

Appendix A - Waste Site Location Criteria

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WASTE SITES LOCATION CRITERIA

Introduction

A.1 National policy requires that, in searching for sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities, consideration should be given to opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises and to a broad range of locations, including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate facilities together. Priority should be given to the re-use of previously developed land and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages. Regional Spatial Strategy Policy EM 13 requires that the ability of existing waste management sites to meet needs should be fully explored and that, wherever possible, such sites should be used in preference to others. This is subject to consideration of cumulative and other impacts.

Criteria

A.2 Core Strategy Table 7.1 sets out site location criteria for waste management facilities. These have been refined and used in the site selection matrices. The completed matrices for each of the sites that have been considered are included in the site assessment details, which are in Appendices A to F. The requirements of Core Strategy Policy 1, to minimise minerals and waste road miles, and of Policy 4, to protect, maintain and enhance environmental assets, and of the Generic Development Control policies can be important considerations for the siting processes.

Alternative approaches

A.3 In accordance with Core Strategy Policies 8 and 9, the Site Allocations aim for self sufficiency in managing wastes that arise within Cumbria. An alternative approach would be to identify additional sites for significant volumes of wastes that do not arise within the county. There are opportunities to bring wastes into the county for management at the Ports of Barrow and Workington, using sea and rail transport. Whilst recognising these opportunities, the County Council does not consider that other specific provision should be made for wastes from outside the county for the reasons that are explained below.

National Facilities

A.4 Because of its location in the north west of England, Cumbria is not well placed to provide facilities to serve a national market in waste management.

Regional Facilities

A.5 As would be expected, the sources of waste arisings in the North West reflect the pattern of urban development. The main centre of gravity of waste arisings is the broad belt of urban development across the south of the region, from Greater Manchester through Warrington, Merseyside and north Cheshire. A second concentration of arisings is from the Lancashire towns, from Preston through east Lancashire. Cumbria is not well placed to provide facilities for either of these. The Regional Spatial Strategy Broad Locations Study's preferred locations for new built waste management facilities and landfill reflect the patterns of waste arisings and do not include any locations within Cumbria.

Radioactive wastes

- A.6** The position with regard to radioactive wastes is somewhat different. The County Council has accepted that the Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg, in west Cumbria, will continue to fulfil a role as a component of the UK's radioactive waste management capability. That national role does not reflect the Repository's geographical location but its proximity to Sellafield, which is the source of much of the UK's Low Level Waste (LLW), and also the use of the Repository in recent years.
- A.7** Since writing the Core Strategy, which did not include a policy for the sub-category of Very Low Level Waste (VLLW), it has become clearer that initiatives are needed within Cumbria, and throughout the UK, to divert VLLW away from the LLWR. The waste management industry has put forward Lillyhall landfill as a disposal site for VLLW from both nuclear decommissioning and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) from the oil and gas industry, plus the unrestored Keekle Head former opencast coal site for consideration as a disposal site for VLLW and other radioactive wastes at the 'bottom end' of LLW, principally, but not exclusively, from Sellafield. The Council does not regard these sites as appropriate for the disposal of any types of radioactive wastes. It considers that sites within or adjacent to the nuclear sites where the wastes arise should be rigorously assessed first, before more dispersed facilities are considered.
- A.8** No provision is made in the Site Allocations for managing higher activity radioactive wastes. The County Council and Copeland and Allerdale Borough Councils have expressed interest in participating in the Government's Managing Radioactive Waste Safely process for trying to find a national site for a deep geological disposal facility for higher activity radioactive wastes. That process is in its early stages.

County facilities

- A.9** With regard to making provision for wastes that arise within Cumbria, the alternative approaches for the Site Allocations policies would be to:-
- Identify as many sites as possible.
 - identify more than the minimum number of sites that are estimated to be needed.
 - identify the minimum number of sites.
- A.10** The option that the County Council has set out in the Core Strategy, for waste management facilities, is based on (b) and seeks an appropriate balance between maintaining an element of commercial competition whilst avoiding the disadvantages of over provision. This recognises the need for flexibility to provide a decentralised network of waste facilities and the possibility that some of the sites will be taken up by other developments. It also acknowledges that wastes from outside the county may also be managed here, if that would provide local benefits in accordance with Core Strategy Policy 8. Although this approach has been adopted, the practical difficulties that the County Council has experienced in identifying a sufficient number of potential sites has to be acknowledged.
- A.11** The County considers that approach (a) would introduce too much uncertainty and could involve excessive land take. Approach (c) would not provide the required flexibility or recognise that sites will be lost to other developments.

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- A.12** There is much less flexibility for minerals, so the preferred option is based on (b) and (c). This is because the size of the existing landbanks of permitted reserves for general aggregates at the crushed rock and sand and gravel quarries could justify a minimum approach. However, as stated in Core Strategy Policy 13, the assessment of needs for the county as a whole should be refined to ensure adequate resources in different parts of Cumbria. A more flexible approach is also needed for the very limited potential resources of brickmaking mudstones, gypsum and high skid resistance roadstone.
- A.13** Approach (a) has not been pursued because it could involve greater land take than is needed. This could lead to imprudent use of natural resources, would not be compatible with the Regional Spatial Strategy's policy and apportionment to Cumbria and could delay the completion and restoration of quarries and increase cumulative impact.

Assessment of sites

A.14 For Site Allocations Policies, the assessment of sites is at a less detailed level than that needed for planning applications and Environmental Impact Assessments. The assessment has incorporated the site location criteria that are described in paragraph 7.33 and Table 7.1 of the Core Strategy, coupled with the Sustainability Appraisal's Objectives and Criteria. The assessments have been carried out using the following information that is in the County Council's Geographic Information System:-

- Address Point (to identify residential properties);
- Special Protection Areas;
- Special Areas of Conservation;
- Ramsar sites;
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Consultation zone for a Site of Special Scientific Interest;
- National, Local, Cumbria Wildlife Trust and RSPB nature reserves;
- Ancient Woodlands;
- UK Priority Habitats;
- Key Species Interest;
- County Wildlife Sites;
- Special roadside verges
- Sites of Regional Geological and Geomorphological Interest (RIGS);
- Limestone Pavement Orders;
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- National Park boundaries;

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- Heritage Coast;
- Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Conservation Areas;
- Listed Buildings;
- Registered battlefields;
- World Heritage Site Visual Impact Zone;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Flood maps;
- Cycle routes;
- Safeguarding Areas;
- Agricultural Land Classification;
- Public rights of way.

A.15 Consideration was given to including Groundwater Source Protection Zones. However, these cover only a very small proportion of private water sources. It would be misleading to give weight to sites that are not within the small number of Zones that have been formally defined, but which may potentially affect equally important water resources. This is a matter that will have to be assessed in detail in planning applications and Environmental Impact Assessments.

A.16 The detailed assessments for individual sites are included in Appendices A to F. These include reference to the need for Habitats Regulations Assessment where development may have impacts on European Wildlife Sites.

Potential Impacts

A.17 Inevitably, the site assessment process involves some subjective judgements. These could be about the likely impacts of a particular type of development, the scale of those impacts or the sensitivity of an environmental asset to impacts. To ensure transparency in the assessment process, the assessment matrices are included together with supporting text.

A.18 It is also important to take into account the impacts that not identifying sites could have. These could include the continuation of less sustainable waste management practices; constraints on economic growth and recovery, due to the lack of appropriate waste management facilities; inadequate supplies of essential building materials being available; negative impacts on regeneration and the local economy; and the sterilisation of essential mineral resources through other types of incompatible development.

Appendix A - Waste Site Location Criteria

Appendix B: Mineral Sites Location Criteria

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MINERAL SITES LOCATION CRITERIA

- B.1** There is much less flexibility for siting minerals developments, because geology is the main locational factor, they can only be worked where they occur. There are healthy landbanks of permitted reserves for minerals and no proposals for extending specific mineral workings are included in the Site Allocations Policies. The work for the Site Allocations has focussed on the measures that are needed in order to safeguard mineral resources from being sterilised by other forms of development.
- B.2** This safeguarding of mineral resources can be achieved by identifying different types of areas in the Policies:
- B.3** **Preferred Areas** are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. This would be subject to the usual tests of environmental acceptability. Planning applications for proposed developments may still require Environmental Impact Assessment.
- B.4** **Areas of Search** are broader areas, where knowledge about mineral resources may be less certain, but within which planning permissions for particular sites could be granted to meet any shortfalls in supply, if suitable planning applications are made. Again, these may require Environmental Impact Assessment.
- B.5** **Mineral Safeguarding Areas** are intended to safeguard proven deposits of minerals which are, or may become, of economic importance within the foreseeable future, from unnecessary sterilisation by surface development. There is no presumption that areas within them will ultimately be environmentally acceptable for mineral extraction. Their purpose is to make sure that mineral resources are adequately and effectively considered in land-use planning decisions and are not needlessly sterilised. Further details about them are given below.
- B.6** **Mineral Consultation Areas** are for use in two-tier planning areas, to enable county and district councils to co-operate in the exercise of their planning powers over land with potential for mineral extraction. They are a mechanism for consultation between the county and district councils, about development which would be likely to affect the winning and working of minerals, and also about how mineral working could affect other existing or proposed land uses. In accordance with Core Strategy Policy 14, the Mineral Consultation Areas will include Preferred Areas, Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) plus buffer zones around them.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

- B.7** Guidance on Mineral Safeguarding Areas was published by the British Geological Survey in 2007⁶. This defines Mineral Safeguarding Areas as areas of known mineral resources that are of sufficient economic or conservation value (such as building stones) to warrant protection for generations to come.
- B.8** In accordance with the guidance, a six step approach has been used for the MSAs, some of these steps have already been carried out and are shown in *italics*:-

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1. **Assessing what is the best geological and resource information that is available for Cumbria.** *The BGS report Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans - Cumbria and the Lake District: Resources and Constraints Report WF/01/02, has been used. Whilst this indicative resource information has serious shortcomings in respect of what is required, it provides the best information that is available for the county as a whole and is referred to in Core Strategy Policy 14. Where available, more detailed information from the minerals industry has been used.*
2. **Deciding which minerals in Cumbria are, or may become, of economic importance in the foreseeable future.** *These have already been set out in Core Strategy Policy 14 and are listed above. With regard to "other minerals", the extent of existing old planning permissions for underground zinc mining has been shown, but no safeguarding measures are proposed for the surface developments that such mining would require.*
3. **Deciding how the physical extent of the resource areas to be safeguarded should be determined.** *In accordance with the guidance, the BGS areas have been used, except where there is robust and credible evidence for altering them.*
4. **Planning policies.** *The policies for mineral safeguarding have already been set out in the adopted Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.*
5. **Deciding how MSAs can be used most effectively to safeguard mineral resources.** *A code of practice is proposed for the scale and types of developments that are relevant. Generic Development Control Policy DC9 is also relevant.*
6. **Mineral Consultation Areas.** *The adopted Core Strategy Policy already sets out that Mineral Consultation Areas will be defined.*

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THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS, BOTH BENEFICIAL AND ADVERSE, OF MINERALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS.			
EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	COMMENTS	POLICIES	EXAMPLES OF MITIGATION
Carbon emissions	Most modern waste management processes help to reduce carbon emissions	CS 1, 7. GDC 1.	Location, design and carbon reduction measures
Increased traffic	The most common impact of minerals and waste developments	CS 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9. GDC 1, 2, 3 and 26.	Location
Increased/decreased mineral or waste road miles	Carbon emissions from traffic can be an issue	CS 1, 7, 8 and 9. GDC 1.	Location
Direct loss of land with importance for local amenity, biodiversity or the historic environment	This can also include barriers to wildlife corridors	CS 4, 5 and 6. GDC 10, 11, and 12.	Compensatory and enhancement measures
Increased or enhanced environmental assets	<p>These could be during operations or on restoration.</p> <p>Can include reclaiming derelict land and removing ground instability problems.</p> <p>Impacts on the longer term agricultural use of sites may be relevant considerations.</p>	CS 4, 5 and 6. GDC 10, 11 and 12.	Design, after use, restoration and aftercare, perhaps long term.
Indirect loss of environmental assets, e.g. through lowered or raised water tables	This can include wider impacts due to disturbance or the attraction of predator wildlife species to an area	CS 4. GDC 14.	Augmentation of water resources; wildlife management schemes
Impacts on local amenity through increased noise, dust, smells, vermin and blast vibration	Can be caused directly or indirectly; for example, as a consequence of additional traffic	CS 4	Planning conditions, noise and dust control measures

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THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS, BOTH BENEFICIAL AND ADVERSE, OF MINERALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS.			
EXAMPLES OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	COMMENTS	POLICIES	EXAMPLES OF MITIGATION
Landscape and visual impacts, including on the settings of environmental assets			Siting, design, screening and landscaping
Contamination and pollution of surface and ground waters			Planning conditions, water management measures
Flooding			Location
Cumulative	These can be impacts of a number of sites together or a sequence of sites over a continuing period of time or of a number of different impacts		Phasing of developments, planning conditions
Timescale			Planning condition
Reduced or improved accessibility, including public rights of way			Design, compensatory measures

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Appendix B - Mineral Sites Location Criteria

APPENDIX C "RULES" FOR THE SITE ASSESSMENTS

Appendix C - Rules for the Site Assessments

"RULES" USED IN THE ASSESSMENT MATRICES

C.1 The symbols that have been used in assessing the sites against each criterion are :-

- ✓✓ The site scores very positively.
- ✓ The site scores positively.
- XX The site scores very negatively.
- X The site scores negatively.
- ? There is too much uncertainty to score the site.
- 0 The site has no impact on this criterion.

(Note :- the criteria that are listed are those used for waste sites and not all of these are included in the mineral sites matrix):

Criterion 1: Proximity to Waste Arisings

C.2 If a site is within 5 miles of a main town or key services centre, a score of ✓✓ will apply. If a site is within 5-10 miles of a main town or key service centre, a score of ✓ will apply. If a site is greater than 10 miles from a main town or key service centre a score of X or XX will apply, depending on the exact distance and other local factors.

Criterion 2: Accessibility

C.3 Where future rail access to a proposed site was deemed very unlikely/impossible, a score of XX applies. Where some potential for new rail access exists, a score of X applies. If the proposed development is for a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) only, a score of 0 applies as rail access is not a relevant factor.

C.4 Sites with good access to the primary road network were scored with either a ✓ or a ✓✓ depending on the distance to the network. Sites with poor access to the primary road network were assessed according to their local accessibility. Either the accessibility to the primary road network or local access was scored, not both criteria. Where sites are located close to proposed improvements to the primary road network, a score of ✓ or ✓✓ applies.

C.5 Minerals can only be worked where they occur and sometimes this is in less accessible locations, - scores for mineral sites reflect this constraint accordingly.

Criterion 3: Sequential Approach

C.6 If all the site is previously developed, or "brownfield", land it scores ✓✓. If the site is partly brownfield and partly greenfield land, it scores ✓. If all of the site is greenfield land, it scores XX. If the site is allocated as employment land or land for waste management, it scores ✓✓, even if it is greenfield land.

Criterion 4: Deliverability

- C.7** If there is owner objection, a site scores either an **X** or an **XX**, depending on the level of objection. If there is no owner objection it gets a score of ✓✓.

Criterion 5: Flood Risk

- C.8** If the site is in zone 1 or outside a flood risk area completely, it scores ✓✓. If the site falls completely or partially within flood risk zone 2, it scores **X**. If the site falls completely or partially within flood risk zone 3a or 3b, it scores **XX**. Discretion is needed when scoring against this criterion, some developments can be water compatible, please see Generic Development Control Policy DC 13... Also, mitigation measures may be possible and/or the site in question might be large enough for the most sensitive aspects of the development to be located away from the areas at greatest risk from flooding.

Criterion 6: Conflict with other land uses

- C.9** If conflict is likely with other land uses, a score of **X** or **XX** applies, depending on the nature/severity of the likely conflict. If no conflict is likely, a score of ✓✓ applies. *Please note : proximity to houses is a separate criterion.*

Criterion 7: Co-location potential

- C.10** If the site is large enough to accommodate more than one facility, a score of ✓ or ✓✓ applies, depending on whether the proposal has specified the option for more than one facility or not. Where there is unlikely to be scope for any shared use at all, a score of **XX** applies. If the proposed development is for an HWRC only, a score of **0** applies, as co-location is not usually a relevant factor.

Criterion 8: Proximity to Housing

- C.11** If there are residential properties within 250m of the site, it scores **X** or **XX**, depending on the number and exact distance of the properties from the site. If there are no residential properties within 250m of the site, it scores ✓✓. If the site is large enough to be flexible in terms of where development might be located, it may be possible to reduce the impact on properties - this is reflected in the scoring accordingly.

Criterion 9: Environmental Assets

- C.12** For international and nationally important sites, direct adverse impact would have made a site unacceptable. Sites with possible indirect impacts on an international site are identified as requiring Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Appendix C - Rules for the Site Assessments

- C.13** Where there are likely to be direct adverse affects on other environmental assets, a site scores **XX** Where there are likely to be indirect adverse affects , it scores **X**. Where there is unlikely to be any impact on environmental assets, it scores ✓ . Where there is potential for enhancement, it scores ✓✓ . Where more information is required to make an informed judgment of the likely impacts on environmental assets, a score of ? is given.

Criterion 10: Visual and Landscape Impact

- C.14** Where the site is likely to adversely impact on nationally designated landscape areas (Heritage Coasts, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks), it may be unacceptable it scores **X** or **XX**, depending on the proximity of the site to the designation and other local factors such as screening, etc. Where there is unlikely to be any impact on nationally designated landscape areas, it scores ✓✓ .

Criterion 11: Economic Potential

- C.15** If development of a site is likely to safeguard existing jobs, contribute towards economic development/regeneration or create a significant number of new jobs, it scores ✓✓ . If the development of the site will create only a very small number of jobs, it scores ✓ . A demonstrable adverse impact scores **XX**.

Criterion 12: Safeguarding

- C.16** This criterion relates to identified consultation areas/zones for safeguarding airfields, air traffic technical sites and pipelines.
- C.17** Where there are no safeguarding issues affecting the site, it scores ✓✓ . Where a site falls within a safeguarding area, such as restrictions around pipelines or close to airports, this is marked with a ? as there are more likely to be detailed restrictions on, or mitigation requirements for, development rather than a presumption against any development at all. A score of **X** or **XX** is given where safeguarding issues affect the site directly and which are likely to be a potentially significant constraint on development.
- C.18** **NOTE:** *Scores for all criteria may differ marginally from the set of 'rules' outlined above, due to specific local factors and conditions, and the exact nature of the proposed development. Where this is the case, an explanation is included on the matrix scoring sheets .*
- C.19** *The scoring system is the starting point for the assessment of the sites. Each site is individual, both in terms of constraints and opportunities. Whilst one site may seem to produce a score similar to another, there may be important characteristics and factors that cannot be picked up and represented by the scoring symbols alone. It is sometimes necessary to comment on the context and clarify the scores that are given. For example, two separate sites may be partially within a flood risk area, but only one large enough to enable any built or sensitive aspects of the development to be located away from the area likely to flood. Other measures could also mitigate against the potential impacts.*

Appendix D

**Requirements of the
Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
and its comparison with the
Cumbria Sustainability Appraisal**

Appendix D - SEA Directive and the Cumbria Sustainability Appraisal

Requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):

a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;

b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;

c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;

d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;

e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;

f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);

g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;

h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;

i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;

j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.

The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).

Consultation:

- authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).
- authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).
- other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).

Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)

Appendix D - SEA Directive and the Cumbria Sustainability Appraisal

Comparison of the SEA Directive Topic Areas with Cumbria's Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

D.1 The topic areas listed in the Directive are not explained in any detail and in some cases it has been necessary to make some assumptions, particularly relating to population and material assets. However, this comparison has been drawn up to demonstrate that sustainability appraisal carried out using the Sustainable Development Framework for Cumbria meets the requirements of the SEA Regulations 2004.

The SEA Directive Topic Areas	Cumbria's Sustainability Objectives
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	EN1 To protect and enhance biodiversity
Population	SP1 To increase the level of participation in democratic processes; SP2 To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces; SP4 To improve the levels of skills, education and training; SP 6 To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open minded communities with a strong sense of local history; EC1 To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities; EC2 To improve access to jobs;
Human health	SP5 To improve the health and sense of well-being of people;
Soil	NR3 To restore and protect land and soil;
Water	NR2 To improve water quality and water resources;
Air	NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gases;
Climatic factors	NR1 To improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gases;
Material assets	SP3 To provide everyone with a decent home; NR4 To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste; EC3 To diversify and strengthen the local economy;
Cultural heritage	EN3 To improve the quality of the built environment;
Landscape	EN2 To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations;

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Reference	Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Framework: guidance on making progress towards each objective
Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone		
SP1	To increase the level of participation in democratic processes	Does the plan encourage and empower local people to become involved? Are all members of society able to participate fully in decision making processes based on an understanding of these processes and how decisions impact on them? Does the plan identify and set out how hard to reach groups, including rural and physically isolated communities, will be involved? Do plan policies respect the needs of all communities and future generations?
SP2	To improve access to services, facilities, the countryside and open spaces	Does the plan improve access and affordability for everyone to all services, essential goods, facilities, and education and employment opportunities (where possible within local communities using sustainable transport choices)? Does it help retain essential local facilities and ensure that physical access to transport, facilities, buildings and public spaces are suitable for those with a disability? Does the plan support broadband access to services across Cumbria? Does the plan address public transport service gaps and encourage community transport and lift sharing schemes? Does the plan promote and facilitate access to, and opportunities to enjoy and understand the countryside, green space and historic sites? Does the plan take into account the risks posed to the transport network by extreme weather events?
SP3	To provide everyone with a decent home	Will the plan help meet local housing need by ensuring that good quality, resource efficient, affordable housing with reduced environmental impact is available to all? Do policies address fuel poverty and promote sustainable construction and low carbon design? Do policies seek to improve energy efficiency in existing housing stock? Do plan policies tackle Cumbrian housing market failures and distortions in both urban and rural areas and help regenerate local communities? Does the plan provide a mixed range of adaptable housing for rent and purchase?
SP4	To improve the level of skills, education and training	Will the plan deliver education and training which helps everyone develop the values, knowledge and skills necessary to enable them to live, act and work in a sustainable society? Does the plan recognise the need for people to adapt to economic change and retrain where necessary? Does the plan enable people to live sustainable, low carbon lifestyles?
SP5	To improve the health and sense of well-being of people	Do plan policies ensure all members of society have access to the health care that they require? Do they reduce health inequalities within society associated with income, lifestyle and diet? Does the plan help create a healthy and safe working and living environment with low rates of crime and disorder? Does the plan help improve quality of life for all and mental health and well-being within communities? Does the plan anticipate and plan for the potential impacts of climate change on health?
SP6	To create vibrant, active, inclusive and open-minded communities with a strong sense local history	Does the plan promote a sense of community identity? Does it encourage social cohesion and help continue valued local traditions? Is recreational and cultural activity embracing the arts, heritage, the environment, dialect and sport promoted along with multicultural understanding, respect for all and equality of opportunity? Does the plan identify and tackle issues around social exclusion? Do policies try to stem outward migration?
Effective protection of the environment		
EN1	To protect and enhance biodiversity	Does the plan protect and conserve habitats and species especially where these may be rare, declining, threatened or indigenous? Will the plan ensure biodiversity sustainability by enhancing conditions

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Reference	Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Framework: guidance on making progress towards each objective
		wherever necessary to retain viability of the resource? Do policies minimise adverse impacts on species and habitats through human activities and development? Do policies ensure continuity of ecological frameworks such as river corridors, coastal habitats, uplands, woodlands and scrub to enable free passage of specific habitat dependent species? Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity taken into account?
EN2	To preserve, enhance and manage landscape quality and character for future generations	Is local landscape quality, distinctiveness and character protected from unsympathetic development and adverse changes in land management? Is the remoteness and tranquility of landscapes maintained? Is the character and appearance of world heritage sites, designated archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, battlefields and their settings protected? Are areas of high archaeological and historic landscape sensitivity protected? Do policies encourage low input organic farming with environmental stewardship styles of land management? Do they sustain and extend tree cover, hedgerows, woodlands and sustainable forestry? Do policies factor in anticipated impacts of extreme weather events on landscape character and other valued assets?
EN3	To improve the quality of the built environment	Does the plan conserve features of historic and architectural importance? Will policies ensure that new development is of high quality, sympathetic to the character of the built environment, strengthens local distinctiveness, enhances the public realm and helps create a sense of place? Will policies promote adaptive re-use of buildings, sustainable design, sustainable construction, energy efficiency, the use of locally sourced materials and low impact operation? Will policies guide inappropriate development away from areas currently at risk from flooding and those adversely affected by climate change? Where development is, exceptionally, necessary in flood risk areas, do policies ensure that development is safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reduce flood risk overall? Will the plan reduce noise levels, light pollution, fly tipping, the spread of litter and graffiti?
Sustainable use and management of natural resources		
NR1	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve local air quality	Will policies limit or reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants? Will the use of clean, low carbon energy efficient technologies be encouraged? Will policies maximise the production of renewable energy? Will they reduce the need to travel especially by car, and switch goods, minerals and waste from roads onto the rail network? Do policies encourage people to live and work in close proximity? Will the plan introduce strategies to adapt to and mitigate other climate change impacts? Will the plan ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by pollution and seek to improve it where necessary?
NR2	To protect and improve water quality and water resources	Will the plan protect and, where possible, improve the quality and quantity of all water resources, including marine and coastal waters? Will policies promote sustainable drainage systems to help alleviate flooding and flood contamination of water resources from foul and surface water drainage and wastewater? Will policies lead to the effective management of demand for water, avoiding wastage and retain water within the catchment and flood plain, preventing stress on the still and running water environment? Will policies help water users adapt to the impacts of climate change?
NR3	To restore and protect land and soil	Will the plan encourage development on brownfield sites, using sustainable remediation technology to treat contaminated soils on site? Will it minimise the loss of greenfield sites or areas of open

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Reference	Sustainability Objectives	Sustainability Framework: guidance on making progress towards each objective
		space? Will policies restore and create new green space? Will policies prevent soil degradation, pollution of soil and the use of peat? Does the plan consider the impacts of climate change on agriculture and forestry?
NR4	To manage mineral resources sustainably and minimise waste	Will policies minimise the extraction, transport and use of primary minerals and encourage the use of recycled material? Will the plan minimise the amounts of industrial, commercial and household waste generated and increase re-use, recovery and recycling? Will policies improve energy efficiency of operations? Will it promote the use of energy recovered from waste and substitute on site renewable generation for fossil fuels? Will policies reduce water use and the need for energy intensive wastewater treatment? Will policies protect, maintain and seek to regenerate peat bogs? Will site location criteria minimise the need for transport?
Building a sustainable economy in which all can prosper		
EC1	To retain existing jobs and create new employment opportunities	Will the plan increase the number, variety and quality of employment opportunities including those offered by tourism, digital commerce, cultural and creative industries, local produce and social enterprise? Will the plan support local companies, help build local supply chains and help local businesses develop export markets? Will it stimulate the use of local companies, local products and services including opportunities inherent in outdoor activity? Will the plan help retain a skilled workforce, graduates and companies in Cumbria that are able to prosper in a low carbon economy? Will the plan attract higher paying jobs?
EC2	To improve access to jobs	Will plan policies increase access for all to a range of jobs through improved training in both basic and specialised skills, sustainable transport and communication links? Are work place travel schemes promoted? Will the plan lead to the location of new employment opportunities in areas of greatest need? Do plan policies recognise the role of ICT in reducing journeys to work through homeworking and increasing access to training and employment opportunities?
EC3	To diversify and strengthen the local economy	Will the plan help create the right conditions including sites, premises and infrastructure to encourage private sector investment? Will it encourage indigenous growth? Will it help increase the environmental performance of local companies and their products/services? Is innovation, entrepreneurship and diversification encouraged, particularly in rural areas? Does the plan provide financial assistance? Will it help improve the competitiveness and productivity of the local economy? Do policies support research and development into environmental and other new technologies including opportunities to recycle and re-use waste products, the growth of renewable energy crops, specialised manufacturing of renewable technologies and renewable energy generation? Does the plan factor in likely impacts of climate change on the economy, particularly on tourism and agriculture and the risks imposed on business continuity by extreme weather related events?

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Social
Pressure for housing pushing prices up – implications for housing to meet local needs and affordability of housing (S. Lakeland, Eden & LDNP)
Second homes/holiday lets and inward migration by retired people adds to this pressure (S. Lakeland, Eden & LDNP)
Run-down and vacant properties not utilised fully (Barrow & West Coast)
Access to services and facilities problematic in rural communities
Public transport network inadequate in rural areas
Comparatively safe communities overall but fear of crime disproportionately high in isolated rural areas
Some alcohol-fuelled anti social behaviour linked to the night-time economy (Carlisle and Barrow) and a comparatively high number of race related incidents
'Tourist' shops, for example in LDNP, may reduce the number of shops and services providing for local needs
Established out of town shopping affecting the viability of smaller town centres
Traffic congestion at peak times (Carlisle, Kendal) and also seasonal congestion (LDNP)
Lack of cycle networks within towns and cities
Lack of Cumbrian university
Loss of young people, particularly graduates and a reluctance of young people to continue family farming traditions
Economic
Unemployment with higher levels of economic inactivity in West Cumbria and Furness partly linked to large number of incapacity benefit claimants
Low unemployment and skills shortage in Eden and South Lakes
Economic vulnerability due to decline of manufacturing & uncertain future of nuclear industry (West Coast & Barrow)
Increasingly frequent relocation of jobs outside the county (and the country)
Low wage economy particularly tourism related jobs
Below average share of growth sectors in local economy
Limited research and development facilities
Gross Value Added growing more slowly than the rest of the UK causing the economy to under perform and a widening of regional disparities of wealth
Recent farming crises causing problems for agriculture coupled with unique problems of farming in upland areas (falling incomes and the labour intensive nature of the work)
Poor access to West Cumbria and Barrow
Redundant port and harbour areas in need of rejuvenation
Pressure from mobile phone and internet companies/users to improve telecommunications in Cumbria
Lots of derelict/contaminated (brownfield) land in some areas due to decline in industry
Environmental
Loss of tranquility and impact of lights on dark skies
Vulnerability of the landscape to recreational, leisure and sporting activities
High proportion of species identified for national conservation priority
Large tracts of upland and coastal habitat remain but elsewhere there are declines in extent (fragmentation) and quality of wildlife habitats and populations for some species
High proportion of nutrient rich lakes supporting a wide range of aquatic plants, invertebrates and breeding and wintering wildfowl
Vulnerability of nutrient rich lakes and nutrient poor lakes (and their resident species) to additional enrichment from farming fertilizer run off and sewage

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Social
Significant pressure on rivers, lakes and tarns from diffuse sources of pollution (agricultural wastes, fertilizers and run off from drains and road surfaces, coupled with some air pollution)
Unknown impact of climate change possibly leading to outward migration of some species and inward migration of other as average temperatures rise
Unsympathetic alterations to old buildings and bland new developments altering historic character and damaging archaeology in some areas
National renewable energy targets likely to lead to pressures for more development of wind farms which could affect landscape character and quality
Air quality problems in urban areas
Need to reduce the risk to people and property from flooding (Carlisle, Kendal and Keswick)
Resources
Pressure responding to regulations preventing biodegradable waste going to landfill
The need to develop alternative waste management methods and secure the necessary level of investment in additional facilities
Problems of disposal and storage of radioactive wastes
Pressure to continue to supply scarce mineral resources to meet national demand (gypsum and skid resistant roadstone)
The need to meet mineral demand by substituting secondary and recycled material for primary aggregates

[1] Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

2 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June, 2008)

3 SEA Directive – European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”.

4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633).

Maps of Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Maps of Minerals Safeguarding Areas

These are based on the British Geological Survey Report - Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans for Cumbria and the Lake District.

Maps of Minerals Safeguarding Areas