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions etc. arising from minerals developments and associated land use -Enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area 						
NR1: To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control dust emissions -Sustainable transport of waste and minerals where feasible to help reduce emissions -Stimulate the development and application of clean/carbon efficient technologies -Energy from waste facilities and contribute to the use of renewable energy sources -promote climate change adaptation in the minerals and waste sectors 			No impact			o
NR2: To improve water quality and water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water 	√	√	√	Likely	The Policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcements action, which could include taking action to protect water bodies.	+
NR3: To restore and protect land and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce amount of contaminated land in the area -Loss of high grade agricultural land and Greenfield sites -Potential to cause soil degradation, pollution - the use of peat 	√	√	√	Likely	The Policy is considered to have a positive impact on this objective as it provides a mechanism for enforcements action, which could include taking action to prevent pollution and protect high grade agricultural land.	+
NR4: To manage mineral resources sustainability and minimise waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reflect the waste management hierarchy -Promote the use of renewable forms of energy 				No impact		o

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

Summary of Assessment
This policy provides a mechanism for taking enforcement action and, therefore, has a positive impact on the majority of the SA objectives relating to amenity and the environment, as it seeks to protect amenity and the environment and provides the mechanism for when harm is identified.

		<i>Permanence</i>		<i>Characteristics of impacts</i>			
SA Objective	Evaluation criteria	Duration		Certainty	Nature/scale of impact(s)		Score
		0-5 yrs	6-15 yrs	>15 yrs	Inevitable/very or quite likely/limited likelihood/no effect/depends on use	Explain the nature/scale for each impact as necessary	
Secondary, Cumulative & Synergistic Impacts							
Secondary - none identified Cumulative - none identified Synergistic - none identified							
Mitigation Proposed							
None							