

CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

3RD ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2006/7



DECEMBER 2007

Executive Summary

During 2006/7 work on the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) continued with consultations on the Issues and Options Discussion Paper and the Preferred Options. With regard to the programme set out in the Development Scheme, the Preferred Options consultations were three months behind schedule. This was because of the need for an extended consultation period for the Issues and Options and for time to take new national planning policies into account.

The existing minerals and waste policies have performed adequately in that there have been no significant adverse effects on social, environmental and economic objectives. An adequate supply of minerals has been maintained, and continued provision has been made to enable facilities for waste management to be provided.

The latest published primary land won aggregate production figures show three-year (2004-2006) annual average sales of 3.75 million tonnes of crushed rock and 760,000 tonnes of sand and gravel. These figures are produced for calendar years (Core output indicator 5a).

Extraction of 220,000 tonnes additional reserves of limestone were permitted in 2006/07.. The Cumbria wide landbanks of permitted reserves remain significantly longer than the national policy's minimum requirements.

Figures for the production and management of secondary and recycled aggregates (Core output indicator 5b) have been compiled but are inconsistent and cannot yet be presented with any confidence. The percentage of the inert construction and demolition wastes managed in Cumbria re-used or recycled is therefore difficult to estimate. This is a continuing problem for national, regional and sub regional figures.

Planning permission has been granted for 175,000 cubic metres of additional landfill capacity for non-inert waste. Waste transfer facilities for 34,400 tonnes/year of inert, construction and demolition waste; 8,300 tonnes/year of Household and Commercial or Industrial waste and 280,000 tonnes/year of waste tyres have been granted permission (Core Output Indicator 6a). Six waste water treatment facility improvements and various time extensions for waste facilities were given consent.

Municipal waste arisings were 345,699 tonnes (Core Output Indicator 6b), a reduction of 3.51% on 2005/06, which had shown a growth of 1% over the previous year. Household waste / head of population was 596 kg, reduced by 6.2% on the previous year. 69.4% of municipal waste was sent to landfill, with 30.6% composted or recycled (Core Output Indicator 6b).

The consultation period for the Preferred Options extended into the 2007/8 year. Other progress since 31st March 2007 has included consultations on the Proposed Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy. These reflect changes required in relation to waste management, progress with the climate change and radio-active waste management agendas and changes in national and regional policies.

Work is also continuing on preparing the submission version of the Generic Development Control Policies. In accordance with advice from Government Office and the Planning Inspectorate it has been agreed that further progress with the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map should be delayed until after the Inspector's Report has been received on the Core Strategy' examination. A revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme came into effect on 16 November 2007 and incorporates the extended timetable for preparing the plan.

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1 Introduction

Purpose and Format

- 1.1 This report assesses progress in Minerals and Waste Planning between April 2006 and March 2007 in the area for which Cumbria County Council is the Local Planning Authority. As required by the 2004 Act and the Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, it includes consideration of:

TABLE 3.2 MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN ANNUAL MONITORING REPORTS

Reports should consider:

- (i) whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the local development scheme have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why (see section 6);
- (ii) whether policies and related targets in local development documents have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why;
- (iii) what impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in local development documents and not covered by (ii) above.
- (iv) what significant effects implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended;
- (v) whether the policies in the local development document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended;
- (vi) whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy;
- (vii) the extent to which any local development order, where adopted, or simplified planning zone is achieving its purposes and if not whether it needs adjusting or replacing; and
- (viii) if policies or proposals (including the local development order or simplified planning zone scheme) need changing, the actions needed to achieve this.

- 1.2 When the first Local Development Documents are adopted and in place, the AMR will provide the mechanism for responding to evidence about how those policies are working and updating policies where necessary.

- 1.3 The 2nd AMR (2005-2006) reported how Mineral and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) policies had been used, and how effective they had been in achieving the objectives of the MWLP. This led to recommendations on which of the MWLP policies needed to be saved until the new Minerals and Waste Framework was completed. It also assisted in the development of new policies for the MWDF.
- 1.4 The format of the 2005/06 report has been slightly amended for this 2006/07 report. This is a pattern recommended in “LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide” which focuses on emerging issues and objectives and actions needed to achieve them.
1. Introduction
 - Purpose and format
 - The Cumbria Context
 - Minerals and Waste in Cumbria
 2. Progress towards a new Plan
 - Local Development Scheme Implementation
 - Progress since 31 March 07
 3. Current plan performance
 - Current objectives
 - Policy performance and effects
 4. Key Issues and changes required
 - Emerging plan objectives
 - Key issues
 - Actions needed to achieve them.

The Cumbria Context

- 1.5 The Cumbria Community Strategy is an overarching vision for the future of the county that has involved many Cumbrian communities. It is currently being “refreshed”, and the following quotes from the consultation draft summarise the context for this year’s Annual Monitoring Report.

“Cumbria is a large county with a population of around half a million people. The county contains the largest National Park in the country, has its highest mountain and deepest lake. It is home to the largest deposit of nuclear waste in the UK Settlements in the county range from numerous single rural residences to towns with populations in excess of 60,000 people. The communities that are formed within and between these settlements are equally diverse with a wide range of strengths to build on and issues to tackle.”

“ More than half of Cumbria’s population lives in areas defined as rural, the county has a very low population density and is located away from large centres of population elsewhere in the UK. “

The economy of Cumbria has undergone a challenging period over the last ten years. This long-term economic decline, however, has been halted in recent

years and the county now boasts the fastest growing economy of any sub-region in the northwest. “

“Cumbria has what is arguably the most outstanding natural environment in the UK. The built environment of the county should match this while we work to play our part in tackling climate change and minimise the waste generated by residents, business and visitors.”

Minerals and Waste in Cumbria

- 1.6 The Community Strategy deals with the economy at a broad policy level but recognises the importance of waste issues, and the contribution that the minerals and waste sectors make to Cumbria.
- 1.7 Minerals jobs can have a high gross value added (GVA), for example those involved with gypsum and high skid resistant roadstone for the national markets. Crushed rock and sand and gravel aggregates are essential minerals for Cumbrian regeneration. No sector of the economy can function properly without adequate waste management facilities.
- 1.8 There are several quarries producing local vernacular building and roofing stones. One mudstones quarry provides raw materials for a traditional brick works which has a national market for its products.
- 1.9 Gypsum is used in the manufacture of plaster and plasterboard and there are extensive areas of raised moss peat workings. The deep coal mines and opencast mines have closed, but there is interest in coal bed methane.
- 1.10 The importance of making provision for collecting separated waste in all new developments, for transfer stations to encourage re-use and recycling, and for new waste facilities to enable diversion from landfill has been highlighted to those preparing district Community Strategies.
- 1.11 Because of the dispersed population and long distances between settlements, general waste management facilities within the county serve their local areas. Residual waste from the south of the county is currently sent to Lancashire because of a shortfall in landfill capacity in south Cumbria.
- 1.12 West Cumbria has the largest concentration of nuclear facilities in the UK and the Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository near Drigg currently provides a national facility. It has very limited remaining capacity.

2 Progress towards a new plan

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 2.1 This sets out the timetable for preparing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The original Scheme came into effect on 18 April 2005. It was later revised to clarify the different stages of consultations, and revised schemes, came into effect In August 2005 and on 17 March 2007. Government Office directed that a Scheme that was submitted in March 2007 should not come into effect. That Scheme was then revised and resubmitted and came into effect on 16 November 2007(see Appendix B).

Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.2 This describes how the County Council engages with the community about the plan. It was completed and adopted during 2005/2006.

Development Plan Documents

- 2.3 The Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework will include four separate Development Plan Documents (DPDs); the Core Strategy, Generic Development Control Policies, Site Allocations and Proposals Map. The earlier Development Schemes programmed all four of these DPDs to be progressed at the same time. This is changed in the current Scheme.
- 2.4 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme that was in effect during 2006/7 programmed the Preferred Options consultations stage for all four DPDs in November 2006 with submission to the Secretary Of State in June 2007.
- 2.5 Consultation³ started in June 2006 on an Issues and Options Discussion Paper. The consultation period was extended beyond the planned six weeks because of public interest, especially in the sites suggested for waste facilities, and the need to hold Neighbourhood Forums in many areas across the county. Presentations were made at twenty eight public meetings during this period.
- 2.6 Further time was then needed to consider the representations and also new developments in national planning policies. As a result the Preferred Options documents, together with maps of referenced sites and the Sustainability Appraisal, were not taken to the Regulation 26 stage of consultations until February 2007. The consultation period continued to the 13th April, i.e. beyond the end of the 2006-2007 year.
- 2.7 Most of 2006-2007 was therefore taken up with Issues and Options discussions and Preferred Options preparation and consultations.

³ Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

Programme for Complying with Regulation 26

The local planning authority is required to publish and consult on proposals documents before they are prepared for submission to the Secretary of State. These Regulation 26 “pre-submission” consultations for the four DPD’s listed above and the Sustainability Appraisal were programmed for November 2006/January 2007, but took place in March to April 2007.

Programme for Complying with Section 20 (1) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

This Section of the Act requires documents to be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. The submission of all four Development Plan Documents was programmed in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme were for June 2007. In the latest Scheme it is now proposed that the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies will be submitted in February 2008, and the Site Allocations and Proposals Maps in June 2009.

Local Development Orders

No Local Development Orders were made or revoked during the period.

Progress since 31 March 2007

- 2.8 The consultation period for the Preferred Options Core Strategy, Generic Development Control Policies and Site Allocation Policies ended on 13 April 2007, with 121 representations received within the statutory 6 weeks period. The most significant issues were raised by Government Office North West, sections of the nuclear industry and sand and gravel quarry operators.
- 2.9 The most significant matters are that we have had to repeat the consultations process (in November/December 2007) with Proposed Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy and .have agreed to delay the Site Allocations DPD and Proposals Maps until after the Inspectors Report has been received following the examination of the Core Strategy.
- 2.10 Regulation 26 consultations on the Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy were sent out on 1st November 2007 (with additional early notification to Parish Councils and other bodies which only meet periodically). The consultation period ends on 14 December 2007.
- 2.11 The Scheme that is in effect now, reschedules the submission of the Core

Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies for February 2008. The Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map are programmed to be submitted in June 2009.

Changes in policy context

- 2.12 Changes in the policy context since 2005/06 include the National Waste Strategy 2007, Minerals Policy Statement 1 and its Annexes, planning Policy Statement 10 : Planning for Sustainable waste Management, planning policy Statement 25 : Development and Flood Risk, the Panel Report on North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the publication of the PPS1 draft supplement on climate change. These have all been material considerations for the Development Framework. The adoption of RSS in 2008 and the final version of the climate change supplement are likely to be the next significant changes in the development plan policy context.
- 2.13 At the present time the Development Plan consists of Regional Planning Guidance Note 13, the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2001-2016), and the Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies that have been saved beyond 27 September 2007 by direction of the Secretary of State. Policies that have not been saved are highlighted in grey in Appendix C and listed in Appendix H with alternative relevant current national or Structure Plan policies.
- 2.14 All the policies that have been saved conform to the clear central strategy contained in the four key objectives of the MWLP, and are still relevant until that strategy is replaced by the MWDF Core Strategy.

3 Current plan performance

Current objectives and targets

- 3.1 At the present time no Minerals and Waste Development Framework policies have been adopted. This means that the policies have to be monitored against objectives are those included in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006. From September 2007, some of these policies have now not been saved but they were all in effect during 2006/07.

Objectives of current policy

- 3.2 The 2005/06 AMR identified four main objectives implicit within the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 -2006.

to maintain an adequate supply of minerals
to enable an adequate network for waste management facilities to be provided
to minimise adverse impacts on environment and communities, and
to have regard to economic and employment benefits

- 3.3 To maintain continuity with the 2005/06 report, these principles / objectives, and the few numerical targets involved, are set out, in Appendix C, in a matrix with the MWLP policies.– This also records the number of times policies have been quoted in decision notices on planning applications.

Targets of current policy

- 3.4 The use of a Policy is not, in itself, a clear indicator of either its priority or its performance against plan objectives. Neither is performance against quantitative plan targets very helpful. This is because the only plan targets are for aggregate sales and landbanks, both of which have been superseded since the Local Plan was prepared by revised regional and sub-regional apportionments and by national planning policy.
- 3.5 Appendix D shows sales of aggregates from Cumbria 1993 to 2006, and these are considered in more detail in the sections below.
- 3.6 Appendix E lists all waste and mineral planning applications within the plan area that were approved between 1.04.06 and 31.03.07. The capacity that would be created by these developments is analysed below, related to how well they met the objectives of the development plan.

Departures from development plan policies

- 3.7 Two applications were granted as departures from the development plan. These are highlighted in Appendix E. These were both relatively small waste

facilities, not located in the key service centres, or in close proximity to industrial premises where waste arises. In both cases the principle of development had been established by a previous consent and the applications related to relatively minor amendments to the development.

MWLP Objective 1. Maintaining an adequate supply of Minerals.

3.8 The first Local Plan objective was to “maintain an adequate supply of minerals”. The first test is to look at sub-regional apportionment to Cumbria for aggregate minerals, including core output indicators; the second will be to examine the planning applications.

3.9 The two minerals core output indicators are:

5a) Production of primary land won aggregates) =4.51 million tonnes (see below)

5b) Production of secondary/recycled aggregates. No reliable data is available

Primary Land Won Aggregates

3.10 Information on aggregates is collected on behalf of the Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) for Cumbria as a whole, including the Lake District National Park. The latest information, for the annual survey period up to 31.12 2006, is in draft form only at the time of writing but will be published in December. Provisional figures are set out below.

Cumbria Production of primary land won aggregates (million tonnes)					
	2004	2005	2006	2001-03 average	2004-06 average
Limestone	2.8	2.6	2.7		
Sandstone & Igneous	1.1	1.1	0.96		
All Crushed rock	3.9	3.7	3.66	3.9	3.75
<i>To be compared with the sub-regional apportionment of 4.1 Mt</i>					
Sand and gravel	0.8	0.7	0.79	0.86	0.76
<i>To be compared with the sub-regional apportionment of 0.7 Mt</i>					
Total land won aggregates	4.7	4.4	4.45	4.76	4.51
(RAWP 2006 unpublished data)					

3.11 The annual sales⁴ of crushed limestone and sand and gravel rose again after recorded falls in 2005, while sales of sandstone and igneous rock have fallen by 13% from 2005 levels. There has been a fall in limestone crushed rock

⁴ Appendix D shows Cumbria production for crushed rock and sand and gravel from 1993 -2006

sales of 21% since 2000, whereas sales of other aggregates have risen and then fallen back close to 2000 levels.

- 3.12 Crushed rock sales are below the sub-regional apportionment and sand and gravel sales above it. However the sales levels and fluctuations in them are due to changes in demand rather than any constriction on supply, as permitted reserves have remained adequate. The Local Plan's target for the crushed rock landbank is 15 years and MPS 1 recommends 10 years., The provisional 2006 RAWP figures indicate the county's crushed rock landbank is still over 38 years
- 3.13 Provisional RAWP 2006 figures show the sand and gravel landbank is 13.1 years, compared to a Local Plan target of at least 7 years.
- 3.14 The MWDF Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy Policy 17, in line with MPS1, proposes that no new areas will be identified for crushed rock quarrying for general aggregate purposes. It is not considered that reducing the landbank by revoking permissions, is a practical option, other than by voluntary agreement and without compensation. The Sustainability Appraisal concluded that there is no significant adverse impact of keeping the current large landbank that would justify the difficulties and potential costs that could arise from reducing them.
- 3.15 The MWDF recognises that the geography of Cumbria is such that the needs of local supply/production areas have to be recognised and not just the sub-regional apportionment to the whole county. The MWDF Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy proposes a detailed review of all quarries and supply/production areas in the county. This will feed into the considerations for the Site Allocations DPD. Draft Core Strategy Policy 17 proposes that areas will be identified for working or safeguarding, in the Site Allocations DPD. These would be sufficient to allow landbanks of permitted reserves for sand and gravel for the different supply/production areas of Cumbria to be maintained throughout the plan period.

.Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

- 3.16 Secondary aggregates are those produced from minerals wastes and recycled aggregates are those produced from previously used materials e.g. construction and demolition wastes. In the 2nd AMR it was indicated that figures for the annual production of all of these within Cumbria (Core Output Indicator 5b) could be available for this year's report. A survey of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD &E) wastes in 2006⁵ was commissioned on behalf of NW Regional Technical Advisory Body and the North West Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities. However, the returns from some sectors of the industry were poor, and the risk of double counting

⁵ Survey of CD&E arisings in the North West of England for 2006
www.cheshire.gov.uk/Planning/ForwardPlanning/FP_nwrta_study_report_2.htm

was high. It is not considered that much confidence can be placed in the figures provided by the survey. They have recently been published by the North West Regional Assembly⁷

Management Route	Tonnes	%
Recycled aggregate/soil	922,500	51%
Beneficial use on landfill	111,500	6 %
Use for exempt activities	205,500	12 %
Landfill disposal	557,600	31 %
Total CD & E arisings 2006	1,797,100	100%

Source: NW Broad Locations Final Report: Jacobs.

- 3.17 These figures include soil from excavations, but even so the total landfilled is very much higher than the Environment Agency figures described below. This is in spite of the fact that these combine Construction and Demolition waste with other inert waste.
- 3.18 The Environment Agency's Waste Returns for 2006 have not yet been published. Provisional figures show 426,830 tonnes of inert, construction and demolition wastes were managed within Cumbria and that 319,616 tonnes of these were landfilled. This suggests that 25% were either re-used or recycled or exported, a significant reduction from the 35% figure quoted in the 2nd Annual Monitoring Report. This could, however, reflect a reduction in the amount exported, rather than the percentage recycled.
- 3.19 Provisional EA figures show the total of inert and Construction and Demolition wastes reported from Cumbria increased by 41% between 2005 and 2006. This seems unlikely and the figures are being reviewed because they also show a corresponding tonnage reduction in Household and Commercial and Industrial waste.
- 3.20 Government guidance and the focus on sustainable development seek an increasing proportion of aggregate supplies to be met from these "alternative" materials. The % of Construction and Demolition waste re-used or recycled was identified as a potential local indicator in the 2nd AMR. The aim is for them to provide approximately 25% of aggregates supplies.
- 3.21 However no reliable figure can be given for this core output indicator at this time. More data on C&D waste may be available if Site Waste Management Plans are made compulsory for large construction projects.
- 3.22 No information on arisings or re-use of road planings has been made available for the latest RAWP Annual Report.

Minerals capacity created through planning consents.

⁷ nwra_1191420695_NWRA_Broad_Locations_Final_Rep.pdf

- 3.23 Eleven minerals applications were determined between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007, of which 9 were approved, and two refused. 1 application was also withdrawn.
- 3.24 Permission for quarrying 160,000 tonnes of sandstone/gritstone was permitted; this is primarily as an engineering operation to extend an inert landfill site.
- 3.25 The authority resolved, subject to the completion of a Section 106 obligation, to grant permission for an additional 8.2 million tonnes of limestone; to be extracted at a rate of 350,000 tonnes/year. The reasons for granting permission focused on the local supply/ demand situation, particularly in relation to the asphalt coating plant, and the jobs provided at the quarry. The permission has not yet been issued.
- 3.26 The extraction of 60,000 tonnes of limestone from quarry waste for use as building stone, not as aggregate, was permitted,
- 3.27 In 2006 - 2007 an adequate supply of aggregate minerals has been again maintained in that the landbanks exceed the minimum required. Sand and gravel sales remain higher than the RSS apportionment.
- 3.28 Cumbrian minerals that serve a national need, but for which there are no targets or core output indicators include gypsum, high specification roadstones and brick making mudstones. Broad locations of additional provision for these are identified in the Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy, and areas are intended to be defined in the Site Allocations DPD.

MWLP Objective 2. To enable an adequate network of waste management facilities to be provided.

- 3.29 Local plan objectives were not quantified, and performance against this objective can only be inferred. Until the MWDF assessments of capacity required are adopted, performance can only be inferred from applications granted or refused and capacity created.
- 3.30 The waste core output indicators focus on new capacity, waste arising (municipal only), and how that waste has been treated.
 - 6a) Capacity of new waste management facilities by type
 - 6b) Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed

Capacity of New Facilities

- 3.31 In 2006/7 45 planning applications were determined for waste management

facilities. Of these 44 were permitted and 1 was refused. 1 was also withdrawn.

3.32 Approved schemes that included new capacity (Core output 6a) were approved for:

FACILITY	WASTE TYPE	CAPACITY
Landfill	non-inert waste	Total 175,000 cu m
Waste transfer/ recycling stations	Inert, soil & C&D	14,400 T/a 20,000T/a
	Household & C&I	8,300 T/a
	Tyres	28,000 Tpa
Treatment plant.- aerobic digester	waste food	25,000Kpa
Storage site near Drigg	Low Level Radioactive Waste	Up to 950 containers of waste for a temporary period.

3.33 Approved schemes that facilitated management of waste without quantified new capacity included:

FACILITY	WASTE TYPE	CAPACITY
Recycling sites	C& D waste	Time extensions at 4 sites
Waste transfer/ recycling station	Inert	Extended area
	Household Waste	Extended area
	Agricultural machinery	Dismantling/recycling
Treatment plants and associated pumping stations	Waste water	improvements to 6 plants
Incinerator	Pet carcasses	Retrospective re: details

3.34 One application was refused for development associated with a landfill application. It was refused because the landfill application was also to be refused against officers' recommendation. However it has subsequently been permitted since 1 April 2007.

3.35 It can therefore be concluded that the planning system continues to provide for waste management developments, there is nothing to indicate that such developments are being held back by planning policy.

Municipal Waste

- 3.36 Total Municipal waste for the year 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 was 345,699 tonnes. This had decreased by 3.5% from the previous year. However Household waste⁸ reduced by 5.4%. Household waste per head of population (potential local indicator) was 596kg, a 6.2% reduction on the previous year.
- 3.37 The 2005/06 figure of household waste per head of population for Cumbria was the highest in the North West region and the 2006/07 figure is still higher than the national or regional average. One of the main reasons is that the figures do not take into account that much of the waste is generated by tourists/holidaymakers who far outnumber the resident population. It is anticipated there will be additional reductions in 2007/08 as the permit scheme for household waste recycling centres succeeds in removing more commercial and industrial waste from the household waste figures.
- 3.38 The core output indicator asks for a breakdown of Municipal waste by method of waste management (Core output 6a). The table below gives actual tonnages and percentages, but combines “recycled” and “composted” because that is the only figure that is collated by Waste Disposal Authorities for the BVPI⁹ statistics.

Method of waste management	tonnes ¹⁰	% of municipal waste
Recycled & Composted	105,877	30.63
To landfill	239,822	69.37
TOTAL Municipal waste	345,699	100

Source: BVPI Household and municipal waste statistics for Cumbria 2006/7.

- 3.39 A more detailed breakdown is available for household waste, and this is given below as a local indicator.

Method of waste management	tonnes	% of household waste
Recycled	57,801	19.42
Composted	43,994	14.79
To landfill	195,753	65.79
TOTAL Household waste	297,548	100

Source: BVPI Household and municipal waste statistics for Cumbria 2006/7

⁸ excluding the commercial waste collected by the District Waste Collection Authorities

⁹ Best Practice Value Indicator is compiled by the Waste Disposal Authorities to meet government reporting requirements.

¹⁰ The BVPI is only available in tonnes. There is no simple conversion factor to cubic metres.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.40 It is essential that an adequate network of facilities is provided for these large waste streams. However, there are major deficiencies in the available information about them; this has been highlighted in the RTAB annual monitoring reports. We were unable to include any figures for these wastes in the 2005/6 AMR. The North West planning authorities and RTAB commissioned a study¹¹ to fill the evidence gaps and this was completed in May 2007. The Environment Agency figures for the calendar year 2006 have not yet been published.
- 3.41 The study suggested that 827,000 tonnes of C&I waste were managed in Cumbria in 2006. This is significantly more than the figure derived from provisional Environment Agency returns of around 675,000¹³ tonnes. The NWRTAB study did not include a large sample of businesses within Cumbria, and may be more useful for the regional analysis of waste sources, types, and their potential for recovery of value.
- 3.42 The study concluded there was a slight reduction in C&I waste across the region, 2.5% as compared with a 2003 survey. However the 14% fall in industrial arisings over the 3 years, has been balanced by an 11% increase in commercial waste across the region. In Cumbria industrial waste appears to still account for 60% or more of the total C&I waste arisings.
- 3.43 The Regional Waste Strategy target is to recycle 35% of all C&I waste by 2020. Progress towards this in Cumbria, and for recovery of energy from C&I waste, cannot be monitored until suitably disaggregated and reliable figures are available.
- 3.44 The latest provisional Environment Agency returns combine household, commercial and industrial waste, and show that 54% of Cumbrian arisings are re-used, recycled or exported from the sub-region. For the region as a whole it appears that around 13% of the C&I waste is exported out of the North West.

Construction and Demolition Waste

- 3.45 This is dealt with under the section on recycled aggregates.

Hazardous (special) Waste

- 3.46 Two sets of figures for these wastes are provided by the Environment Agency and it is not clear which are the more appropriate ones that should be used.

¹¹ Urban Mines – May 2007 :

www.cheshire.gov.uk/Planning/ForwardPlanning/FP_nwrtab_study_report_1.htm

¹³ This is an approximation as EA returns are now for calendar years, i.e. 2006, whereas the Household waste figure of 314,000 tonnes is for 05/06.

For the Minerals and Waste Development Framework we have been using the figures that the Agency provided to local authorities for the purposes of Strategic Environmental Assessment. It is understood that those included all hazardous wastes which were being managed and for Cumbria these showed, for 2004/5, 24,811 tonnes of waste managed of which 3,711 tonnes were landfilled (15%).

- 3.47 The RTAB used the other set of figures for its AMR and these showed 19,644 tonnes managed but 11,114 tonnes landfilled (56%). They are understood to be derived from the Agency's records of consignment notes and therefore, show only movements of hazardous waste between sites. This does not appear to explain the large difference between the two sets of figures for both the amount and the proportion that were landfilled. Comparisons with earlier years are also complicated by the changes to the legal definitions which, prior to 2005, were for "Special Waste" and since then have been for "Hazardous Waste".
- 3.48 At the time of writing this report the Environment Agency's figures for the 2006 calendar year, are not available. The provisional figures indicate that 11,033 tonnes of hazardous waste were managed in Cumbria, of which 1,400 tonnes (13%) were landfilled, compared to 2,857 tonnes in 2005.
- 3.49 The North West Regional Assembly has recently commissioned a Broad Locations Study for major waste facilities. Its recently published figures for hazardous wastes from this study are considerably different from those set out above. A main consideration, however, is that it concludes that no further hazardous waste capacity is needed in Cumbria. The North West waste planning officers' group is also assessing the movements of, hazardous waste and the need for facilities within the region as part of work on the respective Waste Development Frameworks.

Significant effects on social, environmental and economic objectives

- 3.50 This report is also required to evaluate what significant effects implementation of the policies is having on social, environmental and economic objectives. For the MWLP these are Objectives 3: "minimise adverse impacts on environment and communities" and 4: "have regard to economic and employment benefits".
- 3.51 The Core Output Indicators for biodiversity are:
- 8. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:
 - (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and
 - (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

3.52 The Regional Spatial Strategy's AMR includes an assessment that 77% of the SSSI's in Cumbria are in favourable or recovering condition, an increase of 5.7% since 2004. Consideration is being given to how our development control systems and practices should record impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity, both beneficial and adverse ones. A Cumbria wide recording programme for biodiversity is being supported by Cumbria County Council, which would provide the best overview of actual impacts from delivered schemes.

3.53 It is also beneficial to review adverse or beneficial impacts expected from proposals in the AMR, particularly from major applications, which are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Only two of the applications determined in 2006/07 required EIA, of these Tendley Quarry is subject to a Section 106 obligation and the permission has not yet been granted. The only other development was the Environment Act periodic review for Eskett and Rowrah quarries. Measures were secured to safeguard against adverse impacts due to pumped water overflowing into the River Ehen SAC, for the maintenance of High Leys NNR, for safeguarding important wildlife areas from quarrying and for a Biodiversity Action Management Plan.

3.54 As the Quarry permissions were already in place, the new conditions, and the Biodiversity Action Management Plan in particular represent an enhancement for biodiversity. Although species rich grasslands and protected species' habitats have been protected and enhanced no additional specific designated area, or specific protected species can be counted towards a biodiversity indicator. This example shows that a considerable amount of enhancement is possible through the development control process, but quantifying and recording this work is difficult.

3.55 Policies designed to minimise environmental and community impacts were frequently quoted in planning decision notices and reports (see Appendix C), particularly to justify conditions to control noise, dust or odour during operations, and to secure biodiversity enhancements in restoration schemes.

Flood protection and water quality

3.56 No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds. (Core Output Indicator 7).

Economic and employment benefits

3.57 Appendix C demonstrates that policies to support economic and employment benefits were quoted in planning decisions and reports. This, including maintaining the minerals supply, is a key priority of national minerals policy

(MPS1). However the direct and indirect jobs associated with minerals and waste development are not recorded at present. Gross Value Added (GVA) from the sectors could be a contextual indicator and this will be considered in the MWDF process.

4 Key issues and changes required

Emerging plan objectives

- 4.1 The emerging Minerals and Waste Development Framework has defined 10 objectives (see Appendix F), and indicators are suggested to monitor the effects of the 22 draft policies in the “Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy”. These are included as Appendix G of this AMR.
- 4.2 Where possible, existing core output indicators, are suggested, however methods for collecting such data are not yet clear. Recent consultations on indicators and the most efficient way of recording and collating data are welcome, but do introduce some doubt at the LDF level.
- 4.3 The task of collecting some Biodiversity core indicators falls to other agencies. It is suggested that planning officers should remain responsible for measuring changes resulting from planning decisions, even if the overall base line or cumulative data is sourced from other agencies.
- 4.4 The MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies should be adopted in June 2009. Monitoring the social, environmental and economic effects of the policies and of planning decisions for the county will start from that date.
- 4.5 The programme for preparing the MWDF has had to be extended in the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. Progress in 2007 has been delayed by the need to repeat the Regulation 26 consultations for the Proposed Changes to The Preferred Options Core Strategy.
- 4.6 The processes of monitoring and recording the impacts of policies and of decisions will be reviewed; this may involve amending development control software packages.

Key issues

- 4.7 The diversion of waste from landfill, and other sustainability issues that impact on climate change, are key issues for the emerging MWDF. Enabling the provision of suitable waste management facilities, and encouraging reduction, re-use and recycling of all wastes (especially construction and demolition waste) can assist in meeting these sustainability objectives.
- 4.8 The delay in the Framework could increase the risk of delays in new waste management capacity to enable diversion from landfill. The delay in identifying specific sites until the Site Allocations DPD is adopted in mid 2009 could be particularly problematic, given that new capacity needs to be in place as soon as possible. However, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies provide the continuing policy context.

- 4.9 Continued provision of aggregates for Cumbria regeneration, especially on the West Coast, and for nuclear decommissioning, is another key issue. The objective of reducing “mineral miles”, and thus carbon emissions/ per tonne of delivered aggregate, requires demand to be met from the nearest potential supply source. Although there was no restriction on provision during 2006/07, the need to complete a review of demand and production in the different areas of Cumbria is urgent. This will be a major part of the Site Allocations DPD.
- 4.10 Planning applications for essential waste infrastructure, or minerals extraction, submitted before the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control policies are adopted will be considered under saved MWLP policies, and the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001-20016. Appendix H lists policies that might be utilised to consider issues formerly considered under MWLP policies that have NOT been saved. The adoption of the NW Regional Spatial Strategy in 2008 will also change the policy context.

Actions needed to achieve objectives

- 4.11 The Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy seeks, as far as it can, to fill any potential policy vacuum caused by the delay in a Site Allocations DPD. An additional policy describing strategic areas for new developments has been introduced. This (and the Key Diagram) indicates locations where new municipal waste management facilities will be required, and also locations where further provision may be needed for those minerals that serve national markets.
- 4.12 The timetable within the current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, which came into effect on the 16 November 2007, should enable policy objectives to be achieved, and policy to be updated to address the key issues.

Appendix A: Glossary of terms

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BVPI	Best Value Practice Indicator
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government – previously called Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
HA	Hectares
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre – large bring sites for householders to bring bulky waste, recyclables and residual waste.
JSP	Joint Structure Plan – Cumbria County Council and Lake District National Park Authority’s joint sub- regional plan - 2001-2016
LDDs	Local Development Documents – separate documents that make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework – see below
LDS	Local Development Scheme – the timetable for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework
LDNPA	Lake District National Park Authority
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework - the plan being prepared now, that will be effective from 2008 to 2018.
MWLP	Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 -2006 – the current plan
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy – Cumbria strategy is produced jointly by Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authority, in Cumbria by County and Districts.
PPS & MPS	Planning Policy Statements and Minerals Policy Statements – numbered 1-25 - national policies on planning
PPG and MPG	Planning Policy Guidance and Minerals Policy Guidance – national planning guidance, being replaced with PPS and MPS
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy – Regional plan that should be complete and adopted in 2009 and will replace the JSP (see above). North West RSS being prepared by the North West Regional Assembly
SA/SEA	Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment process and documents assessing plans and strategies.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document

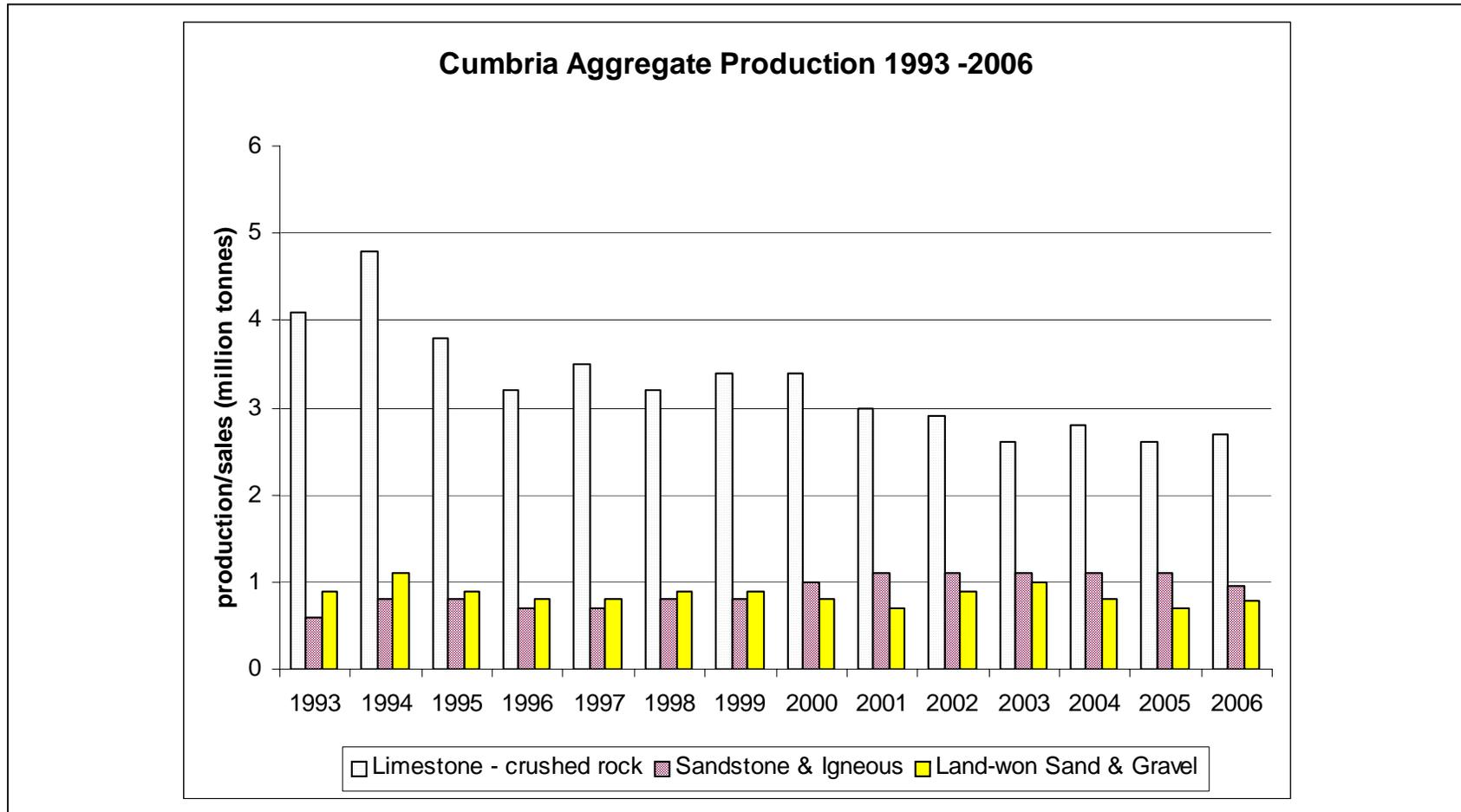
Appendix C: - Analysis of current MWLP policies against objectives – grey shading means the policy is Not saved beyond 27.09.07

MWLP policy number	BROAD OBJECTIVES					used in 06/07	TARGETS
	Adequate Minerals supply	Adequate waste management	Minimise environmental & community impacts	Ensure restoration and aftercare	Value economy and jobs		
1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			29	NONE
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			29	NONE
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			6	NONE
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			22	NONE
5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			18	0
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	NONE
7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		16	NONE
8		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			6	NONE
9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			2	NONE
10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			2	NONE
11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	NONE
12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	NONE
13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			3	NONE
15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			2	NONE
16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			2	NONE
17	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			3	NONE
18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			3	NONE
19			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			2	NONE
20			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	NONE
21			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19	NONE
22			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		11	NONE
23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	NONE
24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					0	NONE
25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					1	NONE
26					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	NONE
27	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
28	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					0	1.05MT S&G 4.55MT CRUSHED ROCK
29	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					2	LANDBANK: 7 YR S&G 15 YR CR. ROCK
30	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					0	NONE

MWLP policy number	BROAD OBJECTIVES					used in 06/07	TARGETS
	Adequate Minerals supply	Adequate waste management	Minimise environmental & community impacts	Ensure restoration and aftercare	Value economy and jobs		
31	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					0	NONE
32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	0
33	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	0
34	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					0	NONE
35	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	NONE
36	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	NONE
37	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	NONE
38	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	0
39	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	NONE
40	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					0	NONE
41	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
42	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
43	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	NONE
45	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	NONE
46	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	NONE
47	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	NONE
48	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
49			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	0
50		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			6	NONE
51		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				2	NONE
52		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	NONE
53	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	NONE
54	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	5 SITES
55		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		1	NONE
56		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
57		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
58		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	2 SITES
59		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	NONE
60		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			3	NONE
61		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE
62		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1	NONE
63		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		4	NONE
64		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	NONE

MWLP policy number	BROAD OBJECTIVES					used in 06/07	TARGETS
	Adequate Minerals supply	Adequate waste management	Minimise environmental & community impacts	Ensure restoration and aftercare	Value economy and jobs		
65		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	1 SITE
66		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	1 SITE
67		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	2 SITE
68				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	NONE
69				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	NONE
70				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	NONE

Appendix D: - Cumbria Aggregates 1993-2006



Appendix E: - Planning Applications Approved or Withdrawn: 01-Apr-2006 to 31-Mar-2007

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
4/07/9001	4.0069 Drigg Waste Storage Site, Drigg, Holmrook, Seascale	WCM	Granted			Section 73	28-Feb-2007	Amendment of condition 16 of application 4/95/9020, to allow for the continuation of characterisation borehole monitoring until 31 December 2016	NONE
6/07/9002	6.0019 Bennett Bank Landfill Site, Thwaite Flat, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Section 73	28-Feb-2007	Retention of existing access road until 31 December 2010, to bring it into line with the permitted life of the landfill site which it services	NONE
1/06/9003	1.0219 Former Kirkhouse Brickworks, Kirkhouse, Brampton	WCM	Granted			Full	14-Jun-2006	Change of use of site to form agricultural and plant dismantling unit and storage facility;	NONE
2/06/9003	2.0115 Risehow Industrial Estate	WCM	Granted			Full	28-Apr-2006	Waste transfer station;	14.4 kT inert 8.3 kT C&I + household
3/06/9003	3.0137 Quarry near Mousegill Bridge	MCM	Granted			Full	28-Jun-2006	Renewal of permission for quarrying of stone;	NONE BS
5/06/9003	5.0130 P.D. Willacy's Yard, Land off Quarry Lane, Sandside, Milnthorpe	WCM	Withdrawn			Full	16-May-2006	Erection of industrial building (for storage);	NONE

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
1/07/9003	1.0003 Faugh No 1 Sand Pit, Headsnook, Brampton, Carlisle	MCM	Granted			Full	21-Feb-2007	Variation of condition 44 of planning consent 1/04/9014 to allow the period for completion of the "initial restoration area" to be extended to 30 May 2007	NONE
1/06/9004	1.0391 Unit C, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Industrial Estate, Carlisle	WCM	Granted			Full	29-Jun-2006	Waste recycling and transfer station;	20kT soil & C&D waste
2/06/9004	2.0132 Workington Wastewater Treatment Works	WCM	Granted			Full	09-Jun-2006	Relocate and extend an existing vent stack	NONE
4/06/9004	4.0069 Drigg Waste Storage Site, Drigg, Holmrook, Seascale	WCM	Granted			Full	04-May-2006	Amendment to Condition 4 of Permission 4/01/9010 (for plutonium retrieval project) to allow weekend working;	NONE
2/06/9005	2.0402 Distington Landfill Site (Allerdale), Pitwood Road, Lillyhall, Workington	WCM	Granted			Full	29-Jun-2006	Implementation of permission 2/05/9042 (liquid waste acceptance facility) without compliance with conditions, and specifically condition 9;	NONE- TIME EXT
3/06/9005	3.0171 Thackwood Landfill Site, Southwaite, Carlisle	WCM	Granted			Full	30-Nov-2006	Extension of general purpose building and modifications to site surfacing and drainage;	NONE

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
4/06/9006	4.0050 Distington Landfill Site (Copeland), Pitwood Road, Lillyhall, Workington	WCM	Granted			Full	29-Jun-2006	Implementation of permission 4/05/9016 (liquid waste acceptance facility) without compliance with conditions, and specifically condition 9;	NONE removes Cumbria only condition
5/06/9006	5.0162 Land at Lindal Bank Terrace, Lindal in Furness, Ulverston	WCM	Granted			Full	02-Aug-2006	Installation of wastewater pumping station, comprising control kiosk, calcium/nitrate storage tank, wet well, access road and fencing.	WTW
6/06/9006	6.0002 Goldmire Quarry, Thwaite Flat, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	03-Aug-2006	Construction waste recycling;	C&D
1/06/9007	1.0009 Bolton Fell Peat Works, Hethersgill, Carlisle	MCM	Granted			Full	11-Aug-2006	Erection of steel-framed, open-sided canopies over existing peat storage bays;	NONE
5/06/9007	5.0066 Kendal Civic Amenity Site, Canal Head North, Kendal	WCM	Granted			Full	05-Aug-2006	Extension to Civic Amenity Site;	HWRC EXT
6/06/9007	6.0019 Bennett Bank Landfill Site, Thwaite Flat, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	09-Jun-2006	Clay extraction for landfill engineering followed by restoration to grassland;	NONE

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
5/06/9008	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill Site	WCM	Granted			Full	03-Nov-2006	Extension of time limit by 10 years of permission 5/00/9019 & carrying out of works to engineer the recycling and landfill area.	160KT crushed rock; 60,000 cu m inert landfill; C&D recycling
1/06/9009	1.0199 Land next to Kingmoor Industrial Estate	WCM	Granted			Full	01-Sep-2006	Modular accommodation building, parking area for empty skips and containers and storage of recyclable glass in existing concrete bays;	NONE
3/06/9009	3.0221 Unit 8, Station Yard, Kirkby Stephen	WCM	Granted			Full	29-Sep-2006	Variation of conditions of planning permission 3/00/9007 for waste transfer station;	NONE MACHINERY ONLY
5/06/9009	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill Site	WCM	Granted			Full	03-Nov-2006	Amendment of condition 1 of planning permission 5/04/9006 (new access) to provide for an extension of the time limit by 10 years;	NONE
5/06/9010	5.0011 Baycliff Hags Quarry, Baycliff, Ulverston	MCM	Granted			Full	08-Sep-2006	Amendment of condition 10 of planning permission 5/96/9016 (prior written agreement for blasting);	NONE
6/06/9011	6.0093 Port of Barrow, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	02-Aug-2006	Waste tyre recycling centre;	280 KTpa tyres
2/06/9012	2.0206 Gale Brow, Winscales, Workington	WCM	Granted	YES		Full	01-Sep-2006	Proposed pet cremator; retrospective related to previous consent 02/05/9024	None -

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
3/06/9012	3.0238 Blaze Fell Quarry, Nord Vue Farm, Armathwaite, Carlisle	MCM	Granted			Full	29-Sep-2006	Quarrying of sandstone;	NONE - Building Stone
4/06/9012	4.0002 Eskett & Rowrah Quarries, Winder, Frizington	MCM	Granted		YES	Periodic Review	01-Mar-2007	First Periodic Review of existing planning permissions for mineral extraction (Environment Act 1995);	NONE - PP ALREADY EXIST
5/05/9013	5.0004 Stainton Quarry, Stainton, Barrow-in-Furness	MCM	Granted			Full	04-May-2006	Amendment of Condition 1 of Planning Permission 5/97/9017 to allow additional time to complete deepening of existing quarry ;	NONE
3/06/9013	3.0013 Flusco Quarry, Flusco, Penrith	WCM	Granted			Full	28-Feb-2007	Replacement and re-location of weighbridge, weigh office, offices and welfare facilities;	NONE
5/06/9013	5.0051 Burneside Hall Landfill Site (Phase 2), Burneside, Kendal	WCM	Granted			Full	06-Feb-2007	Variation of condition 3 of planning permission 5/94/9013 to allow the continuation of landfilling;	NONE
6/06/9014	6.0002 Goldmire Quarry, Thwaite Flat, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	29-Sep-2006	Renewal of temporary permission (reference 6/03/9006 & 6/04/9016) for composting and reclamation facility;	WTS

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
2/06/9015	2.0404 Land off High Brigham, Brigham, Cockermouth	WCM	Granted			Full	04-Sep-2006	Installation of a control kiosk, junction box and associated below ground apparatus (to enable transfer of flows to the existing sewer network on High Brigham) together with a replacement block-paved residential access;	NONE
6/06/9015	6.0019 Bennett Bank Landfill Site, Thwaite Flat, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	02-Aug-2006	Storage area for refrigerators and clinical waste;	NONE
2/06/9016	2.0405 Land off Hotchberry Road, Brigham, Cockermouth	WCM	Granted			Full	04-Sep-2006	Creation of a temporary contractors compound area;	NONE
4/06/9016	4.0069 Drigg Waste Storage Site, Drigg, Holmrook, Seascale	WCM	Granted			Full	19-Oct-2006	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission 4/06/9004 to allow continuation of bulk PCM removal until 30th September 2007.	NONE
6/06/9016	6.0086 Sinkfall Farm, Sinkfall Recycling, Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted	YES		Full	01-Sep-2006	Deep-pit storage of inert material after process. Hardcore and soils (covered by the licence applying to the first phase of the development) Additional storage associated with the existing waste transfer building.	NONE extension and new storage

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
4/06/9017	4.0008 Peel Place Quarry	MCM	Granted			Full	23-Jan-2007	Variation of condition 9 (operating hours) and condition 17 (HGV movements) of planning consent 4/04/9011;	NONE
1/06/9018	1.0170 Warren House Farm, Newcastle Road, Brampton, Carlisle	WCM	Granted			Full	06-Feb-2007	Renewal of temporary planning permission for continued use of waste transfer station/recycling facility for a further 2 years whilst organising another site	WTS
4/06/9018	4.0050 Distington Landfill Site (Copeland), Pitwood Road, Lillyhall, Workington	WCM	Granted			Full	01-Mar-2007	Revision to site profile;	NONE
4/06/9019	4.0050 Distington Landfill Site (Copeland), Pitwood Road, Lillyhall, Workington	WCM	Granted			Full	01-Mar-2007	Implementation of permission 4/01/9014 without compliance with conditions 1 & 29 - Application under Section 73 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (see detailed information submitted with Application 4/06/9018);	NONE
4/06/9020	4.0291 Land near No. 12 Croft Foot, Sandwith, Whitehaven	WCM	Granted			Full	07-Feb-2007	Construction of a green, g.r.p. (control) kiosk (in association with an underground wastewater pumping station);	NONE
6/06/9020	6.0201 North Morecambe Gas Terminal, Rampside	WCM	Granted			Full	06-Nov-2006	Waste Facility	NONE

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
	Road, Barrow in Furness								
2/06/9021	2.0154 Former Great Orton Airfield / Watchtree Nature Reserve, Great Orton, Carlisle	WCM	Granted			Full	18-Dec-2006	The erection of a structure designed for breeding Sand Martins.	NONE
6/06/9021	6.0006 Greenscoe Quarry, Askam-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	06-Nov-2006	Removal of condition 1 of planning permission 6/03/9009 (for use of part of the site for construction waste recycling until 30th September 2006) to allow permanent continued use;	C&D – time extension
1/06/9022	1.0131 Hesp Wood Landfill Site, Todhills, Carlisle	WCM	Granted			Full	21-Feb-2007	Construction of vehicle wash area and installation of wheelwash;	NONE
6/06/9022	6.0200 Fields west of Tippin's Lane, Paradise, Ireleth, Askam-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	06-Nov-2006	Construction of a pipe bridge and associated raised manholes.	NONE
1/06/9023	1.0009 Bolton Fell Peat Works, Hethersgill, Carlisle	WCM	Granted			Full	06-Feb-2007	Creation of a bark-storage area and use of a mobile fractional bark-screening plant;	NONE

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
2/06/9023	2.0048 Snowhill Quarry No. 1, Snowhill Farm, Caldbeck, Wigton	MCM	Granted			Full	05-Feb-2007	Carrying out of development without compliance with the conditions of the planning permission, reference 2/02/9006, for the extraction of limestone (application under Section 73 of the Town & Country planning Act 1990);	60kT limestone: @ 6 KTpa
6/06/9026	6.0095 Ramsden Square Bus Terminal, Barrow-in-Furness	WCM	Granted			Full	01-Feb-2007	Erection of a control kiosk, below-ground storage tank and four vent pipes;	NONE
2/06/9028	2.0402 Distington Landfill Site (Allerdale), Pitwood Road, Lillyhall, Workington	WCM	Granted			Full	01-Mar-2007	Revision to site profile;	NONE
2/06/9029	2.0402 Distington Landfill Site (Allerdale), Pitwood Road, Lillyhall, Workington	WCM	Granted			Full	01-Mar-2007	Implementation of permission 2/01/9025 without compliance with conditions 1 & 29 - Application under Section 73 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (see detailed information submitted with Application 2/06/9028);	175,000 cu m non-inert landfill
2/06/9032	2.0408 - Mealsgate Pumping Stations and Sewerage Scheme	WCM	Granted			Full	01-Mar-2007	Construction of one control kiosk (in association with construction of underground wastewater pumping and sewerage scheme);	NONE

Planning App No.	Site Name	Stats Code	Decision	Departure from dev plan	EIA required	App. Type	Decision Date	Proposal	ADDITIONAL CAPACITY
2/03/9034	2.0012 Tendley Quarry, Brigham, Cockermouth	MCM	Not determined		EIA	Full	30-Jun-2006	Extension to existing quarry with consequent amendments to current restoration scheme;	8.2M 350 KTpa Crushed Rock
2/05/9023	2.0205 Unit 25 Causeway, Silloth	WCM	Granted			Change of Use	04-Apr-2006	Change of Use to waste food treatment facility	25KTpa aerobic digester

Appendix F: Objectives suggested in Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy – November 2007

Objective 1. That minerals and waste management developments will take due account of the issues of climate change, in particular through energy use and transport; that any adverse impacts on the environment and the local economy will be minimised and that potential benefits will be maximised.

Objective 2. That effective waste minimisation measures will be adopted and, following these, that waste, including radioactive waste, will be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy. In order to secure this, the right type of waste management facilities that Cumbria needs to increase the amounts of its wastes that are re-used, recycled, or composted will be provided in the right places and at the right time in order to minimise the disposal of waste to landfill.

Objective 3. That waste will be managed as near as possible to where it is produced without endangering people's health and without harming the environment.

Objective 4. That the minerals from Cumbria that are required to meet local, regional and national needs will be supplied from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources.

Objective 5. That the need for new mining and quarrying will be minimised by prudent use of resources and by supplies of alternative re-used and recycled materials.

Objective 6. That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.

Objective 7. That the local economic benefits of minerals and waste management developments will be optimised without harming the environment.

Objective 8. That the overall quality of Cumbria's environment will be protected and, where practicable, enhanced by high standards of design and operation in new developments and high standards of restoration once developments have been completed.

Objective 9. That the environmental impacts of minerals and waste management developments, including traffic, will be kept to a minimum by appropriate siting of facilities and sound working practices and that any unavoidable harmful impacts will be mitigated.

Objective 10. That there will be increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.

Appendix G: Monitoring Indicators and targets suggested in Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy – November 2007

Policy	Indicator	Target	Other relevant policies	Objectives
1. Sustainable location and design	Renewable energy - For operating facilities, Core Output Indicator 9; for permitted but not operating facilities, details submitted with planning applications /required by planning permissions.	Year on year increases.	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 7
	Other design factors - For operating facilities, the outcomes; for permitted but not operating facilities details submitted with planning applications /required by planning permissions.	Year on year increases in energy management schemes and reductions in carbon emissions.		
	Mineral and waste miles (Average road delivery distance).	Trend of shorter distances and/or reducing overall mileage.		
	Construction waste and aggregates - confirmation that planning permission details have been implemented.	25% recycled/re-used materials.		
2. Environmental assets	Biodiversity - Core output indicator 8.	Year on year improvement.	3	1, 7, 8.
	Other assets - Outcome of the details of protection, maintenance and enhancement measures submitted with planning applications/ required by planning permissions.	Positive outcomes demonstrated. Biodiversity Action plan targets are being developed.		
3. Afteruse and restoration	Monitored performance of approved and implemented schemes.	Biodiversity Action Plan targets are being developed.	2	1, 2, 4, 8
	Details submitted with planning applications/required by planning permission for schemes that are not yet carried out.	Increased supply of employment land.		
4. Local economic benefit	Outcome of details submitted with planning applications.	Year on year increase in jobs created .	2, 3	1, 4, 7
5. Planning obligations	Number of obligations.	n/a	2, 3, 4, 6	1, 7, 8, 9
6. Community benefits	Number of off-set packages	n/a	4,5	1, 7, 10
7. Strategic Areas for new development	Core Output Indicators 6a and 6b for municipal waste.	Facilities operating by April 2011	8, 9, 10, 11,12	2, 3, 6, 7,9, 10
	Planning applications submitted.	n/a		

Policy	Indicator	Target	Other relevant policies	Objectives
8. Provision for waste	Operating facilities - Core Output Indicator 6a for municipal waste, details of new facilities for other waste streams.	Year on year increase in proportion of Cumbria's wastes that are treated.	1, 4, 7, 9,10, 11, 12, 13	1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10
9. Waste capacity	Operating facilities - Core Output Indicator 6b for municipal waste. Similar details of new facilities for other waste streams. Planning application/permission details for permitted but not yet operating facilities.	Year on year increase in capacity for treating wastes.	8, 11	2, 3, 10
10. Waste hierarchy	Operating facilities Core Output Indicator 6b for municipal waste, details of new facilities for other waste streams. Core Output Indicator 9 for renewable energy generation. Planning application/permission details for permitted but not yet operating facilities.	Targets in Policy 9. Year on year increase in renewable energy generation.	9, 11,12	2, 3, 10
11. Reducing landfill	Volumes and proportions of wastes landfilled.	Targets in the policy.	8, 9, 10	2, 3,10
12 Waste sites.	Number of sites developed or improved. Remaining landfill capacity.	Two MBT facilities with related Transfer Stations operating by April 2011. Proportion of population within five miles of modern Household Waste Recycling Centre Maintain seven years permitted capacity for non-inert wastes.	7, 8, 9,10, 11	2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10
13. Integrated network	Sites to be identified in Site Allocations DPD. Sites developed. Planning permissions granted.	More sites than are needed identified in the Site Allocations DPD to give flexibility.	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10
14. High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Wastes Storage	Developments in national policy. Number of developments carried out. Number of planning permissions granted.	Types and capacities of facilities.	5, 6, 8, 15	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10

Policy	Indicator	Target	Other relevant policies	Objectives
15. High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Wastes Disposal.	Developments in national policy. Any sites "volunteered"	Progress through the policy's stages of planning applications.	5, 6, 8, 14	1, 2, 7, 9, 10
16. Low Level Radioactive Waste	Proposals in the Sellafield and Windscale Integrated Waste Strategies. Determination of planning application 4/07/9010 for Vault 9 at the LLWR.	Capacity related to estimated volumes of LLW from Cumbria and the "small" users.	5, 6, 8	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10
17. Supply of minerals	Details in RAWP Annual Reports of sales and reserves of general aggregates and high specification roadstones. Issuing of planning permission to extend Roan Edge Quarry	Maintain seven year landbank of sand and gravel devolved to supply areas. Current sub-regional apportionment to Cumbria is 700,000 tonnes/year. Maintain fifteen year landbank of high specification roadstones, current sales 740,000 tonnes/year	1, 2, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	1, 4, 5,
18. Marine dredged aggregates.	Planning permissions granted	Year on year increase in marine dredged landings in Cumbria.	2, 16	4, 5, 9, 10
19. Minerals safeguarding	To be identified in Site Allocations	n/a	4, 7, 21	4, 6
20. Industrial limestones	Planning permissions granted	n/a	4, 19	4, 7, 8, 9, 10
21. Building stones	Sites to be identified/safeguarded in Site Allocations DPD Planning permissions granted	Increased range of local building stones available.	4, 19	6, 10
22. Coal bed methane	Planning permissions granted	n/a	1, 2, 3	1, 7, 9, 10

Appendix H: MWLP policies NOT saved from 28th September 2007

MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN 1996 -2006 POLICIES – NOT saved		USED 05/06	USED 06/07	Alternative Policies
8	Proposals for waste development in AONBs will not be permitted other than where there would be no adverse impact on the landscape	0	6	JSP E34, and PPS7 para 21
15	Proposals for minerals and waste development which would have an adverse effect on the nature conservation interests of a site of international nature conservation importance (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects), will not be permitted unless: i. there is no alternative solution; and ii. there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the development. Where the site hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, as listed in the EC Habitats Directive, the proposal will only be permitted if required for reasons of human health or public safety or for beneficial consequences of primary importance for nature conservation.	1	2	JSP E34, and PPS9 para 15
16	Proposals for minerals and waste development which would have an adverse effect on the nature conservation interests of a Site of Special Scientific Interest will not be permitted unless the harm caused to the value of those interests and the nature conservation value of the national network of such sites, is clearly outweighed by the need for, and/or benefits of, the development. Where the site concerned is a National Nature Reserve or a site identified under the Nature Conservation Review or Geological Conservation Review, particular regard will be paid to the individual site's national importance.	0	2	JSP E34,
17	Proposals for minerals and waste development which would have an adverse effect on important nature conservation interests within a Wildlife Site or Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Site will only be permitted where the need for, and/or benefits, of the development clearly outweighs the harm to the value of those interests.	0	3	JSP E34,
18	Proposals for minerals and waste development which would have an adverse effect on species protected by law will only be permitted where harm to the species can be avoided by reducing disturbance to a minimum or providing adequate alternative habitats or by other means.	0	3	PPS9 para 15
28	The County Council will aim to grant planning permissions for sufficient land to enable the production of sand and gravel at an average rate of 1.05 million tonnes per annum and the production of crushed rock aggregate at an average rate of 4.55 million tonnes per annum.	0	0	Use current sub-regional apportionment

MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN 1996 -2006 POLICIES – NOT saved		USED 05/06	USED 06/07	Alternative Policies
29	The County Council will aim to grant sufficient permissions to maintain throughout, and at the end of the Plan period, a landbank of permitted reserves for at least seven years extraction of sand and gravel and at least fifteen years extraction of crushed rock aggregate unless exceptional circumstances prevail.	1	2	MPS1
39	Proposals for underground coal mines will be permitted subject to adequate precautions being taken to avoid subsidence damage that would cause significant land use problems	0	0	other environmental policies
46	Planning permission will be granted for an extension of the underground anhydrite workings within the Newbiggin Mine preferred area subject to appropriate safeguards against subsidence.	0	0	None- mine is closed
47	Proposals for the extraction of salt from the Walney Channel preferred area will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that there will be no adverse effects on the operation of the Port of Barrow and there are adequate safeguards against subsidence.	0	0	Area now a European wildlife site
49	Proposals for minerals and waste development which would adversely affect limestone pavement will not be permitted.	0	1	JSP E34,
50	Proposals for waste development will be considered in accordance with the hierarchy of options in the following order of preference: i. reduction in the amount of waste produced ii. re-use of waste without significant processing iii. recovery of value from the waste and volume reduction by any of the following: a. recycling of material b. composting or landspreading c. energy recovery iv. disposal of waste by landfill and incineration without energy recovery. Proposals which move the management of waste up the hierarchy will be favoured.	3	6	PPS 10
51	Proposals for waste development which contribute to providing an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities to cater for wastes arising in the County will be permitted in appropriate locations.	4	2	JSP R49
58	Proposals to recover energy from waste through the utilisation of landfill gas will be permitted at the Flusco and Kendal Fell Quarry Landfill Sites, subject to the submission of a satisfactory scheme.	0	0	None- scheme complete

MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN 1996 -2006 POLICIES – NOT saved		USED 05/06	USED 06/07	Alternative Policies
61	Proposals for incinerators will only be permitted where: i. the waste arises solely or mainly from within Cumbria; and ii. the residues can be disposed of safely; and iii. the proposed plant would be located on an industrial site or at the premises where the waste arises provided that it would not have an adverse impact on surrounding land uses and will not prejudice the overall development of the area. Proposals for incinerators which include energy recovery, including the utilisation of waste heat, will be more favourably considered.	1	0	JSP R49 and 50
68	Planning applications for minerals and waste development which have inadequate information to enable the proposals to be properly assessed will be refused.	0	0	Planning application Regulations 1988 and Environmental Impact Regulations 1999