

Minerals

<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>National Park boundary in the first instance, and seeking to re-use material before quarrying new supplies</p>															
<p>Option 1.1: This Option is likely to have a positive impact on the natural environment and traffic movements by (1) 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.</p> <p>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.</p>															
<p>Issue 2 – Safeguarding</p>															
<p>Option 2.1: Not to safeguard any minerals</p>	+/-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-			-
<p>Option 2.2: Safeguard all mineral resources within the National Park</p>	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+		

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<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	