

Site Allocations Policies - Marked Changes Jan 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 These ~~are the~~ Site Allocations Policies and the Proposals Map ~~are the documents that Cumbria County Council intends to~~ ~~has~~ submitted to the Secretary of State ~~for consideration~~. They ~~policies~~ identify the sites and the areas of land that the County Council considers are needed for working and for safeguarding minerals and for managing wastes over the period to 2020, within Cumbria outside the two National Parks.

1.2 ~~Comments are invited and need to be received no later than Monday 5 December 2011.~~ Because of the amount of information that has to be shown on the Proposals Map, it is in four parts. These maps show: the Mineral Consultation Areas; Mineral Safeguarding Areas; areas that have been designated for their international, national and local environmental interests; consultation zones for airfields, military and Technical Sites; and areas that are shown on the Environment Agency Flood Maps as being at risk from flooding. Larger scale insert maps show the locations of the proposed waste management sites, Preferred Areas and Areas of Search for minerals. More detailed maps of the sites are in this document. The separate Mineral Consultation Areas map provides a 250 metre wide buffer around the Mineral Safeguarding Areas. This map identifies the areas within which the District and County Councils will consider the need to consult about planning application proposals for other types of development.

1.3 The supporting documents that ~~will~~ ~~have~~ also ~~been~~ submitted to the Secretary of State include:-

- copies of all the comments that were received during the October to December 2011 consultation period;
- the Pre-submission Consultations Statement, which sets out how the County Council has taken those comments into account;
- the Site Assessments Report, which looks at each site considered during the preparation of the policies;
- the Sustainability Appraisal; and
- the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

~~Sustainability Appraisal; Habitats Regulations Assessment; Site Assessments and maps:~~

1.4 Electronic versions of the documents are available on the County Council's website, www.cumbria.gov.uk . On the website, click on Environment and Planning and then Minerals and Waste Development Framework:-

http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/planning/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/mwdevframe.asp

1.5 Paper copies of all the documents can be seen at County Offices, Kendal LA9 4RQ; the Courts, Carlisle CA3 8NA; and at District Council offices, between 9.00 am and 4.00 pm Mondays to Fridays. Paper copies of the Site Allocations Policies can also be seen at ~~the Barrow, Carlisle, Kendal, Penrith, Whitehaven and Workington~~ public libraries during their opening hours. ~~CDs of all the documents can be seen at other public libraries.~~

1 Introduction

1.6 CDs or paper copies of the documents can be provided, on request from: Environment Unit, County Offices, Kendal LA9 4RQ; tel. 01539 713403; email mwdf@cumbria.gov.uk.

The next stages

1.7 The submitted documents will now be "examined" by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of ~~Having taken account of comments that are received, the County Council will then decide whether the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map should be submitted to the Secretary of State. or should be altered.~~ **The Examination process may include a Hearing in Public in mid-2012.**

1.8 ~~After they have been submitted, the Planning Inspectorate will examine the documents for "soundness".~~ The purpose of the Examination is to see if the Site Allocations Policies are "sound". This involves whether they are:-

- **Justified:** this means (a) founded on a robust and credible evidence base; and (b) the most appropriate policies when considered against the reasonable alternatives.
- **Effective:** this means (a) deliverable; (b) flexible; and (c) able to be monitored.
- **Consistent** with relevant National policies and the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy.

1.9 The Inspector's report on the examination of the documents, and its recommendations, will be binding on the County Council. The County Council will then decide whether to formally adopt the documents.

2. WHAT THIS PLAN NEEDS TO DO

2.1 The Site Allocations Policies and the Proposals Map have to identify the sites and areas of land that will be required to implement the Minerals and Waste Development Framework's Core Strategy policies for working and safeguarding minerals and for managing wastes. The most directly relevant Core Strategy Policies are Policies 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14; **the policies list the types of sites and areas of land that need to be identified.** In addition, the Proposals Map has to show the areas of land that have been designated for their environmental interests, areas at risk from flooding and the consultation zones that have been formally notified around Carlisle airport, military and Technical Sites.

Number of sites

2.2 In accordance with the Core Strategy Policies, fifteen sites are now needed for waste facilities. However, the Core Strategy states that more than the minimum number of sites should be identified. With this in mind, the Site Allocations Policies identify nearly twice as many sites as are considered to be needed for waste management.

2.3 The criteria that will be used for assessing proposals for waste management facilities are set out in Generic Development Control Policy DC4. There is reference in that policy to Core Strategy Policy 9, which includes the estimates of the number of facilities of each type that will be needed. However, it should be made clear that it is not intended to use that policy restrictively, to the extent of using those figures on the principle of this number and no more. There are considered to be too many uncertainties, in the rapidly changing context of planning for waste management, for that approach to be sustainable. It is acknowledged that proposals may be able to demonstrate a need for additional facilities.

2.4 ~~The~~ Site Allocations Policies **2 and 3** include first preference and reserve sites; the following General Policy explains how the Council intends to implement this aspect of the policies.

Policy 1

General Policy - Sequential Approach to Site Development

In Site Allocation Policies 2 and 3, for waste management facilities, the Council lists its first preference sites and also reserve ones. The reserve sites would only be permitted where the first preference ones:-

- are taken by other developments; or
- do not come forward for development; or
- prove to be unsuitable, for example, following more detailed assessment for planning application proposals; or also
- because of specific issues with regard to the reserve sites that are described in Chapter 5.

3 The Site Allocations Policies

3. THE SITE ALLOCATIONS POLICIES

3.1 The policies, that are shown in the boxes, list the County Council's proposed sites for each type of waste management facility, and for each of the types of areas for safeguarding minerals. Maps of the sites are included.

3.2 The identification of a site is not a presumption that planning permission will be granted. If, and when, a planning application is submitted, it will be considered against the adopted Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies. Comments about particular sites are set out in ~~Section~~ **Chapter** 5, following the policies. These refer to issues relating to the development of the sites and to the potential for complying with the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4 and Generic Development Control Policy 10, in connection with environmental assets, and with the County Council's Biodiversity Duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006.

3.3 Separate Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment reports form part of the evidence base for these Site Allocations Policies. The Habitats Regulations Assessment was carried out to ensure that the identified sites would not affect the integrity of European Wildlife Sites. These are the Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and ones notified earlier as Ramsar wetland sites. None of the proposed sites are considered likely to affect the integrity of any of the European Wildlife Sites.

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) (sites of around 0.5 to 1 ha are needed)

3.4 Core Strategy Policy 9 states that the plan will seek to identify nine new or enlarged HWRCs, with innovative solutions or alternative sites kept under review for smaller communities.

3.5 Since then, a new HWRC has opened at Brampton, near Carlisle, and Kirkby Stephen has been extended and redesigned. Barrow HWRC already has planning permission for rebuilding and a small extension. The Site Allocations, therefore, now need to make provision for six new or extended HWRCs. Seven sites are identified, in Policy 2, as first preference ones and two as reserves. The main focus for innovative solutions is in the Alston area, where a number of possible sites have been investigated but none have been able to be progressed.

Waste treatment facilities (sites of around 2 to 3 ha are needed)

3.6 Core Strategy Policy 9 states that the plan will seek to identify eleven sites for facilities such as Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants, Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer/Bulking Stations. Since then planning permissions have been granted for a Mechanical and Biological Treatment plant and Transfer Station at Hespian Wood near Carlisle, a Mechanical and Biological Treatment plant at Sowerby Woods near Barrow, a Materials Recovery Facility at Kingmoor Rockcliffe near Carlisle and for a Materials Recovery Facility/Transfer Station at Flusco near Penrith. The Site Allocations, therefore, need to identify at least seven sites. Nine sites are identified, in Policy 3, as first preference ones and two as reserves.

Policy 2

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) (sites of around 0.5 to 1 ha)

First Preference Sites:-

AL 17 Solway Road, Workington, to replace the HWRC at Clay Flatts, Workington

AL 29 Auction Mart, Cockermouth

AL 35 Risehow Industrial Estate, Flimby, if necessary to replace the HWRC at Maryport

CO 1 Whitehaven Commercial Park, Moresby Park, to replace the HWRC at Frizington

CO 34 Redhills, Millom, adjacent to the existing HWRC

ED 10 Crosscroft Industrial Estate, Appleby

SL 1B Land adjacent to Kendal Fell Quarry, to replace the HWRC at Canal Head, Kendal

Reserve sites:-

AL 8 Lillyhall Waste Treatment Centre, Workington, as an alternative to AL17

CO 11 Bridge End Industrial Estate, Egremont, if a small satellite HWRC is needed for this part of Copeland

3 The Site Allocations Policies

Policy 3

Waste treatment facilities, including Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants, Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer and Bulking Stations (sites of around 2 to 3 ha)

First Preference Sites:-

AL 3 Oldside, Workington

AL 8 Lillyhall Waste Treatment Centre, Workington

AL 18 Port of Workington

AL 34 Part of the former Alcan complex, Lillyhall

CA 30 Kingmoor Road recycling centre, Carlisle

CA 31 Kingmoor Park East, Carlisle

CO 11 Bridge End Industrial Estate, Egremont

ED 31 Flusco waste management site, near Penrith

SL 1A Kendal Fell Quarry, the quarry floor (*Note: this is mostly within the Lake District National Park and not within the area of this Development Framework*)

Reserve sites:-

CA 11 Willowholme, Carlisle

ED 1 Blencowe Quarry, near Penrith

Energy from waste (EfW) (sites of around 2 to 4.5 ha are needed)

3.7 Core Strategy Policy 9 states that the plan will seek to identify two sites for Energy from Waste incinerators. As explained in Core Strategy paragraph 7.26, at the time it was written, flexibility was needed to accommodate the requirements of both of the bids for the municipal waste management contract. The contract has subsequently been signed and does not require Energy from Waste plants.

3.8 Since then, planning permissions have been granted for an EfW plant at the Port of Barrow, mainly using imported wood waste; for a steam raising plant, using refuse derived fuel, near Kendal; and for an anaerobic digester plant for agricultural wastes near Silloth. There has been interest in developing additional EfW plants for the commercial and industrial waste streams both within and outside of the sites where the wastes arise. It is considered that two more sites are likely to be needed. Four sites are identified, in Policy 4, ~~as first preference ones, with no reserves~~. It is intended that supplementary guidance will be prepared, about how energy from waste proposals should fit into the overall sustainable waste management strategy.

Policy 4

Energy from waste plants (sites of around 2 to 4.5 ha)

AL 3 Oldside, Workington

AL 8 Lillyhall Waste Treatment Centre, Workington

AL 18 Port of Workington

CA 31 Kingmoor Park East, Carlisle

Landfill

3.9 Core Strategy Policy 8 states that the plan will seek to identify 2 million cubic metres of non-inert landfill capacity in addition to the 5 million cubic metres remaining permitted void space in existing sites. The Core Strategy states that strategic areas for landfill provision will be in the south, north and west of the county with priority being given to the south. Since then a proposal for 580,000 cubic metres of additional capacity, at the Bennett Bank landfill near Barrow-in-Furness, has been granted planning permission on appeal (March 2010).

3.10 It seems clear, from recent work for the Regional Waste Strategy and with the economic downturn, that less landfill capacity is likely to be needed than stated in the Core Strategy. This will be kept under review in the Annual Monitoring Reports. Four sites are identified, in Policy 5, as first preference ones, with no reserves.

Policy 5

Additional non-inert landfill capacity

AL 31 Lillyhall landfill, Workington

BA 10 Goldmire Quarry, Barrow (subject to technical feasibility and access improvements)

CA 24 Hespian Wood, near Carlisle

ED 7 Thackwood clay pit

Low Level Radioactive Waste

3.11 There are existing facilities for managing these wastes at Lillyhall (metal recycling), Sellafield (the Calder Landfill Extension Segregated Area) and at the Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg (storage). Core Strategy Policy 12 states that the plan will make provision for the Low Level Waste Repository to continue to fulfil a role as a component of the UK's radioactive waste management capability.

3 The Site Allocations Policies

3.12 As stated in that policy, acceptance of that role is subject to the success of initiatives to divert wastes away from the Repository, that do not require its highly engineered containment facilities. Those initiatives will require new facilities to be provided for managing such wastes in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

3.13 It is particularly important that facilities are provided, within Cumbria, and throughout the UK, to divert the sub-category of Very Low Activity High Volume Wastes (or Very Low Level Waste - VLLW) away from the Repository. The volumes of these wastes will increase significantly as nuclear sites are decommissioned.

3.14 The County Council's and Copeland Borough Council's policy is that decommissioning wastes should be managed on the site where they arise unless a rigorous assessment demonstrates that this is not practicable. In those circumstances, a similarly rigorous assessment should be carried out for land adjacent to the nuclear site, before new and more distant sites are considered. However, the spatial planning implications of this approach have not yet been subject to strategy development and consultation in accordance with the requirements of legislation.

3.15 The uncertainties still remain, about the volumes of these wastes arising within Cumbria, when they will arise, the potential for driving some of them up the waste hierarchy and the type of facilities that may be needed. It is, therefore, considered premature to identify any new sites in these Site Allocations Policies, in addition to sites that have already been approved.

3.16 Of the existing sites, the metal recycling facility at Lillyhall is not considered to be appropriate for significant additional waste management capacity. The other two sites may have such potential.

3.17 It may be that a detailed assessment could conclude that there is potential for additional types of facilities to be provided within the existing boundaries of the 100ha Low Level Waste Repository. Similarly, the 280ha Sellafield complex may be able to accommodate facilities for managing its own wastes. These two existing sites are included in Site Allocation Policy 6.

3.18 Now that the national policy position has been confirmed, an urgent review should take place of the spatial strategy for dealing with Low and Very Low Level radioactive waste and the identification of appropriate sites. This is the "timely" review that was envisaged in Core Strategy paragraphs 8.5 and 8.28. In advance of this review, it is considered that the identification of additional sites for managing Low Level Waste and/or Very Low Level Waste is premature.

Policy 6

Low Level Radioactive Waste

CO 35 The Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg

CO 36 Land within Sellafield

Sand and gravel

3.19 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that Preferred Areas and/or Areas of Search will be identified to enable a landbank of at least seven years to be maintained throughout the plan period, and Mineral Safeguarding Areas and/or Areas of Search for the indicative sand and gravel resources identified by the British Geological Survey. The landbank is to be based on the Regional Spatial Strategy's apportionment to Cumbria, which is currently 700,000 tonnes/year, i.e. a landbank of 4.9 million tonnes. The Core Strategy states that consideration will be given to whether the release of Preferred Areas should be phased over the plan period.

3.20 Since the Core Strategy was prepared, planning permissions have been granted for an additional 7 million tonnes of reserves at Overby, High House, Brisco, Low Gelt and Kirkhouse quarries. Sales of sand and gravel have also reduced considerably as a result of the recession.

3.21 The current landbank is around twenty years and is not now likely to fall below 7 years within the plan period. This suggests that Preferred Areas or Areas of Search no longer need to be identified to be in accordance with the Policy. However, the landbank is disproportionately located within the north of the county and provision for the west and south, where Peel Place and Roose are the only quarries, needs to be considered in accordance with Core Strategy Policy 13. Another consideration is that some of the current planning permissions will expire within the plan period. A Preferred Area and four Areas of Search are identified, in Site Allocations Policy 7.

Crushed rock for general aggregate use

3.22 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that Mineral Safeguarding Areas and/or Areas of Search will be identified for the indicative hard rock resources identified by the British Geological Survey. The Core Strategy states that no further provision for the release of general crushed rock aggregate can be justified because of the size of the current landbank. One Area of Search for a limestone quarry is identified, in Policy 7, if this could secure environmental improvements. The Mineral Safeguarding Areas Map shows the extent of the known geological resources.

High and very high specification roadstones

3.23 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that a Preferred Area or Area of Search will be identified for extending Ghyll Scaur Quarry, for nationally important very high specification roadstone, and Mineral Safeguarding Areas and/or Areas of Search for the high specification aggregate resources identified by the British Geological Survey. Two Areas of Search are identified in Policy 7.

Local building stones

3.24 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that Mineral Safeguarding Areas will be identified for resources of local building stones. One Mineral Safeguarding Area is identified on the maps.

3.25 The County Council has no doubts about the importance of the Kirkby Slate and Baycliff Haggs quarries. They are an integral part of the operations of what is, probably, Cumbria's largest mineral operator in terms of employment. However, the issues of the small extensions that have been proposed should be addressed through the planning application process, rather than in the Site Allocations Policies. When such applications come forward, they will be assessed against Generic Development Control Policy DC6, whereby favourable consideration may also

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be given to proposals that can be demonstrated to be more sustainable than any available alternative. That policy includes specific references to building stone quarries and to after use/restoration, which will include slope stability matters.

Brickmaking mudstones

3.26 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that an Area of Search will be identified for extending High Greenscoe Quarry. An Area of Search is identified, in Policy 7.

Gypsum

3.27 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that a Preferred Area and/or Area of Search will be identified for working additional gypsum and a Mineral Safeguarding Area for the remaining gypsum resources. A Preferred Area is identified, in Policy 7, and a broad Mineral Safeguarding Area is also shown on the maps. The Birkshead mine is working the last of the gypsum resources that can be worked by underground mining. In the sites that are identified, the gypsum is too shallow to be worked that way and would have to be quarried.

3.28 Gypsum has raised questions, about how the Mineral Safeguarding Areas should be defined, that are not found for other minerals. The geology map shows the outcrops of the gypsum beds, but significantly larger areas of land than the outcrop would be needed to extract the gypsum. For example, an earlier proposal for the Stamphill Preferred Area was for an extraction area of around 25 ha but required an area three times as large as that to accommodate its operational needs, including screen mounds and temporary overburden storage.

3.29 The Mineral Safeguarding Area has been drawn as a broad area which includes the areas of land that would be likely to be needed for working the gypsum resources. More specific areas around the gypsum outcrops raised concerns, in consultations, relating to the possibility that they could cause a long period of blight on properties. The issue is exacerbated by the very localised occurrence of gypsum compared with the other minerals that are being safeguarded. National policy requires the Framework to safeguard economically important minerals.

3.30 The gypsum Mineral Safeguarding Area has been considered in the context of information about the current viability of working the resource. It is acknowledged that this may change over time and additional resources may become viable. To take this into account, it is intended that there should be a review that includes all of the gypsum resources in the county. ~~In the interim, the Council is retaining the broad area that was identified as the gypsum Mineral Safeguarding Area on the previous (2010) Regulation 30 submitted plans.~~ **The Mineral Safeguarding Area should, therefore, be regarded as an interim one.**

Policy 7

Preferred Area for minerals

M 18 Stamphill, Long Marton, for gypsum

M 27 Roose sand quarry, Barrow-in-Furness

Areas of Search for minerals

M 5 land adjacent to High Greenscoe Quarry, near Dalton-in-Furness, for brickmaking mudstones

M 6 land between Overby and High House sand and gravel quarries, near Abbeytown

M 8 land adjacent to Cardewmires sand and gravel quarry, near Dalston

M 10 land adjacent to Silvertop limestone quarry, near Brampton

M 12 Roosecote sand and gravel quarry extension, Barrow-in-Furness

M 15 land adjacent to Peel Place sand and gravel quarry, near Gosforth

M 17 land adjacent to Ghyll Scaur very high specification roadstone quarry, near Millom

M 30 land adjacent to Roan Edge high specification roadstone quarry, near New Hutton

Sites for secondary or recycled aggregates facilities

In addition to existing recycling facilities at waste management sites and elsewhere, the hard rock quarries are considered to be suitable locations for processing alternative aggregates from their quarry wastes and from recycled aggregates, subject to detailed consideration of environmental impacts including traffic.

Other mineral resources, secondary aggregate resources and potential railheads and wharves

3.31 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that the need to safeguard these will be considered. The shallow coal and fireclay resources, one slag bank and two potential rail sidings are identified, on the maps, as safeguarding areas together with the areas of old planning permissions for underground lead and zinc mining.

3.32 Core Strategy Policy 18 relates to coal bed methane. In its text there are references to the high prospects for coal bed methane within the West Cumbria coalfield and the extension of the Canonbie coalfield. It is also stated that the strategic importance of this resource will be kept under review in the Annual Monitoring Reports (Core Strategy paragraphs 10.41 and 10.48).

3.33 It has not been considered necessary to identify Mineral Safeguarding Areas for these deep coalfields because any future mining would not be directly sterilised by other types of development in the same way that shallow coal resources could be. However, paragraph 3.21

3 The Site Allocations Policies

of Annex 4 of MPS1 requires the extent of the coalfield with reserves at depths of 200 to 1500 metres to be identified, together with the areas that have been licenced for Coal Bed Methane. The Coal Authority advises that this Reserves information is not available from any source, but they have provided data on Resources: these are shown on Map 1 in Chapter 8. Pending any need, that may be identified, for a review of the policies, it is considered that Core Strategy Policy 18 and Generic Development Control Policy DC7 provide the appropriate policy framework for coal bed methane proposals.

Policy 8

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

These are defined for sand and gravel, limestone, high purity limestone, igneous rocks, sandstone, shallow coal, fireclay and gypsum in accordance with the geological resources maps included within the British Geological Survey Technical Report WF/01/02 Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans: Cumbria and the Lake District.

M 24 Derwent Howe Slag Bank, Workington, is a Mineral Safeguarding Area for its resource of secondary aggregate.

The areas of planning permissions for the underground mining of lead and zinc, near Nenthead, are also shown.

Policy 9

Safeguarding of potential railheads

AL 32 Siddick (if required in connection with mineral working or waste management proposals)

M 31 Salthouse, near Millom, for Ghyll Scaur quarry

Mineral Consultation Areas

3.34 These are for use in two-tier planning areas. They identify where consultations are needed, between county and district councils, about development which would be likely to affect land with potential for mineral extraction and also about how mineral working could affect other existing or proposed land uses.

3.35 Core Strategy Policy 14 states that Mineral Consultation Areas will be identified, which include buffer zones around Mineral Safeguarding Areas. A 250 metre wide buffer has been used to define the Mineral Consultation Areas. With the exception of gypsum, as explained above, the Mineral Safeguarding Areas have been defined as the extent of the mineral resources shown on the British Geological Survey maps.

3.36 The Mineral Consultation Areas will also have to be shown on District Local Development Framework Proposals Maps. It is intended that guidance will be produced, jointly with the districts and adjoining authorities, on the details of the consultation process. This guidance will

The Site Allocations Policies 3

set out the locations, types and scale of development proposals for which consultations are necessary. At this stage, no attempt has been made to exclude built up areas or any other types of areas from the Mineral Consultation Areas. These matters will be addressed in the guidance.

4 The Proposals Map

4. THE PROPOSALS MAP

4.1 This is in four parts, plus inserts (these are areas where paper maps at a larger scale are available), because of the amount of information that is required to be included. Environmental designations, areas at risk of flooding and consultation zones for airfield, military and Technical Sites have to be shown, as well as the Mineral Consultation Areas, Mineral Safeguarding Areas and proposed sites. The locations of the proposed waste management sites, Preferred Areas for minerals and railheads and Areas of Search for minerals are shown on the insert maps.

Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites 5

Allerdale

5. COMMENTS AND ISSUES ABOUT THE PROPOSED SITES**AL3 Oldside, Workington**

5.1 This is an 8 hectare site which is considered to have potential for a range of waste management facilities. It is a first preference site in Policy 3 and **is identified as a site for an Energy from Waste plant in Policy 4.**

5.2 A transport assessment would be needed for planning application proposals. This would need to assess, among other matters, whether improvements would be necessary for the A66/A596 junction at Ramsay Brow in Workington and the A596/A594 junction at Netherhall Corner in Maryport.

5.3 **Detailed impacts of an EfW facility on this site, including any effect on neighbouring land users, would be considered for any planning application proposals.**

5.4 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that, whilst not directly affecting the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, drainage mitigation measures would be needed to avoid contamination of the river downstream of the SAC boundary.

5.5 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty ⁽¹⁾, this site is large enough to provide scope for significant wildlife habitat enhancement. Existing habitats could be retained and/or new ones created. These could include hedgerows and scrub woodland, and small ponds to provide links through to Siddick Pond SSSI/Local Nature Reserve on the other side of the main road. Mitigation measures, including habitat enhancement and creation, are required in this area of Workington, to ensure the survival of the Small Blue butterfly.

5.6 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

AL8 Lillyhall waste management centre (see also AL31 the adjacent landfill site)

5.7 This is a reserve site in Policy 2, and a first preference in Policy 3 and **is identified as a site for an Energy from Waste plant in Policy 4.**

5.8 Although there is an existing planning permission, at this site, for a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC), it is considered that AL17 Solway Road, in Workington, is in a better location for a replacement of the nearby present facility at Clay Flatts. This site is, therefore, included as the reserve for replacing that HWRC.

5.9 **Detailed impacts of any waste facility on this site, including traffic, would be considered for any planning application proposals.**

1 The Biodiversity Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006

5 Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites

5.10 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site is not likely to have impacts on the River Marron, which is part of the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

5.11 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there is potential for general natural habitat enhancement, especially along the eastern side; removal of the culvert to recreate the Distington Beck through the site with enhanced margins; enhancement of the Distington Beck margins including wider buffer zones; and potential for barn owl boxes. Need to consider in relation to the approved restoration scheme for the landfill site.

5.12 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

AL17 Solway Road, Workington

5.13 This is the first preference site in Policy 2 for replacing the nearby Clay Flatts Household Waste Recycling Centre, which is too small for the facilities that these are now expected to provide.

5.14 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that the site would not have impacts on the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

5.15 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, this site is known to have the Small Blue butterfly, a rare and declining UK species. Mitigation measures, including habitat enhancement and creation, are required in this area of Workington, to ensure its survival. There is potential for minor general habitat enhancement works linked to the railway corridor.

5.16 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

AL18 Port of Workington

5.17 This is a first preference site in Policies 3 and **is identified in Policy 4 for an EfW plant.** A transport assessment would be needed for planning application proposals. This would need to assess, among other matters, whether improvements would be necessary for the A66/A596 junction at Ramsay Brow in Workington and the A596/A594 junction at Netherhall Corner in Maryport.

5.18 **Detailed impacts of an EfW facility on this site, including any effect on neighbouring land users, would be considered for any planning application proposals.**

5.19 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that, whilst not directly affecting the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC, drainage mitigation measures would be needed to avoid contamination of the river downstream of the SAC boundary and adverse impacts on migratory fish.

5.20 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the biodiversity interests, in particular Small Blue butterflies, would need to be taken into account at the detailed planning application stage. Mitigation measures, including habitat enhancement and creation, are required in this area of Workington, to ensure the survival of the Small Blue butterfly.

5.21 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites 5

AL29 Auction Mart, Cockermouth

5.22 This is a first preference site in Policy 2. There is no Household Waste Recycling Centre in this part of the county. This site has good road access and is appropriate in other respects.

5.23 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site is not likely to have impacts on the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

AL31 Lillyhall landfill site, Workington

5.24 This is a first preference site **is identified** in Policy 5 for additional landfill capacity. Additional landfill would be within the footprint of the approved landfill area of the current planning permission. However, this planning permission expires in June 2014, by which time the site is required to have been restored.

5.25 Detailed impacts of additional landfill at this site, including traffic, would be considered for any planning application proposals.

5.26 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Marron, which is part of the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

5.27 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the approved restoration scheme provides botanically rich amenity grassland with woodland planting and new footpaths.

5.28 In April 2011, ~~the Environment Agency has considered~~ **issued** an Environmental Permitting Regulation application to dispose of Very Low Level radioactive Wastes from nuclear decommissioning, at the landfill. ~~, but a decision has been delayed as the proposal must be considered by the EU under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty. The County Council does not consider that this site is proposal would be appropriate because of the potential social and economic impacts that are involved for any types of radioactive wastes. At~~ **The present planning permission time does not preclude**, the disposal of these wastes at this site, **but it requires the landfill to have been restored by 2014. The Environmental Permit envisages a 20 year life and considerable additional capacity at the landfill.** ~~is unlikely to require a separate planning permission. However, the proposal would involve a very considerably extended period of landfilling, well beyond the life of the current planning permission and its timetable for restoring the landfill.~~

5.29 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

AL32 Potential rail sidings at Siddick, Maryport

5.30 This is a first preference site **is identified** in Policy 9 for safeguarding as a potential railhead, if it is needed in connection with mineral or waste management development.

5.31 The site was put forward for consideration by a company interested in a potential opencast coal site at Broughton Moor (Derwent Forest). It could be a rail siding linked by conveyor to the coal site, which could then be retained for subsequent use by others.

5.32 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

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5.33 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, this site presents opportunities for habitat creation/enhancement. These could be linked to the adjacent Siddick (Flimby Coast) County Wildlife Site, which is valuable for ground nesting birds and species-rich dune grasslands. Mitigation measures, including habitat enhancement and creation, are required in this area of Workington, to ensure the survival of the Small Blue butterfly.

5.34 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

AL34 Part of former Alcan complex, Lillyhall

5.35 This is a first preference site in Policy 3. It is part of a ~~recently vacated~~ **vacant** complex of large factory buildings. It is acknowledged that there are issues about the impacts of development on the County Wildlife Site, **which lies within the complex**. Activities outside existing buildings would need to be carefully controlled to avoid adverse impacts. It may be that other parts of the complex could be considered.

5.36 **Detailed impacts of a waste facility on this site, including traffic, would be considered for any planning application proposals.**

5.37 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Marron, which is part of the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

5.38 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, in addition to water quality improvements in Distington Beck, which is frequented by otters, development may also provide an opportunity to clean up contaminated land.

5.39 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

AL35 Risehow Industrial Estate, Flimby

5.40 This is the first preference site for a replacement of the Maryport Household Waste Recycling Centre, if it has to be moved because of regeneration initiatives.

5.41 **Detailed impacts of an HWRC on this site, including whether access improvements would be needed, would be considered for any planning application proposals.**

5.42 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC.

5.43 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4 and Generic Development Control Policy 11, the impacts of a proposal on the nearby listed building would need to be addressed.

5.44 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

M6 Overby and High House Quarries, Aikshaw

5.45 This is an Area of Search in Policy 7. It comprises land between the two sand and gravel quarries and their approved extensions. It is considered unlikely to be needed within the plan period because of recent planning permissions for the two quarries.

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5.46 Detailed impacts of any development of this site would be considered for any planning application proposals.

5.47 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there is potential for the restoration/creation of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats in restoration schemes. The site lies within the important area for geese and swans and badgers, brown hares and long-eared brown bats have been recorded in the vicinity.

M24 Derwent Howe slag bank, Workington

5.48 Policy 8 identifies this for safeguarding as a major source of secondary aggregates. Part of it is already used for this in connection with the manufacture of concrete blocks. There are issues of access, the scale of output and of its relationship to major regeneration initiatives and sea defences. **These matters would be taken into account for any planning application.**

5.49 With reference to Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, this large site has potential, for restoration or landscaping schemes, to enhance Small Blue butterfly and other habitats. This corridor along the coast could provide links towards Siddick Pond SSSI/Local Nature Reserve.

M28 Broughton Moor, Great Broughton

5.50 This site, also known as Derwent Forest, is not mentioned in any of the policies but has been the subject of representations. It is within the Mineral Safeguarding Area for shallow coals. It is the former Royal Naval Armament Depot, for which major regeneration initiatives are being sought by Allerdale Borough and the County Council. One of the main issues is likely to be whether coal extraction could aid the implementation of any regeneration scheme or would have an adverse impact upon it.

5.51 With reference to Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policies 1, 2 and 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the only scheme for coal mining that has been suggested would involve transporting the coal by conveyor, not lorries. This is a large site, with existing environmental assets and considerable potential in a restoration scheme. Great Crested Newts have been recorded within the site and red squirrels are known to frequent the area.

Barrow

BA10 Goldmire Quarry, Barrow

5.52 This is ~~a first preference~~ **identified** for **non-inert** landfill in Policy 5. It is an operating limestone quarry, which also has permission for construction waste recycling, composting and inert waste landfill. The landfill permission is restricted to waste arising from the quarrying and construction waste recycling operations.

5.53 The County Council has reservations about the feasibility of landfilling this quarry and about programming it with continued quarrying. At planning application stage, it will be for the site operator to demonstrate that the proposal is feasible. The application will also have to address the existing access to the site via Thwaite Flat Road, which is considered to be unsuitable for additional lorry traffic.

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5.54 Detailed impacts of any proposals, such as landscape and heritage impacts, including noise impacts on nearby properties, would be part of the consideration of a planning application.

5.55 Bennett Bank landfill was granted additional capacity of 580,000 cubic metres on appeal, this permission expires in 2017. In order to be consistent with the Core Strategy estimates and its requirement to prioritise landfill provision in the south, further capacity may need to come on stream toward the end of the plan period. Goldmire Quarry is the only site that has been able to be identified.

5.56 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site is unlikely to have impacts on the Morecambe Bay SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

5.57 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, a restoration scheme could offer potential enhancements.

M5 High Greenscoe Quarry, Askam in Furness

5.58 Policy 7 identifies an Area of Search for extending this quarry. It supplies mudstones that are used in the nearby Askam-in-Furness brickworks. High quality bricks are produced, which have a national market; for example, for use in maintaining historic buildings.

5.59 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, surveys for badger setts, bats and great crested newts would be necessary, with protection measures as appropriate.

M12 Roosecote Quarry extension

5.60 Policy 7 identifies this as an Area of Search for future quarrying in the Roosecote area. This is to provide an alternative, because of the uncertain availability of the Preferred Area at M27 Roose Sand Quarry.

5.61 Detailed impacts of any proposals, including traffic, public footpaths, landscape and visual impacts, and any necessary mitigation measures, would be part of the considerations for a planning application. This Area of Search is also on the opposite side of the road to Moorhead Cottages, Listed Buildings, and any impacts on them or their setting would have to be taken into account.

5.62 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site is unlikely to have impacts on the Morecambe Bay SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

5.63 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, surveys for wildlife interest would be needed for a planning application. There is potential for habitat creation and enhancement within a restoration scheme.

M27 Roose Sand Quarry, Barrow

5.64 This is a Preferred Area in Policy 7; part of it has planning permission that expires in 2016. The land and mineral owner has removed the objection to continued extraction at the site, but is only prepared to grant licences on a year at a time basis. This questionable

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deliverability is considered inappropriate for planning policy purposes, particularly as this is the only sand and gravel site in the south of the county. An additional Area of Search has, therefore, been identified as M12 Roosecote Quarry extension.

5.65 This site is adjacent to Moorhead Cottages, Listed Buildings, and any impacts on them or their setting would have to be taken into account in a planning application.

5.66 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site is unlikely to have impacts on the Morecambe Bay SAC, SPA and Ramsar.

5.67 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, surveys of wildlife interest would be needed for a planning application. There is considerable potential for habitat creation and enhancement within a restoration scheme.

Carlisle

CA11 Willowholme Industrial Estate, Carlisle

5.68 This is a reserve site in Policy 3. There is an existing waste transfer and recycling facility and a partly completed inert waste landfill.

5.69 It is a reserve because of access issues and the County Council does not consider it to be as appropriate as others at Carlisle, particularly once the Northern Development Route has been built. There may be outstanding issues with regard to flooding and flood compatible developments.

5.70 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that otter habitat should be maintained and enhanced and that without drainage mitigation measures and containment of wastes, contaminated water could flow to the adjacent River Eden SAC.

5.71 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, enhancement to this site would mean pulling the development back from the river bank top. This would provide a buffer of natural habitat and restore the riverside link to Sheepmount Recreation Ground. There could be potential for bat boxes and new, artificial, otter holts, and to maintain a good habitat for them. The site is also within a potential great crested newt area.

CA24 Hespian Wood landfill complex, Carlisle

5.72 Policy 5 identifies ~~it~~ **this site** as a first preference for additional non-inert landfill capacity. As with other sites in or near Carlisle, it is considered that there should not be further developments, that would involve increases in traffic, before the Carlisle Northern Development Route (CNDR) is open. **The CNDR should be completed in 2012.**

5.73 Whilst an area of around 16 ha to the north of the existing landfill is identified, this may not necessarily be land that would be needed for any additional landfill capacity. The county's requirements will be kept under review as more and more wastes are diverted from landfill. A planning application would have to demonstrate need and acceptable environmental impacts. ~~It is unlikely that provision of additional landfill capacity will be needed before 2012 when the CNDR opens.~~ It seems likely that continued landfilling would be at lower volumes, with reduced traffic, as wastes are driven up the waste hierarchy.

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5.74 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that habitat surveys would be needed, including ones for otters, with maintenance and enhancement measures, as appropriate, and that similar mitigation measures to those at the existing landfill would be needed to avoid other impacts on the River Eden SAC.

5.75 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, recent developments and proposals have considerably reduced the tree screens, woodlands and other habitats at Hespin Wood, including ones for protected species. The County Council considers that provision should not be made for any other additional developments, because these would lead to further losses and increased industrialisation of the site.

CA30 Kingmoor Road recycling centre, Carlisle

5.76 This is a first preference site in Policy 3. It would provide for the expansion of the present recycling facility. It currently sorts and bales around 39,000 tonnes/year of cardboard, paper, glass, cans, plastics, wood and metals from local authority kerbside collections, Household Waste Recycling Centres and mixed commercial and industrial wastes. The extended site could have an anticipated throughput of around 58,000 tonnes/year.

5.77 The Carlisle Northern Development Route would need to be open. The site will be served by a new roundabout on the CNDR, but the height restriction at the nearby bridge (13ft 9ins) may still be an issue.

5.78 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site is unlikely to have impacts on the River Eden SAC.

5.79 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the site is between two County Wildlife Sites. Planning application proposals would need to assess any likely biodiversity impacts, including upon great crested newts. The site has potential for habitat creation and/or enhancement.

CA31 Kingmoor Park East, Carlisle

5.80 This is a first preference site in Policy 3 and is identified in Policy 4 for an EfW plant. The Carlisle Northern Development Route would have to be open. It is the preferred site to provide waste management facilities and an Energy from Waste plant, primarily to generate electricity to supply all the Kingmoor Park business parks/industrial estates. These former 14MU sites, have a linked electricity supply. The site would gain direct access to a new roundabout on the CNDR.

5.81 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that habitat surveys for otters may be needed, with maintenance/enhancement measures as appropriate and that, without drainage mitigation measures, this site could have other impacts on the River Eden SAC.

5.82 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the site is near one of the most important areas for Great Crested Newts; mitigation/compensation measures are likely to be needed.

Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites 5

M8 Cardewmires Quarry, Dalston, Carlisle

5.83 Policy 7 identifies an Area of Search for extending this sand and gravel quarry. It would be linked to the existing processing plant by conveyor under the railway, but is unlikely to be needed within the plan period.

5.84 With reference to Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there could be considerable potential in a restoration scheme that had specific Biodiversity Action Plan habitat objectives. A planning application would need to assess the value of the remaining marshy grassland habitat - which may qualify as the purple moor-grass/rush pasture UK priority habitat. Otters, brown hares, bat species and barn owls are all recorded in the vicinity.

M10 Silvertop Quarry, Brampton

5.85 Policy 7 identifies a small area for a possible extension of this limestone quarry. It is the only crushed rock quarry in this part of the county.

5.86 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4 and Generic Development Control Policy 12, an extension could only be justified if it secured overall landscape mitigation measures for the setting of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

5.87 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, this is a small site but the potential for habitat creation/enhancement would need to be considered. It is located in an area which supports important populations of lapwing and skylark, both red listed UK BAP species. The site is also in an area of both water vole and great crested newt potential. There are records of brown hares, badgers, otters, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterflies and red squirrels in the vicinity.

Copeland**CO1 Whitehaven Commercial Park**

5.88 This is a first preference site in Policy 2. It would be for a Household Waste Recycling Centre to replace the one at Frizington.

5.89 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Ehen or River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SACs.

5.90 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, planning application proposals would need to include habitat/species surveys with mitigation/compensation as appropriate. There is potential for its development to include habitat links across the site.

5.91 With reference to Generic Development Control Policies 1 and 2, road improvements may need to include a pedestrian crossing.

5.92 Consideration will have to be given to ground stability issues in this former mining area.

5 Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites

CO11 Bridge End Industrial Estate, Egremont

5.93 This is a reserve site in Policy 2 and a first preference in Policy 3. It is unlikely to be needed for a Household Waste Recycling Centre unless a number of small sites are needed to serve the Copeland area. That is likely only if the first preference, CO1, cannot be delivered.

5.94 Although this site is downstream of the River Ehen SAC, the Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that without drainage mitigation measures it could have impacts on salmon migration in the river.

5.95 With reference to the requirements of Generic Development Control Policies 1, 2 and 4, a detailed proposal would need to take account of mitigation for nearby houses.

5.96 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there are otters on the river, badgers and barn owls locally and possible bat roosting/feeding. There could be potential to create new, artificial otter holts and maintain a good habitat for them. The disused railway line along one edge of the site could be retained as a well developed wildlife link.

CO34 Redhills Quarry, Millom

5.97 This is a first preference site in Policy 2. It would be for a redeveloped Household Waste Recycling Centre, close to the existing one.

5.98 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that, without mitigation measures for Natterjack Toad habitat, drainage and litter control, it is likely to affect the Morecambe Bay SAC and Duddon Estuary SPA/Ramsar.

5.99 With reference to Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, a planning application would need to include species surveys and mitigation/compensation as appropriate.

CO35 the Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg

5.100 This is a first preference site **is identified** in Policy 6. ~~It is identified~~, for fulfilling a continuing role as a component of the UK's national Low Level radioactive Waste (LLW) management capabilities. Vault 9 is complete and has capacity for storing around 100,000 cubic metres of LLW. It is important that this highly engineered facility is reserved for wastes that require that standard of containment.

5.101 **The Repository's Environmental Safety Case is currently being considered by the Environment Agency and a planning application for radioactive waste disposal capacity at the site is currently being considered by the County Council.**

5.102 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that similar mitigation measures to those already adopted for developments at the Repository would be needed, to avoid impacts on the adjacent Drigg Coast SAC.

5.103 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the site's Landscape and Wildlife Management Scheme is regularly updated as a planning permission requirement.

Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites 5

5.104 The site is within the natterjack toad sites potential zone. It is also adjacent to the Drigg Dunes and Coast Site of Invertebrate Significance. There are records of brown hares, otters, barn owls and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterflies in the vicinity; whilst records show that adders, great crested newts, slow worms, viviparous lizards and badgers have been found on the site. There is potentially a large area of land for which habitat protection and enhancement measures could be incorporated into a development scheme. Screening of views from the National Park may also be able to be enhanced.

CO36 Sellafield site

5.105 This **site** is a ~~first preference~~ **identified** in Policy 6. It is an existing civil nuclear site, which is mostly operational and partly being decommissioned.

5.106 Since the Core Strategy was prepared, it has become increasingly obvious that measures are needed to divert wastes away from the Low Level Waste Repository that do not need such a highly engineered facility. As such a high proportion of Very Low Level and Low Level Wastes arising from nuclear decommissioning will continue to arise at Sellafield, it is the obvious choice for a new facility. It would also release considerable capacity at the approved facilities at the LLWR. However, there is uncertainty about whether land can be made available within Sellafield.

5.107 There is an approved landfill within the site, the Calder Landfill Extension Segregated Area, which has remaining capacity for lower activity Low Level Waste.

5.108 Although this site is downstream of the River Ehen SAC, the Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that without drainage mitigation measures it could have impacts on salmon migration in the river.

5.109 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there is potential for habitat creation/enhancement in the long term. The southern half of the site falls within the area of natterjack toad sites potential, and the extreme south of the site has natterjack records. There have also been records of brown long-eared bats, brown hares, common toads, adders, Dingy Skippers and the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary on and in the vicinity of the site.

M15 Peel Place Quarry, Holmrook

5.110 Policy 7 identifies land adjacent to the quarry as a proposed Area of Search for its extension. An extension would need to be justified by the level of reserves and proposed environmental mitigation. This is the only sand and gravel quarry in this part of the county, others are at least 65km away.

5.111 With reference to Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policies 10 and 12 and the Biodiversity Duty, the setting of the National Park would be a consideration and there would be potential for habitat enhancements/creation in a restoration scheme.

5 Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites

M17 Ghyll Scaur Quarry, Millom

5.112 Policy 7 identifies land adjacent to this quarry as an Area of Search for its extension. This is the only quarry in England that currently supplies very high skid resistance roadstone. It is not well located to serve a national market and the current temporary rail loading facility is recommended to be safeguarded as a permanent site (M31).

5.113 With reference to Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there would be potential for habitat enhancements/creation in a restoration scheme.

M31 Rail sidings, Salthouse, Millom

5.114 Policy 9 identifies this site to be safeguarded for a railhead. It is currently a temporary night-time rail loading facility for M17 Ghyll Scaur Quarry.

5.115 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that similar measures to those for the temporary facility would be needed to avoid impacts on the Morecambe Bay SAC and Duddon Estuary SPA/Ramsar.

5.116 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there would be potential for habitat enhancements/creation in a restoration scheme. The site is within the natterjack toad potential zone.

Eden

ED1 Blencowe Quarry, Newbiggin

5.117 Two areas of land are identified as a reserve site in Policy 3, part of an existing industrial estate and the adjacent quarry. The site includes land that may be required for a new access road.

5.118 This site is on the reserve list because of uncertainty about delivery; the quarry may be developed as a caravan/lodge park, which has planning permission. That part of it within the existing industrial estate is considered to be less well located to the road network than the first preference, which is Flusco (ED31).

5.119 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Eden SAC.

5.120 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there are notable populations of Great Crested Newts in the locality. A planning application would require a survey to assess populations across the whole of this area to determine the important pond areas and terrestrial land habitat. Information from the caravan/lodge planning application could be updated. A development scheme should incorporate protection of habitats/species on the old quarry waste tip and wetlands as appropriate.

Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites 5

ED7 Thackwood ~~proposed~~ clay pit

5.121 The site is identified in Policy 5. The site has planning permission for clay extraction, which would provide at least 380,000 cubic metres of additional void space as an extension to the adjoining landfill. Now that clay extraction has commenced, this has removed the uncertainty about the availability of a void for landfilling. Road improvements were required before commencement of working.

5.122 The landfill is intended to be used in support of the Materials Recycling Facility for the skip hire business at the adjoining site.

5.123 Planning permission for landfill was refused three years ago on the grounds of lack of need and it had not been demonstrated that there would not be unacceptable cumulative impacts. The Core Strategy now identifies the need for additional landfill and a planning application would need to address the cumulative impact issues in accordance with adopted policies.

5.124 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Caldew, which is part of the River Eden SAC.

5.125 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there is potential for habitat creation/enhancement in a restoration scheme. There is a record for red squirrels and one for brown hares in the immediate vicinity.

ED10 Crosscroft Industrial Estate, Appleby

5.126 This is a first preference site in Policy 2. There are no Household Waste Recycling Centres in this part of the county; this site could be used if one is to be built at Appleby.

5.127 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Eden SAC, North Pennine Moors SPA or Moor House-Upper Teesdale SAC.

5.128 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there are badgers, red squirrels and common pipistrelle, brown long-eared and brandt's bats in the locality. The water vole reintroduction zone lies 210m to the south. There is potential to retain the mature trees and provide general habitat enhancement.

ED31 Flusco landfill complex, Flusco

5.129 This is a first preference site in Policy 3. It is a complex that includes a quarry, landfill, leachate lagoons, landfill gas powered electricity generator and a new Household Waste Recycling Centre. Lorry traffic would continue to be directed to use the route to the A66 that avoids Newbiggin.

5.130 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Eden SAC.

5 Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites

5.131 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there is potential for enhancement associated with the restoration of the quarry/landfill. There are records for great crested newts, red squirrels, brown hares and noctule bats in the vicinity.

M18 Stamphill, Long Marton, Appleby

5.132 Policy 7 identifies this as the Preferred Area for gypsum.

5.133 The site is intended as a replacement for Birkshead underground mine when that is worked out, probably within around 15 years. The mine supplies gypsum to the nearby Kirkby Thore plaster and plaster board works, which is a major employer and supplies a national market. Gypsum would be taken to the works by conveyor, not by lorries.

5.134 Remaining gypsum resources are too shallow to be worked by underground methods and would be opencast. Stamphill was granted permission in the 1990's but was not developed. A new planning application would be needed, which would have to address the issues raised in the consultations.

5.135 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that, without mitigation measures for otter habitat and drainage, this site could have impacts on the River Eden SAC, but not the North Pennine Moors SPA and Moor House-Upper Teesdale SAC.

5.136 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the restoration scheme could provide substantial habitat enhancements.

South Lakeland

SL1 Kendal Fell Quarry

5.137 Land adjacent to this quarry is a first preference in Policy 2 and the quarry floor is a first preference in Policy 3. The land adjacent to the quarry (SL1B) is the only site that has been able to be identified for a replacement of the Canal Head Household Waste Recycling Centre.

5.138 The quarry floor (SL1A), has potential for a range of waste management facilities. However, its access from the A591 Kendal by-pass and most of the site itself, are within the Lake District National Park and cannot, therefore, be proposed in these policies. Access improvements may be needed and lorry traffic should enter and leave the site from the A591, the Kendal by-pass.

5.139 In the Lake District National Park Authority draft Land Allocations document, that part of Kendal Fell Quarry that falls within the Park, is identified for "waste management and treatment". In the South Lakeland District Council draft Land Allocations document, the land adjacent to the quarry is identified for "waste and recycling related uses".

5.140 The Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that this site would not have impacts on the River Kent or Morecambe Bay Pavements SACs.

Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites 5

5.141 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, the size of these sites together, should enable significant habitat enhancement measures to be incorporated into a development scheme. The Northern Brown Argus, Small Heath, High Brown and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary butterflies have all been recorded on both the nearby golf course and Scout Scar. Badgers have been recorded within the site. There are records of brown hares and common pipistrelle bats in the vicinity.

M30 Roan Edge Quarry, New Hutton

5.142 Policy 7 identifies land adjacent to this quarry as an Area of Search for its extension. The quarry produces high skid resistance roadstone for a regional market. Planning permission has been granted for 9.5 million tonnes of additional reserves, but further provision may need to be considered towards the end of the plan period.

5.143 There are concerns that **the former** regional policy restrictions on quarries in the Yorkshire Dales National Park may put increased pressure on Cumbrian quarries, particularly this one.

5.144 With reference to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy 4, Generic Development Control Policy 10 and the Biodiversity Duty, there would be potential for habitat creation/enhancement in a restoration scheme.

5.145 With regard to Development Control Policy 2, the public right of way would be a consideration for a planning application.

Other Sites that were Considered

For waste management facilities:-

- within **Allerdale** - St Michael's Park, Workington; Branthwaite Road, Lillyhall; Derwent Howe, Workington; Glasson Road, Maryport; Silloth airfield; Innovia, Wigton; Broughton Moor; and Glasson industrial estate, Maryport.
- within **Barrow** - Ormsgill Yard; Phoenix Road/Bessemer Road; Sowerby Woods; Roosecote old sandpit; Park Road; Haws View industrial estate; and Ramsden Dock.
- within **Carlisle** - Parkhouse; Harker; Peter Lane, Cummersdale; Kingmoor Park; Kingmoor marshalling yard; Rockcliffe Estate, Kingmoor Park; Heathlands Estate, Kingmoor Park; extensions to Hespin Wood; Council depot, Willowholme; Kirkhouse brickworks; and former rail yard, London Road.
- within **Copeland** - Sneckyeat industrial estate, Whitehaven; Millom slag bank; Leconfield industrial estate, Cleator Moor; Beckermest No 1 Pit, Egremont; Cleator Mills; Millom Pier; former TDG depot, Whitehaven; Haig Enterprise Park, Whitehaven; High Road/Wilson Pit Road, Whitehaven; and land adjacent to railway, Millom.
- within **Eden** - North Lakes Business Park, Flusco; Flusco Lodge quarry, Stainton; land adjacent to Hardendale Works, Shap; Gillwilly industrial estate, Penrith; Potters Loaning, Alston; Henderson's garage, Alston; Moredun Garage, Alston; former parish quarry, Blencow; Middle Skelgill; New Shield quarry, Alston; and Tebay former rail sidings.
- within **South Lakeland** - Station Yard, Milnthorpe; Millness, Crooklands; Low Mill Tannery, Ulverston; Moor Lane, Flookbrough; Grisleymires Lane, Milnthorpe; Whinfield Farm, Lindal in Furness; Lindal former ore mill sidings; extension to Roan Edge landfill; land near Junction 36, M6;

5 Comments and Issues about the Proposed Sites

For landfill:-

- an extension to Distington landfill.

For Low Level and Very Low Level radioactive wastes:-

- Lillyhall landfill, the Keekle Head former opencast coal site and land adjacent to Sellafield.

For minerals:-

- Goodyhills; Roosecote; Goldmire; Kirkhouse; Brocklewath; Birkhams; Low Gelt; Grange; Helbeck; Shap Fell; Holmescales; Kirkby Slate; Baycliff Haggs; and Stainton quarries.

6. MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Chapter 11 of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy includes its monitoring and implementation framework. This is intended to form the basis for the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme's Annual Monitoring Reports. These assess how policies are performing and identify whether any of them need to be reviewed.

6.2 The most likely to need review are Core Strategy and Site Allocations Policies for radioactive wastes. In accordance with the Core Strategy, the County Council is committed to a timely review of these policies, once the detailed implications of national policies is clearer - we are now at that stage. The most immediate issue is the need to ensure that provision is made for the management of those Low Level and Very Low Level Wastes that do not require the highly engineered containment facilities of the Low Level Waste Repository near Drigg. At the present time, the County Council considers that there is too much uncertainty, about the volumes of these nuclear decommissioning wastes, when they will arise and the potential for driving them up the waste hierarchy, to be able to propose detailed policies for their management. The matter is particularly sensitive because of the potential social and economic impacts that are associated with public perceptions about any types of radioactive wastes and because of current proposals for their disposal.

6.3 With regard to the Annual Monitoring Reports, the monitoring matrix (Table 11.1 in the Core Strategy) sets out five monitoring themes which are Climate Change, Waste Management, Minerals, Economic and Community Benefits and Environment. The matrix relates these themes to the Development Framework's objectives; Core Strategy Policies; Generic Development Control Policies; their subject; indicators; sources of data; the baseline; targets or milestones; and the source of the targets.

6.4 The monitoring data and indicators that are most relevant to the monitoring of the Site Allocations Policies are details of planning permissions that have been granted, figures for waste arisings, sales of aggregate minerals and the review of the sub-regional apportionments by the Regional Aggregates Working Party. All of the development plan documents are intended to be reviewed every five years. The need for earlier reviews could be indicated by a number of factors, which could include:-

- the failure for planning applications to be submitted for waste management facilities;
- significant changes to national or regional policies;
- significant numbers of the proposed sites being taken by other developments; or
- proving to be unacceptable when assessed in the level of detail required for planning applications;
- significant changes to the sub-regional apportionment for sales of aggregate minerals;
- significant changes in the gypsum industry, such as reduced supplies of desulphogypsum as a result of the Large Combustion Plants Directive; and
- additional constraints on mineral production, within and beyond the county, as a result of environmental protection policies and initiatives.

7 Maps of Proposed Sites

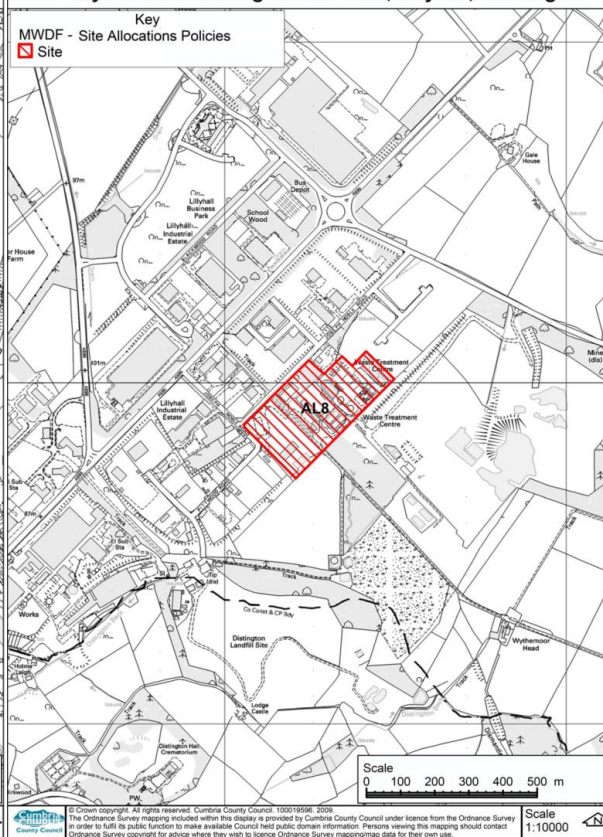
7. MAPS OF PROPOSED SITES

Allerdale

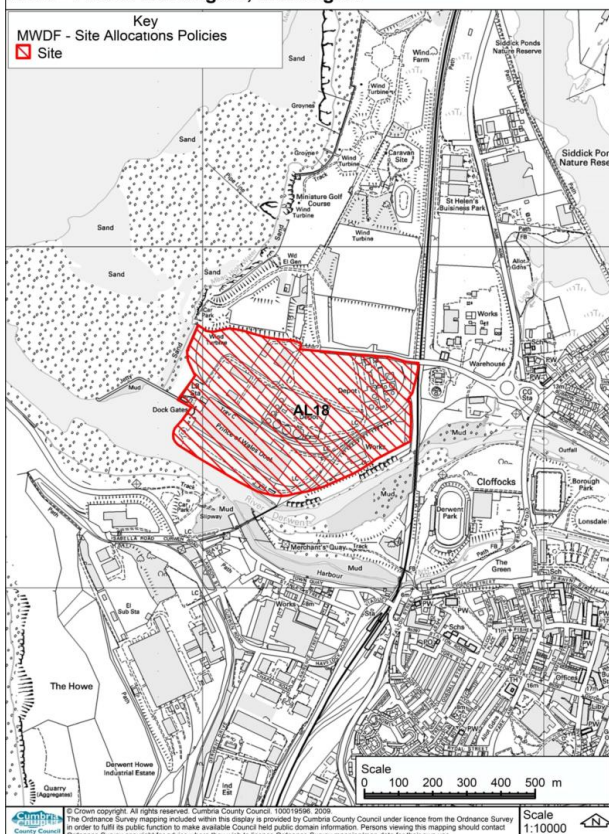
AL3 - Oldside, Workington



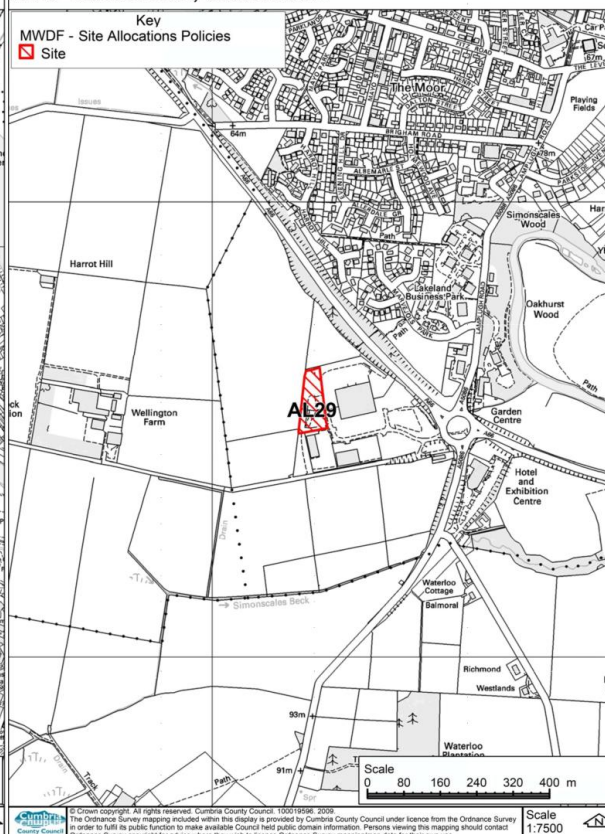
AL8 - Lillyhall Waste Management Centre, Lillyhall, Workington



AL18 - Port of Workington, Workington

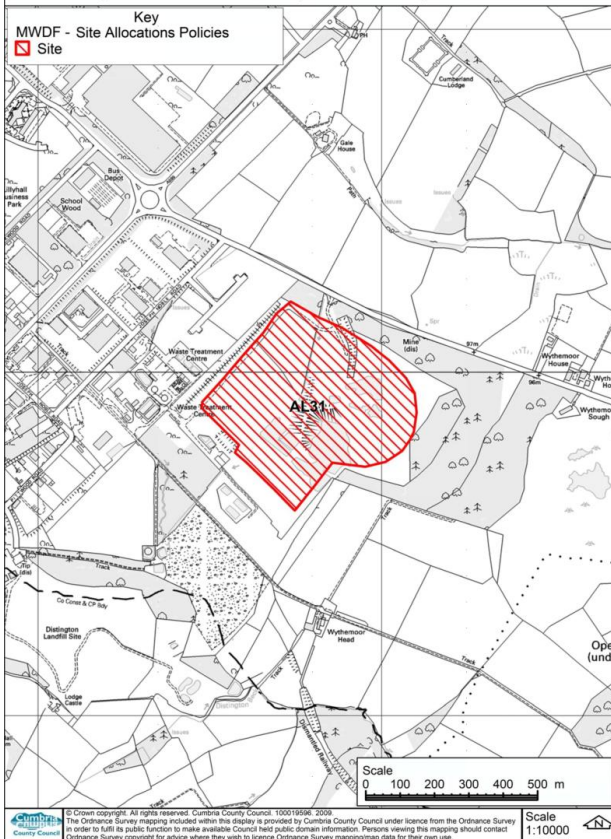


AL29 - Auction Mart, Cockermouth

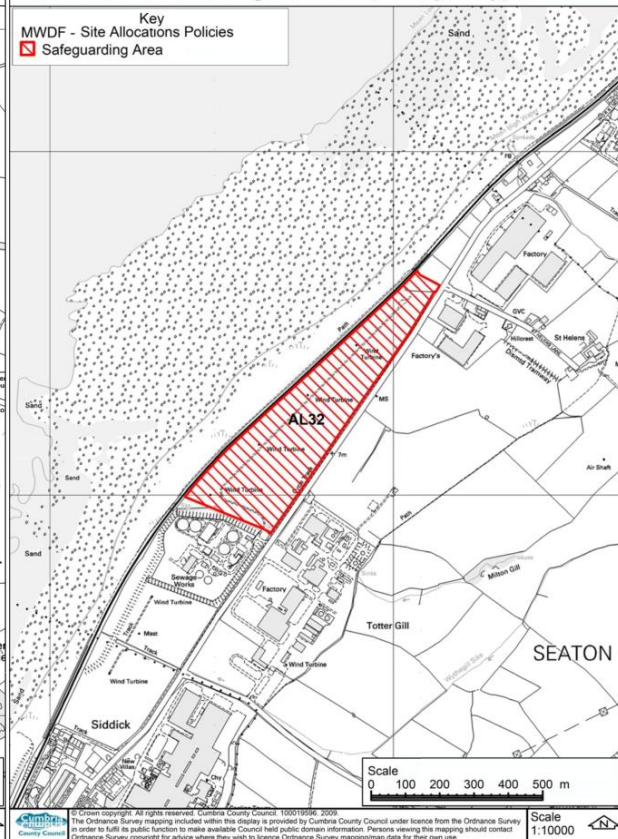


Maps of Proposed Sites 7

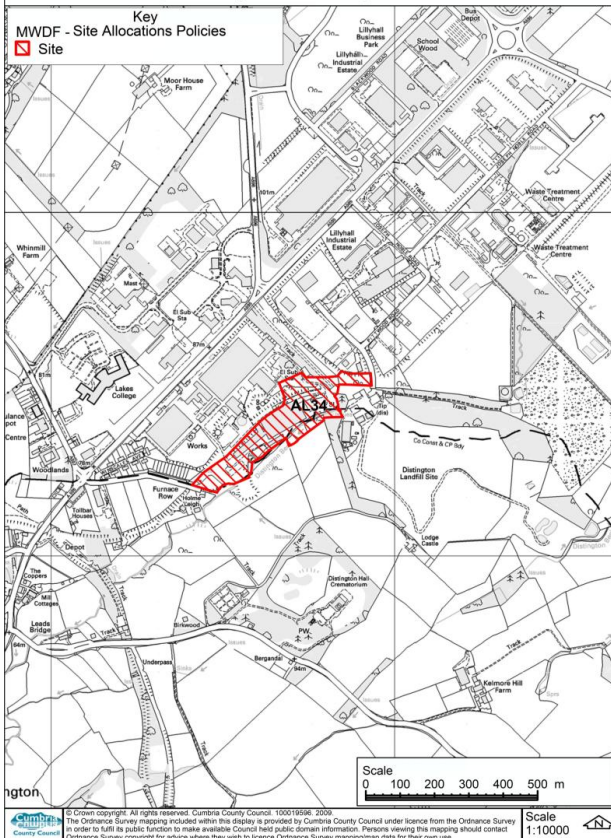
AL31 - Lillyhall Landfill Site, Lillyhall, Workington



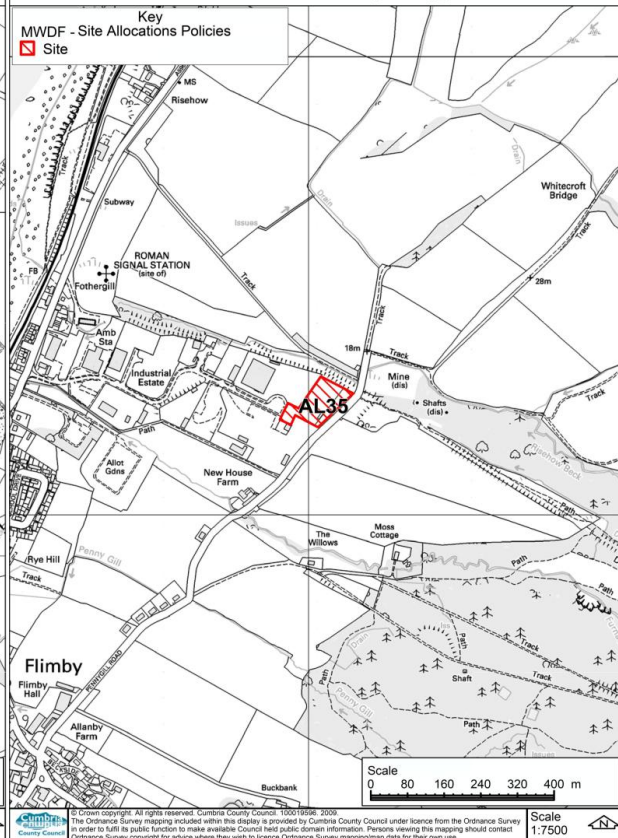
AL32 - Potential Rail Sidings at Siddick, Flimby, Maryport



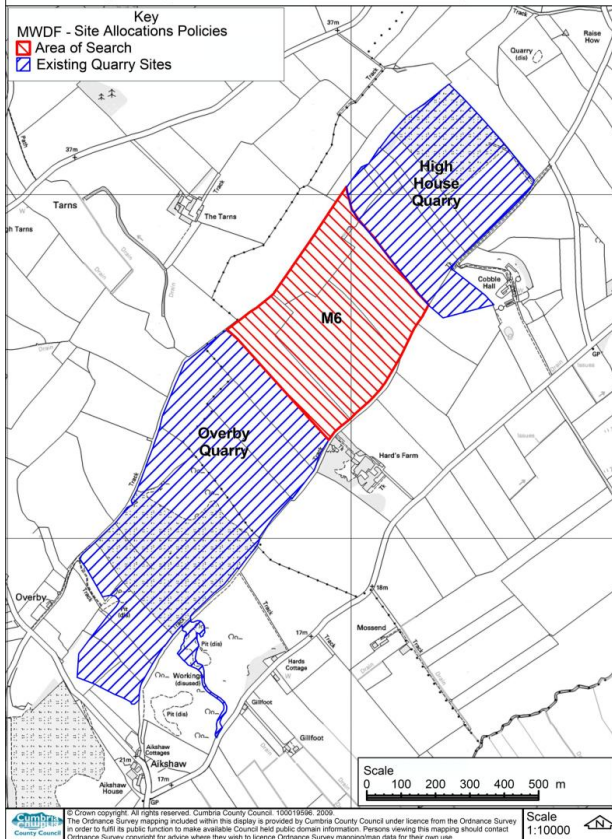
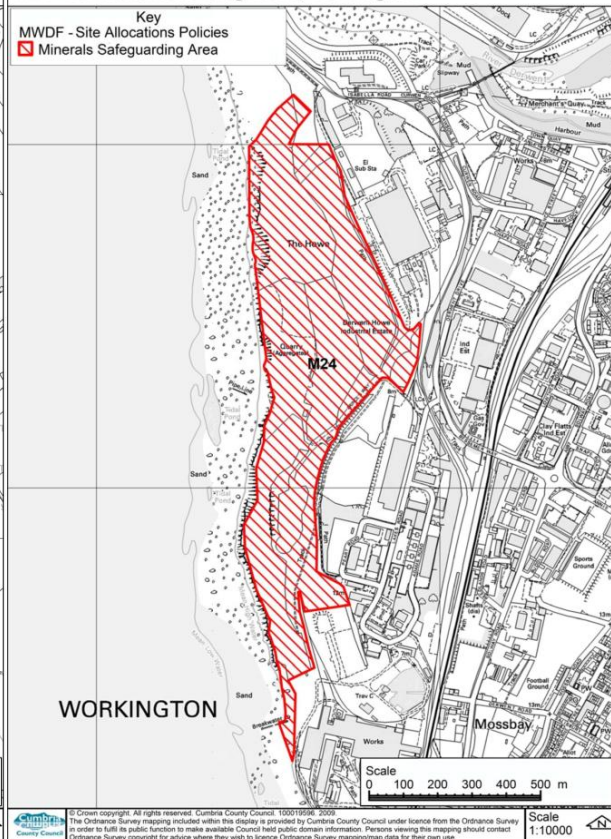
AL34 Alcan Complex, Lillyhall, Workington



AL35 - Risehow Industrial Estate, Flimby, Maryport

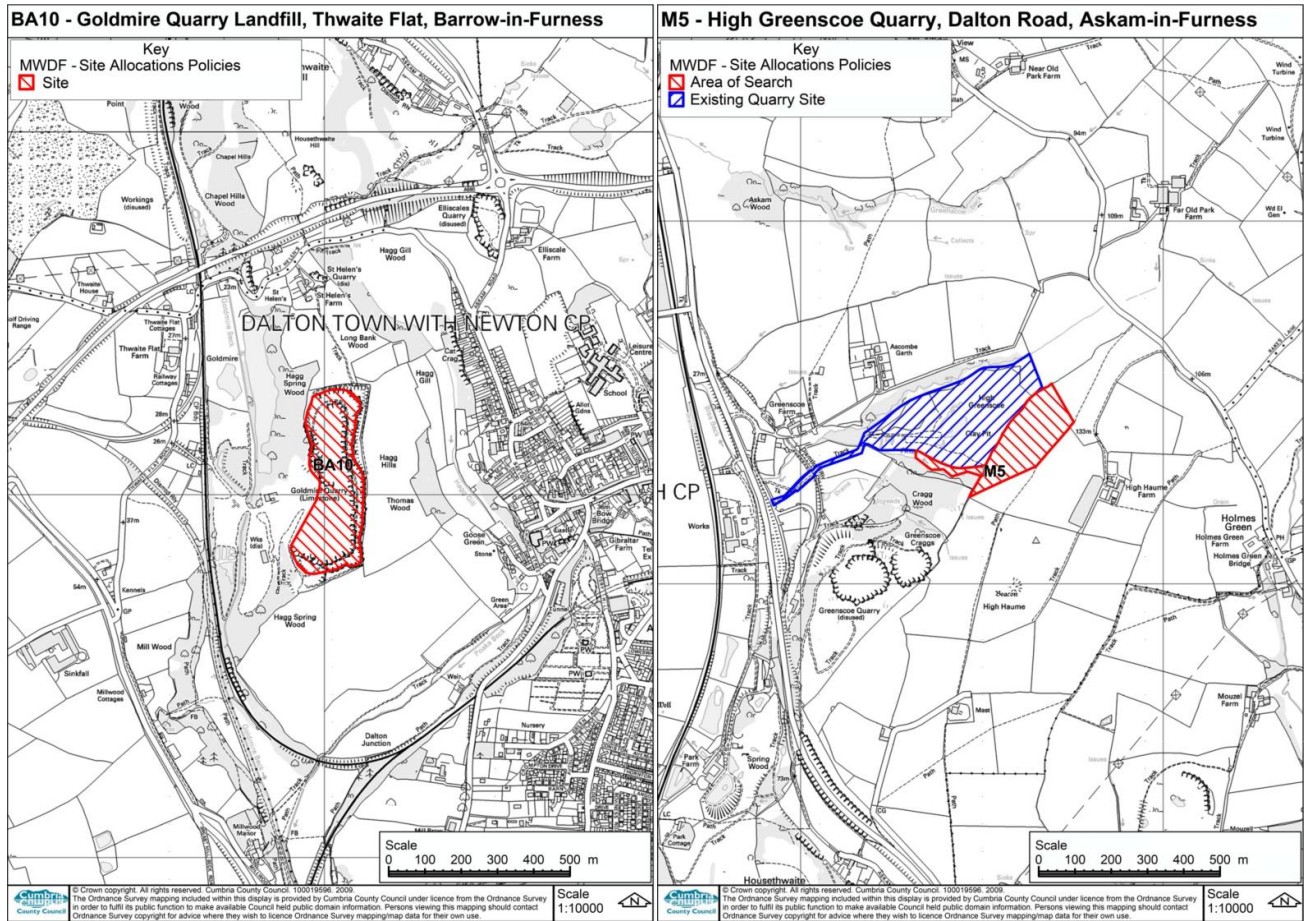


7 Maps of Proposed Sites

M6 - Overby & High House Quarries, Aikshaw, Aspatria**M24 - Derwent Howe Slag Bank, Workington**

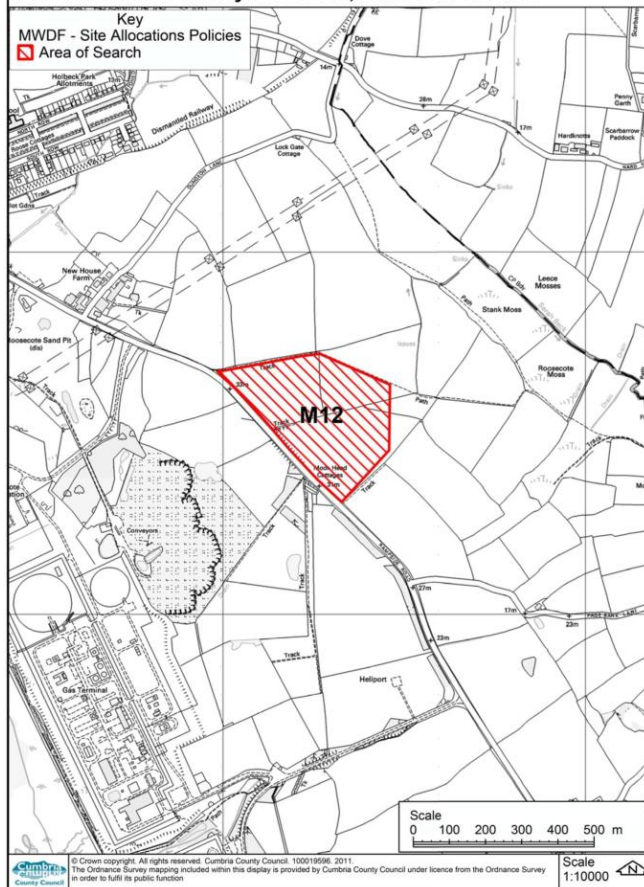
Maps of Proposed Sites 7

Barrow

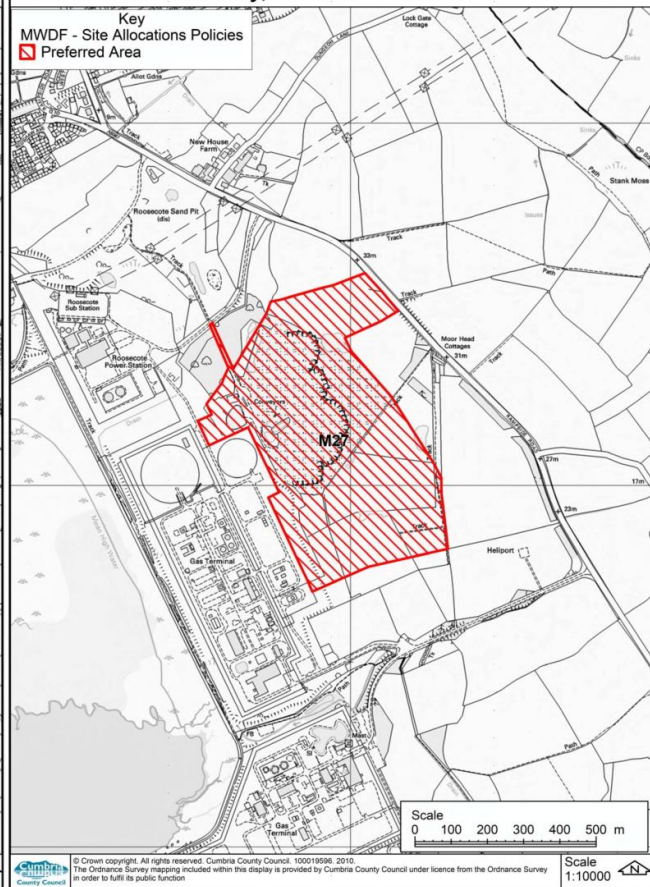


7 Maps of Proposed Sites

M12 - Roosecote Quarry Extension, Barrow-in-Furness



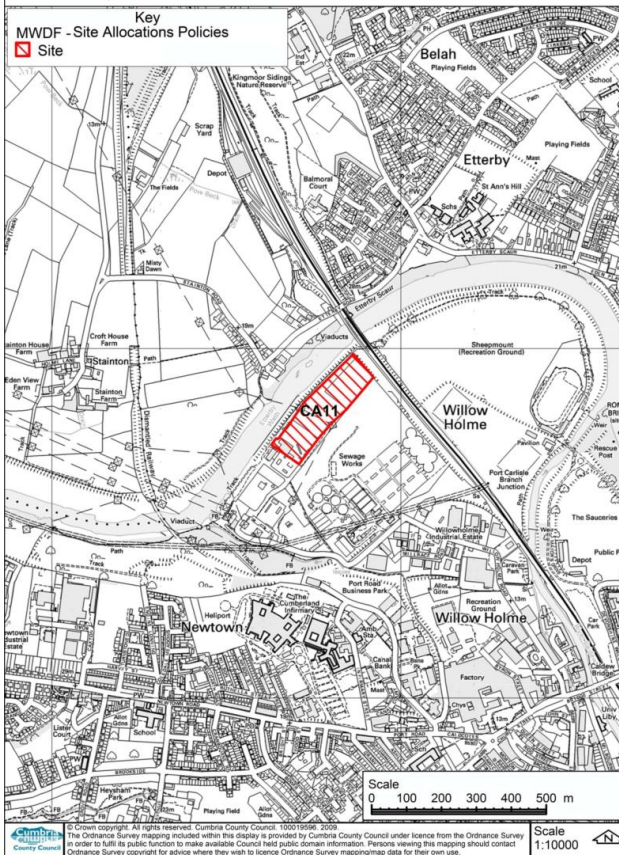
M27 - Roose Sand Quarry, Barrow-in-Furness



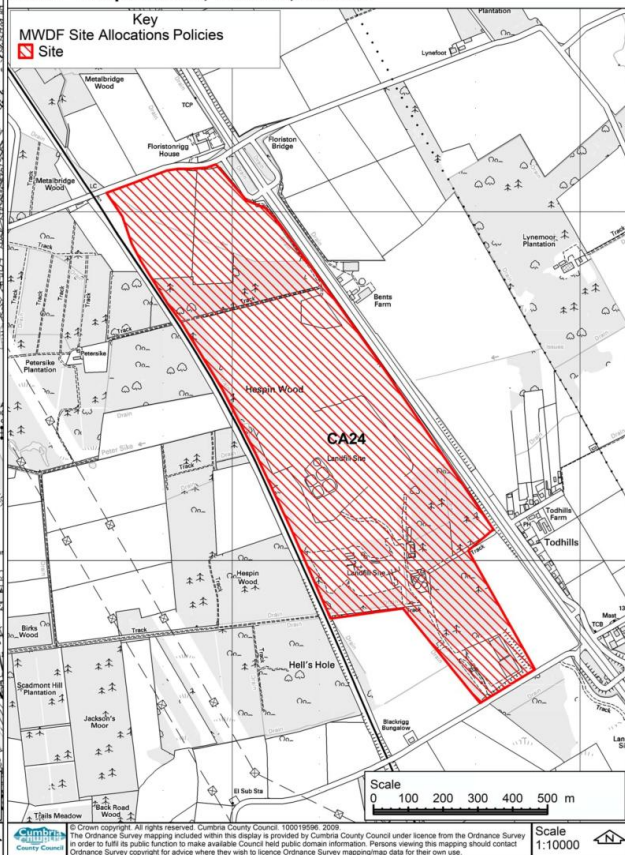
Maps of Proposed Sites 7

Carlisle

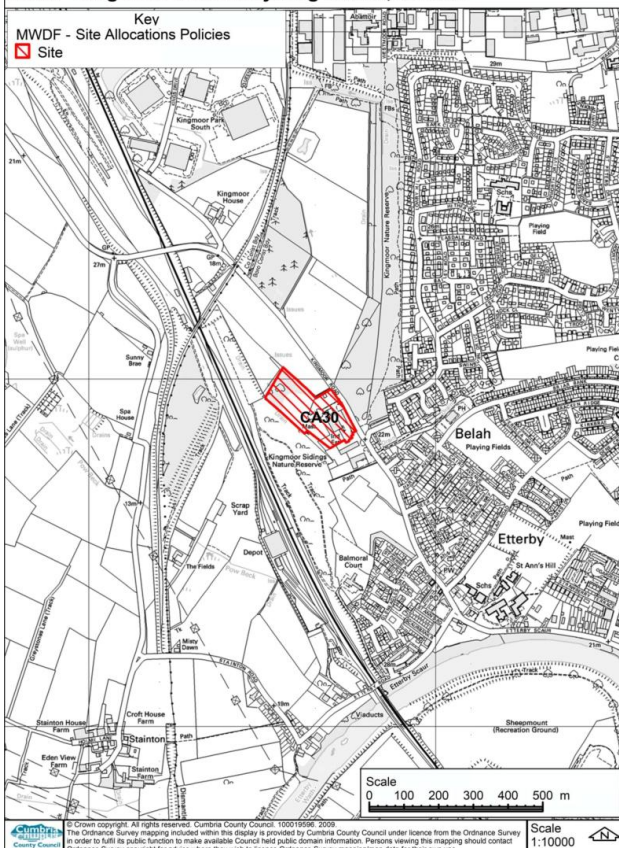
CA11 - Stephenson Industrial Estate, Willowholme, Carlisle



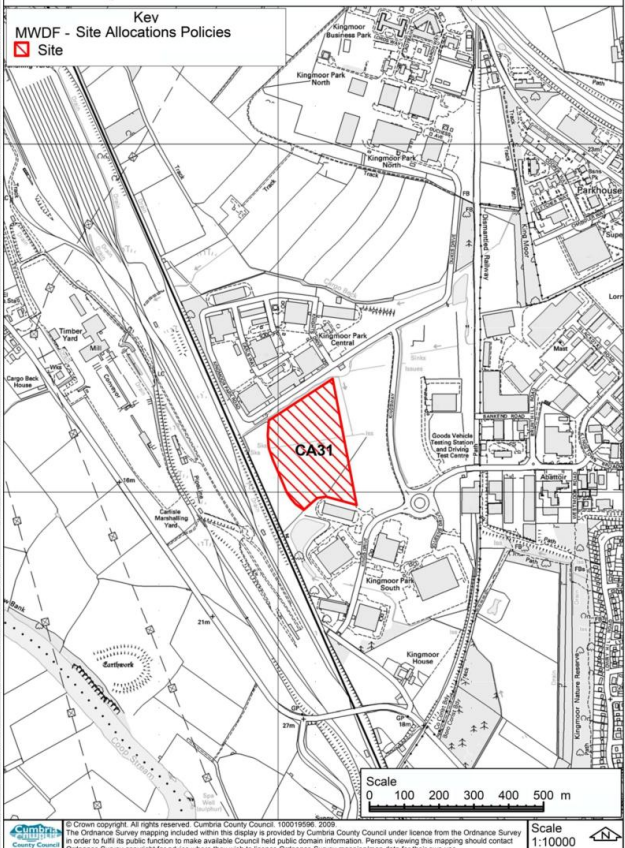
CA24 - Hespin Wood, Todhills, Carlisle



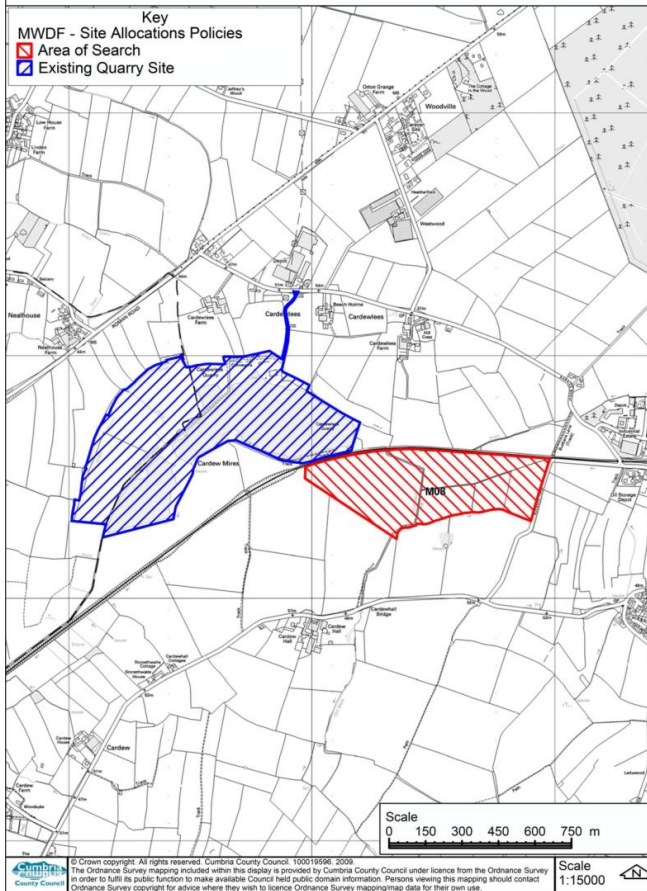
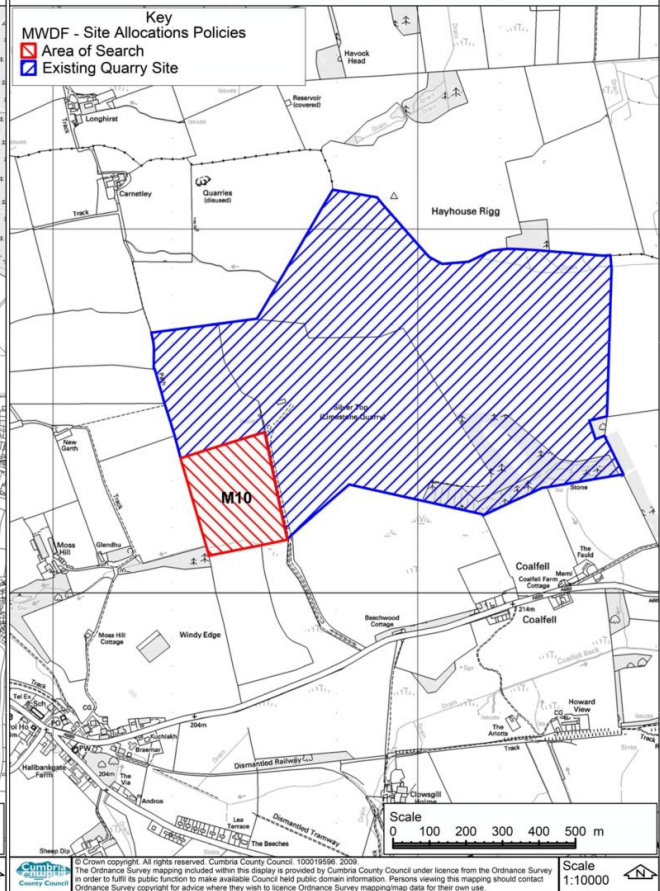
CA30 - Kingmoor Road Recycling Centre, Carlisle



CA31 - Kingmoor Park East, Carlisle



7 Maps of Proposed Sites

M8 - Cardewmires Quarry, Cardewlees, Dalston, Carlisle**M10 - Silvertop Quarry, Hallbankgate, Brampton**

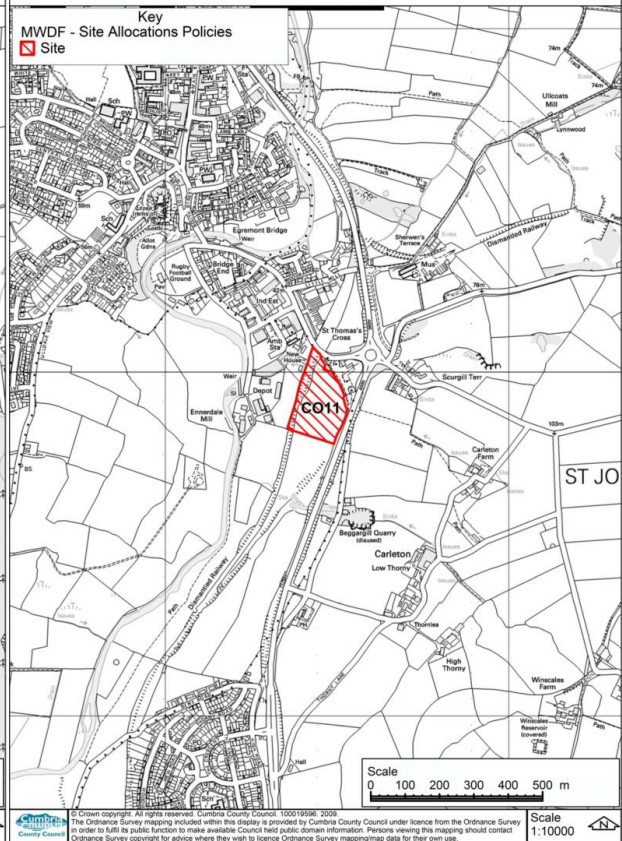
Maps of Proposed Sites 7

Copeland

CO1 - Whitehaven Commercial Park, Whitehaven



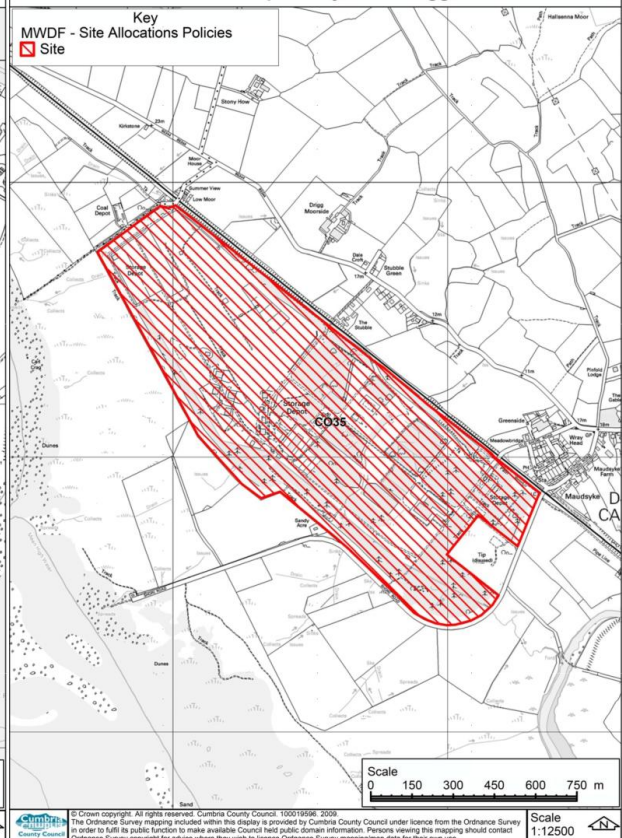
CO11 - Bridge End Industrial Estate, Egremont



CO34 - Redhills Quarry, Millom

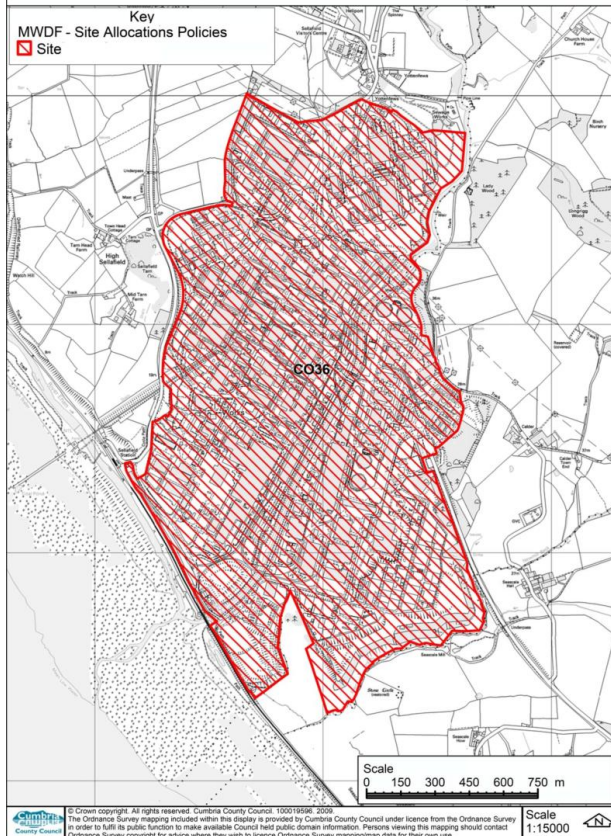


CO35 - Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg, Holmrook

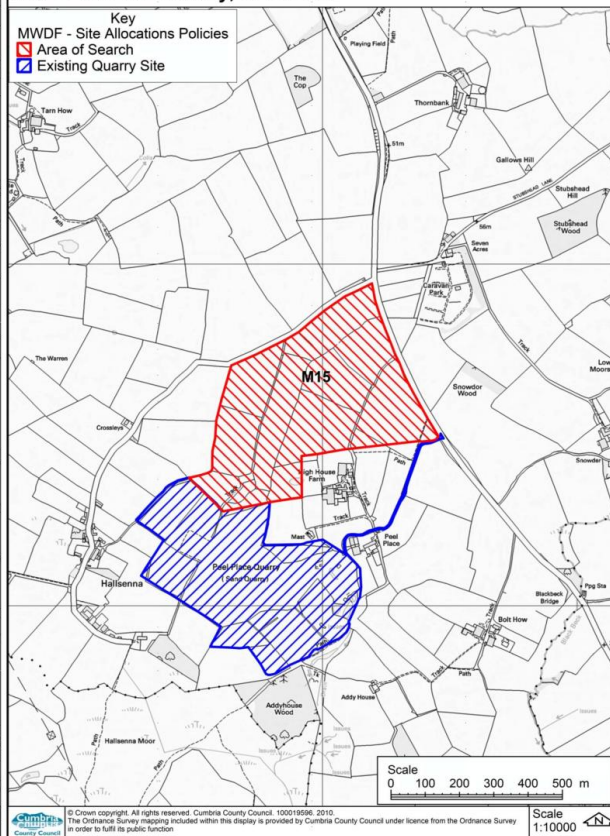


7 Maps of Proposed Sites

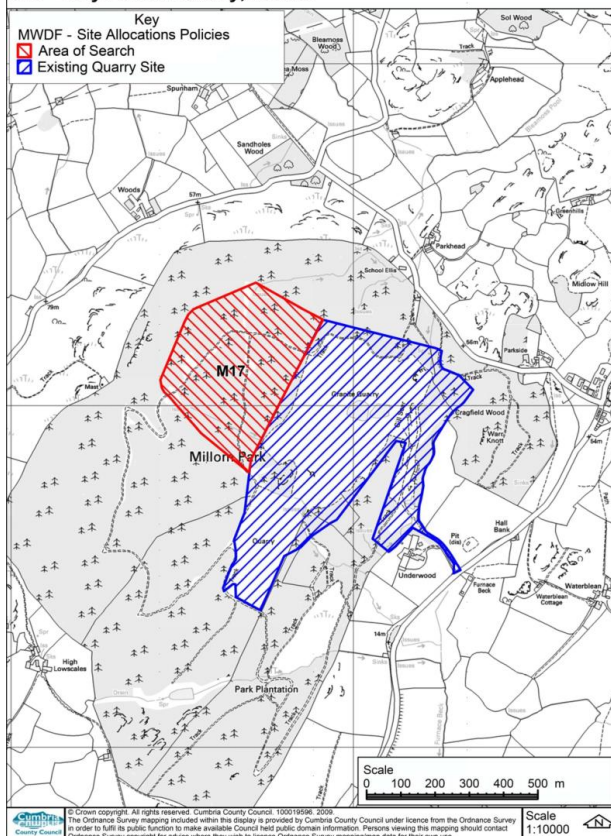
CO36 - Sellafield Site, Seascale



M15 - Peel Place Quarry, Holmrook



M17 - Ghyll Scaur Quarry, Millom



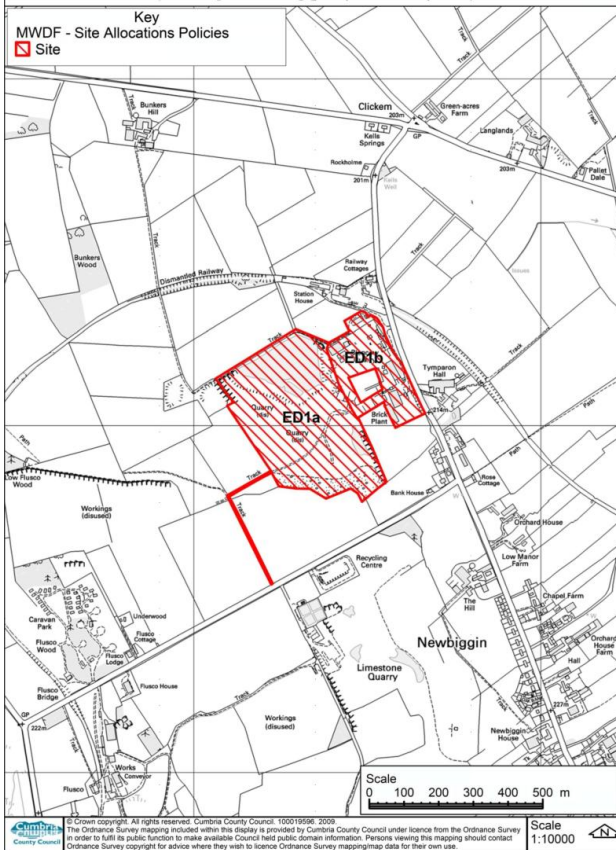
M31 - Potential Rail Sidings, Salthouse Road, Millom



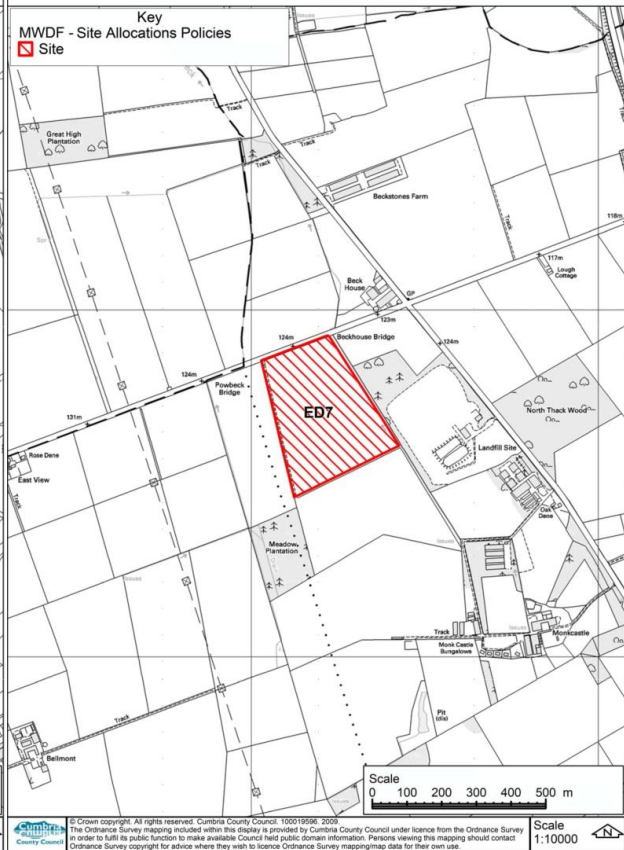
Maps of Proposed Sites 7

Eden

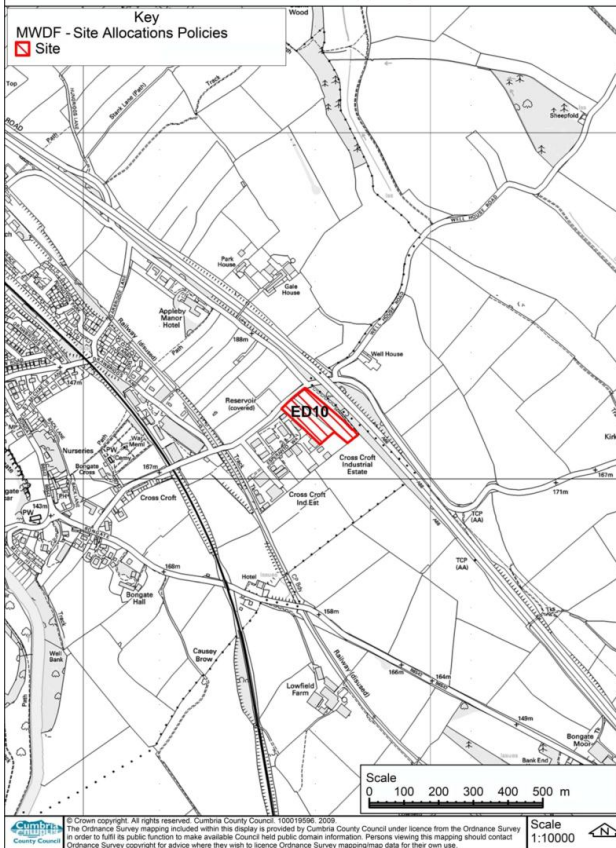
ED1 - Blencowe Quarry, Newbiggin (Stainton), Penrith



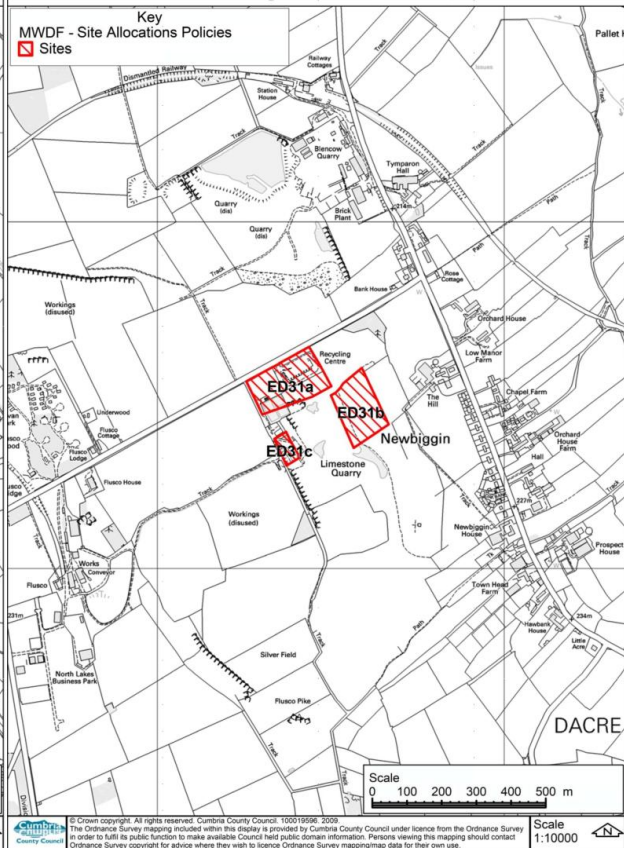
ED7 - Thackwood, Southwaite, Carlisle



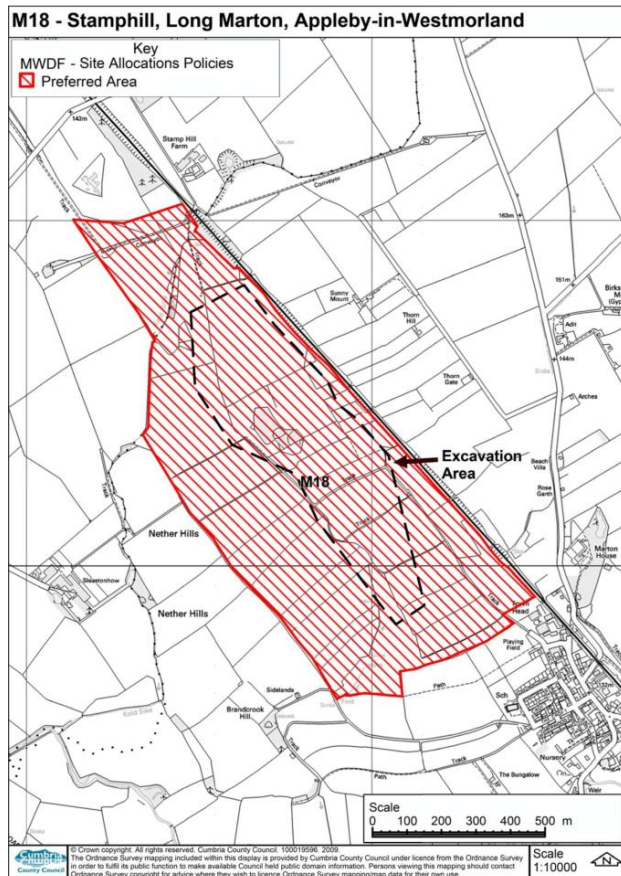
ED10 - Crosscroft Industrial Estate, Appleby-in-Westmorland



ED31 - Flusco Waste Management Site, Flusco, Penrith



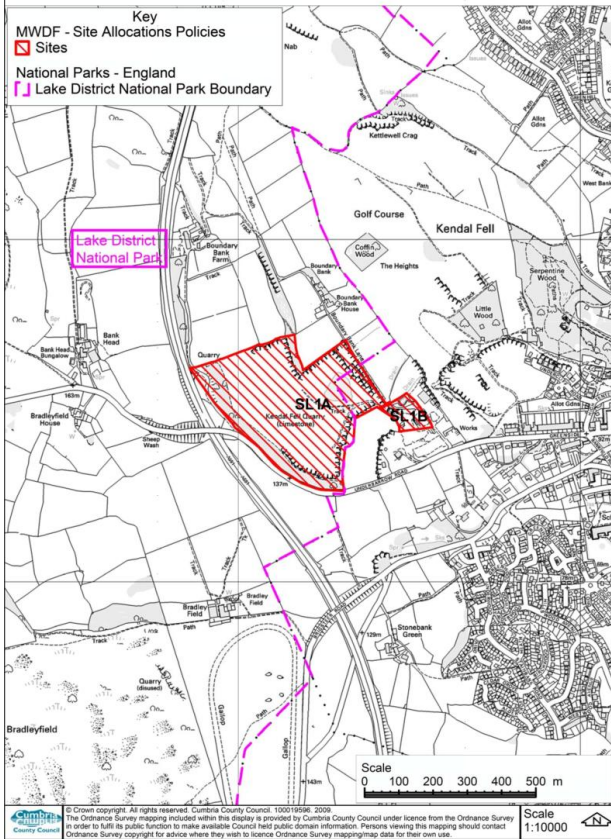
7 Maps of Proposed Sites



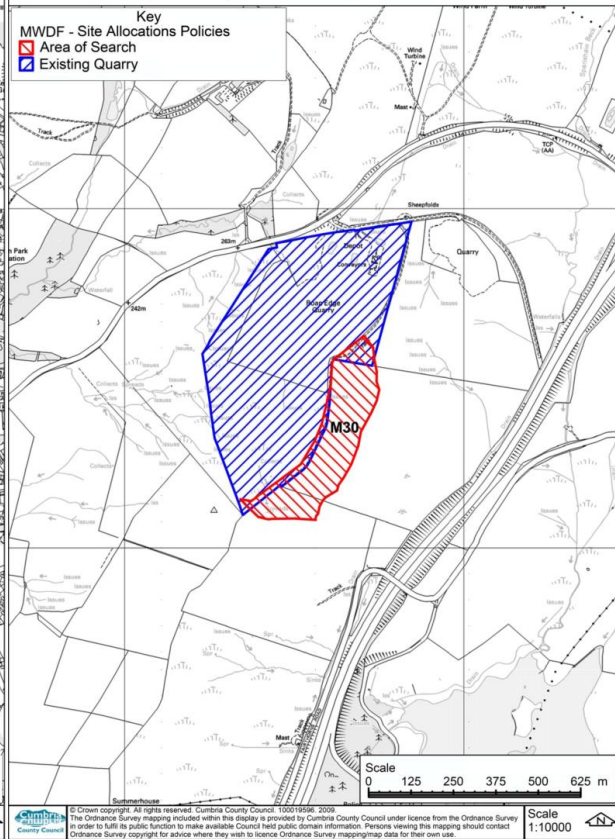
Maps of Proposed Sites 7

South Lakeland

SL1 - Kendal Fell Quarry, Kendal



M30 - Roan Edge Quarry, New Hutton, Kendal



8 Map of Deep Coalfield

8 Map of Deep Coalfield

8.1 Minerals Policy Statement 1, Annex 4, states that: *Mineral Planning Authorities should identify in their Local Development Documents, the extent of the coalfield with reserves at depths below the surface between 200-1500 metres, and of areas which are licensed for Coal Bed Methane by the Coal Authority.*

8.2 The Coal Authority advises that the Reserves information required is not available from any source, but they have provided Resource data, split into two categories, detailing Resources between 50 and 1,200 metres below the surface, as well as those below 1,200 metres.

8.3 See Paragraph 3.33 with regard to Coal Bed Methane for further details.

Map of Deep Coalfield 8

