

## Minerals

**Key:**

+	Likely to have a positive impact
0	Likely to have no/neutral impact
-	Likely to have a negative impact
+/-	Mixed /uncertain impact

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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<p>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</p> <p>13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy</p> <p>12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities</p> <p>11. To help meet local need for housing</p> <p>10. Promote good governance</p> <p>9. To promote access for all</p> <p>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</p> <p>7. To achieve and promote sustainable land use and built development</p> <p>6. To develop a managed response of climate change</p> <p>5. To minimise the consumption of natural resources</p> <p>4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution</p> <p>3. To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment</p> <p>2. To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests</p> <p>1. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park</p>	<p>The policy options allow for either no safeguarding or total safeguarding, but in practice the need to safeguard would be restricted to either very rare or specialised mineral deposits, or possibly to sources of stone used in the construction / repair of exceptional buildings.</p> <p><b>Option 2.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Option 2.2:</b> 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.</p> <p>The sustainability analysis suggests that a middle position might be worthy of consideration.</p>
<p><b>Issue 3: ROMPs/EIAs/Consolidation of Permissions</b></p>	

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	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	0	<b>Option 3.1:</b> 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.	1. 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	3. To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park’s historic and cultural environment	4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution	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	9. To promote 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	
		0		+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Option 3.1:</b> 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.																		
<b>Issue 4: Restoration/After use</b>																		
<b>Option 4.1:</b> Do not prescribe specific preferences for after-use but seek best solution through negotiation on a site by site basis.	+/-	+/-		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	+/-
<b>Option 4.2:</b> 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	0

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4. To protect and improve air, water and soil quality and minimise noise and light pollution	
3. To preserve, protect and enhance the National Park's historic and cultural environment	
2. To protect, enhance and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna and geological interests	
1. To protect, maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape of the National Park	
<p><b>Option 4.1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Option 4.2:</b> 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.</p>	