

APPENDIX I: CORE STRATEGY REVIEW AGAINST STAGE ONE APPRAISAL

PREFERRED OPTIONS		ISSUES AND OPTIONS		COMMENTS
POLICY REF	DESCRIPTION	RELATED ISSUE	FINDINGS: PROGRESSION TO PREFERRED OPTION	
WASTE				
Core Strategy Policy CSW I PROVISION FOR WASTE	<p>The alternative policy choices can be described as:-</p> <p>a. provide for Cumbria's wastes and others with a focus on creating and safeguarding job opportunities.</p> <p>b. provide only for Cumbria's wastes (net self-sufficiency).</p> <p>c. provide for less than Cumbria's wastes, assuming that a significant proportion will be managed outside the county.</p> <p>The Preferred Option below reflects the comments that people made about seeking a solution that combines the best of (a) and (b).</p> <p>The Preferred Waste Core Strategy Policy would set out that the plan will seek to make provision for all of Cumbria's wastes. Proposals to manage wastes from outside the county would have to demonstrate that the local social and economic benefits outweigh the principles of managing waste as close as possible to its source and of each community taking responsibility for its own wastes. Any proposals would have to demonstrate that they have no unacceptable environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Waste Issue I: Overall approach to waste management, energy from waste, number of sites required and recycling/composting targets.</p> <p>Option IA: Provide for more than Cumbria's wastes</p> <p>Option IB: Provide only for Cumbria's wastes</p>	<p>Option WIA would provide some major benefits, but has the potential to generate some minor negative effects at the site level. However, given that many of these effects could be addressed through appropriate planning decisions, site management and mitigation, and that possible impacts on community well being could be reduced by effective participation, consultation and raising awareness with regard to modern day waste management facilities, it would appear that this is potentially the most sustainable, positive option. It would show how a preferred option could be used to resolve some of the concerns that were raised in the Scoping Report (paragraphs 12.4 and 12.5). Option WIB also performs well, but some benefits provided by WIA would be significantly lower, and there would be similar potential issues arising at the site selection and development level.</p> <p>The appraisal showed that potential environmental or community impacts should be considered alongside possible economic benefits. If the local economy is viewed as a key political policy driver, it is important to recognise that Cumbria could derive employment, business development, training and investment from the active promotion of a vibrant waste management sector that 'champions' sustainable technology. The land use planning system can support this by actively pursuing the fulfilment of higher targets for waste management in the area, and by positively providing sufficient sites to accommodate development requirements. This would</p>	<p>The preferred core strategy Policy CSW I seeks to promote a net sufficiency model of waste management whilst accepting a certain need to manage wastes from outside the county. The different approaches to waste management (to provide for more than Cumbria's waste vs to provide only for Cumbria's wastes vs to provide for less than Cumbria's wastes) were assessed as part of the SA which concluded that the option of providing for more than Cumbria's wastes would potentially appear as the most sustainable option if Cumbria's local economy was the key political driver. However, whilst the predicted benefits of providing for only Cumbria's wastes turned out to be lower, this option appeared to be the most appropriate where there is concern about the capacity of the area to absorb the level of development and the associated transport movements that would flow from such an approach.</p>

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			<p>also contribute positively to wider goals relating to the waste hierarchy and energy from waste.</p> <p>A key question for the MWDF, however, is how far these benefits can be used to justify environmental and social impacts at the site level, albeit that these can often be reduced to minor impacts. If there is sufficient concern about the capacity of the area to absorb the level of development and, importantly, the associated transport movements that would flow from such a positive approach, a more muted response may be required.</p>	
Core Strategy Policy CSW 2 WASTE HIERARCHY	<p>3.25 With regard to the waste hierarchy it is not considered that there are any practicable policy alternatives other than to manage waste as high as possible up the hierarchy, in accordance with national and regional policies. The hierarchy is proposed to be refined for energy from waste plans as set out below:</p> <p>The Preferred Waste Core Strategy Policy would set out that sufficient sites will be identified to enable the wastes that remain after waste reduction measures to be managed as high as possible up the hierarchy.</p> <p>i. re-use of products or materials for the same or a different purpose;</p>	<p>Waste Issue 1: Overall approach to waste management, energy from waste, number of sites required and recycling/composting targets.</p> <p>Waste Issue 2: Strategic approach to the location of waste facilities (centralised vs decentralised).</p> <p>Option 2A: Centralised provision of two large scale waste facilities located adjacent to rail network access points or major roads.</p> <p>Option 2B: Decentralised network of waste facilities, taking forward the proximity principle, providing a higher number of smaller waste management facilities close to waste sources.</p> <p>Waste Issue 3: Targets for proportion of household within 5 miles of Household Waste Recycling Centres.</p>	<p>1 See above (Policy CSW 1).</p> <p>2 Option W2A would perform well in terms of supporting employment and innovation within the sector, developing opportunities for energy from waste, and also minimising potential overall environmental impacts. Option W2B was shown to have more potentially negative effects in environmental terms with a greater number of sites required.</p> <p>3 As many of the impacts of waste management are associated with the transport of waste, should potential sites be identified, further modelling using well-established software would assist in further clarifying the relative impacts of these two locational options. Given the relative importance of reducing waste miles as a policy driver, it is suggested that this is progressed alongside the preparation of the draft MWDF.</p>	<p>Policy CSW2 promotes the management of waste as high as possible up the waste management hierarchy for which sufficient sites would need to be identified.</p> <p>The SA did not propose an alternative to managing waste as high as possible up the hierarchy, neither did consider the identification of sufficient sites for recycling/energy recovery <i>per se</i>. However, the waste management hierarchy was treated indirectly under different waste issues options (e.g. landfill thresholds etc).</p> <p>The SA concluded that by supporting a reduction of landfill thresholds (waste option 4B) there would possibly be a positive switch towards the movement of waste up the hierarchy although policy initiatives might be better placed</p>

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	<p>ii. recovery of resources through recycling or composting;</p> <p>iii. recovery of value by generating electricity and using heat from energy from waste plants, (including incinerators);</p> <p>iv. recovery of value by generating electricity from energy from waste plants, (including incinerators) without using the heat;</p> <p>v. if none of the above are appropriate incineration without energy recovery or disposal of waste by landfill.</p>	<p>Option 3A: accept a reduced target of 69%</p> <p>Option 3B: continue to pursue the stated target of 90% of households being within 5 miles of a household waste recycling centre.</p> <p>Waste Issue 4: Landfill thresholds.</p> <p>Option 4A: Retain existing landfill thresholds</p> <p>Option 4B: Support reduction of landfill thresholds and movement of waste up the hierarchy</p> <p>Option 4C: Provide for the RSS's 10 year estimate of need which would effectively result in an increase in landfill capacity from the present provision.</p>	<p>On the basis of the above, a preliminary appraisal has revealed little significant difference in the overall sustainability performance of these two options. Two further considerations could assist the selection of a Preferred Option:</p> <p>i) As many of the impacts of waste management are associated with the transport of waste, further transport modelling for these two options would assist in further clarifying the relative impacts.</p> <p>ii) The policy could be considered in relation to the relative weighting attached to key drivers, including those outside the land use planning system, particularly the feasibility of further increasing the provision of kerbside recycling facilities.</p> <p>4 See below (Policy CSW 4).</p>	<p>to achieve this, including wider regulatory and fiscal measures. (see Policy CSW 4 below).</p> <p>Waste Issue 3 considered the options of retaining or reducing the current proportion of household within 5 miles of Household waste Recycling Centres, which could directly help to achieve the goal of managing the waste as high as possible up the hierarchy. The SA concluded that retaining the current proportion of household (i.e. option 3B) performed better in relation to the key objective relating to the waste management hierarchy, but that there is little significant difference in the overall sustainability performance of the appraised options.</p> <p>Waste Option 2 also indirectly dealt with the waste hierarchy issue. The SA concluded that whilst both options would generally support the waste hierarchy objectives, the centralised option, by bringing many waste streams together at two larger sites, was expected to present more opportunities for stimulating investment and diversification of the waste sector. Similarly, it was expected that the option would provide positive support for innovation in emerging waste management technologies.</p>

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				<p>Waste Option 1 also dealt indirectly with the waste management hierarchy issue. The SA concluded that whilst option 1B which provides for all Cumbria's wastes (which is the preferred core strategy option policy CSW 1 reviewed above) generally supports the waste hierarchy and energy from waste, option 1A does it in a more proactive way (providing for more than Cumbria's wastes).</p> <p>On this basis, it could be concluded that delivering policy CSW 2, and its associated sustainability benefits, relies on a number of supporting measures. This includes related plan policies, for example in relation to thresholds for new landfill constraints and the locational pattern and level of provision of other waste management facilities. Wider regulatory and fiscal measures may also be required.</p>
Core Strategy Policy CSW 3 INTEGRATED NETWORK	3.28 The preferred option is (c) and is for a decentralised network but with a preference for sites which could accommodate more than one type of facility, for example a Household Waste Recycling Centre and a Transfer/Bulking Station. This is considered to relate best to the Overall Strategy and Core Strategy Policy CSO 2 for minimising "waste miles".	Waste Issue 2: Strategic Approach to the location of waste facilities (centralised vs decentralised)	2 Option W2A would perform well in terms of supporting employment and innovation within the sector, developing opportunities for energy from waste, and also minimising potential overall environmental impacts. Option W2B was shown to have more potentially negative effects in environmental terms with a greater number of sites required.	<p>On the grounds of viability (and therefore deliverability) Policy CSW 3 is based on a decentralised model.</p> <p>As it still allows for opportunities for more centralised facilities, the policy provides appropriate scope for the sustainability benefits associated with these to be realised. The policy preference for co-location goes some way to addressing the objective of</p>

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	The Preferred Waste Core Strategy Policy would state that the Framework will identify sufficient sites for an integrated network of a range of waste management facilities across the county and that preference will be given to sites that can accommodate more than one type of facility.			reducing waste miles (Policy CSO 2), and the associated sustainability impacts, although further transport modelling would assist in measuring this. However, as a greater number of sites may be required, the preferred site allocations and generic development control policies are of particular relevance.
Core Strategy Policy CSW 4 WASTE CAPACITY	It is proposed that the plan should identify sites for managing and treating between 343,000 and 438,000 tonnes/year of municipal waste and between 400,000 and 575,000 tonnes/year of commercial and industrial waste by the end of the plan period. It is proposed that the plan should identify sites for an additional 2 million cubic metres of landfill over the plan period.	<p>Waste Issue 1: Overall approach to waste management, energy from waste, number of sites required and recycling/composting targets.</p> <p>Waste Issue 4: Landfill thresholds.</p>	<p>I See above (Policy CSW 1).</p> <p>4 With the assumptions made, Option W4B has emerged as being the most sustainable option, with relative benefits particularly in relation to waste management, economic and social objectives.</p> <p>However, it is also important to note that many negative issues of concern in relation to Options W4A and W4C could be addressed at the site level, assisted by effective public communication/ participation and through good working practices.</p> <p>Option 4B performs most strongly because it is assumed that this will lead to less waste being landfilled in Cumbria. However, the key question in considering the Preferred Option in this case, is whether a reduced threshold would actually lead to a reduction in new/extended landfill sites and / or whether other policy initiatives might be better placed to achieve this, including wider regulatory and fiscal measures.</p>	<p>Policy CSW 4 relates to the identification of sites to deal with a specified level of municipal and commercial and industrial waste, including sites for an additional 2 million cubic metres of landfill. The sustainability implications of different levels of provision were tested at the Issues and Options stage and discussed above in relation to policy CSW 1. In relation to site identification, the sustainability appraisal of this policy cannot be completed without consideration of the site allocation policies, which are discussed separately.</p> <p>With specific reference to landfill however, the Stage One SA reviewed different thresholds for determining when new landfill consents should be granted (Waste Issue 4) rather than absolute capacities. The SA did however flag up a number of sustainability considerations of relevance to any policy requiring the allocation of further landfill</p>

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			Overall, however, it is likely that the Preferred Option will need to reflect regionally and nationally set targets for landfill in the area, as a legitimate means of waste management, albeit as a 'last resort' (Option W4C). Whilst this could generate more negative impacts in relation to some sustainability objectives, these should be weighed up against the potentially more severe repercussions for sustainability that falling short of providing sufficient landfill capacity within Cumbria would generate.	sites. In relation to site identification, the sustainability appraisal of this policy cannot be completed without consideration of the site allocation policies, which are discussed separately. Given this, the preferred site allocations and generic development control policies are of particular relevance.
Core Strategy Policy CSW 5 WASTE SITES	<p>The Preferred Waste Core Strategy is that the plan should seek to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eleven sites of around 2ha for waste treatment facilities (these could include Materials Recovery Facilities, Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants or Transfer/bulking stations); • two sites of between 2 and 4.5ha for Energy from Waste gasification plants or incinerators, and; • an additional 2 million cubic metres of landfill capacity, and • nine new or enlarged Household Waste Recycling Centres, with innovative solutions or alternative sites kept under review for smaller communities. 	<p>Waste Issue 4: Landfill Thresholds</p> <p>Additional indirect coverage under the appraisal of other issues.</p>	<p>The SA was undertaken on the basis of several explicit assumptions, including an acceptance that many potential effects would be managed and mitigated at the site level. Whilst waste management facilities and quarries can often be perceived as 'bad neighbours' by the general public, in practice many safeguards and working practices are in place to ensure that their impacts are minimised. As a result, the SA focused on reviewing potential impacts that are relatively difficult to mitigate, and these are largely transport related or linked with perceptions and awareness of the sector.</p>	<p>In relation to site identification, the sustainability appraisal of this policy cannot be completed without consideration of the site allocation policies, which are discussed separately.</p> <p>As many of the impacts of waste management are associated with the transport of waste, it will also be useful to understand more fully the transport repercussions of different locational approaches, particularly given the relative importance of reducing waste miles as a policy driver.</p>

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MINERALS				
Core Strategy Policy CSM I SUPPLY OF MINERALS	<p>The options that can be considered are : -</p> <p>a. Maximise the economic potential of Cumbria's mineral resources.</p> <p>b. Continue basically with the present patterns of mineral supply.</p> <p>c. Minimise mineral production in the interests of maximising environmental protection</p> <p>It is considered that (b) is the one that relates best to the overall strategy and policies.</p> <p>The Preferred Option Minerals Core Strategy Policy would set out that the plan will seek to meet the Regional Spatial Strategy's apportionment of crushed rock and sand and gravel production, and recognise that the high skid resistance roadstone quarries, gypsum mine and High Greenscoe brick making mudstone quarry are regional or national resources.</p>	<p>Minerals Issue 1: RAWP apportionment, recycling/secondary materials targets and sites required.</p> <p>Option 1A: Exceed RAWP sub apportionment figures, also exceed target for aggregates from recycled / secondary sources recycling facilities.</p> <p>Option 1B: Provide for the RSS's apportionment of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. Increase production levels for recycled / secondary aggregates to meet national target and RAWP targets.</p> <p>Option 1C: Provide for less than regional apportionment on the grounds of practicality and environmental acceptability.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 4: Ghyll Scaur Quarry.</p> <p>Option 4A: Actively acknowledging Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource, thereby implying a presumption in favour of further extraction.</p> <p>Option 4B: No active acknowledgement of Ghyll Scaur Quarry as a nationally significant resource within the plan. This may lead to future consents being refused in the area.</p>	<p>1 As would be expected, Option 1A would provide some clear economic benefits, and would support the further development of the minerals and waste sector in Cumbria. However, even with careful site selection and mitigation/control, these benefits would need to be balanced with potentially higher environmental effects overall, particularly taking traffic movements into consideration. Option 1B would be relatively neutral, but could be considered insufficient if development of this industry sector was considered to be a fundamental political aspiration in Cumbria. Option 1C can be excluded from further consideration relatively easily, as it would have a negative impact on key objectives relating to mineral extraction and waste management.</p> <p>4 The preference in this case should be identified on the basis of the relative strength of key policy drivers. If Cumbria is seeking to maximise the contribution of the minerals sector to the economy, and if there are few concerns about the sensitivity of the site itself, Option 4A would be preferable. However, Option 4B performs better against environmental and amenity objectives, although it does not take account of consequent implications for extraction at other sites within, and beyond, Cumbria.</p>	<p>Policy CSM I corresponds with Option B. Whilst the Stage One SA considered that this level of production could be insufficient if economic development of Cumbria's mineral resource was considered to be a fundamental imperative, Option B provided a greater balance of economic, social and environmental considerations.</p> <p>Policy CSM I also recognises high skid resistance roadstone quarries as a national resource, implying a presumption in favour of future extraction. Whilst site specific assessment work would need to be undertaken, the Stage One SA concluded that extraction at any site could result in impacts on amenity and wellbeing, and on aspects of the environment such as landscape character and biodiversity, and that these would be more likely with a presumption in favour of extensions and future consents, in the national interest. These impacts, would however, be partly resolved by appropriate mitigation at the site level, and would need to be balanced with the potential minor benefits for employment and economic development that were also predicted with this policy stance.</p>

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		<p>Minerals Issue 6: Brick making mudstone.</p> <p>Option 6A: Allow extension of High Greenscoe Quarry, subject to appropriate provision of mitigation and compensation/enhancement measures by the minerals operator.</p> <p>Option 6B: Active encouragement of new sources of brick making mudstone away from High Greenscoe Quarry, in recognition of the specific environmental constraints of the site.</p>	<p>6 Subject to more detailed exploration of alternative sites, on the basis of the findings of the SA, it is anticipated that extension of High Greenscoe Quarry (Option M6A) may be the Preferred Option overall, provided that adequate mitigation/compensation can be identified for the potential woodland loss.</p>	<p>The Stage One SA concluded that shifting mudstone extraction away from the existing site at High Greenscoe Quarry to other locations would have the potential to generate wider impacts on amenity and the environment, with the exception of the identified woodland resource at Greenscoe Quarry. Subject to more detailed exploration of alternative sites, it suggested that the extension of High Greenscoe Quarry could be the Preferred Option, provided that adequate mitigation/compensation can be identified for the potential woodland loss.</p> <p>Policy CSM 1 also recognises the gypsum mine as a regional or national resources. As options in relation to this were not considered in Stage One, this component of the policy is assessed in Appendix 2.</p>
<p>Core Strategy Policy CSM 2 CRUSHED ROCK SUPPLY</p>	<p>The Preferred Option Minerals Core Strategy Policy 2 would set out that the plan will not make additional provision for quarrying crushed rock over the plan period. Opportunities will be pursued where they arise for reducing the size of the crushed rock landbank where this is practicable.</p>	<p>Minerals Issue 1: RAWP apportionment, recycling/secondary materials targets and sites required.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 2: Landbanks.</p> <p>Option 2A: Maintain current landbank policies for crushed rock and sand and gravel in Cumbria - at least 15 and 7 years respectively. Do not seek to reduce over time.</p>	<p>1 As above.</p> <p>2 Assuming a fall in extraction levels, Option 2B performs generally better in relation to sustainability objectives with the exception of economic considerations. However, in the absence of a site-specific review of consented landbank reserves, it is suggested that no significant adverse impacts have been flagged up with Option M2A that would justify Option M2B, given the difficulties and potential financial costs that could arise in its implementation. Although there may be individual sites</p>	<p>Policy CSM 2 is in line with the Stage One SA findings in that opportunities for reducing the size of the crushed rock landbank will only be pursued where practicable.</p>

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		Option 2B: Actively seek to reduce current landbanks for crushed rock to 10 years, by exploring scope to revoke consents which could collectively have greatest environmental impacts.	within the current landbank that could not be exploited without significant environmental impacts, it is suggested that these are dealt with on a site-by-site basis.	
Core Strategy Policy CSM 3 SAND AND GRAVEL SUPPLY	The Preferred Option Minerals Core Strategy would set out that the plan will seek to maintain throughout the plan period a landbank of permitted reserves equivalent to seven years production at the Regional Spatial Strategy's Cumbria apportionment of 700,000 tonnes/year. This landbank will be refined to relate to local supply patterns and the need to minimise "minerals miles".	<p>Minerals Issue 1: RAWP apportionment, recycling/secondary materials targets and sites required.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 2: Landbanks.</p> <p>Minerals Issue 3: Strategic location of minerals sites.</p> <p>Option 3A: Active redistribution of quarrying away from problem areas, with, subject to the proper consideration of environmental effects, new sites identified in areas where extraction was previously non-existent or limited.</p> <p>Option 3B: No redistribution of sites, allowing for extensions and new sites in areas where there are current concerns about transport and amenity impacts.</p> <p>Exploration of mitigation measures and the use of planning agreements with mineral operators to set in place further compensatory measures for communities.</p>	<p>1: As above</p> <p>2: As above.</p> <p>3: The consideration of whether environmental impacts should be concentrated or dispersed could be better informed by more detailed information on cumulative impacts, environmental capacity/thresholds and the ability of environmental resources to accommodate change. This would require alternative areas for extraction to be identified. There will be amenity related impacts associated with both locational options and whilst the SA can identify both these and associated opportunities for minimisation and/or mitigation, it is not the role of the SA to determine whether these impacts should be 'redistributed'.</p>	Policy CSM 3 reflects the findings of the Stage One SA in that the option of providing the RSS's apportionment of 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel per annum performed better against the sustainability objectives than exceeding the apportionment and was preferred unless economic development of Cumbria's mineral resources was considered to be an overriding imperative. In terms of the locational choices, the SA highlighted that as limited resource availability can lead to operations, and related impacts, being clustered in geologically appropriate areas and there have also been particular concerns about transport related impacts associated with some quarries in the past, there is a need for careful consideration of whether the plan should be seeking to 'disperse' potential impacts of quarrying away from areas where problems already exist, or whether there may be scope to reduce the number of communities where extraction generates impacts, by maintaining the existing distribution of quarries through extensions to existing consents and more limited numbers of new sites for primary extraction.

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Core Strategy Policy CSM 7 BRICKMAKING MUDSTONES	Preferred Option Minerals Core Strategy Policy CSM 7 would state that provision will be made to safeguard potential areas for extending this quarry.	Minerals Issue 6: Brick making mudstone.	See Policy CSM 1 above.	

APPENDIX 2: CORE STRATEGY ADDITIONAL APPRAISAL MATRICES

**CORE STRATEGY POLICY CSW 6
HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES**

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the option reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	-	High and intermediate level radioactive wastes are a special type of waste which cannot be re-used or recycled. The preferred policy option for high and intermediate level radioactive wastes won't change the current baseline situation with regards to sustainable waste management and waste minimisation as these kinds of wastes are currently being stored at Sellafield. However, it would score negatively against achieving the waste management hierarchy objective as these kinds of wastes need, ultimately, to be disposed of.
	Does the option make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	0	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will option improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	No relationship between the preferred policy option and primary objective 2 to improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces as high and intermediate level radioactive wastes are special wastes, with no opportunity for community involvement in their management.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the option reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	-/0	Having a policy in place which allows the development of a waste management facility for the deep geological disposal of high and intermediate level radioactive waste will not strongly change the current situation as high and intermediate level wastes are currently kept at Sellafield, subject to a process of vitrification or passively stored respectively. Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, the policy scores slightly negatively given that there will always be some risk of impacts, however low, associated with the storage and transportation of these wastes. A better understanding of the 'waste miles' (road and rail) associated with the transport of high and intermediate level radioactive waste would assist in assessing potential impacts on health associated with transport movements. Whilst compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security is assumed, the policy would impact on the sense of well being of people living close to the facility, given public concerns about radioactive waste. This could be reduced to a minimum through the community involvement already included in the policy.
	Does the option reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	-/0	
	Will the option impact on the sense of well being of people?	--	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the option seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	-/0	Although it is assumed that the development of this kind of facility would not take place on a site designated for its habitats or species and that best practice for environmental protection would be in place, there is a potential negative effect on designated and priority habitats and species due to the transportation of these kinds of wastes.
	Does the option seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	-/0	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the option protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	-/0	It is assumed that future provision for high and intermediate radioactive wastes will be provided in proximity to Sellafield, where the landscape character has been altered previously. However, there is a potential negative effect on the landscape, countryside remoteness and tranquility due to the transport of this waste to the facility.
	Does the option recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquility and seek to protect this?	-/0	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the option seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	-/0	Whilst it is assumed that the handling of the waste itself would not give rise to dust emissions, both dust and carbon emissions would be associated with the road transportation of these wastes. These potential effects could be minimised through promotion of the movement of waste by rail where possible. Nuclear technology is considered to be a carbon efficient technology with no associated carbon emissions.
	Does the option promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	0/+	
	Will the option stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	0/+	
	Does the option support energy from waste facilities?	0	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the option provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	-/0	Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, there will always be some risk of water pollution, however low. There are also potential impacts associated with transportation of the waste (road, rail, and, importantly, sea).

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the option encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	?	It is not clear whether these facilities could be located on brownfield/previously developed land or whether a greenfield site or good quality agricultural land would be needed, given overriding geological requirements. Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, there will always be some risk of soil pollution, however low. There are also potential impacts associated with transportation of the waste by road.
	Does the option seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	?	
	Does the option include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	-/0	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the option encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	0/+	The creation of this kind of facility is likely to retain existing jobs and possibly stimulate further employment creation.
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	0/+	It is anticipated that this policy option would stimulate research into the development and management of this type of facility.
	Will the option stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	0/+	
	Will the option stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	+	

**CORE STRATEGY POLICY CSW7
LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE**

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the option reflect the waste management hierarchy, with the recycling and re-use of waste as a priority?	-	Low level radioactive wastes are a special type of waste which can not be re-used or recycled. It would score negatively against achieving the waste management hierarchy objective as these kinds of wastes need, ultimately, to be disposed of at special/conventional landfills depending on their radiological activity.
	Does the option make adequate provision for facilities to produce secondary and recycled aggregates?	0	
	Will it promote the use of renewable forms of energy?	0	
Primary Objective			
SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Will the option improve access to recycling and composting services, where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices?	0	No relationship between the preferred policy option and primary objective 2 to improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces as high and intermediate level radioactive wastes are special wastes, with no opportunity for community involvement in their management.
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the option reflect fully the role of the planning system in minimising potential health impacts associated with waste management facilities?	-/0	Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best practice for environment, safety and security will be in place, the policy scores slightly negatively given that there will always be some impacts, associated with the transportation of these wastes. Two options were considered: making provision for a national repository and making provision only for wastes arising within Cumbria. The preferred option is a combination of the two, which seeks to minimise 'waste miles', and therefore to minimise the potential health impacts associated with this. Any public concerns about managing low level radioactive waste could be reduced to a minimum through effective community consultation and communication.
	Does the option reflect fully the role of the planning system in ensuring a healthy and safe working and living environment?	-/0	
	Will the option impact on the sense of well being of people?	-/0	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the option seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on designated and priority habitats?	-/0	Although it is assumed that the development of this kind of facility would not take place on a site designated for its habitats or species and that best practice for environmental protection would be in place, there is a potential negative effect on designated and priority habitats and species due to the transportation of these kinds of wastes.
	Does the option seek to minimise the impact of waste management facilities on protected and key species?	-/0	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the option protect areas of designated landscape and cultural heritage value and acknowledge wider landscape sensitivity to development?	-/?	Whilst further information on the likely location of the storage capacity would be required to complete this assessment, it is assumed that other plan protection policies would still apply. Whilst there is a potential negative effect on the landscape, countryside remoteness and tranquility due to the transport of this waste, this will be minimised given that the preferred option does not make provision for a national repository.
	Does the option recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquility and seek to protect this?	-/0	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the option seek to control adequately dust emissions associated with the management of waste?	-/0	Whilst it is assumed that the handling of the waste itself would not give rise to dust emissions, both dust and carbon emissions would be associated with the road transportation of this waste, albeit that the preferred policy seeks to minimise waste miles. Potential effects could be minimised further through promotion of the movement of waste by rail where possible. Nuclear technology is considered to be a carbon efficient technology with no associated carbon emissions.
	Does the option promote the movement of waste by rail where feasible including the safeguarding of railway sidings?	0/?	
	Will the option stimulate the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	0	
	Does the option support energy from waste facilities?	0	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the option provide adequate protection for waterbodies and the marine environment and promote the efficient use of water?	-/0	Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best environmental practice will be in place, there will always be some risk of water pollution, however low. There are also potential impacts associated with the transportation of the waste.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the option encourage the siting of waste management facilities on brownfield land?	0/?	It is not clear whether further capacity could be located on brownfield/previously developed land or whether a greenfield site or good quality agricultural land would be needed. Although it is assumed that compliance with national standards and best environmental will be in place, there will always be some risk of soil pollution, however low. There are also potential impacts associated with transportation of the waste by road.
	Does the option seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0/?	
	Does the option include measures to avoid soil degradation and pollution?	-/0	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the option encourage the retention of existing jobs in the waste management sector and stimulate further employment creation?	0/+	The creation of this kind of facility is likely to retain existing jobs and possibly stimulate further employment creation.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the option stimulate private sector investment – generally and within the waste management sector?	0/+	This policy option may stimulate research into the management of this type of waste.
	Will the option stimulate diversification within the waste management sector?	0/+	
	Will the option stimulate innovation and research relating to emerging waste management technologies?	0/+	

**CORE STRATEGY POLICY CSM 4
MARINE DREDGED AGGREGATES**

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria		Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the option seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	+	The preferred policy option scores positively in ensuring adequate provision of minerals. It does not explicitly encourage the use of secondary/recycled materials or co-products from minerals working. However, the policy is seeking to conserve land won sources of sand and gravel, which is thought to be necessary as most of the planning permissions for sand and gravel quarries run out by 2011.
	Does the option protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	0	
	Does the option seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	-	
	Does the option support the use of co-products from minerals working?	-	
	Does the option seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	-/+	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the option seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	-/0	It is assumed that all sites will comply with environmental/health and safety regulations. However, whilst the preferred policy option will not change the current baseline significantly, there will possibly be a locational shift in the pattern of local impacts associated with extraction and transportation.
	Does the option seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	0	
	Does the option seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	-/0	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the option seek to avoid adverse impacts on protected environmental sites and species?	-/0/+	Again, the relative increase in marine dredged extraction and potential decrease in land won extraction may result in a locational shift in potential impacts. Whilst the preferred option may result in less impacts on protected (land based) environmental sites and species, there is greater uncertainty about marine species and this should be taken into account at the site-specific level.
	Does the option avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	-/0/+	
	Does the option actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	-	
	Does the option actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	-	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the option aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	-/0/+	Again the relative increase in marine dredged extraction and potential decrease in land won extraction may result in a locational shift in potential impacts. Whilst inland landscapes may 'benefit' from this, the policy may result in greater impacts on coastal landscapes/'seascapes'. The transport of marine dredged aggregates may impact upon countryside remoteness and tranquillity.
	Does the option recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquillity?	-/0/+	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria		Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the option seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+	The preferred policy option could support the conservation of the built environment as the preferred plan states that it may be particularly appropriate for marine dredged materials to be used, where practicable, for regeneration schemes in coastal towns. The policy could therefore help to enhance the degraded urban environment. With regards to development in flood risk areas, more information would be required to adequately address this issue as it is specifically relevant to the development of the preferred policy option due to predicted sea level rise and the likelihood of associated development to be located on the coastline.
	Does the option seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	?	
	Does the option seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	-/0	
	Does the option aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0/+	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the option seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	0	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered. Although no uncontrolled dust emissions are expected from the dredging of marine aggregates, there will still be emissions associated with the transport of the materials. With regard to sustainable transport, opportunities to transport these minerals by sea should be encouraged. As mentioned above, climate change, and the predicted sea level rise, will be an important consideration at the site level.
	Does the option promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	?	
	Does the option promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	0	
	Does the option seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	
	Does the option take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	0	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the option seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	-/0	Although it is assumed that all environmental legislation and safeguards will be in place, this preferred policy still has the potential to negatively affect and stress the water environment due to the extraction of marine dredged materials and also potential fuel spillages.
	Does the option seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	-/0	
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the option recognises geological quality and fragility?	?	The relative increase in marine dredged extraction and potential decrease in land won extraction may result in a locational shift in potential impacts. If so, good quality agricultural land, greenfield sites and soil quality may all benefit from this. Potential impacts on geological quality and fragility would have to be assessed on a site specific basis.
	Does the option aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	
	Does the option seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	0/+	
	Does the option include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0/+	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria		Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the option aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	-/0/+	The preferred option policy may create more jobs or diversify employment by providing a stronger policy commitment to marine dredging. However, it could also result in negative knock on effects on employment levels in the land won sand and gravel extraction sector.
	Does the option aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	0	
	Does the option aim to support local business development or investment?	0/+	
	Does the option provide support for retaining better educated people?	0	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the option encourage minerals related business growth?	0/+	Again, the preferred option policy may assist in diversifying the economy by providing a stronger policy commitment to marine dredging.
	Does the option support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	0	
	Does the option aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	0	
	Does the option stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	

**CORE STRATEGY POLICY CSM 5
INDUSTRIAL LIMESTONES**

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the option seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	+	The preferred policy scores positively against key objective NR4 to manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste. It seeks to provide for the extraction of high purity limestone but only if it is primarily for non-aggregate uses, and national or regional need has been demonstrated, or significant benefits would accrue to local communities and/or the environment.
	Does the option protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	+	
	Does the option seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	0	
	Does the option support the use of co-products from minerals working?	0	
	Does the option seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	0/+	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the option seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	-/0	Although it is assumed that extraction will comply with environmental/health and safety regulations, the extraction of industrial limestones will have a potential negative impact on health and wellbeing particularly given the transport implications. As a consequence, effective application of the generic development control policies will be important.
	Does the option seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	-/0	
	Does the option seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	0	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the option seek to avoid adverse impacts on protected environmental sites and species?	-/0	Again, effective application of the generic development control policies will be important in avoiding or minimising impacts of this preferred option on protected habitats/species and wider diversity, particularly as Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other county. Preferred policy CSO 4 will also be important as this addresses aftercare and restoration.
	Does the option avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	-/0	
	Does the option actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	0	
	Does the option actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	0	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the option aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	-/0	Continued working will inevitably have an impact on landscape quality, whilst continued transport will impact upon countryside remoteness and tranquility. It will be important for the plan to incorporate a policy to minimise such impacts as far as is possible.
	Does the option recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquility?	-/0	
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the option seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	0	The preferred policy would generally have a neutral effect on the quality of the built environment as industrial limestones are generally used in steel and paper making etc and not building. Whilst compliance with environmental regulations is assumed, there will be impacts associated with the transport of industrial limestones. The effect of this on the built environment will depend largely on the routeing of vehicles which would be considered at the site-specific stage.
	Does the option seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	
	Does the option seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	-/0	
	Does the option aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the option seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	-/0	Whilst it is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to, there will still be some emissions derived from transport. No reference is made to the sustainable transport of the limestones.
	Does the option promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	0	
	Does the option promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	0	
	Does the option seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	
	Does the option take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	0	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the option seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	-/0	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the generic development control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria.

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
	Does the option seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	-/0	However, the risk to the water environment can not be eliminated entirely, particularly given the need for transportation of the limestones.
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the option recognises geological quality and fragility?	-/0	It is assumed that all relevant environmental/ planning protection policies will be taken into account in considering areas for additional working. However, it is also assumed that where there is more extraction, the potential for risk to geological fragility is greater. It is not clear whether further extraction would be located on good quality agricultural land.
	Does the option aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	
	Does the option seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	?	
	Does the option include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	0	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the option aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	0/+	The preferred policy option is likely to maintain current employment opportunities in this sector.
	Does the option aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	0	
	Does the option aim to support local business development or investment?	+	
	Does the option provide support for retaining better educated people?	0	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the option encourage minerals related business growth?	0/+	The preferred policy option is likely to provide longer term security to this aspect of the local economy, and may encourage further related business growth.
	Does the option support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	0	
	Does the option aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	0	

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

**CORE STRATEGY POLICY CSM 6
GYPSUM**

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	Does the option seek to provide a steady flow of minerals to meet demand within the area?	++	The preferred policy option performs largely positively against key objective NR4. It seeks to provide a steady flow of minerals and to protect gypsum resources from sterilisation and also requires need for extraction to be demonstrated (i.e. insufficient supply of desulphogypsum). However, there is no reference to co-products from opencast extraction of these resources and arguably the identification of the gypsum as a national or regional resource (policy CSM1) conflicts with the objective of seeking to conserve minerals as far as possible.
	Does the option protect mineral resources from sterilisation by development?	++	
	Does the option seek to minimise primary extraction in favour of use of secondary / recycled materials?	0	
	Does the option support the use of co-products from minerals working?	?	
	Does the option seek to conserve minerals as far as possible?	-/+	
Primary Objective			
SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	Does the option seek to reduce the potential health impacts of minerals extraction and associated activities – e.g. noise and dust emissions?	-/0	Although it is assumed that extraction will comply with environmental/health and safety regulations, the working of additional reserves of gypsum will have a potential negative impact on health and wellbeing particularly given the transport implications. As a consequence, effective application of the generic development control policies will be important.
	Does the option seek to secure safety both on and off site, relating to extraction methods and other issues (e.g. transportation)?	-/0	
	Does the option seek to mitigate impacts on quality of life of the sector?	-	
EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	Does the option seek to avoid adverse impacts on protected environmental sites and species?	-/0	Again, effective application of the generic development control policies will be important in avoiding or minimising impacts of this preferred option on protected habitats/species and wider diversity, particularly as Cumbria has more nationally and internationally important wildlife sites than any other county. Preferred policy CSO 4 will also be important as this addresses aftercare and restoration.
	Does the option avoid adverse impacts on environmental frameworks and networks?	-/0	
	Does the option actively seek enhancement of natural / ecological resources?	-/0	
	Does the option actively promote restoration of current and past mineral working sites for biodiversity benefits?	-/0	
EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Does the option aim to protect landscape features from inappropriate development – designated and non designated areas?	-	Extended opencast working will inevitably have an impact on landscape quality, whilst continued transport will impact upon countryside remoteness and tranquility. It will be important for the plan to incorporate a policy to minimise such impacts as far as is possible.
	Does the option recognise the importance of countryside remoteness and tranquility?	-	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the option seek to support conservation of the built environment (e.g. locally sourced stone for construction), and to avoid adverse impacts on the built heritage from mineral working?	+	Gypsum is a national resource which is mostly used for the manufacture of plaster and plasterboard. Demand for these has increased due to requirements for better thermal and acoustic performance in houses. Therefore this policy scores positively against this objective of improving the quality of the built environment. Whilst compliance with environmental regulations is assumed, there will be impacts associated with the transport of gypsum. The effect of this on the built environment will depend largely on the routeing of vehicles which would be considered at the site-specific stage.
	Does the option seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas?	0	
	Does the option seek to reduce noise, light pollution, dust emissions, etc arising from minerals developments and associated land use?	-/0	
	Does the option aim to enhance the degraded urban and rural environment within the area?	0	
NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Does the option seek to reduce dust emissions from mineral working?	-/0	Whilst it is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to, there will still be some emissions derived from transport. The option does not promote the sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions, however at present, volumes of DSG are transported by rail to the mine and associated works of Kirkby Thore from different power stations.
	Does the option promote sustainable transport of extracted materials as a means of helping to reduce emissions?	-/0	
	Does the option promote the development and application of clean / carbon efficient technologies?	0	
	Does the option seek to contribute to the use of renewable energy sources?	0	
	Does the option take into account predicted climate change and proactively promote adaptation within the minerals sector?	0	
NR2 To improve water quality and resources	Does the option seek to reduce risk to waterbodies arising from discharges and sedimentation as a result of minerals extraction?	-/0	It is assumed that all relevant environmental safeguards and regulations will be adhered to and that the generic development control policies will be in place for the protection of the water bodies and high water quality environment present in Cumbria. However, the risk to the water environment can not be eliminated entirely, particularly given the need for transportation of the gypsum.
	Does the option seek to prevent stress on the water environment?	-/0	

Sustainability Objective	SA Criteria	Preferred Policy Option	Key Comments/Explanation
Key Objective			
NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	Does the option recognise geological quality and fragility?	-/0	It is assumed that all relevant environmental/ planning protection policies will be taken into account in considering areas for additional working. However, it is also assumed that where there is more development/extraction the potential for risk to geological fragility is greater. It is not clear whether further extraction could be located on brownfield/previously developed land or whether a greenfield site or good quality agricultural land would be needed.
	Does the option aim to assist with reducing the amount of contaminated land within the area?	0	
	Does the option seek to protect good quality agricultural land and Greenfield sites as far as possible?	?	
	Does the option include measures to avoid soil degradation, pollution and the use of peat?	-/0	
EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Does the option aim to create more jobs in the minerals sector, to diversify employment or to improve quality of job opportunities?	+	British Gypsum is an important local employer, has recently invested heavily in plaster manufacturing at Kirby Thore (mine and associated works) and is increasing the number of jobs. In 2005, there were 60 to 70 employed in the mines and 300 to 400 in the manufacturing plant.
	Does the option aim to create more or better rural employment opportunities?	0/+	
	Does the option aim to support local business development or investment?	+	
	Does the option provide support for retaining better educated people?	0	
EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Does the option encourage minerals related business growth?	+	The identification of additional areas for the surface working of gypsum would certainly provide longer term security to this aspect of the local economy, and may encourage further related business growth (e.g. in plaster and plasterboard products, thermal and acoustic insulators etc). To achieve the promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship may require coordinated action from the minerals sector and other bodies (e.g. the North West Development Agency).
	Does the option support improvements to the environmental performance of minerals companies?	0	
	Does the option aim to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification within the minerals sector?	0	
	Does the option stimulate innovation and research relating to the recycling of minerals products and sustainable use of co-products?	0	

APPENDIX 3: APPRAISAL OF GENERIC DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES									
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCE 1 Traffic and Transport						Would help achieve objective NRI by encouraging proposals which are well related to the strategic route network and where they have potential for rail or sea transport.				
DCE 2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity Resources			Would help achieve objective EN1 by establishing requirements for waste and minerals planning applications to identify likely impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity resources and, importantly the potential to enhance, restore or add to these resources.					Would help achieve objective NR3 by establishing requirements for waste and minerals planning applications to identify likely impacts on geodiversity resources and, importantly, the potential to enhance, restore or add to these resources.		

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES									
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCE 3 Biodiversity and Geodiversity Criteria			Would help achieve objective EN1 by establishing the criteria against which minerals and waste planning applications affecting biodiversity or geodiversity resources should be assessed.					Would help achieve objective NR3 by establishing the criteria against which minerals and waste applications affecting geological conservation resources should be assessed.		
DCE 4 Historic Environment				Would indirectly help achieve objective EN2 by conserving the quality of the historic environment.	Would help achieve objective EN3 by restricting mineral/waste proposals which would adversely impact important features of cultural heritage interest.					

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES									
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCE 5 Landscape				Would help achieve objective EN2 by stating that development should be compatible with the distinctive Cumbria landscapes.	Would help achieve objective EN3 through requirements in relation to the design and location of proposed mineral/waste facilities, with reference to the built environment.					
DCE 6 Flood Risk					Would indirectly help achieve objective EN3 by seeking to avoid development in flood risk areas.		Would help achieve objective NR2, in part, by seeking to locate development in areas with the lowest probability of flooding.			

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES										
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCE 7 The Water Environment							Would help achieve objective NR2 through a policy presumption against development with an adverse effect on the water environment.			
DCE 8 Cumulative Environmental Impacts		Would help achieve objective SP5 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on local communities, local amenity, community health and recreation facilities.	Would help achieve objective EN1 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on habitats and species.	Would help achieve objective EN2 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on landscape character and cultural heritage.	Would help achieve objective EN3 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on cultural heritage.	Would help achieve NRI by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on air quality.	Would help achieve objective NR2 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on ground and surface water resources.	Would help achieve objective NR3 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on agricultural resources.	Would help achieve objective EC1 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on the wider economy and regeneration.	Would help achieve objective EC8 by establishing the need to undertake a cumulative assessment of the effects of the proposal(s) on the wider economy and regeneration.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES										
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCE 9 General Criteria		Would help achieve objective SP5 by requiring acceptable limits of 'nuisance' (i.e. noise, blast vibration, dust emissions) and protection of public rights of way.	Would help achieve objective EN1 by requiring consideration of protected species.	Would help achieve objective EN2 by requiring consideration of sensitive siting and design.	Would help achieve objective EN3 by requiring consideration of sensitive siting and design.	Would help achieve objective NRI by requiring acceptable limits of dust and emissions.				
DCE 10 After-Use		Would help achieve objective SP5 by requiring afteruses which enhance the environment and provide recreational uses.	Would help achieve objective EN1 by encouraging after uses that enhance biodiversity including nature conservation land uses and peat regenerating vegetation.	Would help achieve objective EN2 by encouraging after uses that enhance the environment.				Would help achieve objective NR3 by encouraging after uses that enhance the environment, including agricultural land uses and peat regenerating vegetation.	Would help achieve objective EC1 by encouraging after uses that would optimise local economic benefit through farm diversification, tourism or employment land.	Would help achieve objective EC3 by encouraging after uses that would optimise local economic benefit through farm diversification, tourism or employment land.

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES									
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCE 11 Restoration		Would help achieve objective SP5 by requiring restoration which makes a positive contribution to the environment and which is completed within a reasonable timescale with appropriate financial provision. An aftercare management programme is also required for amenity afteruses.	Would help achieve objective EN1 by requiring restoration which is appropriate for the wildlife interest of the area and which is completed within a reasonable timescale with appropriate financial provision.	Would help achieve objective EN2 by requiring restoration which is appropriate for the landscape character of the area and which is completed within a reasonable timescale with appropriate financial provision.				Would help achieve objective NR3 by requiring restoration which is completed within a reasonable timescale with appropriate financial provision. An aftercare management programme is also required for agriculture and forestry afteruses.		

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES										
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCW 1 Criteria for Waste Management Facilities		Policy sets up the criteria for the appropriate location of waste management facilities to safeguard neighbouring landuses.	Policy sets up the criteria for the appropriate location of waste management facilities to indirectly protect biodiversity resources.			Policy sets up the criteria for the appropriate location of waste management facilities to control emissions released to the atmosphere.	Policy sets up the criteria for the appropriate location of waste management facilities to reduce the potential of waste to pollute the environment, including the treatment of leachates.		Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for waste management facilities in appropriate locations.	Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for waste management facilities in appropriate locations.
DCW 2 Landfill	Policy requires that all landfill proposals should incorporate comprehensive landfill gas management systems including electricity generation where practicable.	Policy establishes that landfill sites proposed outside preferred areas should be considered against the impacts they would incur on local amenity and sensitive receptors.	Policy establishes that landfill sites proposed outside preferred areas should be considered against the impacts on the local environment.	Landraising will only be permitted where the landform to be created will reflect the landscape character and scale of the area.				Policy establishes that landfill sites proposed outside preferred areas should take into account the availability of suitable voids in mineral workings and other derelict land which require restoration.	Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for residual landfill in appropriate locations.	Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for residual landfill in appropriate locations.

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES									
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCW 3 Radioactive Waste		Policy establishes that any proposal for radioactive waste storage or disposal should conform to communities policies and demonstrate that there are no unacceptable radiological impacts.	Policy establishes that any proposal for radioactive waste storage or disposal should conform to environment policies and demonstrate that there are no unacceptable radiological impacts.	Policy establishes that any proposal for radioactive waste storage or disposal should conform to environment policies.	Policy establishes that any proposal for radioactive waste storage or disposal should conform to environment policies.	Policy establishes that any proposal for radioactive waste storage or disposal should conform to environment and communities policies, and demonstrate that there are no unacceptable radiological impacts.	Policy establishes that any proposal for radioactive waste storage or disposal should conform to environment policies, and demonstrate that there are no unacceptable radiological impacts.	Policy establishes that any proposal for radioactive waste storage or disposal should conform to environment policies, and demonstrate that there are no unacceptable radiological impacts.	Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for the storage and disposal in appropriate locations.	Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for the storage and disposal in appropriate locations.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES										
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCM I Criteria for Minerals Development	Policy establishes that favourable consideration should be given to proposals for non-energy minerals without which the sterilisation of reserves would occur and to proposals that would meet the level of supply identified in the Core Strategy.	Policy establishes that proposals for non-energy minerals development outside areas of search should conform to the Core Strategy, the Regional Spatial Strategy, communities and locational policies and should not have unacceptable adverse effects on surrounding land uses.	Policy establishes that proposals for non-energy minerals development outside areas of search should conform to the Core Strategy, the Regional Spatial Strategy and to environmental policies.	Policy establishes that proposals for non-energy minerals development outside areas of search should conform to the Core Strategy, Regional Spatial Strategy and to environmental policies.	Policy establishes that favourable consideration would be given for proposals for non-energy minerals development outside areas of search which would help to meet the need for local building stone.	Policy establishes that proposals for non-energy minerals development outside areas of search should conform to the Core Strategy, Regional Spatial Strategy and to environmental policies.	Policy establishes that proposals for non-energy minerals development outside areas of search should conform to the Core Strategy, Regional Spatial Strategy and to environmental policies.	Policy establishes that proposals for non-energy minerals development outside areas of search should have adequate safeguards for land stability. It also states that more favourable consideration should be given for areas already subject to extraction where additional working would help achieve comprehensive restoration of the area or achieve a sustainable after use.	Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for mineral extraction in appropriate locations.	Policy aims to assist in making positive provision for mineral extraction in appropriate locations.

	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES									
	NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and to minimise waste	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well being of people	EN1 To promote and enhance biodiversity	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment	NRI To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NR2 To improve water quality and resources	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil	EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy
DCM 2 Energy Minerals	The policy would help achieve objective NR4 by protecting workable deposits of coal reserves from sterilisation.	The policy would help achieve objective SP5 as opencast coal extraction will only be permitted where local and community benefits outweigh the likely impacts.	The policy would help achieve objective EN1 by establishing that opencast coal extraction will only be permitted where local and community benefits outweigh likely impacts on the environment.	The policy would help achieve objective EN2 by establishing that opencast coal extraction will only be permitted where local and community benefits outweigh likely impacts on the environment.		The policy would help achieve objective NRI by establishing that opencast coal extraction will only be permitted where local and community benefits outweigh likely impacts on the environment.	The policy would help achieve objective NR2 by establishing that opencast coal extraction will only be permitted where local and community benefits outweigh likely impacts on the environment.	The policy would help achieve objective NR3 by requiring adequate precautions to avoid subsidence problems) that would cause significant land use problems.	The policy would help achieve objective EC1 by establishing that opencast coal extraction will only be permitted where local and community benefits outweigh likely impacts on inward investment, economic development or tourism.	The policy would help achieve objective EC3 by establishing that opencast coal extraction will only be permitted where local and community benefits outweigh likely impacts on inward investment, economic development or tourism

