

Appendix 4 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
Framework Directive on Waste Disposal (as amended)	The Framework Directive on Waste established community rules designed to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of waste collection, transport, treatment, storage and disposal. It encouraged resource recovery to conserve natural resources and introduced a licensing system for operators. Amending legislation strengthen policy on waste recovery; waste minimisation; use of clean technologies; recycling and re-use; reduced movement of waste; the need for waste management plans and tighter regulation of waste management companies.	The Framework Directive on Waste and subsequent amending legislation gives a clear policy steer to the Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework 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 MW LDF policies need to give effect to these objectives. The sustainability appraisal framework needs to include criteria which test for environmental protection; protection of people's health; waste minimisation and resource recovery.
Directive on the Disposal of Waste Oil (as amended)	The Directive outlaws the discharge of waste oils into the environment and instructs member states to introduce collection and disposal arrangements which encourage refining and re-use.	The MW LDF policies will need to reflect this. There are no additional implications for the SA.
Birds Directive	The Directive and its amending acts are designed to protect 182 bird species living naturally in the wild, including their nests, eggs and habitats.	The MW LDF will have to respect the Special Protection Areas designated as part of the Natura 2000 network and ensure minerals and waste operations do not take place there or in the immediate vicinity. The SA will need to include biodiversity as an essential part of the appraisal process.
Directive on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture	The Directive regulates the use of sewage sludge by farmers so that there are no harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and humans.	The MW LDF needs to include policies on landspreading of sewage sludge and organic industrial wastes to protect the environment (people, livestock, soil and groundwater) where landspreading is to be used as a method of disposal rather than normal agricultural practice.

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Directive on Hazardous Waste	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 MW LDF 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 containing dangerous substances	The legislation provides for the recovery and controlled disposal of used batteries and accumulators containing mercury and other heavy metals.	The MW LDF should contain policies to encourage the development of facilities which enable the separate collection of batteries and accumulators and which facilitate either recovery or safe disposal. There are no additional implications for the SA.
Habitats Directive	This Directive is designed to protect some 253 habitat types, some 200 animal and 434 plant species.	The MW LDF 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. There are no additional implications for the SA.
Directive on packaging and packaging waste	This instructs member states to introduce measures to minimise the use of packaging waste and to encourage the re-use of packaging waste. The Directive sets targets for recovery and recycling or recovery and energy generation. Tougher targets will be fixed for the period 2009 – 2014.	The MW LDF will need to include policies favouring the development of waste facilities designed to recover and recycle packaging waste. There are no additional implications for the SA.
Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	The Directive deals with operating permits for polluting industrial and agricultural installations including those involving minerals and waste operations. It also sets out the minimum compliance requirements for inclusion in permits to enable compliance monitoring e.g. emission limit values for certain pollutants.	The MW LDF will need to include policies which only permit minerals and waste developments which employ best available techniques to minimise pollution. The SA framework will need to include objectives designed to protect air quality, soil and groundwater from pollution.

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Landfill Directive	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.	The MW LDF will need to include policies which give a high degree of protection to the environment from landfill. The SA will need objectives which reflect this where landfill remains in operation.
Directive on end of life vehicles	This aims to promote re-use and recycling of vehicle components to protect the environment through a network of authorised treatment facilities.	The MW LDF will need to include policies favouring facilities to enable vehicle end of life recycling. There are no additional requirements on the SA.
European Biodiversity Strategy and action plan for the conservation of natural resources	The Strategy aims to anticipate and prevent the causes of significant biodiversity loss as a means of reversing reduction trends and achieving satisfactory conservation status of endangered species. The action plan seeks to conserve species and habitats, reverse biodiversity losses and prevent biodiversity loss related to the management of water, soil, forests and wetlands.	The MW LDF will need to include policies which effectively protect biodiversity (both species and habitats) and which seek to exploit opportunities to enhance biodiversity. The SA will need to include robust objectives on biodiversity.
Framework Directive on water policy	This is a comprehensive Directive designed to protect inland surface waters, groundwaters and coastal waters from pollution, promote sustainable water use, protect and enhance aquatic environments.	The MW LDF 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.

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Directive on Waste Incineration	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.	<p>The MW LDF 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.</p> <p>The SA will need to test the LDF for the likely degree of protection given to people and the environment from its policies on energy from waste plants.</p>
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.	<p>The policy direction being taken by the EU has implications for the MW LDF 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.</p> <p>The SA objectives will need to marry social aspiration, environmental concern and economic activity in an integrated way.</p>
Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	The Directive seeks to prevent electronic waste arising and promote the return of equipment to the manufacturer for recovery and recycling.	<p>The MW LDF 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>

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EU's 6 th Environmental Action Programme	This defines the EU's environmental priorities and objectives. It supports the Sustainable Development Strategy. It focuses on climate change, biodiversity, environment and health and sustainable management of resources and wastes.	<p>Implications for the MW LDF 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 MW LDF's policies will need to reflect this higher level of concern about natural resource use, waste minimisation and soil quality and the extent of the soil resource.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives which 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>MW LDF 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	The MW LDF may need to include policies to deal with development proposals for oil and gas rig dismantling and material recovery and recycling.

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	to shore for recycling and safe disposal.	The SA framework already supports material recovery and recycling.
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EU decision on the Kyoto Protocol and its post Kyoto strategy	This requires member states to reduce emissions of a basket of 6 greenhouse gases by 8% by 2012.	Carbon dioxide and methane are the greenhouse gases associated with minerals extraction, transport and landfill and incineration of wastes. MW LDF policies will need to reduce greenhouse gases from minerals and waste operations. The SA includes objectives for improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gases.
Proposed Directive on the management of waste from the extractive industries	The proposed legislation will introduce provisions to prevent or minimise adverse affects and risks to health and the environment. It will apply to waste from the extraction, processing and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries.	Once approved, the granting of operating permits for mineral waste processes will be subject to public notification and participation. Underpinning the authorisation process is the need for the operator to demonstrate that a plan exists to prevent or reduce waste and its negative impact and to recover and recycle any that remains. The MW LDF should anticipate and reflect this. The SA framework already has provision for public participation in decision-making processes that affect the public.
Directives on ambient air quality	These establish limit values for various pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulates and lead) and alert thresholds for concentrations in ambient air and that this information should be made available to the public.	The Minerals and Waste LDF will need to include policies which ensure that local air quality is not adversely affected by minerals extraction, minerals and waste transport and emissions from landfill. The SA will need to include objectives on local air quality.

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Proposed Directive on the management of radioactive waste	The Directive will introduce 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 these processes.	The Minerals and Waste LDF 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. The SA will need to include specific objectives on radioactive waste minimisation and management.
Directive on environmental noise	The directive aims to control perceived noise levels in urban settings and in the open countryside arising from certain activities.	The MW LDF will need to address noise arising from minerals and waste management operations including transport. The SA will need to deal with the prevention of noise pollution within its framework.
UK Sustainable Development Strategy	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 form the basis for policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using science soundly Priority areas for immediate action are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities 	The Strategy's principles of living within environmental limits and achieving a strong economy have implications for the MW LDF policies as does good governance which promotes public involvement in decisions affecting their quality of life. All 4 priority areas need to be reflected in the SA objectives.

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UK Climate Change Programme	<p>Following Kyoto, the Government agreed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% no later than 2012. The UK CCP takes this further by introducing domestic target of 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010. This will involve all sectors of the economy contributing to energy efficiency and developing and using environmental technologies. Grant aid has been made available to stimulate and supplement private sector involvement.</p>	<p>This has implications for MW LDF 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 MW LDF 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>
Draft vision for the natural environment	<p>This draft vision being produced by Defra signals policy direction on the natural environment. While it acknowledges that the natural environment is the source of raw materials for industry, it is unambiguous about the need for clean air and water, productive soils, a stable climate, natural breakdown of waste, a high quality local environment, the value of biodiversity and designated landscapes.</p>	<p>The strongly suggests that MW LDF 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 Defra's vision for the natural environment.</p>
England's biodiversity strategy	<p>This aims to embed biodiversity considerations into all the main sectors of public policy working (as the title suggests) with the grain of nature rather than against it.</p>	<p>The LDF will need to include a number of policies in support of biodiversity which are tailored to minimising any impacts from the extractive and waste industries.</p> <p>The SA will need to include an objective on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>

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England's forestry strategy	Forestry policy has 2 main aims: the sustainable management of existing woodlands and a continued steady expansion of woodland to benefit people and the environment.	The LDF will need to include policies supporting afforestation, perhaps as part of its policy approach to site screening and restoration. The SA will need to incorporate measure in support of forestry.
England's first soil action plan	This is aimed at policy-makers, planners and industry whose influence touches on construction, minerals extraction, agriculture, forestry, and nature conservation, cultural heritage and landscape conservation. It aims to protect and improve the management of England's soils and includes specific actions relating to the minerals and waste industry.	The key points for the MW LDF are: protecting soils through the planning system from contamination; recognising that soils house biodiversity; minimising the use of peat as a soil conditioner and promoting recycling and composting as alternative growing media; and promoting recycled material for site restoration.
Policy statement on Ramsar sites in England	This sets out the Government's policies for the protection and management of Ramsar sites in England. It provides a level of protection which 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.	The MW LDF 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. The SA framework will need to incorporate objectives which support the protection of wetland habitats and species.
The Energy White Paper	This sets out policies responding to climate change, reduced domestic oil gas and coal production, and aging energy distribution networks. Policy direction points to a low carbon economy.	Implications for the MW LDF include security of supply of fuels and encouraging energy from waste options. Supporting policies relate to reducing carbon emissions from on site activity and minerals and waste transport.

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Air Quality Strategy	This sets standards, objectives and targets for the 8 main air pollutants, amended to include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and tougher targets for particles, benzene and carbon monoxide. Overall the strategy aims to improve air quality and reduce death and ill health amongst people in urban areas and those who live near industrial sites.	<p>The MW LDF should contain policies promoting better air quality and reduced emissions from on site activity and transport.</p> <p>The SA will need to include an objective on improving air quality.</p>
Transport White Paper	The Strategy extends the existing 10 year plan on transport to 2014 and scans ahead to 2030. It aims to facilitate personal mobility while minimising the impacts on the environment and other people, including future generations. It also aims to provide transport networks to support the economy. Sustainable freight transport, a robust approach to protecting the environment generally and reducing environmental impacts of transport all feature strongly.	<p>MW LDF policies will need to reduce freight movements by road and promote rail distribution and ensure that site operations are governed by a concern to protect local communities from road noise, dust, vibration, poor air quality and risk of accidents.</p> <p>The SA will need to include sustainable transport objectives which support reduced wagon movement and reduced emissions and better quality of life for residents living near sites.</p>
The Waste Strategy (including recent amendments)	Policy direction can be summarised as: reducing the growth in household, industrial and commercial waste; recovering more value from waste through higher levels of recycling, composting and energy recovery; developing markets for recycled and secondary materials; and reduced use of landfill. Overall the aim is to utilise waste in a way that improves national productivity and contributes to sustainable development and a cleaner environment.	<p>The MW LDF will need to include policies which support national policy on waste minimisation, recovery and recycling of both household and industrial and commercial wastes.</p> <p>The SA will need to include specific objectives on sustainable waste management.</p>

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English Nature's Position Statement on Waste Management	This supports and develops Government policy on sustainable waste management as it relates to habitats and species. It aims to minimise loss of habitat and natural features and avoid any adverse impacts on SSSI's. Other aims are to prevent hazardous substances entering the environment as waste and to restore land affected by waste to recreate wildlife habitats.	<p>MW LDF policies need to support waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery, landfilling only the residue in a way which minimises environmental impact and make provision to avoid any development likely to damage to habitats or species. Restoration policies should also focus on enhancing opportunities for biodiversity. Marine</p> <p>The SS should include objectives on biodiversity and sustainable waste management based on the waste hierarchy of preferred outcomes for waste.</p>
English Nature's Position Statement on Aggregates (and non-aggregates)	While recognising the need for minerals supply within the economy, EN's approach is to influence Government and the industry to do so in a way which does not damage the quality and diversity of England's environment and help deliver well managed workings which protect and enhance wildlife, geology and geomorphology.	<p>Key directions for MW LDF are sustainable policies which minimise demand and ensure that aggregates are extracted with the least harm to the environment. In practice this will mean policies on protecting designated sites, and minimising the various environmental impacts associated with minerals extraction (e.g. pollution, noise, impacts on landscape and water resources as well as quality of life of local residents).</p> <p>The SA will need objectives which encourage the sustainable management of natural resources and protect biodiversity and other components of the natural environment.</p>
English Nature's position statement on peat alternatives	EN's position is to encourage the use of alternative soil conditioners in horticulture and by the gardening public to protect lowland raised bogs, their species and remoteness from degradation from drainage and agricultural conversion, forestry and peat removal.	Policy direction for the MW LDF is to protect lowland raised bogs and surrounding buffer areas from peat extraction and to ensure existing permissions comply with a high standard of restoration and habitat re-creation.

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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 issues arising for the MW LDF 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, 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>MW LDF 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 management for AONB's and a duty to consult on matters affecting land use within AONB's and lists habitats and species for conservation.	<p>The MW LDF will need to include robust policies on biodiversity, SSSI's and AONB's which help deliver Government aims.</p> <p>No additional requirements placed on the SA.</p>

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PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development	This sets out the key principles of national planning policy whereby sustainable development has been integrated with other principles to facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development.	<p>The MW LDF will need to develop policies which integrate sustainable development into the development framework so that the MW LDF delivers prudent use of natural resources, protection and enhancement of the environment, social progress and economic regeneration. This means the LDF will near clear aims and objectives to deliver more sustainable minerals supply and provide facilities for sustainable waste management.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives which pursue sustainable development in an integrated way.</p>
PPG 3 Housing (as amended)	This sets out national policy guidance on the provision of housing to meet communities' needs. The policies aim to provide everyone with choice of housing type and the opportunity of a decent affordable home. Policies on the release of sufficient land, re-using redundant land, more sustainable patterns of development, good design with reduced car dependence all signal the Government's aim of improving quality of life.	<p>Policy direction for the MW LDF must lie in meeting the needs of housing constructors and renovators for materials (sand, gravel, stone and slate) in a way which manages demand with and sustainable management of natural resources, including recovery and recycling, and integrates concerns for the wider environment. Other policy signals relate to waste management facilities for new housing, including communal local recycling centres. The SA will need to include objectives on sustainable use of natural materials and the waste management, including recycling of household wastes.</p>

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PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Policies apply to rural areas, including settlements as well as the undeveloped countryside. The policies aim to improve quality of life and the quality of the environment by promoting inter alia a more sustainable pattern of development and a diverse agricultural sector.	MW LDF policies will need to be framed to help deliver sustainable development by supporting economic activity and employment creation at suitable sites, providing local materials to enable vernacular construction and restoration, while protecting the quality and character of the wider countryside (designated areas, landscapes, geological and historic features and biodiversity). The SA will need to include objectives reflecting the quality and character of the countryside and the need for economic regeneration in rural areas.
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	The guidance sets out national planning policies on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geological diversity as part of the Government's wider objective of delivering a more sustainable society.	MW LDF will need to include policies which integrate consideration and protection of biodiversity and geological diversity with other land use development policies in a way which is consistent with international, national, regional and local priorities and objectives on biodiversity and geological diversity. The LDF will need to identify important sites. The SA will need to include objectives which protect and enhance biodiversity and geological diversity.

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PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	Due to supersede PPG 10 - a dated policy framework. Key policy signals are: applying the waste hierarchy which seeks to recover values from waste with disposal as the last, least favoured option; provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of communities; meet recycling and composting targets; ensure recovery or disposal does not endanger human health or harm the environment; deal with waste close to the point of its creation; and reflect concerns of local people and the needs of the industry and waste collection/disposal authorities.	<p>MW LDF policies should facilitate a realignment of waste management facilities to fit with Government and European objectives on waste minimisation and recovery and re-use across the range of household, industrial and commercial wastes.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on waste minimisation, recovery, recycling and re-use.</p>
PPS 11 Regional Spatial strategies	This gives guidance on creating a spatial framework to inform the preparation of local development documents which will in time reflect aspects of local development documents as they evolve. The RSS will contribute to sustainable development and deal with a range of policy themes including housing, environment, biodiversity, infrastructure, minerals extraction and waste treatment and disposal. Regional and Local development documents have to broadly conform to each other.	<p>The MW LDF policies should broadly reflect the objectives of the Regional Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>The SA objectives should tie in with regional sustainability objectives.</p>

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PPS 12 Local Development Frameworks	LDF's have been introduced to allow the planning system allow plans to be revised more quickly; encourage wider public involvement in the planning process; allow key decisions to be taken earlier in the plan-making process; ensure that local plans contribute to sustainable development by undergoing a sustainability appraisal; and ensure that all plans are soundly based and that policies are backed by credible evidence.	The MW LDF will be drawn up in accordance with PPS 12 and will undergo a sustainability appraisal which as well as assessing the plans contribution to sustainable development will identify a range of baseline information and appropriate indicators to allow on-going monitoring of the evidence base.
PPG 13 Transport	This sets out the planning policies necessary to deliver an integrated transport policy which aims to promote more sustainable transport choices for people and for moving freight; promote access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling; and reduce the need to travel by car.	<p>MW LDF policies will need to reflect Government policy on sustainable transport and promote sustainable transport choices for minerals and waste freight and will also need to influence to location of waste facilities near to population centres.</p> <p>The SA will need to contain objectives that reflect the need to shift freight from road to rail and encourage suitable location of waste facilities to minimise associated transport by lorry or car.</p>
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment	PPG 15 recognises the value and the need to protect the physical remains of our past which contributes to our culture and sense of identity. The policies recognise the contribution the historic environment can make to the local economy and urge authorities to incorporate a commitment to stewardship of the historic environment.	<p>The MW LDF will need to incorporate specific policies to protect the best of the historic environment from the impacts of development (noise, dust, visual intrusion, vibration, transport emissions etc.).</p> <p>The SA needs to include stewardship of the historic environment in its objectives.</p>

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PPG 16 Archaeology	National policy regards archaeological remains a finite, often fragile, non-renewable resource to be managed for the benefit of society and not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.	MW LDF needs to contain policies protecting nationally important archaeological remains and their settings from development and include policies requiring an assessment of the merits of all archaeological evidence and take this into account when determining applications relating to minerals and waste. The Sa framework already incorporates protection of the historic environment.
PPS 22 on Renewable Energy	National policy on renewables picks up energy from waste (but not from mass incineration of domestic waste) and energy from landfill and sewage gas. Policy is to reduce carbon emissions by 60% by 2050 and generate 10% of UK's electricity from renewables by 2010.	MW LDF needs to include policies promoting renewable energy, particularly harnessing energy from waste, irrespective of the scale and output of the development. Policies should also encourage greater public awareness and acceptance of the possibilities afforded by waste. The SA will need to include objectives on reducing carbon emissions and promoting renewable energy from waste streams.
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control	Policy seeks to control and minimise pollution as part of a wider strategy to promote sustainable development. The precautionary principle underpins policy and its use is intended to protect people, livestock, biodiversity and the environment, including the built environment, from pollution, particularly where the risk cannot be assessed with confidence.	The MW LDF will need to include similar policies to give effect to national policy and construct these policies around the precautionary principle. The SA will need to incorporate objectives on protecting local air quality and other environmental components as well as nearby residents, open countryside, flora and fauna by minimising pollution from minerals and waste development proposals.

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PPG 24 Planning and Noise	Policy is to separate noise sensitive development from roads, rail and some types of industrial development all of which generate noise and where this is not possible to reduce and mitigate noise levels through planning conditions.	<p>The MW LDF will need to incorporate policies designed to locate noise emitting development away from homes and hospitals and also remote tranquil areas of designated countryside. Additional policies will also be required on reducing and mitigating noise pollution from minerals and waste activity.</p> <p>The SA will need to incorporate noise avoidance in its objectives on local environmental quality.</p>
Minerals Planning Guidance 1: General Considerations	Key policy aims are to conserve minerals as far as possible while ensuring a steady supply to meet needs; minimising environmental impacts from minerals operations and transport; minimise waste and encourage recovery and recycling of waste; encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare of sites thereby reducing overall environmental impact; protect designated areas from development unless exceptional circumstances apply; and prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of minerals.	<p>National policy on minerals has yet to grasp sustainable development and while the MW LDF will need to reflect national policy scope exists to include policies which ensure the prudent use of natural resources and encourage recovery of mineral value from residual waste streams and high quality site restoration.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to include objectives on the sustainable use and management of natural resources and minimisation of waste.</p>

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<p>MPS 2 Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England</p>	<p>National policy guidance on standards expected in local policy relating to keeping environmental impacts arising from minerals working to an acceptable minimum.</p>	<p>MW LDF policies will have to give guidance on what constitutes an 'acceptable minimum' and make provision to design out environmental impacts at the proposal stage and deploy a range of mitigation strategies when considering planning conditions. Much of this could be achieved by incorporating a requirement for all new proposals or extensions of permission to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment so that evidence-based judgements can be made.</p> <p>The SA will need to frame its objectives to ensure that environmental impact of minerals activity is minimised.</p>
<p>MPG 3 Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil</p>	<p>National policy on coal mining and disposal of colliery waste which supports the Government's aim of energy security and diversity of supply and sets out guidance which recognises the severity of the damage to the local environment and local communities from open-cast mining. Policy presumes against development of open-cast, deep mining and colliery spoil disposal unless the development can be made environmentally acceptable or alternatively the local community will benefit significantly from the development. Additional tests are set for proposals affecting SSSI's and NNR's.</p>	<p>The MW LDF will need to include policies on deep coal mining, colliery spoil disposal and open-cast mining which reflect national policy and presume against development. The LDF policy framework will need to reflect sustainable development objectives which are not given sufficient prominence in this (dated) guidance note.</p> <p>The SA will include objectives on climate change, reducing carbon emissions, renewable energy, job creation and waste management.</p>

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
MPG 5 Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips	Guidance complements PPG 14 on unstable land including landslides and unstable slopes. Policy points to minerals extraction and restoration not being adversely affected by instability and any instability must not affect adjoining land, nor should development take place on or near abandoned workings which are potentially unstable.	<p>The MW LDF will need to include policies relating to unstable land and stability in surface mineral workings which fully reflect Government guidance and make provision safe working and satisfactory restoration and after use.</p> <p>The SA does not to incorporate objectives at a detailed level and therefore stability will not be reflected in the framework.</p>
MPG 6 Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England	Sets out national policy guidance on ensuring the construction industry receives a steady supply of primary aggregates along with adequate provision of secondary and recycled aggregates as part of a wider strategy on moving towards sustainable development in which emphasis is put on conserving minerals, minimising production of wastes and avoiding designated sites and ensuring what development takes place does not cause irreversible damage to the environment.	<p>MW LDF policies will need to make provision for aggregates within Cumbria and to some extent help to meet demand in the NW Region. However sustainable management of resources places a greater emphasis on conservation than is apparent in Government policy and therefore local policies may have to give more weight to the use of secondary and recycled aggregates than is currently the case.</p> <p>The Sa will need to address sustainable management of resources and demand led supply issues.</p>
MPG 7 Reclamation of Mineral Workings	National guidance on reclamation, restoration and aftercare appropriate to the intended use of the restored workings. Technical focus but the policy aim is clear to return land worked for minerals to a beneficial after-use at the earliest opportunity. Complements MPG 2 on Applications, Permissions and Conditions.	<p>The MW LDF will need to include policies dealing with reclamation and restoration and align these with other policies on granting planning approvals. These policies will need to set a high standard for restoration and be capable of bringing about enhancement of the land and landforms opened for mineral extraction.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives for land reclamation.</p>

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
MPG 9 Interim Development Order Provisions	This deals with 'old mining permissions' and requires holders of these permissions to register allowing modern planning conditions to be established if the planning permission is to remain valid. The policy aim is to improve operating standards and environmental standards.	<p>The MW LDF will need to include policies dealing with 'old mining permissions' which aim to establish acceptable environmental standards within which operations may be carried out. This may include the use of EIA.</p> <p>There are no additional implications for the SA.</p>
MPG 10 Provision of Raw material for the Cement Industry	Advice on how the cement industry should be dealt with in terms of policies in development plans and when considering permissions. Government aim is to reduce imports of raw materials and stimulate domestic production. Avoiding environmental damage is a key government concern.	<p>The MW LDF will need to include specific policies on provision of materials for the cement industry which emphasis environmental care and restoration.</p> <p>The SA has already sufficient objectives reflecting prudent use of natural resources and a high standard of environmental protection.</p>
MPG 13 Peat Provision	Government policy is to support the horticultural industry and provide gardeners with access to a wide choice of suitable products. This means demand for peat should be met from domestic sources. At the same time Government believes peat bogs can retain a high level of conservation value and should be protected. Future extraction should therefore be confined to significantly damaged areas and all permissions should be updated to require enhanced restoration.	<p>The MW LDF will need to include specific policies on peat extraction and restoration. Additional policies may be needed to update planning conditions and introduce higher operational and environmental standards. The MW LDF will also have to identify which peatlands form part of the country's 'critical natural capital'.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives relating to the sustainable management of natural resources.</p>

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
Regional Economic Strategy 2003	The RES focuses on business development, regeneration, skills and employment, infrastructure and image of the NW Region. Underpinning the Strategy is the need for sustainable development, improved quality of life, equality and diversity and partnership working with delivery at the appropriate level.	<p>The MW LDF policies need to respond by helping to create a framework within which investment and economic growth can take place, creating jobs particularly in rural areas, in a way which protects and enhances the natural environment and ensures that natural resources are used prudently.</p> <p>The SA framework needs to include objectives on regeneration, jobs creation, skills and training, sustainable management of natural resources, protection of the environment and biodiversity and social inclusion and equality.</p>
Regional Economic Strategy Consultation Draft 2005	New emerging, evidence based regional economic strategy seeks to integrate social, environmental and urban rural issues into each component part of the Strategy (business, skills, regeneration, infrastructure and quality of life). The draft Strategy aims to transform the region through sustainable economic development into a competitive, high added value, knowledge based inclusive economy by raising business output and productivity, creating more and better jobs, ensuring people have good skills and access to work, helping disadvantaged communities and reducing household income variations.	This poses no new or additional implications for the MW LDF or indeed the SA since the policy implications are similar to those identified above and therefore the implications for the SA are also the same as before.

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG 13) 2003	RPG provides a regional spatial strategy within which development and local transport plans can be prepared. It also informs other strategies. RPG's objectives are: greater economic competitiveness and growth coupled with social progress; urban renaissance; the revival of coastal resorts; expanding rural economies; active management of environmental and cultural assets; a better regional image; and an accessible region with an efficient, integrated transport system.	<p>RPG is being superseded by RSS but key policy indicators for the MW LDF remain relating to the sustainable management of environmental resources (the historic environment, landscape character, biodiversity, water resources and air quality) while allowing sustainable levels of minerals extraction, promoting sustainable waste management and providing suitable waste management facilities coupled with a sustainable approach to freight movement.</p> <p>Implications for the SA are a range of objectives covering sustainable transport, sustainable production and waste minimisation with environmental protection and enhancement as well as economic regeneration.</p>
Regional Spatial Strategy Draft Revisions 2005	<p>The draft RSS incorporates the Regional Transport Strategy and identifies the scale and distribution of housing development and priorities for environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal.</p> <p>It informs and is influenced by other plans and strategies including national and regional sustainable development strategies.</p>	LDF's are required to be in conformity with RSS and therefore the MW LDF policies will need to reflect relevant policies contained in the RSS on waste minimisation, recycling maximisation, and make provision for waste management facilities and a steady supply of minerals transported, where possible, by means other than road. To ensure conformity sustainable development will need to guide MW LDF policies and produce high standards of environmental protection and enhancement.

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
		<p>The SA will need to reflect the Region's sustainable development priorities on sustainable transport and sustainable production and consumption, biodiversity and landscapes, climate change, healthy communities and enterprise and innovation outlined above.</p>
Regional Housing Strategy	<p>The Regional Housing Strategy sets out to ensure that: everyone has a choice of good quality housing by tackling housing market failure in both urban areas and rural areas; investment in restructuring housing stock takes place; affordable homes are provided to maintain balanced communities; the condition of the housing stock is improved and that specialist and supported housing is available and integrated with care services.</p>	<p>There are few direct connections with the MW LDF other than ensuring that an adequate supply of construction material is made available to facilitate housing renewal with policies encouraging the use of recovered and recycled material and the integration of recycling facilities in homes and communities.</p> <p>The SA needs to include a specific objective on good quality, resource efficient affordable housing.</p>
Regional Freight Strategy 2003	<p>Complements the Regional Transport Strategy. It aims to develop an integrated, efficient freight transport system which facilitates economic development and make a positive contribution to the region's environment and quality of life.</p>	<p>MW LDF policies should aim to support rail and canal/sea borne transport of bulk commodities (minerals, construction materials, waste and recycled goods). This may need to be done through planning conditions specifying rail connected development attached to site operating permissions.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on local air quality, noise, climate change and reducing movement of goods by lorry.</p>

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
Action for Sustainability 2004	The regional sustainability framework seeks to influence other strategies to produce sustainable outcomes. It aims to bring about sustainable transport and access; sustainable production and consumption; social equity; high quality biodiversity and landscape; active citizenship; and lifelong learning. It also supports cultural distinctiveness, healthy communities and enterprise and innovation while taking care that all policy objectives include action to mitigate and adapt to climate change.	<p>The MW LDF policies will need to contribute to sustainable transport, sustainable production and consumption, biodiversity and landscape, enterprise and innovation while bringing about policy outcomes which do not accelerate climate change.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to contain a range of objectives which broadly conform with those contained in Action for Sustainability.</p>
Regional Waste Strategy 2004	Aims to contribute to sustainable development in the Region by encouraging waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the environmental impacts of waste production and improve resource efficiency. It also aims to stimulate investment and maximise associated economic opportunities.	<p>The MW LDF policies will need to focus on waste prevention, increasing recycling facilities and providing a network of recovery, processing and residual waste treatment facilities while maintaining adequate landfill for residual wastes.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on waste minimisation, recycling and recovery as well as landfill of residual wastes within an overall framework of sustainable waste management.</p>
Regional Sustainable Energy Strategy consultation draft 2005	The Strategy focuses on reducing energy use, increasing use of renewable energy	The MW LDF policies will need to facilitate energy from waste, the adoption of energy

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	<p>and combined heat and power technologies. It aims to establish a policy framework which integrates sustainable energy into planning and development control, new construction, refurbishment work and energy use in the home and by organisations and companies. It also sets targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency based CO2 reductions.</p>	<p>efficient site operations, building design and perimeter lighting, facilitating CHP schemes linked to district heating in urban areas, and using its development control powers to reduce transport energy consumption and encourage on site renewable energy generation and consumption.</p> <p>The SA will need objectives on climate change and renewable energy.</p>
<p>Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-2016 (Modification 2005)</p>	<p>The JSP guides land use in Cumbria and provides a framework for local plans and the M and W LDF which applies to the area outside the Lake District National Park. A major policy theme is sustainable development that seeks to protect the environment, ensure prudent use of natural resources and maintain social progress and economic growth.</p> <p>Other policies permit extraction outside the LDNP and AONB's to maintain and adequate supply of minerals provided there are no adverse affects on local communities, the local environment or the road network unless there is an over-riding need for the mineral. Other policies focus on waste minimisation and acceptable standards of site restoration and aftercare.</p> <p>The JSP policies favour large scale recovery and treatment facilities located on brownfield land or major sources of waste including urban centres, provided there are no adverse effects on the</p>	<p>The MW LDF translates Structure Plan policies into more detailed policies and site allocations. The MW LDF will need to contain policies which promote sustainable development with particular emphasis on environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources without stifling social progress and economic growth.</p> <p>M and W policies will also need to reflect other JSP policies protecting local communities, the local environment and local transport infrastructure with policies requiring high standards of aftercare and restoration.</p> <p>Other policy influences that will need to be included are locational policies for waste, and other policies applying conditions to ensure sustainable development.</p> <p>The SA will need to include objectives on the sustainable use of natural resources and waste minimisation and test for alternatives to</p>

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	<p>environment, landscape character, transport and local communities. Mitigating measures are also stipulated.</p> <p>Other policies promote small scale recovery facilities and new civic amenity sites.</p> <p>Policies on energy recovery from waste are more restrictive and apply only if recycling and composting targets cannot be met. Residual landfill is permitted outside AONB's in limited circumstances.</p>	<p>landfill. Other objectives will on biodiversity and landscape and quality of life will need to be included too.</p>
<p>Cumbria's Sub Regional Spatial Strategy 2004 to 2024</p>	<p>This strategy differs markedly from the JSP. It complements Sustainable Cumbria the strategy for securing economic growth, social progress and environmental protection. It provides a spatial planning framework to enable actions to achieve these broad aims in specific locations. It sets out an agreed list of priority measures 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>It is not clear how the MW LDF should respond to what is in effect more of an aspirational document more suited to lobbying than land-use planning. The key messages that come out of the strategy are aimed at quality of life and economic growth in particular areas.</p> <p>Nonetheless it does seek to protect areas of nature conservation and landscape importance, historic sites and parks and gardens along with air quality and water quality. The MW LDF 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 which cover social and economic progress within a framework of environmental protection and sustainable use of resources.</p>

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		<p>It also proposes a cost benefit approach to planning decisions and calls for a range of impact assessments to facilitate decision-making.</p> <p>The SA framework needs to include a full range of objectives covering social progress, sustainable use of natural materials, environmental protection and regeneration.</p>
Sustainable Cumbria 2004 to 2024	<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 MW LDF include sustainable development coupled with a number of locational foci aimed at creating wealth and regenerating local economies through various measures.</p> <p>The MW LDF can best respond by having aiming to meet Cumbria's sustainability objectives where possible. This will ensure that M and W policies contribute as fully as practicable to a more sustainable society.</p> <p>There are no additional implications for the SA framework which comprehensively covers these issues.</p>
Provisional (2005) Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011	<p>The LTP covers all of Cumbria and provides a framework for the delivery of transport by all transport organisations operating in Cumbria. The LTP aims to: provide an integrated transport network that supports the economy; enable access to jobs and services; reduce road casualties; contribute to the quality of the built and natural environments; improve public</p>	<p>M and W 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 M and W LDF can help contribute to a number of LTP core objectives.</p> <p>The SA framework already embraces all the LTP objectives on access to services and jobs, on</p>

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
	health; make appropriate use of existing infrastructure; and enable sustainable access to culture, heritage and the countryside.	public health, the economy, the environment, on access to the countryside and on reducing road freight shipments.
Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2003	<p>This accord effectively commits waste collection and waste disposal authorities to complementary actions on municipal waste management.</p> <p>The focus is on increasing recycling and composting of in effect household waste. Other strands include the selection of a waste management company to fund and operate new waste processing and disposal facilities and, in addition, there are plans for a waste minimisation programme.</p>	The implications for the MW LDF are likely to be an increase in applications for local recycling/composting facilities and for other waste sorting and management facilities including incineration.
Allerdale Local Plan 1996-2006	<p>The Local Plan provides aims to ensure that 'new development is broadly sustainable in terms of global impact, natural resources and local environmental quality'. Development which is likely to cause unacceptable harm will be resisted. Key principles guiding the plan are that the local economy will be promoted in a sustainable way and that the natural environment will be protected and enhanced. More detailed policies relate to the control of environmental pollution; avoiding increased movement of heavy lorries to and from sites; avoiding greenfield development; protecting quality agricultural land from development; reclamation of derelict sites; resisting development which would adversely affect sites designated for either landscape quality or</p>	<p>The MW LDF will need to respond by adopting an equally positive approach to sustainability and tailoring its policies to respect the Local Plan's approach to protecting designated sites; controlling inappropriately located planning applications; protecting openspace and from development and reducing transport lorry movements.</p> <p>The SA will need to include a comprehensive range of objectives which support environmental aims and encourage economic and social progress.</p>

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	biodiversity and protecting open spaces from development.	
Barrow in Furness Local Plan review 1996-2006	<p>The Plan sets out policies guiding the development and use of land. The Plan has a strong environmental protection core designed to enhance the Plan area's essential character and main environmental assets. Within this strategic context 4 guiding principles operate: regeneration through sustainable development; protecting and improving the local environment; providing a balanced supply of housing and developing as a sub regional centre for leisure and shopping. No specific policies for minerals and waste disposal are included in the local plan. Current areas of mineral working are identified. Proposals which involve the transfer of freight to rail will be welcomed. Subject to protection of visual amenity of nearby residents proposals for recycling will be welcomed. Proposals which are likely to damage environmental interests through pollution will not be permitted. The Proposals Map sets out areas of risk and protection relating to groundwater and county landscapes. Policies also set high standards of landscaping for new development and seek to avoid loss of tree cover and sites of historical or archaeological importance. Biodiversity is also given policy protection.</p>	<p>Broadly the implications for the MW LDF have already been identified from the previous local plan. The key policy influences to be taken on board are protection of the natural environment and its various components and a shift of freight from road to rail.</p> <p>There are no additional implications for the SA.</p>
Eden Local Plan 1996-2006	The Local plan is based on 7 principles: promoting sustainable development in the	The broad policy influences identified in other district plans apply here too.

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>management and use of resources; protecting against inappropriate development particularly in areas of historic, cultural, landscape, nature conservation value; balancing development against the amenity of settlements and the countryside;</p> <p>Ensuing sufficient land is made available to meet the needs of communities; to promote viability of local communities; to promote access to jobs, homes and services; and to promote energy efficiency.</p>	<p>There are therefore no additional implications for the MW LDF or indeed the SA.</p>
<p>Copeland Local Plan 2001-2016 2nd Deposit version April 2005</p>	<p>The Local Plan will when adopted, set out the council's policies and proposals for the future development and use of land, improvements to the physical environment and the management of traffic.</p> <p>The Plan aims to: secure a stable and balanced population; improve public health, safety and quality of life; protect and enhance landscapes, habitats and the built and natural environments; make the most effective use of existing buildings and infrastructure, previously developed land and natural resources; and promote economic regeneration.</p> <p>A number of more detailed objectives exist on: increasing community participation; protecting and enhancing landscapes, biodiversity and the historic environment; protecting and improving ground and surface waters and ensuring air quality is not adversely affected by development.</p>	<p>Additional influences on economic regeneration and community participation add to a comprehensive suite of policies pursuing environmental protection and sustainable development.</p> <p>There are no additional implications for the SA.</p>

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified		Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Carlisle Local Plan 2001-2016 Redeposit Draft August 2005.</p>	<p>This is a Local Plan prepared under the transitional regulations. It sets out the spatial strategy and detailed policies for the control of development in the area. A number of supplementary planning documents are being developed to provide more detail on policies. It is likely to be adopted in June 2006.</p> <p>Economic prosperity and environmental sustainability form the key principles at the heart of the Local Plan. Policies seek to conserve scenic beauty, natural resources and the quality of the built environment from inappropriate development. Designated sites (wildlife and archaeology) and landscapes are given protection from development. It seeks to protect the open countryside, including high quality agricultural land, from development that need not be there. It also aims to promote environmental protection and enhancement, (public open space, wildlife, historic environment, groundwater and surface waters). Other policies exist on preventing pollution and to encourage rail freight.</p>	<p>No additional implications for either the MW LDF or the SA.</p>
<p>South Lakeland Local Plan 2006 amended by Composite Plan 2004.</p>	<p>The Plan contains policies and proposals to guide development within the local authority area. The plan will be replaced during 2006/07 by a Local Development Framework. Work has begun on this. The most relevant policy area is environment and conservation. The District has</p>	<p>No additional implications for either the MW LDF or indeed the SA.</p>

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Relevant Plan or Programme Identified	Brief overview and outline of policy influence on Minerals and Waste LDF	Issues arising for the LDF and the Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>quality natural and built environments, important nature conservation interests, high quality landscapes and a historic legacy. Plan policies seek to protect designated landscapes and less distinguished open countryside with important landscape qualities. Other policies seek to protect a high quality agricultural land, prevent light pollution from external lights, protect designated wildlife sites and habitats, the historic environment, the freshwater resource, control pollution and reduce derelict land. Waste recycling facilities are encouraged.</p>	