



Bedford Borough Council,
Central Bedfordshire Council
and Luton Borough Council
Minerals and Waste Local
Development Framework

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Sustainability Appraisal
Commentary

Prepared for:

Shared Minerals and Waste Planning Service, Central Bedfordshire Council

Prepared by:



**ENVIRON
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Central Bedfordshire Council are currently consulting on a policy approach to Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA). The preferred policy approach that is included in the MSA consultation document will eventually form part of the Waste and Minerals Local Development Framework (LDF). The Minerals and Waste LDF is being produced by Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire Council, and Luton Borough Council. The intention is to develop a combined Minerals and Waste Core Strategy as part of the LDF, which will include policies concerning the provision of minerals and waste management capacity; identify strategic minerals and waste management sites; and identify and protect mineral deposits of economic value. The MSA consultation paper is a key element in setting out the policy approach to the protection of mineral deposits of economic value.

This report sets out the results of a sustainability appraisal (SA) of the MSA consultation document. Further information is given on SA in Section 2 of this report.

1.2 What is mineral safeguarding?

Mineral Safeguarding is the process whereby the presence of a mineral resource is taken into account in deciding whether proposed non-mineral development (for example, housing development) should be granted planning permission. In the MSA consultation document, mineral safeguarding is defined as:

- The process of defining MSAs in order that mineral resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, although there is no presumption that resources defined in MSAs will be worked;
- Encouraging the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place in a MSA;
- Defining MSAs to alert prospective applicants for non-minerals developments to the existence of valuable mineral resources.

1.3 How to comment on this report

This SA commentary is being published for consultation alongside the MSA consultation document from the period 09:00 on Monday 28th Feb until 23:59 on Sunday 10th April.

The primary means of responding to this consultation is to use the portal at:

<http://centralbedfordshire-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal>

Alternatively representations can be made by e-mail to mwplans@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

or by post to: Joint Minerals and Waste Planning Shared Service, Priory House, Monks Walk, Shefford, SG17 5TQ, telephone number 0300 300 6219.

1.3.1 Questions for consultees

The purpose of publishing this report is to enable consultees to use the information within it to guide their deliberations on the MSA consultation document. However, we would also like to seek view on the suitability of the joint waste and minerals SA framework which is outlined in Section 2.2. We would like to pose the following questions to consultees:

- Is the combined waste and minerals SA framework shown as Table 2.1 appropriate for assessing minerals and waste planning documents in Bedfordshire and Luton?
- Do you have any comments on the results of the appraisal?

2 Methodology

2.1 Relationship to previous SA work

All elements of the Waste and Minerals LDF have been subject to an SA that also constitutes a strategic environmental assessment (SEA) under English Law (i.e. that conforms to the SEA Regulations *Statutory Instrument No. 1633. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*).

The MSA policy approach will eventually form part of the Waste and Minerals LDF, therefore it is important that it is also subject to a SA that conforms to the SEA Regulations.

Previous work on the Waste and Minerals LDF involved the production of the following separate documents – a Minerals Core Strategy, a Minerals Sites Allocation Document, a Waste Core Strategy and a Waste Sites Allocation Document. The decision has now been taken to merge all of these documents into one Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

2.2 Defining the sustainability appraisal (SA) framework

The SA framework is the list of sustainability criteria that the plan is measured against in order to test its sustainability. The previous SA work has focused on assessing minerals and waste documents separately, therefore to date, two slightly different SA frameworks have been used to assess the minerals and the waste LDF documents. Because the waste and minerals work is being combined together the decision has been taken to combine these frameworks into one that addresses both waste and minerals issues comprehensively.

Consultee question: Is the combined waste and minerals SA framework shown as Table 2.1 appropriate for assessing minerals and waste planning documents in Bedfordshire and Luton?

We have decided to use this combined framework to assess the MSA consultation document as going forward, this will be the assessment framework used to assess all of the minerals and waste documents. In addition, this consultation period provides an opportunity to ensure that consultees are happy with the framework and its usability before it is used to assess the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy Submission Document.

The SA framework is shown as Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: SA framework	
SA objective	SA questions
Biodiversity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance sites designated for their ecological value where opportunities arise. To protect and enhance wider biodiversity and other green infrastructure within the plan area (including habitat corridors and on existing waste and minerals sites). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include actions that directly or indirectly affect designated sites (including locally designated sites)? Include actions that will cause habitat loss, fragmentation or degradation or will result in habitat creation or extension? Include actions that help to reach targets or

Table 2.1: SA framework	
SA objective	SA questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise restoration opportunities for biodiversity at the end use of minerals and waste sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets. 	<p>compromise targets of BAPs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include actions to ensure restoration to biodiversity is a priority where appropriate?
Cultural heritage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify important areas of archaeology, cultural or historic character and seek to avoid, preserve or enhance them. Improve opportunities for education and interpretation of archaeological remains where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to preserve and where relevant enhance sites of built and archaeological heritage? Aim to steer the impact of development (including the impact of traffic) away from sensitive sites? Preserve, manage or enhance the historic environment character and opportunity areas?
Landscape	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that plan policies avoid incremental and cumulative impact on sensitive and designated landscape and townscape areas and enhance landscapes and townscapes where possible. Look for opportunities to enhance the existing landscape value of the area and to contribute to the wider green infrastructure initiatives through sensitive restoration programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause changes to the sensitive and designated landscapes that are completely at variance with the character of the area? Change the number of people that are affected by the visual impact of minerals development? Include actions which will enhance landscape through restoration and change the amount of accessible greenspace available?
Air quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard air quality and reduce the number of people affected by noise from waste and minerals sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the amount of pollution caused by waste and mineral development and encourage suitable mitigation measures? Avoid locations within close proximity to sensitive receptors where potential impacts (including transport impacts) cannot be adequately mitigated?
Human health, population and social inclusion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the impact of the waste and minerals industries on people's health and quality of life and make a positive difference to people's health and well-being. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause a change in the number of people directly affected by waste and mineral development (living in close proximity to a mineral site or an access route) whose impact cannot be mitigated? Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities (either through permitting more reserves / waste development affecting the same community or by lengthening the time period of permission)? Improve the quality of where people live by

Table 2.1: SA framework	
SA objective	SA questions
	providing community services?
Water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and enhance water resources and quality. Improve flood management and risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the risk of water (including groundwater) pollution and/or enhance water quality? Contribute to flooding anywhere in the catchment? Cause changes to the availability of water in the area?
Transport	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the mileage travelled by waste and minerals. Reduce nuisance caused to communities by minerals transport. Encourage a modal shift away from road freight travelling on local roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include actions that change mileage travelled per tonne? Cause a change in traffic flows or the nature of traffic (an increase in HGVs for example) that affects communities or areas valued for their environmental importance? Include actions that would encourage a shift from road freight to rail freight? Identify sites which avoid placing reliance on local roads?
Waste	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce waste produced from minerals development Increase the proportion of secondary and recycled aggregates produced. Reduce the quantity of waste produced per head in the county. Provide a network of facilities to deal with the waste requiring disposal and to meet the regional recycling targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the amount of waste produced per tonne of mineral? Include actions that change the mix of aggregates produced between primary materials and secondary / recycled materials? Ensure that the recycling and recovery infrastructure is adequate to meet targets? Encourage a reduction in the production of waste wherever possible and maximum recovery of resources?
Climate change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage development and best practice in renewables and energy efficiency and seek to provide impetus towards a low carbon economy, particularly in terms of providing CHP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the potential for green house gas emissions caused by waste and minerals? Encourage the development of renewables and energy efficiency within the waste and minerals sector?
Soils and geology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise impact on sensitive soils and protect and where appropriate enhance geodiversity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid damage to sensitive soils and improve geodiversity? Include actions that help to protect mineral

Table 2.1: SA framework	
SA objective	SA questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect mineral reserves from sterilisation? • Identify and encourage the increased use of recycled waste aggregate in the construction industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reserves (i.e. through the development of policies on Mineral Safeguarding Areas)? • Help to reduce the amount of new aggregate required in construction?
Economy and employment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support employment in the minerals, waste and resource management industries and encourage synergies between waste management and other industries. • Help ensure that a sustainable contribution is made to the sub regional aggregate apportionment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include actions that ensure the plan contributes to sustainable levels of economic growth by maintaining a supply of minerals that meets the need of the development industry? • Include actions that change the number of people directly employed in the waste industry? • Provides opportunities for co-location of waste management facilities with other industries and consider impacts of facilities on existing/proposed employment areas?

2.3 Defining what is a significant effect

Elements of the plan have been appraised within SA matrices. An SA matrix is designed to help identify the potential impacts of the options / policies on the SA objectives (guided by the SA questions). A combination of expert judgement and analysis of baseline data has been used to judge the potential effects of the MSA document.

Once the effects of the plan are identified, it is important to discuss which of the effects are likely to be minor and which significant. The SEA Regulations specify the criteria that should be taken into account when determining likely significant effects. These criteria, which principally relate to the nature of the effects arising from the plan and the value and vulnerability of the receptors, are as follows:

- How valuable and vulnerable is the receptor that is being impacted?
- How probable, frequent, long lasting and reversible are the effects?
- What is the magnitude and spatial scale of the effect?
- Are the effects positive or negative?

The assessment of significance should involve, where possible, the assessor considering the above criteria for each potential impact along with a consideration of how the plan will help to achieve (or not) the SA objectives. We have adopted the following approach to significance for the assessment which focuses on the achievement of the SA objectives and the relationship with existing baseline information (please see the table below).

Score	Description	Symbol
Significant positive impact	The policy/option achieves all of the applicable SA objectives and will have a positive effect with relation to characteristics of the effect and	++

	the sensitivity of the receptors (where known)	
Minor positive impact	The policy/option partly achieves the SA objectives and has a positive effect with relation to characteristics of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptors (where known)	+
Neutral	The policy/option does not have an effect on the achievement of the SA objectives	0
Minor negative impact	The policy/option will partially conflict with some of the SA objectives and have a negative effect with relation to the characteristics of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptors (where known)	-
Significant negative impact	The policy/option will actively work against some of the SA questions and have a negative effect with relation to characteristics of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptors (where known)	--
Uncertain	It is unclear whether there is the potential for a negative or positive effect on the SA objectives	?

Mitigation measures have been suggested to reduce negative and uncertain effects and where possible enhancement measures have been suggested to enhance positive effects.

2.4 Presentation of the assessment

Assessment matrices have been used to identify the sustainability effects of the Mineral Safeguarding Plan. A matrix has been produced for each set of options / policies, as follows:

- Matrix 1: River valley and glacial sand and gravel safeguarding options (4 options);
- Matrix 2: Woburn Sands formation safeguarding options (4 options);
- Matrix 3: Fuller's Earth safeguarding options (3 options);
- Matrix 4: Chalk safeguarding options (3 options);
- Matrix 5: Cornbrash safeguarding options (3 options);
- Matrix 6: Oxford clay safeguarding options (3 options);
- Matrix 7 – assessment of policies (MSA1 Exempt surface development; MSA2 Mineral resource assessment; and MSA3 Surface development within a MSA).

These matrices can be found in Appendix A to this report.

3 Results of the assessment

The full results of the assessment are shown in Appendix A. The results are summarised in Table 3.1. Table 3.1 outlines the summary for each option and includes mitigation / enhancement measures where appropriate.

Consultee question: Do you have any comments on the results of the appraisal?

Table 3.1: Summary of the results		
Option / policy	Summary of the results of the assessment	Mitigation/enhancement measures
River valley and glacial sand and gravel safeguarding options	<p>Option A: Two significant negative effects were identified in relation to Option A as this option will fail to protect mineral resources from sterilisation from non minerals development and would therefore, also fail to support employment in the minerals industry. The option will have no significant positive or minor positive effects. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Option B: Option B does not have any significant negative or positive effects. The option does not have any minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity, heritage and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. Option B seeks to safeguard operational sites and sites that could be needed in the reasonably foreseeable future so will have a positive effect on safeguarding minerals from sterilisation and for the economy and employment as safeguarding sites will be positive for the minerals industry and industries which rely on aggregates. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Option C: Option C does not have any significant or positive negative effects. The option does not have any minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity, heritage and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. Option C seeks to safeguard larger resource areas so will have a positive effect on safeguarding minerals from sterilisation and for the economy and employment as safeguarding sites will be positive for the minerals industry and industries which rely on aggregates. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Option D: Option D does not have any significant negative or positive effects. The option does not have any minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity, heritage and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>Option A fails to protect sand and gravel resources in the area and these are an important mineral resource. The effect of the option cannot be mitigated without safeguarding resources and fundamentally changing the nature of the option. If it is important that reserves are safeguarded, the option should not be taken forward.</p> <p>The Mineral Safeguarding Policy sets out only the policies to ensure that minerals are not sterilised. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will contain policies that will protect more sensitive areas if mineral development does take place.</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <p>None</p>

Table 3.1: Summary of the results		
Option / policy	Summary of the results of the assessment	Mitigation/enhancement measures
	<p>areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. Option D seeks to safeguard larger resource areas so will have a positive effect on safeguarding minerals from sterilisation and for the economy and employment as safeguarding sites will be positive for the minerals industry and industries which rely on aggregates. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p>	
<p>Woburn Sands formation safeguarding options</p>	<p>Option A: Two significant negative effects were identified in relation to Option A as this option will fail to protect mineral resources from sterilisation from non minerals development and would therefore, also fail to support employment in the minerals industry. The option will have no significant positive or minor positive effects. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Option B: Option B does not have any significant negative or positive effects. The option does not have any minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity, heritage and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. Option B seeks to safeguard operational sites and sites that could be needed in the reasonably foreseeable future so will have a positive effect on safeguarding minerals from sterilisation and for the economy and employment as safeguarding sites will be positive for the minerals industry and industries which rely on aggregates. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p> <p>Option C: Option C does not have any significant or positive negative effects. The option does not have any minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity, heritage and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. Option C seeks to safeguard larger resource areas so will have a positive effect on safeguarding minerals from sterilisation and for the economy and employment as safeguarding sites will be positive for the minerals industry and industries which rely on aggregates. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>The Mineral Safeguarding Policy sets out only the policies to ensure that minerals are not sterilised. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will contain policies that will protect more sensitive areas if mineral development does take place.</p> <p>Option A fails to protect Woburn sand resources in the area and these are an important mineral resource. The effect of the option cannot be mitigated without safeguarding resources and fundamentally changing the nature of the option. If it is important that reserves are safeguarded, the option should not be taken forward.</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <p>None</p>

Table 3.1: Summary of the results		
Option / policy	Summary of the results of the assessment	Mitigation/enhancement measures
	<p>Option D: Option D does not have any significant negative or positive effects. The option does not have any minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity, heritage and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. Option D seeks to safeguard larger resource areas so will have a positive effect on safeguarding minerals from sterilisation and for the economy and employment as safeguarding sites will be positive for the minerals industry and industries which rely on aggregates. The option will have a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p>	
Fuller’s Earth safeguarding options	<p>Option A: Option A has no significant negative or positive effects. The option has no minor positive effects. The option has a neutral effect on most of the SA objectives but has a minor negative effect on soils and geology as the non-safeguarding of Fuller’s Earth deposits may have a negative effect on protecting mineral reserves from sterilisation.</p> <p>Option B: Option B has no significant negative or positive effects. The option has no minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. The option has a minor positive impact on soils and geology as safeguarding known Fuller’s Earth resources would help protect them from sterilisation. The option has a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives</p> <p>Option C: Option C has no significant negative or positive effects. The option has no minor negative effects. The effect on biodiversity and landscape is uncertain as some of the safeguarded areas are environmentally sensitive. However, this does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. Therefore, these effects will be uncertain. The option has a minor positive impact on soils and geology as safeguarding Fuller’s Earth resources as part of the Woburn Sands MSAs will help to protect such mineral reserves from sterilisation, given that their location cannot be confirmed without</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>The Mineral Safeguarding Policy sets out only the policies to ensure that minerals are not sterilised. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy will contain policies that will protect more sensitive areas if mineral development does take place.</p> <p>Option A fails to protect Fuller’s Earth resources in the plan area. The effect of the option cannot be mitigated without safeguarding resources and fundamentally changing the nature of the option. If it is important that reserves are safeguarded, the option should not be taken forward.</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <p>None</p>

Table 3.1: Summary of the results		
Option / policy	Summary of the results of the assessment	Mitigation/enhancement measures
	site-specific investigation. The option has a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives	
Chalk safeguarding options	<p>Option A: Option A has a neutral effect on all of the SA objectives. The option could have a negative effect on protecting mineral reserves from sterilisation. However, permitted reserves of chalk are high so large areas of resource do not need to be safeguarded. Therefore, the effect of the option is neutral.</p> <p>Option B: Option B has no significant negative or positive effect or any minor negative effects. The option seeks to limit chalk safeguarding to current permitted chalk quarries. Limiting safeguarding to existing sites would not represent a change to the future baseline so the impact on most of the SA objectives is neutral. The option would have a minor positive impact in terms of safeguarding known chalk resources around existing sites. This would help protect them from sterilisation and score positively against the soils and geology SA objective.</p> <p>Option C: Option C has no significant negative or positive effect or any minor negative effects. This option defines the MSA as the entire chalk resource area, which covers much of the southern part of the Plan area. The known deposits of chalk are concurrent with some environmentally sensitive areas such as County Wildlife Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). However, the safeguarding of chalk resource areas does not necessarily mean that development will go ahead and that there will definitely be an impact on these areas. The option would have a minor positive impact in terms of safeguarding known chalk resources around existing sites. This would help protect them from sterilisation and score positively against the soils and geology SA objective. The option has a neutral effect on the rest of the SA objectives.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>None</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <p>None</p>
Cornbrash Limestone safeguarding options	Option A: Option A will have no significant negative or positive effects or minor positive effects. The effect on most of the SA objectives will be neutral. However, the option will have a minor negative effect on cultural heritage and protection of mineral reserves from sterilisation. Not safeguarding any area for Cornbrash Limestone extraction poses a higher risk that resources will be sterilised. This could have a minor negative effect as this will mean that the restoration of historic buildings in the plan area will need to continue to use stone from outside the plan	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>The effect of Option A on heritage cannot be mitigated without safeguarding areas of limestone and fundamentally changing the nature of the option. If it is important that future restoration of historic buildings takes</p>

Table 3.1: Summary of the results		
Option / policy	Summary of the results of the assessment	Mitigation/enhancement measures
	<p>area and this stone is not an exact match.</p> <p>Option B: Option B will have no significant negative or positive effects or minor negative effects. The option will have a minor positive effect on heritage and protection of mineral reserves from sterilisation through protecting reserves of local building stone. The option will have an uncertain effect on landscape. The option seeks to restrict the safeguarding area for Cornbrash Limestone to only the mineral site MD18, near Pavenham. Although the site does have some landscape sensitivities (development may be visible from a large area), the safeguarding of the site does not mean that development will go ahead on the site. Therefore, the effect has been assessed as uncertain. The effect on the rest of the SA objectives will be neutral.</p> <p>Option C: Option C will have no significant negative or positive effects or minor negative effects. The option will have a minor positive effect on heritage and protection of mineral reserves from sterilisation through protecting reserves of local building stone. The effect on the rest of the SA objectives will be neutral.</p>	<p>place with local stone, this option should not be taken forward.</p> <p>Mitigation of development at Pavenham under Option B (if mineral development does go ahead) will be set out in the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy and Site Allocations document.</p> <p>Enhancement measures: None</p>
Oxford Clay safeguarding options	<p>Option A: Option A will have no significant negative or positive effects or minor positive effects. The effect on most of the SA objectives will be neutral. However, the option will have a minor negative effect on protection of mineral reserves from sterilisation. Not safeguarding any of the Oxford Clay resource would not protect this resource from sterilisation.</p> <p>Option B: Option B will have no significant negative or positive effects or minor negative effects. The effect on most of the SA objectives will be neutral. However, the option will have a minor positive effect on protection of mineral reserves from sterilisation. The option will ensure existing permitted reserves are protected from sterilisation.</p> <p>Option C: Option C will have no significant negative or positive effects or minor negative effects. The effect on most of the SA objectives will be neutral. However, the option will have a minor positive effect on protection of mineral reserves from sterilisation. Safeguarding the entire Oxford Clay resource area will ensure that all clay reserves are protected from sterilisation.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>The effect of Option A cannot be mitigated without safeguarding areas of clay and fundamentally changing the nature of the option. If it is important that reserves are safeguarded (in case there is a future demand for brick manufacture), Option A should not go forward.</p> <p>Enhancement measures: None</p>

Table 3.1: Summary of the results		
Option / policy	Summary of the results of the assessment	Mitigation/enhancement measures
Policies MSA1 – MSA3	<p>Policy MSA1: This policy lists the types of development that are exempt from Safeguarding Policy, which are either small in scale or adjacent to existing buildings. Neutral impacts are identified in relation to all of the SA criteria from this policy.</p> <p>Policy MSA2: This policy requires a Minerals Resource Assessment to be undertaken to accompany development proposals within an MSA. Positive impacts are identified in relation to soils and geology and economy and employment, as the assessment will help to prevent sterilisation of minerals by non-minerals development.</p> <p>Policy MSA3: This policy sets out criteria for surface development within an MSA and seeks to preserve or extract valuable mineral resources where possible. Positive impacts are identified in relation to biodiversity, cultural heritage, air quality, human health, population, social inclusion, transport, waste, soils and geology, and economy and employment, as the criteria promote consideration of environmental impacts of extraction and use of the resources extracted to supply the development concerned.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures: None</p> <p>Enhancement measures: None</p>