



Draft Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030

Sustainability Appraisal Report Appendices (incorporating requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive)

Regulation 19 Consultation

APPENDIX 1:

KEY MESSAGES FROM THE REVIEW OF RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
European Plans and Programmes		
<p>Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management.</p> <p>One of the key features of the Directive is the European Waste Hierarchy which, in order of priority, is: prevention, reuse and preparation for reuse, recycle, recovery and disposal.</p> <p>The Directive includes strict criteria for the management/treatment of waste and requires those undertaking the treatment to have the required permit(s).</p>	<p>The Framework Directive on Waste and subsequent amending legislation gives a clear policy steer for the Local Plan, to ensure a high level of protection for people and the environment from waste management activity in Cumbria. European policy also points to conserving natural resources through resource recovery, recycling and re-use and waste minimisation. The Local Plan policies need to give effect to these objectives.</p> <p>The sustainability appraisal framework needs to include criteria that test for environmental protection; protection of people’s health; waste minimisation and resource recovery.</p>
<p>Directive on the conservation of wild birds (Directive 2009/147/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species. It provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. To assist with this aim, the designations of Special Protection Areas (SPA) are used for rare/vulnerable species (as listed in the Directive) and regularly occurring migratory species.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have to respect the Special Protection Areas, and ensure that minerals and waste operations do not take place within them or in their immediate vicinity.</p> <p>The SA will need to include biodiversity as an essential part of the appraisal process.</p>

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Directive on the Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture (Directive 86/278/EEC)	The Directive regulates the use of sewage sludge by farmers so that there are no harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and humans.	Where landspreading is to be used as a method of disposal rather than normal agricultural practice, the Local Plan needs to include policies on landspreading of sewage sludge and organic industrial wastes to protect the environment (people, livestock, soil and groundwater).
Hazardous Waste Directive (Directive 91/689/EEC)	Seeks to facilitate the recovery and safe disposal of hazardous waste through the introduction of a licensing and recording regime for the segregation, control and management of hazardous waste.	The Local Plan policies will need to distinguish between hazardous waste and other wastes, including domestic waste, and ensure that appropriate minimisation and recovery techniques are employed. The SA will reflect the need for protection of the environment and people.
Directive on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (Directive 2006/66/EC)	The legislation prohibits the placing on the market of most batteries and accumulators with a certain mercury or cadmium content and establishes rules for the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of batteries and accumulators.	The Local Plan should contain policies to encourage the development of facilities that enable the separate collection of batteries and accumulators and which facilitate either recovery or safe disposal. There are no additional implications for the SA.
Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Directive 92/43/EEC)	This Directive is designed to protect some 253 habitat types, some 200 animal and 434 plant species.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not take place in or around Special Areas of Conservation set up as part of the Natura 2000 network.

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<p>Directive on packaging and packaging waste (Directive 94/62/EC)</p>	<p>This instructs member states to introduce measures to minimise the use and production of packaging waste and to encourage the recycling, re-use and other forms of waste recovery for packaging waste.</p> <p>The Directive sets targets for recovery and recycling or recovery and energy generation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies favouring the development of waste facilities designed to recover and recycle packaging waste.</p>
<p>Directive on Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) (Directive 2010/75/EU)</p>	<p>This Directive covers industrial activities with a major pollution potential (as identified in Annex I to the Directive).</p> <p>The Directive states that any activity identified in Annex 1 must meet certain basic obligations including: the application of preventative measures; the application of best available technologies; maximising energy efficiency; the prevention of accidents; and site remediation when the activities come to an end.</p> <p>Permits will be required that will ensure compliance with the operator’s basic obligations and environmental quality standards. In addition, Member States shall set up a system of environmental inspections of the installations concerned</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies that only permit minerals and waste developments which employ the best available techniques to minimise pollution.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to include objectives designed to protect air quality, soil and groundwater from pollution.</p>

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	and all installations shall be covered by an environmental inspection plan.	
Directive on the Landfill of Waste (Directive 1999/31/EC)	The Directive seeks to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of landfill on the environment and in particular, on surface and groundwaters, soils, air and human health. This applies to landfilling of hazardous wastes, non hazardous and inert wastes. Clear waste treatment procedures and site licensing criteria are set out.	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies that give a high degree of protection to the environment from landfill.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives that reflect this, where landfill remains in operation.</p>
Directive on the End of Life of Vehicles (Directive 2005/673/EC)	This Directive aims to decrease the quantity of waste arising from vehicles through the promotion of re-use and recycling of vehicle components by a network of authorised treatment facilities.	The Local Plan will need to include policies favouring facilities to enable vehicle end of life recycling.
The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	This strategy includes six targets to halt biodiversity loss and to identify the role of ecosystems and the need to restore them.	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives that reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - Biodiversity Action Plan for the Conservation of	This Communication sets out four priorities: the conservation of wild fauna and flora; preventing biodiversity loss related to the management of water, soil,	The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to

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Natural Resources (COM/2001/0162)	forests and wetlands; reversing biodiversity loss across the whole territory; and conserving biodiversity worldwide.	the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems. The SA will need objectives that reflect the need to protect biodiversity.
EU Water Framework Directive: establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Directive 2000/60/EC)	This is a comprehensive Directive designed to protect inland surface waters, groundwaters and coastal waters from pollution, promote sustainable water use and protect and enhance aquatic environments.	The Local Plan will need to include policies to protect fresh water resources and coastal waters from pollution. The SA will need to include objectives safeguarding water from industrial pollution.
Directive on Waste Incineration (Directive 2000/76/EC)	This Directive focuses on protecting human health by reducing air, water and soil pollution from incineration, including incineration of waste as a method of energy generation. It covers non-toxic municipal waste, including sewage sludge, tyres and hospital waste and toxic wastes like oils and solvents and sets operating temperatures and a number of pollutant limit values.	The Local Plan policies will need to address incineration proposals and set out a high level of protection for people and the environment by insisting on best available techniques. The SA will need to test the Local Plan for the likely degree of protection given to people and the environment from its policies on energy from waste plants.
EU's Sustainable Development Strategy	The Strategy focuses European policy on tackling climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; and improving the transport system and land-use management.	The policy direction being taken by the EU has implications for the Local Plan policies in terms of reducing greenhouse gases, using natural resources sustainably, protecting people and food from pollution, encouraging more rail freight and locating facilities next to population centres.

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		The SA objectives will need to marry social aspiration, environmental concern and economic activity in an integrated way.
Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive 2002/96/EC)	The Directive seeks to prevent electronic waste arising and promote the return of equipment to the manufacturer for recovery and recycling.	<p>The Local Plan will need to encourage authorised treatment facilities for electrical and electronic waste recovery using best available techniques.</p> <p>The SA already includes an objective on waste minimisation and re-use and recycling of waste.</p>
EU's 7 th Environmental Action Programme	This defines the EU's environmental priorities and objectives to 2020. The long term vision it is supporting is "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society"	Implications for the Local Plan are: improvement of inspection regimes; integration of environmental concerns into land use management policies; encouraging companies to introduce EMAS and undertake environmental reporting. A number of thematic strategies will emerge on the sustainable use of natural resources (from extraction to final disposal as waste); on reducing waste (both the quantity and its hazardness); and on protecting soil (which may include mineral particles) from a range of threats including erosion, reduced organic productivity, contamination, covering by infrastructure, compaction, loss of biodiversity, salinisation, floods and landslide. The Local Plan policies will need to reflect this higher level of concern about

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		<p>natural resource use, waste minimisation and soil quality and the extent of the soil resource.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives that test for climate change, biodiversity, environmental protection, soil protection, waste minimisation, human health and the sustainable management of resources.</p>
EU's Environmental Technologies Action Plan	This aims to reduce pressures on natural resources, improve quality of life and stimulate economic growth by promoting environmental technologies. These diverse technologies should manage pollution, produce less polluting and less resource intensive products, and also manage resources more effectively using less energy and producing less waste.	<p>Local Plan policies should seek to encourage investment in environmentally friendly technologies.</p> <p>The SA objectives promote environmental technology research, development and use.</p>
EU policy communication on the removal and disposal of disused offshore oil and gas installations	This takes the position that sea disposal of oil and gas installations should be prohibited and that all such installations should be dismantled and brought to shore for recycling and safe disposal.	<p>The Local Plan may need to include policies to deal with development proposals for oil and gas rig dismantling and material recovery and recycling.</p> <p>The SA framework already supports material recovery and recycling.</p>
EU decision on the Kyoto Protocol and its post Kyoto strategy	This requires member states to reduce emissions by 20% in the period 2013-2020 (the second commitment period).	Carbon dioxide and methane are the greenhouse gases associated with minerals extraction, transport and landfill and incineration of wastes. Local Plan policies

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		<p>will need to reduce greenhouse gases from minerals and waste operations.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives for improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gases.</p>
<p>Directive on the management of waste from extractive industries (Directive 2006/21/EC)</p>	<p>This Directive applies to waste resulting from the extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. A permit is required for facilities relating to extractive waste. Waste facility operators are required to create a waste management plan which should be reviewed every five years.</p>	<p>When applying for the required permits, the operator needs to demonstrate that a plan exists to prevent or reduce waste and its negative impact and to recover and recycle any that remains. The Local Plan should anticipate and reflect this.</p> <p>The SA framework already has provision for public participation in decision-making processes that affect the public.</p>
<p>Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Directive 2008/50/EC).</p>	<p>The 2008 ambient air quality directive sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies that ensure local air quality is not adversely affected by minerals extraction, minerals and waste transport and emissions from landfill.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on local air quality.</p>
<p>Directive for establishing a community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste (Directive 2011/70/Euratom)</p>	<p>The Directive includes rules for the management of spent nuclear fuel and radioactive waste that will protect society and the environment from radiological hazards; minimise radioactive waste; and ensure a high level of public participation in</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to address radioactive waste and introduce policies on radioactive waste development that ensure the highest level of protection for people and the environment, here and wider afield.</p>

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	these processes. The directive covers all aspects of radioactive waste and spent fuel management, throughout its lifespan from its generation through to its long-term disposal.	The SA will need to include specific objectives on radioactive waste minimisation and management.
Directive relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (Directive 2002/49/EC)	The Directive aims to control perceived noise levels in urban settings and in the open countryside arising from certain activities.	<p>The Local Plan will need to address noise arising from minerals and waste management operations including transport.</p> <p>The SA will need to deal with the prevention of noise pollution within its framework.</p>
National Plans and Programmes		
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – ‘Securing the Future’ (2005)	<p>This is a large complex strategy underpinned by concern for global issues and future generations. It consolidates the guiding principles of the previous strategy and expands these into a new integrated strategy. Five guiding principles and four agreed priorities form the basis for policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; and • Using science soundly. <p>Priority areas for immediate action are:</p>	<p>The Strategy’s principles of living within environmental limits and achieving a strong economy have implications for the Local Plan policies, as does good governance, which promotes public involvement in decisions affecting their quality of life.</p> <p>All four priority areas need to be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. 	
UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	<p>In order to meet the agreed Kyoto emissions savings, the Government launched the UK Climate Change Programme. A document reviewing progress on meeting targets was produced in 2006 and a strategy for reducing emissions. The strategy includes supporting microgeneration technologies, supporting the generation of electricity from renewables and providing aid to stimulate and supplement private sector involvement.</p>	<p>This has implications for Local Plan policies, which will need to encourage energy efficiency in development proposals and reduced heavy goods transport from day to day activity to help improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is also an opportunity for the Local Plan to help promote a more sustainable low carbon economy.</p> <p>The SA will need to fully reflect the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from on site operations and transport.</p>

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<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (Natural Environment White Paper) (2011)</p>	<p>This White Paper sets out four ambitions for the natural environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and improving our natural environment; • Growing a green economy; • Reconnecting people and nature; and • International and EU leadership. <p>The Paper seeks to establish a framework for establishing Local Nature Partnerships, the creation of Nature Improvement Areas and planning for nature to protect and improve the natural environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect the natural environment and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of the natural environment. Local Plan policies and minerals and waste operations will also need to reflect any Local Nature Partnerships and Nature Improvement Areas that have been created as a result of this White Paper.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives that reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>
<p>Securing a healthy natural environment: An action plan for embedding an ecosystems approach (2007)</p>	<p>This document highlights the need for a holistic approach to policy making and developing an ‘ecosystem approach’ to effectively secure a healthy natural environment with respect of: clean air and water; productive and sustainable land and soils; a stable climate; natural breakdown of waste; a high quality local environment; and the value of biodiversity and designated landscapes.</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies will need to have a high degree of environmental protection built into them with the emphasis on material recovery and re-use with the extractive industries more closely regulated to align with changing environmental values.</p> <p>The SA will need to anticipate and reflect all of these aspects of the vision for the natural environment.</p>

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Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services	This Strategy sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy on land and at sea. The mission for the strategy is to ‘halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better laces for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people’.	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that minerals and waste operations do not negatively affect biodiversity/ecosystems and, where possible, seek to contribute to the maintenance/enhancement of biodiversity/ecosystems.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives that reflect the need to protect biodiversity.</p>
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Describes the biological resources of the UK and provides detailed plans for conservation of these resources. It contains Action Plans for the most threatened species and habitats, setting out how to aid recovery.	The Local Plan will need to take account of the most threatened species and habitats when formulating policy that considers nature conservation.
‘A Strategy for England’s Trees, Woods and Forests’ (Defra, 2007)	<p>The Strategy includes five key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; • to ensure resilience to climate change; • to protect and enhance natural resources; • to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and • to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. 	<p>The Local Plan will need to include policies supporting afforestation, perhaps as part of its policy approach to site screening and restoration.</p> <p>The SA will need to incorporate measures in support of forestry.</p> <p>The Local Plan can address the aims of the strategy by ensuring that any waste or minerals developments protect and maintain existing trees and woodland where possible.</p>

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Ramsar sites in England – A policy statement (2006)	This sets out the Government’s policies for the protection and management of Ramsar sites in England. It provides a level of protection that permits development of Ramsar sites in only the rarest of circumstances and makes it clear that if consent is given, lost wetland interests will have to be replaced by restoring and recreating habitats.	<p>The Local Plan policies will need to respond by directing development away from Ramsar sites. Wetlands are fragile ecosystems and susceptible to hydrological change on and off site. For this reason, policies will need to direct development away from vicinity of wetlands. All terrestrial areas within Ramsar sites are SSSI’s and there is a duty to further the conservation and enhancement of these sites and this needs to be reflected in planning policies.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to incorporate objectives that support the protection of wetland habitats and species.</p>
Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007)	<p>The Paper sets out the Government’s response to the need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to tackle climate change and the need to secure clean, affordable energy as the UK becomes increasingly reliant on energy imports. The objectives of the White Paper are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an international framework to tackle climate change; • Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions; • Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent 	The production of energy from waste is a key issue in several of the Local Plan policies. In addition, the Local Plan policies should seek to reduce the county’s energy usage wherever possible, through sustainable location and design of developments.

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	international markets; • Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation; • Provide more support for low carbon technologies; and • Ensure the right conditions for investment.	
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	This document seeks to improve the air quality, building on progress previously made, in order to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution.	Air quality is an important issue for the Local Plan, as extraction of minerals and the transport of waste and minerals could have an impact on emission levels. Local Plan policies should address the issue of air quality. The SA will need to include an objective on improving air quality.
Cutting Carbon, Creating Growth: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen White Paper (2011)	This White Paper identifies the need to reduce the levels of carbon emitted by transport, for both short local and longer journeys. The Paper identifies the use of rail having a critical role to play.	Local Plan policies will need to respond by seeking to prevent any significant increases in road transport of bulk materials and where possible shifting to rail or canal. The SA should contain an objective on encouraging more sustainable methods of transportation.
Waste Management Plan for England 2013	This Plan supersedes the previous waste management plan for England. It meets the requirements in Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive, which are	The Local Plan should encourage the development of new waste management facilities that are accessible to communities, preferably by sustainable modes of

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	broader than the requirements of Article 7 in the preceding WFD. This Plan provides an overview of waste management in England and the requirements of waste management going forward to meet the requirements of the WFD.	transport. The Local Plan includes a number of policies relating to sustainable waste management practices and is supportive of national waste policy.
Force for the Future (Historic Environment Policy)	The historic environment is fragile and not renewable. Government policy is developing along the lines of utilising the historic environment as a learning resource, making it accessible to everyone, maximising its economic potential while minimising damage and preserving it for future generations.	<p>The main issue arising for the Local Plan is one of protection, ensuring that minerals and waste planning permissions do not allow the historic environment or indeed its immediate setting in the landscape to be damaged or compromised.</p> <p>The SA needs to make provision for the protection of the historic environment in its sustainability objectives.</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	This sets out the law on the protection of birds, wild animals and wild plants, and gives effect to many international conventions and European Directives. The Act provides for the notification and protection and management of SSSI's (by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features). The Act also requires authorities to maintain definitive maps of footpaths.	<p>Local Plan policies will make provision for site environmental impact assessment before granting planning permission, in order to help protect biodiversity and designated sites and footpaths from minerals and waste development.</p> <p>The SA will need to contain objectives on biodiversity and access to the countryside.</p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	This extends the level of protection given to SSSI's, provides a right of access to open countryside, introduces better	The Local Plan will need to include robust policies on biodiversity, SSSI's and AONB's, which help deliver Government

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	management for AONB's and a duty to consult on matters affecting land use within AONB's and lists habitats and species for conservation.	aims. No additional requirements placed on the SA.
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Strategy (2016)	<p>The Strategy has identified six themes in order to achieve the mission of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site restoration – to restore NDA's designated sites and release them for other uses. • Spent fuels – the approach to managing the diverse range of spent nuclear fuels. • Nuclear materials – the approach to dealing with the inventory of uranium and plutonium currently stored in some of NDA's sites. • Integrated waste management – how NDA manage all forms of waste arising from their operating and decommissioned sites. This ties in with NDA's wider work of their Radioactive Waste Management Directorate on implementing geological disposal. • Business optimisation – assesses how the commercial income is maximised. • Critical enablers – these are ideas that support the overall delivery of NDA's mission. 	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that support the themes and objectives included within the Strategy, especially in relation to the decommissioning of Sellafield. Policies relating to radioactive waste should be included, as should policies relating to restoration and afteruse of sites. Policies relating to the economy, community and the protection of the natural and built environment will also be important.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives relating to managing waste, public health, land and air quality, and the economy.</p>

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	<p>Of particular importance to Cumbria within this Strategy, is the reference to Sellafield. The Strategy includes key milestones for decommissioning Sellafield which is expected to take until 2120.</p>	
<p>Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom (March 2007)</p>	<p>The policy relates to all aspects of generation, management and regulation of solid Low Level Waste, including waste minimisation, transportation, import and export. Consideration is also given to the need for public consultation and involvement in developing Low Level Waste management plans.</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies relating to Low Level Waste will need to consider all aspects of waste management as the Repository near Drigg in West Cumbria currently receives a portion of the UK's LLW material. In particular, provision must be made for stakeholder consultation.</p>
<p>Managing radioactive waste safely: a framework for implementing geological disposal (2008)</p>	<p>This White Paper was produced as part of the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) programme, which is a national programme for managing higher radioactive waste. The Paper identified the steps needed to prepare and plan for geological disposal and outlined the standards they will comply with. The Paper also outlines how the site for a facility will be selected and identifies the voluntary and partnership approach.</p>	<p>The Local Plan does not include policies relating to the disposal of higher activity radioactive wastes, as this will not occur within the lifetime of the Plan.</p>
<p>Implementing Geological Disposal (2014)</p>	<p>This White Paper details a renewed approach to implementing a GDF in the UK, alongside ongoing interim storage and supporting research.</p>	<p>The Local Plan does not include policies relating to the implementation of a geological disposal facility, as this will not occur within the lifetime of the Plan.</p>

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<p>Strategy for the management of solid low level radioactive waste from the non-nuclear industry in the United Kingdom, Part 1 anthropogenic radionuclides (March 2012)</p>	<p>The strategy is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide guidance and background information on this type of waste to enable planning authorities to make informed decisions on planning applications and to respond to concerns from their elected members and constituents. • clarify the respective roles of waste producers, the environment agencies, planning authorities and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority to enable decisions to be made that properly recognise the responsibilities of others. • ensure that waste producers and regulators are fully aware of how the regulatory framework should be applied to LLW, particularly the need for waste management plans, waste minimisation at source and use of the waste hierarchy. 	<p>The Local Plan policies relating to Low Level Waste from the non-nuclear industry will need to consider all aspects of waste management. In particular, provision must be made for stakeholder consultation.</p>
<p>Strategy for the management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) waste in the United Kingdom (July 2014)</p>	<p>This strategy covers all NORM waste, regardless of activity level, including liquid and gaseous NORM wastes as well as solid wastes. This strategy also covers the whole of the UK, reflecting Government’s joint policy in this area.</p>	<p>The Local Plan does not have policies relating to NORM waste specifically, but it will need to consider all aspects of its management. In particular, provision must be made for stakeholder consultation.</p>
<p>Climate Change Act (2008)</p>	<p>The Act includes measures to ensure that the net carbon level for greenhouse gases</p>	<p>This has implications for Local Plan policies, which will need to encourage</p>

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	<p>in 2050 is 80% lower than the 1990 baseline, in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol. Key provisions of the Act include: legally binding targets; a carbon budgeting system; measures to reduce emissions; and a five year reporting system on the risks of climate change to the UK.</p>	<p>energy efficiency in development proposals and reduced heavy goods transport from day to day activity to help improve local air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is also an opportunity for the Local Plan to help promote a more sustainable low carbon economy.</p> <p>The SA will need to fully reflect the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from on site operations and transport.</p>
<p>Britain's Energy Coast: Masterplan for West Cumbria A</p>	<p>This Masterplan encourages growth in West Cumbria, with a focus on combating climate change and securing the nation's energy supply. The Masterplan encourages West Cumbria to build on its nuclear expertise in order to achieve economic growth, environmental sustainability and to meet long term UK energy needs. The Masterplan states that by 2027, West Cumbria, amongst other things, will: be recognised as a leader in nuclear and energy; be a strong, diversified and well connected economy; retain its outstanding natural beauty and provide opportunities for all its communities.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support the Masterplan by creating policies that indirectly support the development of the nuclear industry in West Cumbria. The Local Plan should also include policies that protect the natural, historic and built environment.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives on the economy, protecting the environment and managing waste sustainably.</p>
<p>Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations</p>	<p>The Regulations relate to the movement and consignment of hazardous waste. The</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that consider the management of hazardous</p>

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2009	Regulations require operators to notify the Environment Agency if certain premises/land produce hazardous waste; without this notification, hazardous waste cannot be removed from premises/land legally. Records of hazardous waste must include, where applicable, details of disposal or recovery methods.	wastes.
The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012	When transferring waste, businesses must confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy. For certain activities, there is a need for waste permits and authorisation. From 1 January 2015, where it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, establishments must separately collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass.	The Local Plan should include references to the waste management hierarchy. Policies should be included that support facilities for recycling.
The Planning Act 2008	The Act paved the way for identifying Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) based on predefined thresholds of scale. It aims to 'fast track' major, usually critical, infrastructure projects by providing a single overarching consent. The local authority has a statutory obligation to produce a Local Impact Assessment (LIA), which sets out the likely consequences of development.	An explicit response is necessary only if development projects for minerals or waste will be of such a scale that they would be an NSIP, and the process would begin in response to development proposals that cannot be identified at present.
The Localism Act 2011	The Act's broader aim is to provide greater empowerment of local people in how their	Ensure strategic and development control policies are consistent with the revised

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>communities are run and it has a correspondingly wide scope. The three key implications for the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abolition of the regional tier of government • replacement of Planning Policy Statements and Guidance • introduction of the Duty To Co-operate (DtC) 	<p>guidance. Ensure capacity provision (and strategic policy where appropriate) takes account of the movement of waste into and out of the county and that there is clear co-ordination of requirements with other authorities.</p>
National Planning Policy		
<p>National Planning Policy on Waste and Waste Planning Practice Guidance (2014)</p>	<p>The NPPW sets out the Government’s streamlined policy framework for waste, replacing PPS10. It emphasises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive planning to deliver sustainable development and resource efficiency; • Consideration of waste management needs alongside other key spatial planning concerns such as transport and housing; • Providing a framework for stakeholder engagement; • Enabling waste to be disposed and recovered in line with the Proximity Principle; • Moving management up the Waste Hierarchy without endangering the environment or human health • Ensuring design of all developments 	<p>Policies and sites in the Local Plan must have regard to the key principles and objectives of the NPPW.</p> <p>The NLWP should promote facilities that will help to move away from landfill and increase the recycling and recovery of waste. Also need to ensure that there is adequate provision for all waste types and that sites are located close to where the waste is produced, wherever possible.</p> <p>The Plan should prioritise previously developed land when seeking to identify sites for waste facilities.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the impacts of proposed waste development on local communities and environmental</p>

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>contributes to the objectives of sustainable waste management and improved resource efficiency.</p> <p>The NPPW states the need for authorities to work together in planning for new facilities taking account, where relevant, of continuing movement of waste across boundaries and the need to fulfil the Duty to Co-operate.</p>	<p>quality.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</p>	<p>One of the main elements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. Overall, the NPPF seeks to support sustainable development in order to contribute to a strong economy, healthy communities and protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environment.</p> <p>With regard to minerals, the NPPF states that Local Plans should: identify and include policies for mineral extraction of local and national importance; take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials; define Minerals Safeguarding Areas; set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary</p>	<p>Local Plan policies should reflect the requirements of the NPPF. The Local Plan will need to include policies on issues such as: the presumption in favour of sustainable development; the protection and enhancement of the natural, historic and natural environment; mineral extraction; site reclamation, restoration and afteruse; and the environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on: waste minimisation, recovery, recycling and re-use; the protection and enhancement of the environment; and the protection of the sense of well-being of people.</p>

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>for non-mineral development to take place; set out environmental criteria against which planning applications will be assessed; noise limits should take into account unavoidable noise; and include policies which encourage land reclamation, restoration and aftercare of mineral sites. Mineral Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates and industrial minerals. They should identify and plan for the phases of development of on-shore oil and gas development. Underground gas and carbon storage should be encouraged where feasible.</p>	
<p>Planning Practice Guidance (2014): Minerals</p>	<p>The guidance supersedes but largely reproduces the content of the earlier Minerals Planning Statements and Guidance. It covers minerals safeguarding, steady supply of minerals, site selection, environmental impacts of mineral extraction and restoration of sites</p>	<p>The main requirement of the Local Plan is to ensure that Minerals Safeguarding Areas are identified and afforded protection, and that development control policies comply with this guidance for operational sites and those undergoing restoration. Criteria-based strategic and development control policies will need to be developed.</p>
Local Plans and Programmes		
<p>Cumbria's Sub Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 to 2028</p>	<p>This document is a strategy for securing economic growth, social progress and environmental protection in Cumbria. It provides a spatial planning framework to</p>	<p>The Local Plan policies will need to encourage the extraction of minerals and waste where feasible, in order to retain and encourage employment within the county.</p>

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>enable actions to achieve these broad aims in specific locations. It sets out an agreed list of priority measures for developments of spatial importance in each area of Cumbria. Three spatial objectives have been identified in Cumbria: to reduce dependency on towns outside Cumbria for jobs and services; to increase the complementary nature of key towns; and to develop and maintain high quality transport networks.</p>	<p>The Strategy seeks to protect areas of nature conservation and landscape importance, historic sites and parks and gardens, along with air quality and water quality. The Local Plan will need to pick these policy signals up and incorporate them.</p> <p>The SA can best respond by having a comprehensive set of objectives that cover social and economic progress within a framework of environmental protection and sustainable use of resources.</p>
<p>Sustainable Cumbria 2004 to 2024</p>	<p>This is a strategy for growth and progress in Cumbria with 9 priority areas and 7 cross cutting themes, against which partner organisations are expected to assess their policies and programmes. The overarching priority is to create sustainable communities and promote social, economic and environmental well-being in Barrow and West Cumbria, Carlisle, the Lake District National Park; other priorities include improving the tourism experience in Cumbria, improving strategic communications, creating wealth and a diversified economy, rural regeneration and resolving housing market failures.</p>	<p>Key policy signals for the Local Plan include sustainable development coupled with a number of locational foci aimed at creating wealth and regenerating local economies through various measures.</p> <p>The Local Plan can best respond by aiming to meet Cumbria’s sustainability objectives, where possible. This will ensure that minerals and waste policies contribute as fully as practicable to a more sustainable society.</p>

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
<p>The Four-Pronged Attack: Cumbria Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2024</p>	<p>This document, prepared by the Local Economic Partnership identifies four key priority areas for regenerating the county economy with particular emphasis on improved recent GVA growth that has lagged behind the national average. The four priority areas build on sectors that are already performing well: advanced manufacturing; the energy industry (including the nuclear sector); the rural and visitor economies; and stimulating growth along the M6 corridor.</p> <p>The strategy recognises the importance of environmental sustainability and the need to promote growth without exceeding the environmental carrying capacity of the county.</p>	<p>The strategy addresses issues that have limited direct implications for minerals and waste, though policies sustaining existing activities and promoting new ones, and growth in employment, will support the broader aims of the strategy. The key issue for the Plan is providing policies to protect environmental quality to sustain the visitor economy, while also providing for the requirements of the county’s considerable nuclear energy sector.</p>
<p>Moving Cumbria Forward: Cumbria Transport Plan Strategy 2011-2026</p>	<p>This document provides a framework to deliver a transport system and highway network in Cumbria that is safe, reliable, available, accessible and affordable, which, amongst other things, supports a sustainable and prosperous economy and a world class environmental quality and, in doing so, minimises carbon emissions.</p> <p>One of the key priorities of the Transport Plan is to maximise the benefits of the county’s rail network, which will help to</p>	<p>Local Plan policies will need to respond, by seeking to prevent any significant increases in road transport of bulk materials and, where possible, shifting to rail or canal. In this way, the Local Plan can help contribute to a number of the Transport Plan Strategy priorities.</p> <p>The SA framework embraces the Transport Plan Strategy aims on access to services and jobs, on public health, the economy, the environment and on reducing road</p>

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	support the local economy. The Strategy also seeks to maximise the potential of the Port of Workington, to support the Energy Coast and reduce carbon emissions from road transport, which will help support a thriving economy.	freight shipments.
Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007-2020	This is a strategy for reducing and managing waste produced in Cumbria to 2020. Consideration is given to the waste hierarchy and the need to prevent waste, as well as increase the amount of waste being recycled or composted. Several initiatives to prevent waste, which are operational in Cumbria, are outlined and recommendations made for future practice.	The Local Plan should support the provision of recycling points, in order to support the aim of increasing the amount of waste being recycled. The Local Plan should also encourage the implementation of the waste management hierarchy.
Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1) – Core Strategy and General Development Management Policies (2014)	The Local Plan (Part 1) now forms a key element of the development plan for the area of Allerdale outside the Lake District National Park, setting out the strategic and development management policies that will guide development up to 2029. It also includes alterations to the Proposal Map. Allerdale Local Plan (Part 1) replaces most of the policies in the Allerdale Local Plan 1999.	The Minerals and Waste Local Plan will need to include policies to work alongside policies in Allerdale’s Local Plan, including on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts, and make provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed.
Allerdale Local Plan (Part 2) – Site Allocations Issues and Options Discussion Paper (July 2014).	A consultation on the proposals closed in September 2014 and work is continuing on the Preferred Options stage. An Issues and Options Consultation Statement was	The Minerals and Waste Local Plan will need to include policies to work alongside policies in the other Local Plans.

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	published in May 2015.	
Barrow in Furness Local Plan Review 1996-2006 (2001)	The Publication version of the new Local Plan, which will be a single document, containing both strategic and detailed policies, as well as borough-wide and site-specific policies, is scheduled for consultation in summer 2016.	There is no up to date statutory development plan for the Borough. The Local Plan was adopted in 2001 and is for the period 1996 to 2006. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan continues to monitor progress.
Carlisle Local Plan 2001-2016 (2008)	Policies seek to conserve scenic beauty, natural resources and the quality of the built environment from inappropriate development. Designated wildlife sites are given protection from development. It also aims to promote environmental protection and enhancement. Carlisle City Council submitted the Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate in June 2015. Following Examination, Carlisle is currently consulting on their Main Modifications, and are scheduled to adopt the Plan in autumn 2016.	No inconsistencies have been identified with the submitted policies in the 2015 Carlisle Local Plan. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed.
Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028 (Adopted December 2013)	The Plan aims to protect and enhance landscapes, habitats and the built and natural environments. The Plan also aims to promote recycling and waste minimisation and maintain and encourage sustainable economic development, with a special regard for the nuclear industry. Work has begun on a Site Allocations and Policy Plan. Preferred Options were	No inconsistencies have been identified with the Copeland Local Plan. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed and policies for radioactive wastes.

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Issues arising for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
	consulted upon between January and March 2015, but a further consultation on Preferred Options is expected late 2016.	
Eden Core Strategy (2010) Eden Local Plan (2014-2032)	<p>The Plan sets out a policy on principles for the natural environment, whereby development should accord with the principles of protection and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity, and especially those areas designated as being of international, national and local importance.</p> <p>The Eden Local Plan was submitted to PINS in 2015. Examination of the Plan is split into two: strategic issues will be considered in May 2016, and site-specific hearings will be held in June/July 2016.</p>	No inconsistencies have been identified with the Eden Core Strategy or Local Plan. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed.
South Lakeland Core Strategy (2010) Land Allocations (2013)	<p>Plan policies seek to safeguard and enhance designated wildlife sites and habitats, as well as the natural environment and local biodiversity generally.</p> <p>Two further DPDs are scheduled for consultation in autumn 2016 – the Development Management DPD and the Arnside & Silverdale AONB DPD.</p>	No inconsistencies have been identified with the South Lakeland Core Strategy or the Land Allocations Document. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan includes policies on sustainable development, protection of environmental assets and amenity impacts and makes provision for the waste management facilities and supplies of minerals that will be needed.
Lake District National Park Core Strategy (2010) Allocations of Land and Minerals	The Plan’s policies include those that conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, both within and outside	No inconsistencies have been identified with the LDNPA Core Strategy or Allocations. There is a policy overlap with

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Safeguarding Areas (2013)	designated areas. A review of the Core Strategy is currently under way, and it is expected to be adopted in 2018. Work to review the site allocations and MSAs will follow.	the MWLP at Kendal Fell Quarry and the footprints of two of the quarries and their associated developments near Shap are partly within the MWLP plan area and partly within the Park. A joint Local Aggregates Assessment and Waste Needs Assessment have been prepared.
Lancashire County Council Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2009) Site allocations and development control policies (2013)	Plan policies seek to: safeguard Lancashire’s mineral resources; minimise the need for mineral extraction; meet demand for new minerals; identify sites and areas for mineral extraction; achieving sustainable minerals production; encourage community involvement and partnership working; promote waste minimisation and increase waste awareness; manage waste as a resource; identify capacity for waste; and achieve sustainable waste management. The plan also seeks to protect and enhance wildlife habitats and the local environment, whilst ensuring that development is only in suitable areas. It also includes sites allocations for new minerals and waste development and development control policies.	No inconsistencies have been identified with the policies contained within the Lancashire DPDs. Until recently, municipal waste from the south of Cumbria was sent to landfills in Lancashire, but this has now greatly reduced with the commissioning of the two MBT plants. Lancashire have begun reviewing the MWLP and have recently completed consultation on the scope of the review. No issues identified at present.
Scottish Borders Council Local Plan (2016)	The most relevant policies in the Borders Local Plan are: - PMD3 Land Use Allocations	The policies relating to minerals and waste in the Borders Local Plan are quite broad and not specific in a way that would affect

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMD4 Land Outwith Development Boundaries - ED9 Renewable Energy Development - ED10 Protection of Prime Quality Agricultural Land and Carbon Rich Soils - ED11 Safeguarding of Mineral Deposits - ED12 Mineral and Coal Extraction - IS10 Waste Management Facilities 	<p>the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>
<p>Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan (2014)</p>	<p>Includes policies on new waste infrastructure, protection of existing waste infrastructure, energy recovery from waste and waste management requirements for new development. Minerals policies are also included on safeguarding and principles for extensions to existing and proposals for new minerals sites as well as a protection of peat deposits.</p>	<p>The only potential cross border impact that has been identified is in relation to the proposed Lochinvar coal mine in Scotland and its working area, which may extend into the north of Cumbria.</p>
<p>Yorkshire Dales Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) and the Yorkshire Dales Local Plan (2006)</p>	<p>The current Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted in 1998, with only some policies saved in 2007 following a review. The saved policies in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan relate to: proposals for quarrying to produce crushed rock; proposals for the quarrying of building stone or roofing slates; proposals for the re-working of mineral waste; the re-use and recycling of demolition and construction materials; site afteruse; the disposal of household and non-inert</p>	<p>The main considerations relate to provisions of high specification roadstones from quarries within the National Park. There are concerns that reduced output from them would lead to increased pressure on Cumbria. This matter is regularly kept under review by CCC and the YDNPA.</p> <p>The YDNA are preparing a new Local Plan 2015 – 2030 and are working towards Examination of this document in 2016. Regular discussion on their progress has</p>

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	wastes; the disposal of inert wastes; the provision of civic amenities; and proposals for the siting of collection facilities.	been maintained.
Northumberland – Minerals Local Plan (2000) and Waste Local Plan (2001)	<p>The Minerals Local Plan uses policies and proposals to: protect local communities; protect the county’s environmental resources; identify the need for minerals; safeguard mineral resources; encourage the use of recycled and secondary materials; and ensure reclamation and afteruse.</p> <p>The Waste Local Plan aims to: protect the environment and people’s quality of life; encourage methods of waste management; identify capacity for waste management facilities; and minimise the environmental impact of waste management developments.</p>	<p>The Minerals Local Plan identifies that, whilst they are not currently operating, Northumberland contains two drift mines (Ayle and Barhaugh) which are located close to two similar operations in Cumbria (Blagill and Clarghyll).</p> <p>The existing planning permissions for underground mining of lead and zinc extend into both counties.</p> <p>Northumberland have prepared a new Local Plan (October 2015) and expect it to be examined in 2016. Regular discussion on the progress has been maintained.</p>
Durham – Minerals Local Plan (2000) and Waste Local Plan (2005)	<p>The aim of the Waste Plan is to manage waste and to protect the environment and quality of life. The policies encourage sustainable development, waste minimisation, re-use and recovery, environmental protection and site reclamation and afteruse.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan uses policies and proposals to guide future mineral</p>	The Durham Local Plan was subject to Examination in 2014 and the interim Inspector’s Report published in February 2015. Following withdrawal of the Plan in early 2016, work is underway to update the Durham Local Plan. The two authorities are in regular contact.

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	<p>developments. It aims to balance the need for minerals with the potential impacts on the environment. It includes policies relating to landbanking, use of recycled and waste materials, sustainable development, mineral extraction, safeguarding, environmental protection, traffic and restoration and afteruse.</p>	
<p>Richmondshire Local Plan 2012-2028 Core Strategy (2014)</p>	<p>The Richmondshire Local Plan does not include minerals and waste policies as these are dealt with by North Yorkshire County Council.</p>	<p>The Richmondshire Local Plan has no identified impacts on the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>
<p>Craven District Local Plan (July 1999)</p>	<p>The Craven Local Plan underwent a review and only a number of policies were saved, none of which specifically affect minerals and waste developments. A new Local Plan is currently under preparation.</p>	<p>The Craven Local Plan has no identified impacts on the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The District consulted on a second draft of a new Craven Local Plan in 2016.</p>
<p>Lancaster District Local Development Framework: Core Strategy (July 2008)</p>	<p>The Lancaster District Local Plan does not include minerals and waste policies as these are dealt with by Lancashire County Council. The Lancaster District Core Strategy does promote sustainable waste management practices.</p>	<p>This is the only part of the county where patterns of settlements, quarries and waste facilities patterns mean that there are significant cross-boundary relationships with an adjoining authority. No inconsistencies have been identified with the Lancaster Local Development Framework Core Strategy.</p>

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Cumbria Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2014	<p>The overall objective of the Action Plan is to help deliver national emission reduction targets and to identify how climate change will affect Cumbria. Specifically, there is a focus on waste and its impacts on climate change. Measures to improve waste impacts include improving waste collection, treatment and management, reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfill and an increase in recycling facilities and rates. The Action Plan also realises the economic benefits associated with carbon saving as well as the environmental benefits.</p>	<p>MWLP chapter 6 is relevant.</p>
Cumbria County Council – Council Plan 2016-2019	<p>There are three clear aims within the Council Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenging poverty in all its forms; • Ensuring that the most vulnerable people in our communities receive the support they needs; and • Improving the chances in life of the most disadvantaged in Cumbria. <p>The Plan also seeks to achieve a high quality and sustainable environment, where Cumbria has a thriving economy.</p>	<p>The MWLP makes provision for the minerals and waste developments that will be needed for regeneration and development initiatives, for the maintenance of infrastructure and for the protection and enhancement of Cumbria’s environmental assets.</p> <p>The SA includes objectives on economic growth and the protection of the environment.</p>

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Cumbria's Economic Ambition (2012)	<p>The Cumbria Economic Ambition seeks to facilitate the growth of the business community within Cumbria which, in turn, will support the Council Plan. The Economic Ambition has five key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The excellent north south communications enjoyed by the main towns along the M6/West Coast Main Line corridor. • West Cumbria's global reputation and expertise in nuclear and clean technologies. • The County's strengths in the growing advanced manufacturing sector, particularly in submarine construction, biopharmaceuticals and LED clusters. • Our world class rural landscape and strong Lake District tourism brand. • Opportunities to improve Cumbria's workforce skills through increasing apprenticeships, work-related training and through the provision offered through Cumbria's Education Institutions. 	<p>The MWLP makes provision for the minerals and waste developments that will be needed for regeneration and development initiatives and the maintenance of infrastructure and for the protection and enhancement of Cumbria's environmental assets. It also supports west Cumbria as a centre of excellence for nuclear expertise.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives on economic growth and investment and landscape protection.</p>
Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan	Identifies priority habitats and species within the area.	The MWLP includes policies to protect and enhance Cumbria's environmental assets.

APPENDIX 2:
SOURCES OF BASELINE DATA



Baseline Information	Source	Hyperlink and date accessed
Population		
Area of Cumbria in square km	Office of National Statistics Portrait of the North West	www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional.../portrait-of-the-north-west.pdf [accessed 18/2/15]
Population density	Office of National Statistics Portrait of the North West	www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional.../portrait-of-the-north-west.pdf [accessed 18/4/16]
Mid-2014 population estimates	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Cumbria & Districts Recent Population Trends Briefing Mid-2013 to Mid-2014	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Population/populationestimates.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Population growth mid 2004- mid 2014	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Cumbria & Districts 10 Year Population Trends Briefing Mid-2004 to Mid-2014	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/417011670.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]
Population projections	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Briefing: ONS: 2012-Based Population Projections for England, Cumbria and Districts: 2012 - 2037	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/4119917058.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]
Age profile	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Cumbria & Districts Recent Population Trends Briefing Mid-2013 to Mid-2014	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/41177164137.pdf [accessed 19/04/16]
Ethnicity	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Briefing 2011 Census Briefing Headline Trends Cumbria & Districts	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Census/2011censusbriefings.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Human Health		
Life Expectancy	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Cumbria in Numbers	http://cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/671/4674/6164/41564115343.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]
Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory IMD 2015 Briefing	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/anti-poverty/ID.asp [accessed 10/5/16]

Health Quality	2011 Census	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/census-data/2011-census-data-catalogue/index.html [accessed 10/5/16]
Biodiversity		
Local Nature Reserves	Natural England Local Nature Reserves	http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/Speci al/lnr/lnr_search.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
National Nature Reserves	Natural England Cumbria's National Nature Reserves 2 Sept 2014	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cumbrias-national-nature-reserves/cumbrias-national-nature-reserves [accessed 10/5/16]
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Natural England Designated Sites	http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ [accessed 10/5/16]
Special Protection Areas	Join Nature Conservation Committee Spatial and summary data for UK SPAs	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1409 [accessed 10/5/16]
Special Areas of Conservation	Join Nature Conservation Committee SACs in the United Kingdom	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/SACselection/SAC_list.asp?Country=E [accessed 10/5/16]
Ramsar Sites	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Spreadsheet of UK Ramsar information	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-2392 [accessed 10/5/16]
Built and Historic Environment		
Heritage designations	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008	N/A
Building stone	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008	N/A
Landscape		
Landscape description and designations	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2006	N/A

	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008	
Water Quality and Resources		
Water resources	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008	N/A
Cumbria water quality	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008 Environment Agency What's In Your Backyard? 2009 River Basin Management Plan Groundwater	N/A http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/ [accessed 10/5/16]
North West water quality	River basin management plan North West river basin district 2009	http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/ [accessed 10/5/16]
Bathing water quality	Environment Agency Bathing Water Data Explorer	http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/ [accessed 10/5/16]
Principal Aquifers	British Geological Survey Principal aquifers in England and Wales Environment Agency What's In Your Backyard? Groundwater	http://www.bgs.ac.uk/research/groundwater/shaleGas/aquifersAndShales/maps/aquifers/home.html [accessed 10/5/16] http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/ [accessed 10/5/16]
Climate Change and Energy		
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Department of Energy & Climate Change 2005 to 2012 UK local and regional CO2 emissions: full dataset	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates [accessed 10/5/16]
Flood risk	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008	N/A
Transport		
Transport accessibility	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/675/4356/41939145415.pdf

	Briefing Accessibility Statistics Cumbria and Districts 2013	f [accessed 10/5/16]
Transport links	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008	N/A
Car Ownership	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory 2011 Census Briefing Headline Trends Cumbria & Districts	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/Census/2011censusbriefings.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Rail network	Cumbria County Council Rail Services	http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/roads-transport/public-transport-road-safety/transport/publictransport/railserv/default.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Air Quality		
Air quality description and designations	Cumbria Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal 2008	N/A
Economy and Employment		
Employment sectors	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Employees in Employment 2013	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/675/1764/1778/41911152522.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]
Job Seekers Allowance claimant rate	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Labour Market Briefing April 2016	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/economy/unemployment.asp [accessed 10/5/16]
Gross Value Added per head	Cumbria Intelligence Observatory Gross Value Added 2013	http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/675/4356/41983161815.pdf [accessed 10/5/16]
Waste Management		
Waste streams	Cumbria County Council Waste Needs Assessment, Urban Vision, December 2015	N/A
Waste capacity	Cumbria County Council Waste Needs Assessment, Urban Vision, December 2015	N/A
Cumbria Waste Strategy	Cumbria Waste Strategy, Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership	N/A

Minerals		
Aggregates	Cumbria County Council and Lake District National Park Joint Local Aggregate Assessment 2015	N/A
Other minerals	Draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2016	N/A