Option 1.2: As option 1 but with a stronger sequential approach to

alternatives in the first instance e.g. sourcing stone from outside the

Key: Likely to have a positive impact Likely to have no/neutral impact Likely to have a negative impact H/- Mixed /uncertain impact														
	otect, maintain and enhance the e and townscape of the National Park	To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	ve, protect and enhance the 's historic and cultural	protect and improve air, water and soil and minimise noise and light pollution	To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response of climate change	e and promote sustainable land use	of the Park by target groups, young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority	note access for all	10. Promote good governance	11. To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
Issue I – Achieving a gradual reduction in the impact of minerals	activa :	vity b	y cons	iderir	ig sca	le, alt	ernati	ves and t	he na	tiona	l need	l for N	1iner	als
 Option I.I: Maintain the current position not to a) allocate new sites; and b) permit major development (other than in exceptional circumstances); or c) permit small scale development where there is no need or where the effects are unacceptable. 	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+

0

0

0

0

0

+/-

	I. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	 Io protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests 	 I o preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment 	nd improve air, water mise noise and light p	5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response of climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	8. Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds		10. Promote good governance	 To help meet local need for housing 	 Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities 	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
National Park boundary in the first instance, and seeking to re- use material before quarrying new supplies														
Option I.I: This Option is likely to have a positive impact on the natural environment and traffic movements by (I) ensuring that no new sites are developed for large scale working and. (2), Only considering small scale operations if there is a proven need which cannot be met from outside the NP and the mineral can be extracted without having an unacceptable impact. Prevention of any new large scale operations might have a negative effect on the economy, but this would be in the long term (beyond the plan horizon). Small scale operations which met the selection criteria could have a beneficial impact on the local economy through creating local employment Care needs to be taken to ensure the cumulative impacts of small scale operations are taken fully into account.														
Option 1.2: This Option is likely to have similar effects to Option 1 but applying a sequential approach should ensure the most suitable and sustainable alternatives are explored.														
Issue 2 – Safeguarding									-					
Option 2.1: Not to safeguard any minerals	-	-		-	-	-	0	0	0		0	0		+/-
Option 2.2: Safeguard all mineral resources within the National Park		+				0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

	To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	2. To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	preserve, protect and enhance the all Park's historic and cultural	otect and improve air, water and soil	minimise the consumption of natural	6. To develop a managed response of climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	Increase understanding of the special qualities the Park by target groups, young people (14-1) years); people from disadvantaged areas, with sabilities and from ethnic minority	Promote good governance To promote access for all	To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
The policy options allow for either no safeguarding or total safeguarding	g, but i	in prac	tice the		d to sa	ıfeguar	.q wor	ıld be restric	ed to	either v	ery rar	e or s	pecialised

mineral deposits, or possibly to sources of stone used in the construction / repair of exceptional buildings.

Option 2.1: Although the scope for other development to affect the future availability of mineral reserves is limited, in not protecting mineral reserves from other forms of development, this option could have negative effects on landscape character (if local stone etc was not available for the repair of historic buildings or features or to ensure new development blend in with existing buildings and character). A decision not to safeguard any mineral deposits could be seen as as an example of poor governance because it might remove the freedom of future generations to make a balanced decision. Not safeguarding minerals could possibly, benefit the Park's economy in the short term if other types of development were permitted.

Option 2.2: A decision to safeguard all mineral resources would potentially prejudice other aspects of the economy since large areas of land would be involved even though there would be no long term likelihood of these areas receiving planning consent for mineral extraction. This option would however ensure that inappropriate development did not sterilise any critically important mineral reserves.

The sustainability analysis suggests that a middle position might be worthy of consideration.

Issue 3: ROMPs/EIAs/Consolidation of Permissions

	I. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	 I o preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment 	ınd improve air, water mise noise and light p	5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response of climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	 Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14- 20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds 		10. Promote good governance	11. To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
Option 3.1: Formally recognise the Authority's developing approach of promoting and negotiating the consolidation and/or exchange of old mineral permissions, where there is net environmental benefit.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option 3.1: This option will benefit the overall management of the mineral resources in the district and should ensure better protection of the environment through better control of development at more appropriate sites. Issue 4: Restoration/After use														
Option 4.1: Do not prescribe specific preferences for after-use but seek best solution through negotiation on a site by site basis.	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-
Option 4.2: Establish preference for after-uses, in accordance with Biodiversity Action Plan and emerging Landscape Strategy which reflect the statutory purposes of the National Park.	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	I. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	 To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment 	ınd impro mise nois	5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources	6. To develop a managed response of climate change	7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development	 Increase understanding of the special qualities of the Park by target groups, young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities and from ethnic minority backgrounds 	To promote access for all	10. Promote good governance	II. To help meet local need for housing	12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities	13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy	14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars and freight), traffic congestion and improve safety, health and air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car
Option 4.1: This option has very uncertain effects which will be depend	ant an	من ماء	J J	1 - 1	<u>.</u>	· · · ·	٠, ١			•. 1	•.		41	

Option 4.1: This option has very uncertain effects which will be dependent on the individual characteristics of sites. Negotiation on a site by site basis has the advantage of flexibility; however, reliance on negotiation without guidelines allows the possibility of inappropriate uses being proposed which could have negative effects on sustainability. Additional criteria should be outlined in the policy to ensure only sustainable uses are considered on a site by site basis.

Option 4.2: Is likely to have a very positive effect on landscape and biodiversity and in turn soil and water resources. Additionally a preference for uses which help reduce GHG emissions or adaptation to climate change could also be mentioned, this would significantly strengthen this option.