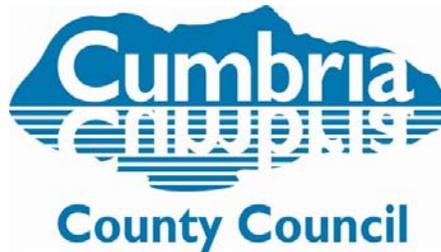


CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

6th ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2009/10



DECEMBER 2010

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Executive Summary

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.

The Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies of the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) were adopted by the County Council on 23 April 2009. This is the first AMR to use the Core Strategy's matrix to monitor and record the impacts of policies and decisions.

Work on the Site Allocations Policies, held in abeyance since 2007, recommenced in February 2009. Four separate consultations were undertaken on this document, before submission of the final version to the Secretary of State in April 2010.

Both the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control policies performed adequately, in that the supply of minerals has been maintained and provision has been made for waste management facilities. There have been no identified significant adverse effects on social, environmental and economic objectives.

Figures for primary land won aggregate sales for 2009 are not yet available. The 2008 calendar year figures for Cumbria were 3.85 million tonnes of crushed rock and 770,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.

The three year rolling average of sales 2006 to 2008 was 3.84 million tonnes/year of crushed rock and 810,000 tonnes/year of sand and gravel.

In addition, 23,100 tonnes of marine dredged sand were landed in 2009 and 20,000 tonnes of Harbour Authorities dredged sand in 2008.

These figures compare with the Regional Spatial Strategy's sub-regional apportionment to Cumbria of 4.1 million tonnes/year of crushed rock and 700,000 tonnes/year of sand and gravel.

Additional reserves of 1.79 million tonnes of sand and gravel were permitted, maintaining the sand and gravel landbank significantly above the minimum requirements of national policy. Some of the sand is intended for use on sports grounds rather than as an aggregate.

Other permissions were for 250,000 tonnes of sandstone, 30,000 tonnes of engineering clay and facilities for an additional 10,000 tonnes per year of recycled aggregates.

The amounts of inert construction and demolition wastes and secondary aggregates that are reused or recycled as alternative aggregates cannot be estimated due to the lack of reliable data; a continuing problem for national, regional and sub-regional figures.

Permissions for waste facilities included ones for the municipal waste contract with Shanks – one Mechanical and Biological Treatment plant in the north of the county and one in the south. Permission was granted, on appeal, for an additional 580,000 cubic metres of capacity at the Bennett Bank landfill near Barrow.

Permissions were also granted for the treatment/recovery (including composting) of over 200,000 tonnes of other wastes, for a tyre recycling operation and for the provision or improvement of 26 waste water treatment schemes.

Municipal waste arisings were 288,336 tonnes. Collected household waste per head of population was 512 kg. 46% of household waste was sent to landfill, with 54% reused, composted or recycled.

During the Examination of Cumbria's Site Allocations Policies document, it became clear that several factors were contributing to the need for an early review of the Core Strategy:-

- revocation of the NW Regional Spatial Strategy has left a policy vacuum, because its policies could not be repeated in the Core Strategy;
- the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority has published its UK Low Level Radioactive Waste Strategy. The Core Strategy had been required to include a commitment to a timely review of its radioactive waste policies, once such implications of national policies became clearer;
- it was agreed during the Examination of the Site Allocations Policies that the Mineral Safeguarding Area for gypsum in Cumbria would be reviewed, to include resources that may become economically viable in the future;
- the national, regional and sub-regional aggregate minerals forecasts have been revised;
- consideration should be given to whether any of the saved Structure Plan policies need to be expressed within the Core Strategy.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will be revised to include the review of the Core Strategy.

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1 Introduction

Purpose and Format

- 1.1 This report assesses progress in minerals and waste management planning between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010, in Cumbria. It includes consideration of:

Matters to be addressed in Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)

(i) whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the Minerals and Waste 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;

(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 (*there are none of these local development orders proposed for Cumbria*); 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 The Core Strategy and the Generic Development Control Policies were adopted in April 2009. This AMR provides the mechanism for assessing how their policies are performing and for identifying where any updating of policies is necessary.
- 1.3 The format of this 2009/10 report follows the pattern recommended in “LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide”, which focuses on emerging issues and objectives and the actions needed to achieve them. Account is also taken of the national Core Output Indicators for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks that were published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in July 2008.

The Cumbria Context

- 1.4 Cumbria is a large county with a population of around half a million people. More than half of these live in areas defined as rural. The economy of Cumbria underwent a very challenging period during the 1990’s. This long-term economic decline, however, had been halted in more recent years and, before the recession, the county had the fastest growing economy of any sub-region in the northwest. It still needs to achieve such growth to catch up with the rest of the country.
- 1.5 The largest complex of nuclear facilities in the UK, and most of the country’s legacy of radioactive wastes, are in west Cumbria.
- 1.6 Cumbria has what is arguably the most outstanding natural environment in England. It contains the largest National Park in the country, has its highest mountain and its deepest lake. It is a challenge that the built environment should match this quality, whilst the problems of climate change are tackled and waste management is driven up the waste hierarchy, away from landfill.
- 1.7 The Cumbria Community Strategy 2008-2028, sets out an over-arching vision for the future of the county. The following summary of the key spatial issues that Cumbria faces is taken from the Cumbria Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy 2008-2028, which is one of a suite of documents which make up the Community Strategy.

Summary Of Key Spatial Issues Facing the Cumbria Sub Region
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Cumbria is geographically isolated and distant from regional, national and European markets. This isolation is further accentuated in Cumbria’s remoter rural areas, and is a contributing factor to the difficulties in attracting investment into the County. Put another way, Cumbria is relatively self-contained, with some relationships with North Lancashire, North East England and South West Scotland.

The County’s settlement pattern results in a dispersed population with distinct problems of sparsity, with many smaller towns not being sufficiently large to provide all the facilities
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required for modern living. Facilities and services are more costly to provide and difficult to access, and the limited size of the markets make it less attractive to invest in such services. As a result, people need to travel longer distances to satisfy their needs, or more innovative ways to access services and facilities may be required.

Despite the need to travel, the transport infrastructure is out of date and requires major investment. The lack of quality networks is seen to inhibit inward investment and further reinforces the sense of remoteness.

The location and quality of employment sites do not marry with the objective to reverse the trend of relative poor economic growth and the need to diversify the economy and to provide worthwhile jobs where they are needed. This is further exacerbated by the need for more modern housing and, in much of rural Cumbria, more affordable housing to support economic growth, to address both local needs and the loss of young people.

Within the North West, Cumbria is unique with a high proportion of the County covered by national and international designations, which recognise and seek to protect and enhance its landscape, biodiversity, heritage and other environmental assets. This brings with it pressures of high demand, particularly evidenced in the housing and tourism markets. In contrast, urban development in Cumbria has left a legacy of relatively small and remote towns, most of them in coastal locations, often requiring regeneration, renewal and improvement to the public realm.

The potential impacts of climate change and ensuring sustainable resource management is an issue that has to be addressed by all strategies, not least this one. Cumbria is increasingly experiencing severe flooding and needs to reduce its level of carbon emissions. New facilities are needed to increase recycling and composting, whilst reducing the amounts of waste that are sent to landfill. Energy conservation needs to be addressed for domestic, industrial and transport related activities.

The safe and secure disposal of radioactive waste also continues to be a key issue for Cumbria, along with the wider implications that a new generation of nuclear power stations in the UK may bring.

Summary of key spatial issues facing Cumbria:

- An under performing economy, with high dependency on declining sectors and under representation in growth sectors;
- Average household earnings significantly below the UK average;
- Poor health and problems of social exclusion and localised social and economic inequalities in both urban and rural areas;
- Lack of necessary types of housing and the need for affordable housing and housing for local needs;
- Outward migration of young people and an ageing population;
- Inadequate road and rail infrastructure and transport services;
- Climate change;
- Increasing expectations for personalisation and quality of public services.

Minerals and Waste in Cumbria

- 1.8 No sector of the economy can function properly without adequate waste management facilities, and an adequate supply of aggregates and other minerals is essential for Cumbria's regeneration and development schemes and for maintaining our essential infrastructure.
- 1.9 The Community Strategy addresses the county's economy at a broad policy level; it recognises the importance of waste issues and the contribution that the minerals and waste sectors make to Cumbria. The potential for nuclear new build and associated infrastructure could also provide an important market for minerals in the future.
- 1.10 Minerals jobs can have a high gross value added (GVA); for example, those involved with gypsum, brick-making and high skid resistance roadstones for national and regional markets.
- 1.11 There are several quarries producing local vernacular building and roofing stones/slate. One mudstones quarry provides raw materials for a traditional brick works, which has a national market for its products.
- 1.12 Gypsum is used in the manufacture of plaster and plasterboard and there are extensive areas of raised moss peat workings. Although the deep coal mines and opencast mines have closed, the Coal Authority seeks to safeguard coal resources. There is also growing interest in coal bed methane.
- 1.13 The Core Strategy refers to the need for District Local Development Frameworks to reflect the importance of making provision for collecting separated waste in all new developments and to promote waste minimisation in development schemes.
- 1.14 Due to the dispersed population and long distances between settlements, general waste management facilities within the county tend to 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. The planning permission for additional capacity at the Bennett Bank landfill near Barrow should help to resolve this issue.
- 1.15 West Cumbria has the largest concentration of nuclear facilities in the UK, which the Sub Regional Strategy recognises as a continuing key issue for Cumbria. The Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository near Drigg provides a national facility. It has no remaining capacity for disposal of waste. A new vault (Vault 9) opened in July 2010, for temporary storage of waste for ten years. This is pending the completion of the site's Environmental Safety Case (ESC) when consideration can be given to whether the disposal of waste is acceptable. The ESC is programmed to be submitted in May 2011.

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 (MWDF). The Scheme that was current for the AMR period came into effect on 6 March 2009. Its programme chart is in Annex B.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.2 This describes how the County Council engages with the community about the MWDF and planning applications. It was adopted in January 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 Policies and a Proposals Map. Until mid-2007 all four of these were being progressed at the same time, but on the advice of Government Office North West (GONW) and the Planning Inspectorate, further work on the Site Allocations Policies and the Proposals Map was suspended until after the Core Strategy had been through its Examination process.
- 2.4 Following their Examination, the Core Strategy and the Generic Development Control Policies were formally adopted on 23 April 2009.
- 2.5 Work on the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map recommenced in February 2009. In the MWDS, these were programmed to be published in October/November 2009 with submission in January 2010, then a Pre-Hearing Meeting in April, the Hearing sessions in June, receipt of the Inspector's Report in September and adoption in December 2010.
- 2.6 However, because new sites were put forward during consultations, additional, unprogrammed, rounds of Regulation 25 consultations were needed, the last in September/October 2009. These caused a delay of around three months in the programmed timetable.
- 2.7 The final round of statutory consultations for the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map, in accordance with Regulation 27, commenced on 11 December 2009 and ended on 8 February 2010. A total of 98 representations were received, containing 381 comments – of these, 180 considered the documents sound, 106 considered all or part of the documents unsound and the remaining 95 expressed no opinion. See Table 1 for a breakdown of responses.

- 2.8 The Regulation 30 Pre-Submission Consultations Statement, explained that the most significant issues that had been raised were: complaints from people stating that they had not been consulted about sites near where they lived; the inclusion of Broughton Moor for the working of coal; the removal of Haws View Industrial Estate, as it would prejudice much needed inward investment in Barrow; the large number of waste management sites identified in and around Carlisle; policy for Very Low Level radioactive waste; and the extent of the Mineral Safeguarding Area for gypsum.

DPD	Sound	Unsound	Not specified	Total
Site Allocations Policies	180	106	93	379
Proposals Map	0	0	2	2
TOTALS	180	106	95	381

Table 1: Breakdown of responses to the consultation on submitted DPDs

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

- 2.9 This Section of the Act requires documents to be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. This was done just outside the period for this AMR, on 30 April 2010.

Local Development Orders

- 2.10 There are no Local Development Orders and none are currently anticipated to be made.

Progress since 31 March 2010

- 2.11 Following submission to the Secretary of State, the Pre-Hearing Meeting was held on 29 July 2010, with the Hearing in Public sessions over a four-week period 28 September to 20 October 2010. A considerable amount of preparatory work was needed in answering questions raised by the Inspector for the Hearing sessions.
- 2.12 The Inspector's Report was received on 1 December 2010; final adoption of the documents is now programmed for January 2011.

Changes in policy context

- 2.13 Changes in the policy context, during the reporting year, included an update to the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (1 March 2010) and revised National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England (2005-2020). These were both material considerations for the Examination of the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Maps.

- 2.14 Throughout the period of this report, the Development Plan comprised the published Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (2008-2021), those policies in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2001-2016) that were extended by the RSS, and the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies, adopted in April 2009.
- 2.15 The recession has caused reductions in waste arisings and substantial falls in aggregate sales. National policy for public expenditure cuts, since the general election, has also had a continuing negative impact on sales.
- 2.16 Since the general election in May 2010, the Regional Spatial Strategy has been revoked (this has subsequently been subject to a successful legal challenge) and 4NW, the Regional Planning Body, disbanded. A consequence of this is the need to consider whether there is now a policy vacuum in the Core Strategy, which could not repeat regional policies.
- 2.17 There are also other reasons for reviewing the Core Strategy and a revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is being proposed.

3 Current Plan Progress

Current objectives and targets

- 3.1 During the period of this AMR, 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, the Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy policies, objectives and targets were adopted. This means that performance can now be measured against the Core Strategy's Monitoring Matrix. A copy of this is included as Annex D.

Objectives of current policy

- 3.2 The ten objectives of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy (April 2009) are:
- **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
 - **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
 - **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

- **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
- **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
- **6:** that mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded
- **7:** that the economic benefits of minerals and waste management developments will be optimised without harming the environment
- **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
- **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
- **10:** that there will be increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership on initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.

3.3 In the Monitoring Matrix (Annex D), these strategic objectives are cross-referenced with the Core Strategy (CS) and Generic Development Control (GDC) policies. This shows which policies are intended to support and deliver which objectives. The matrix also sets out the indicators that will be used for each subject matter, the sources of the data, baseline data and, where applicable, its date.

3.4 With the revocation of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) still likely to proceed in the near future and the abolition of the Regional Planning Body (4NW), our Monitoring Matrix will need updating through a review of the Core Strategy.

Targets of current policy

3.5 The last two columns of the Monitoring Matrix set out targets or milestones and the source of the target. For example, the sand and gravel landbank will be calculated from data contained in planning applications that have been granted permission by the County Council. The baseline in the Matrix is the landbank of 13.1 years at the end of 2006. The target is to maintain at least a 7 year landbank over the plan period, in accordance with Mineral Policy Statement 1. The sand and gravel landbank at the end of 2008 was 19.24 years.

3.6 Annex C lists all waste and mineral planning applications, within the plan area, that were approved or refused between 1 April 2009 and 31 March

2010. The capacity that would be created by these developments is described in the relevant paragraphs below.

Departures from development plan policies

- 3.7 No applications were granted that constituted a departure from the development plan.

CS Objective 1: Climate Change

- 3.8 CS Policy 1 (sustainable location and design), plus GDC Policies DC1 (traffic and transport) and DC2 (general criteria), are used to assess the extent to which a planning application proposal could impact upon climate change, and how those impacts could be mitigated.
- 3.9 There was a transition at the beginning of the plan period, prior to 23 April 2009, before the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies were adopted. Therefore, several planning applications were still assessed against the Minerals & Waste Local Plan (1996 – 2006) saved policies. Some applications, where appropriate, were also assessed against saved policies from the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2001-2016) and policies from the Regional Spatial Strategy (2008).
- 3.10 Table 2, shows that 47 planning applications were considered against CS Policy 1 and/or GDC Policies DC1 and DC2.

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Policies
2/09/9002	Overby Quarry	revised phasing and plant location	DC1
2/09/9003	Overby Quarry	revised phasing and plant location	DC1
1/08/9031	Hespin Wood landfill	Mechanical and Biological Treatment plant	CS1
6/08/9012	Bennett Bank landfill	increased capacity – refused (allowed on appeal)	DC2
3/09/9007	Cliburn	new waste water pumping station	DC2
3/09/9008	Great Strickland	motor control kiosk	DC2
3/09/9009	Bradley Wood	new waste water pumping station	DC2
4/09/9002	Keekle Head	monitoring boreholes	DC2
6/09/9004	Cooper Yard	change of use to waste transfer station	DC1
5/09/9002	Burneside Mill	steam raising plant using Solid Recovered Fuel	DC2
6/08/9018	Cavendish Dock	wood fuelled renewable energy plant	DC1
1/09/9015	Kirkhouse Quarry	time extension	DC1+2
1/09/9016	Kirkhouse Quarry	690,000 tonnes extension to quarry	DC1+2
3/09/9016	Ling House, Cliburn	new waste water pumping station	DC2
2/09/9008	Hesket House	control building and substation	DC2
3/09/9015	Low Hesket WWTW	extend waste water treatment works	DC1+2
1/09/9034	Hazel Grove, Linstock	motor control kiosk	DC2
4/09/9006	Wilson's Pit Yard	composting and tyre baling operations	DC1
1/08/9023	Hespin Wood landfill	Materials Recovery Facility	CS1
1/09/9005	Hespin Wood landfill	relocate secondary aggregates recycling	DC1+2
1/09/9038	Great Orton WWTW	motor control kiosk	DC2
3/09/9020	Colby Hall, Appleby	new waste waster pumping station	DC2
3/09/9023	Colby Hall, Appleby	motor control kiosk	DC2

6/09/9007	Greenscoe Quarry	time extension, construction waste recycling	CS1, DC1+2
6/09/9009	Barrow slag bank	car park and associated infrastructure	DC2
6/09/9010	Barrow slag bank	restoration with enhanced public access	DC2
2/09/9018	Fisher Gill Farm	coal bed methane test boreholes	DC2
2/09/9022	New Aikton, Wigton	new waste water treatment works	DC1+2
3/09/9024	Thackwood	extend Materials Recovery Facility	DC2
3/09/9022	Whinfell	new waste water pumping station	DC2
1/09/9033	Low Gelt Quarry	1.1 million tonnes extension to quarry	DC1+2
4/09/9013	Wilsons Pit Yard	extend plasterboard recycling storage	DC1
4/09/9012	Yeathouse Civic Site	time extension	DC1+2
1/09/9014	Cardewmires Quarry	time extension (part falls in Carlisle)	DC1+2
2/09/9005	Cardewmires Quarry	time extension (part falls in Allerdale)	DC1+2
3/09/9026	Greystoke Forest	limestone for on-site use on rally track	DC1
3/09/9006	Cliburn, Penrith	new waste water pumping station	DC2
3/09/9021	Flusco Quarry landfill	erection of litter cage	DC2
2/09/9030	Derwent Recycling	extension to storage area	DC1+2
1/09/9047	Solway Moss Peat works	extension to packing building	DC1+2
1/09/9050	Silvertop Quarry	30,000 tonnes clay for flood defence works; import of inert material to fill void	DC1+2
2/09/9031	Pearson's Poultry	anaerobic digestion plant	CS1
2/09/9033	New Cowper Quarry	time extension for processing plant	DC1+2
5/09/9011	North Gateside Farm	30,000 tonnes/year dry recyclables facility	DC1+2
6/09/9020	Greenscoe Quarry	recycling facility improvements	DC1+2
3/10/9004	Thackwood	increase working hours and lorry loads	DC1+2
6/09/9021	Sowerby Woods	Mechanical and Biological Treatment plant	CS1

Table 2: Applications considered for their likely climate change impacts

3.11 Typical considerations that fell within the climate change theme are:

- CS1 - proportion of renewable energy requirements for new developments
- DC2 - to ensure that the construction materials used are acceptable.

CS Objectives 2 and 3: To enable an adequate network of waste management facilities to be provided

3.12 There were no targets in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan for the provision of waste management facilities. Now that the Core Strategy is adopted, there is a range of policies and indicators with capacity requirements against which performance can be assessed.

3.13 CS Policies 8 (provision for waste), 9 (waste capacity), 10 (high and intermediate level radioactive waste storage), 11 (high and intermediate level radioactive waste geological disposal) and 12 (low level radioactive waste), plus GDC Policies DC4 (criteria for waste management facilities) and DC5 (criteria for landfill), can be used to assess waste management applications.

- 3.14 There is a range of national, regional and local indicators and targets or milestones set out in the Monitoring Matrix (Annex D), for the full range of wastes, except radioactive waste.
- 3.15 The national Core Output Indicators for waste, focus on environmental sustainability and waste arisings (municipal waste only, see paragraph 3.20 onwards):

- W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities
- W2 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by type

The following National Indicators can be considered¹ alongside W1 and W2, in order to provide information on the implementation of waste policies:

- NI 191 Residual household waste per household (kg)
- NI 192 Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted
- NI 193 Percentage of municipal waste landfilled.

Capacity of New Facilities

- 3.16 In 2009/10, 60 planning applications were determined for waste management facilities. All but one were permitted; the refusal was for additional landfill capacity (subsequently allowed on appeal).
- 3.17 Schemes that were approved in 2009/10, that included new capacity (Core Output Indicator W1) can be seen in Table 3 below:

FACILITY	WASTE TYPE	CAPACITY
Wilson's Pit Yard, Whitehaven a) tyre baling b) plasterboard recycling c) composting	tyres construction & demolition green waste	1,000 at any one time 2,000 tonnes per year 25,000 tonnes per year
Energy from Waste plant, Cavendish Dock, Barrow	construction and demolition waste - wood	72,000 tonnes per year
Transfer and sorting station, Cooper Yard, Barrow	construction, demolition and excavation waste	1,500 tonnes per year
MBT plant, Hespian Wood, Carlisle	municipal waste	75,000 tonnes per year
MBT plant, Sowerby Woods, Barrow	municipal waste	75,000 tonnes per year

¹ DCLG, July 2008, Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators Update

Materials Recovery Facility, Hespian Wood	commercial & industrial waste	30,000 tonnes per year
Steam raising plant, Croppers paper mill, Kendal	municipal waste, wood, waste paper, paper making effluent cake – Solid Recovered Fuel	9,500 tonnes per year
Waste transfer station, North Gateside Farm, Kendal	dry recyclables	30,000 tonnes per year
Open windrow composting, Risehow Industrial Estate	green waste	25,000 tonnes per year
Anaerobic digester, Pearson's Poultry, Silloth	agricultural waste	27,000 tonnes per year
Additional landfill capacity, Bennett Bank, Barrow in Furness (appeal decision)	non-inert wastes	580,000 cubic metres

Table 3: Approved schemes with new capacity

- 3.18 There were 26 permissions for new or improved waste water treatment plants and associated pumping stations. Water quality issues are relevant for these, and their new capacity has not been quantified.
- 3.19 It can, therefore, be concluded that the Cumbria 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

- 3.20 Total municipal waste for the year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 was 288,336 tonnes, a decrease (over 6%) on the previous year. Of this, 255,342 tonnes were household waste (municipal waste includes commercial waste collected by the waste collection authorities).
- 3.21 Residual waste per household (National Indicator 191) was 604kg, a reduction of around 5% on the preceding year. Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting. Recycling means the reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for their original or another purpose, but excludes energy recovery.
- 3.22 Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (National Indicator 192) was just under 44%, no change to the 2008/9 figure; municipal waste sent to landfill (National Indicator 193) was 58%, again, no change; and collected household waste per person (Best Value Performance Indicator 84a) was 512kg, a decrease of just under 3%.

- 3.23 In previous years, Cumbria had recorded the highest figures of household waste per head of population in the North West region. It seems unlikely that the County generates more waste than other people. It is considered that figures have been distorted by waste that is generated by tourists and holidaymakers, who far outnumber the resident population, and by commercial and industrial waste getting into the household waste stream.
- 3.24 The latest figures demonstrate the continuing success that the Cumbria Municipal Waste Management Partnership is having in reducing this waste stream. This is, in large part, due to success in excluding commercial and industrial wastes from the household waste figures. Actions have included introducing a permit scheme for Household Waste Recycling Centres.
- 3.25 Core Output Indicator W2, which requires a breakdown of how municipal waste has been managed, is more detailed than the information that the Waste Disposal Authority provides for the BVPI² statistics. Table 4 below, gives tonnages and percentages for the year 2009/10, but combines “recycled” and “composted”, because that is the only data that is available.

Municipal Waste		
Method of waste management	tonnes³	%
Recycled & Composted	118,214	41%
To landfill	167,455	58%
Incineration with EfW	2,517	1%
Incineration without EfW	34	
Other	18	
Total	288,238	100%

Source: BVPI household and municipal waste statistics for Cumbria 2009/10

Table 4: Municipal Waste Figures for 2009/10

- 3.26 A more detailed breakdown is available for household waste, and this is given in Table 5 below for the year 2009/10.

Method of waste management	tonnes	tonnes	%
green recycling/reuse	49,477	-	19.38
dry recycling/reuse	62,493	-	24.47
recycling total	-	111,970	43.85%
regular collection, not recycled	118,171	-	46.28
civic amenity sites, not recycled	17,469	-	6.84
other sources, not recycled	7,732	-	3.03
not recycled total	-	143,372	56.15%
TOTAL Household waste	255,342	255,342	100.00%

Table 5: Household Waste Figures for 2009/10

² Best Value Practice Indicator is compiled by the Waste Disposal Authorities to meet Government reporting requirements

³ The BVPI is only available in tonnes; there is no simple conversion factor to cubic metres

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.27 It is essential that an adequate network of facilities is provided for these large waste streams. In Cumbria, industrial waste accounts for 60% or more of the total C&I waste arisings. However, there are deficiencies in the available information about them.
- 3.28 The Environment Agency's 2009 North West regional survey of these waste streams, estimates that arisings within Cumbria were 633,900 tonnes. The estimates of how these wastes were managed are set out in Table 6, overleaf. The survey was of 1,017 industrial and commercial business sites within the North West region. These excluded businesses involved in agriculture, mining and quarrying, construction and waste management.
- 3.29 At the regional level, the survey showed that waste arisings were 6% less than in the 2006 survey. The biggest reduction was in the industrial sectors, over 14% down, whereas the commercial sector increased by 2.5%, mostly in the retail, wholesale and public services sectors.
- 3.30 Notable figures are that only 16% of waste was recorded as landfilled and the recycling and composting rate was just over 50%, and this excludes waste that was recycled or reused on the same site it was produced.
- 3.31 With reference to paragraphs 3.29 and 3.30, performance appears to have been far better than the target in Waste Strategy 2007 for landfilling to be reduced to 80% of the 2004 figure. This would have been 233,200 tonnes, more than double the survey's estimate.
- 3.32 Some of the Regional Spatial Strategy Policy EM 10 targets would also appear to have been met. These were for zero growth in commercial and industrial waste and to recycle 35%. The target to recover value from 70% of C&I waste (including recycling/composting) by 2020 seems achievable. This is because the Environment Agency's regional survey returns indicated that there was potential to increase the waste that was recycled by around 50%. The relevant regional figures are 2.12 million tonnes recyclable or potentially recyclable. These include 0.2 million tonnes of landfilled waste identified as recyclable and 1.12 million tonnes as potentially recyclable.

SIC Description	Waste Management Method										Total
	Composting	Don't know	Incineration with Energy Recovery	Incineration without Energy Recovery	Land recovery	Landfill	Recycling	Transfer station	Treatment plant	Waste water treatment	
Food, drink and tobacco	18,648	1,032	248	294	16,003	4,616	41,237	0	3,513	0	85,690
Textiles/wood/paper/publishing	16	451	13	218	2,307	10,622	19,209	893	259	0	33,969
Power & Utilities	175	6	13	0	0	667	1,675	7	1	0	2,543
Chemical/non-metallic minerals manufacturing	2,168	1,070	113	2,295	301	11,125	17,382	615	4,797	0	39,865
Metal manufacturing	0	589	95	17	130,806	1,384	23,093	15	261	0	156,261
Machinery & equipment (other manufacturing)	0	256	27	27	6	5,294	32,992	700	251	415	39,965
Retail & wholesale	186	8,238	455	292		25,651	98,080	1,412	502	0	124,815
Other services	104	11,009	445	198		23,954	54,006	588	329	924	91,958
Public sector	53	4,473	957	4,331		16,146	17,648	3,799	1,922	0	49,319
Total	21,360	27,128	2,387	7,672	148,424	99,468	306,322	8,020	11,834	1,339	633,808

Table 6

Estimated Commercial and Industrial waste arisings in Cumbria 2009, by sector and waste management method (tonnes).

Source – North West of England Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2009 published by the Environment Agency.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes

- 3.33 These are dealt with in the section on secondary and recycled aggregates.

Hazardous Waste

- 3.34 The Environment Agency commercial and industrial waste survey for 2009 estimated that, in the North West region, 431,800 tonnes of hazardous waste were produced, although consignment notes showed only 83% of this (359,837 tonnes).
- 3.35 This uncertainty about the amounts of hazardous waste is a recurring problem.
- 3.36 The figures for 2006 had shown that the North West produced just under 730,000 tonnes of hazardous waste. Over three quarters of this was from Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside. Approximately half of the region's arisings were dealt with within the region, whilst a similar quantity was imported from outside the region and managed within it. The location of management facilities often reflects an historical specialised industry local need.
- 3.37 The previous Annual Monitoring Report referred to the two sets of figures that had been provided by the Environment Agency. The Core Strategy used the figures that the Agency provided to local authorities for the purposes of Strategic Environmental Assessment. These were understood to include all hazardous wastes that were being managed in Cumbria. These figures showed, for 2004/5, 24,811 tonnes of waste managed of which 3,711 tonnes were landfilled (15%).
- 3.38 Other figures, understood to be derived from consignment notes (i.e. movements of hazardous waste between sites), were 19,644 tonnes, of which 11,114 tonnes were landfilled (56%). The differences between the two sets of figures for both the amount and the proportion that were landfilled is not properly understood. 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".

CS Objectives 4, 5 and 6: Maintaining an adequate supply of minerals

- 3.39 CS Policies 13 (supply of minerals), 14 (minerals safeguarding), 15 (marine dredged aggregates), 16 (industrial limestones), 17 (building stones) and 18 (oil and gas and coal bed methane), plus GDC Policies DC6 (criteria for non-energy minerals development), DC7 (criteria for energy minerals) and DC9 (minerals safeguarding), are used to assess minerals applications.

- 3.40 There are a range of indicators and targets or milestones set out in the Monitoring Matrix (Annex D), for the full range of minerals, except gypsum and the energy minerals. Some indicators are central Government's National or Core Output Indicators, others are to be measured by, for example, assessing the success rate of planning applications to deliver an adequate supply of minerals, in the right place and at the right time.
- 3.41 The apportionment of the regional guidelines to sub-regional areas in the North West was the responsibility of the Regional Planning Body (4NW), taking into account advice from Mineral Planning Authorities and the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP). It is understood that the RAWP's system will continue, notwithstanding the abolition of 4NW. Annex F of the North West RAWP's Annual Report 2009, sets out the annual apportionment of production for Cumbria of 4.1 million tonnes of crushed rock and 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.
- 3.42 The current position is that revised regional apportionments have been published, which show a marginal fall in demand for the North West Region. Despite this, the North West RAWP is recommending that Cumbria's apportionment for sand and gravel should increase. Cumbria County Council is dissenting from this. A Sustainability Appraisal of a revised sub-regional apportionment has not yet been carried out.

Primary Land Won Aggregates

- 3.43 Information on aggregates is collected on behalf of the North West RAWP for Cumbria as a whole, including the Lake District National Park. The 2009 figures are not yet available; the latest published figures are those which were included in last year's AMR. These are for the 2008 calendar year and are set out in Table 7 below.

	2006	2007	2008	2003-05 average	2006-08 average
Limestone	2.7	2.8	2.7		
Sandstone & Igneous	0.27	0.53	0.4		
HSA*	0.69	0.70	0.75		
All Crushed rock	3.66	4.03	3.85	3.76	3.84
<i>Compared with the sub-regional apportionment of 4.1 million tonnes/year</i>					
Sand and gravel	0.79	0.87	0.77	0.83	0.81
<i>Compared with the sub-regional apportionment of 700,000 tonnes/year</i>					
Total land won aggregates	4.45	4.9		4.6	4.7

* High Specification Aggregates

Table 7: Sales of primary land won aggregates (million tonnes)

- 3.44 The annual sales of crushed limestone and sand and gravel fell for the first time since 2005, whilst sales of sandstone and igneous rock, including High Specification Aggregates continued to fluctuate, falling in 2008.
- 3.45 The recession is having a very negative impact on sales of aggregates. In 2008, the total national aggregates market fell below 200 million tonnes, the lowest figure since the early 1980's. It also appears that sales have fallen a further 20% in 2009/2010. The national trends are likely to be reflected at the regional level.
- 3.46 In 2008, crushed rock sales were 250,000 tonnes (6%) below the sub-regional apportionment level and sand & gravel sales were 70,000 tonnes (16%) above it. The levels of reserves with planning permission are such that they are not considered to be a constraint on sales for either crushed rock or sand and gravel.
- 3.47 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Policy 13, is to maintain landbanks for crushed rock of at least ten years and for sand and gravel of at least seven years throughout the plan period.
- 3.48 At the end of 2008, Cumbria's landbank of permitted reserves were the equivalent of over 42 years for crushed rock and just under 20 years for sand and gravel.
- 3.49 Core Strategy Policy 13 states 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 the payment of compensation. The Sustainability Appraisal concluded that there is no significant adverse impact of keeping the current large crushed rock landbank that would justify the difficulties and potential costs that could arise from reducing it.
- 3.50 Because of the geography of Cumbria, its dispersed settlement pattern and transport routes, Core Strategy Policy 13 states that in applying the sub-regional apportionment, the pattern of quarries and the areas they supply will be taken into account. It had been anticipated that there would be a detailed review of the quarries and their supply areas as part of the preparation of the Site Allocations Policies. However, new planning permissions substantially increased the reserves of sand and gravel. As a result, it was not considered necessary or appropriate to address this matter in the Site Allocations Policies.
- 3.51 Whilst sufficient provision has been made taking the county as a whole, there remains the issue of there being only one sand and gravel quarry in the west, Peel Place, and one in the south, Roose. In accordance with Core Strategy Policy 13, the Site Allocations Policies include Areas of Search and a Preferred Area for extending or replacing these.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 3.52 Secondary aggregates are those produced from mineral wastes, and recycled aggregates are those produced from previously used materials, e.g. construction and demolition wastes. A survey of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) wastes in 2006⁴ was commissioned on behalf of the NW Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) 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 was high. It is not considered that much confidence can be placed in the figures provided by the survey.
- 3.53 Government policy (MPS1) and the focus on sustainable development seek an increasing proportion of aggregate supplies to be met from these “alternative” materials. Both the Regional Spatial Strategy and the MWDF Core Strategy include targets for them to provide approximately 25% of aggregates supplies.
- 3.54 A planning application was granted permission at Hespian Wood, near Carlisle, to relocate the secondary aggregates production facility. This is in order to make room for the new Mechanical and Biological Treatment plant, necessary as part of the municipal waste management contract with Shanks. The new location allowed enlargement of the facility, with a consequent higher throughput of up to 10,000 tonnes of additional useable aggregates per annum.
- 3.55 Unfortunately, no reliable figures can be given for monitoring this Core Output Indicator. More data on Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes may be available in future years, now that Site Waste Management Plans are compulsory for large construction projects.
- 3.56 No information on arisings or re-use of road planings is included in the RAWP 2009 Annual Report.

Core Output Indicators

- 3.57 The two minerals Core Output Indicators for this AMR are:
- M1 Production of primary land won aggregates = 4.7 million tonnes (see Table 7, above)
 - M2 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates – no reliable data is available

⁴ Survey of CD&E arisings in the North West of England for 2006
www.cheshire.gov.uk/Planning/ForwardPlanning/FP_nwrtab_study_report_2.htm

Minerals planning permissions

- 3.58 Twenty minerals applications were determined between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010. Of these, all were granted except one, which was in relation to Barrow Slag Bank (that was not for mineral extraction).
- 3.59 Additional reserves of 1.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel were permitted at Low Gelt Quarry, near Brampton, Carlisle, to supply a range of materials primarily to markets in Cumbria and sand to their own concrete plants in both Cumbria and the north east. Additional reserves of 690,000 tonnes of sand were permitted at Kirkhouse Quarry, near Brampton, Carlisle. In addition to sand for aggregate use, this quarry has developed a niche market for blending imported soils with sand to produce a top dressing for golf courses and other sports facilities.
- 3.60 Permission was granted for reserves of 30,000 tonnes of engineering clay at Silvertop Quarry, near Brampton, Carlisle. This clay overburden was for use in flood defences in locally sensitive areas. Previously, the clay was excavated and kept within the quarry for use in restoration. A permission was granted for inert waste recycling at the site; residual waste arising from this operation is intended to make up for any shortfall in restoration material caused by the sale of clay.
- 3.61 At Bowscar Quarry, near Penrith, permission was granted to allow the extraction of 800 tonnes/year of sandstone blocks.
- 3.62 The net effect was that, in 2009/2010, an adequate supply of aggregate minerals was maintained. Sand and gravel sales remain higher than the Regional Spatial Strategy apportionment to Cumbria. Most of the sand and gravel quarries are in the north of the county and their markets are not restricted to the North West, they extend into the North East Region and southern Scotland.
- 3.63 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. Strategic locations for additional supplies of these were identified in Core Strategy Policy 7. In accordance with this, the Site Allocations Policies identify the Stamphill Preferred Area, for gypsum, and Areas of Search adjacent to Ghyll Scaur Quarry, for very high specification roadstones, Roan Edge Quarry, for high specification roadstones and High Greenscoe Quarry, for brick-making mudstones.

CS Objectives 7 & 10: Significant effects on social and economic objectives

- 3.64 CS Policies 2 (economic benefits), 3 (community benefits) 5 (afteruse and restoration) and 6 (planning obligations), plus GDC Policies DC16 (afteruse and restoration) and DC17 (planning obligations), are used to assess the success of economic and community benefits in planning applications.
- 3.65 There are a range of indicators and targets or milestones set out in the Monitoring Matrix (Annex D), to assess this theme. These are slightly less tangible than central Government's National or Core Output Indicators, but include targets such as providing the two MBT plants that are part of the municipal waste contract (strategic facilities) or creating jobs.

Economic and employment benefits

- 3.66 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

CS Objectives 8 & 9: Significant effects on the environment

- 3.67 CS Policies 3 (community benefits) and 4 (environmental assets), plus GDC Policies DC1 (traffic and transport), DC2 (general criteria), DC3 (cumulative environmental impacts), DC8 (applications for new conditions), DC10 (biodiversity and geodiversity), DC11 (historic environment), DC12 (landscape), DC13 (flood risk), DC14 (the water environment), DC15 (protection of soil resources) and DC16 (afteruse and restoration), are used to assess the success of protecting and/or enhancing the environment in planning applications.
- 3.68 There are a range of indicators and targets or milestones set out in the Monitoring Matrix (Annex D), for the full range of environmental considerations. Some indicators are National or Core Output Indicators, others are to be measured by, for example, assessing the success of planning applications to protect and/or enhance the environment.

Biodiversity

- 3.69 The Core Output Indicator for biodiversity is E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance. Its purpose is to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat. This indicator can be bundled with other, contextual indicators, including those on species or quality, to illustrate impacts of new development on sites over time. This could include National Indicator 197 on

- 3.70 The last Regional Spatial Strategy AMR (February 2010), states that the north west as a whole has performed relatively well under Contextual Indicator 5.1, with 90.8% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition. The most consistent improvements in the condition of SSSIs have occurred in Cumbria, where all six local authorities have experienced an increase in the proportion of SSSIs in such a condition. It is assessed that 88.6% of the SSSI's in Cumbria overall, are in favourable or recovering condition, an increase of 3.8% since 2008.
- 3.71 The Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base continues to inform development management decisions. The map-based wildlife data layers, species and habitats statements, and links to further information on protection, enhancement, mitigation and compensation, help to ensure the integrity of mitigation and enhancement measures. An update of the CBEB was part completed in the final quarter of this reporting year.

Environmental Impact Assessment

- 3.72 It is also beneficial, in the AMR, to review adverse or beneficial impacts expected from proposals, particularly from major applications, which are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- 3.73 Nine of the planning applications that were determined in 2009/10 required EIA. Two of these related to the new Mechanical and Biological Treatment plants required as part of the municipal waste contract with Shanks, which will help to reduce the county's reliance on landfill.
- 3.74 At Hespin Wood MBT, a scheme was required, detailing the installation of renewable energy generation capacity of at least 2.5% of the energy use of the development on site. The Environmental Statement highlighted the presence of protected species (great crested newts, adders and red squirrels) in the surrounding woodland. A method statement was required, detailing how the operations will be carried out with regard to protected species.
- 3.75 At Sowerby Woods MBT, mitigation measures were required, to compensate for the loss of habitat and woodland (comprising a substantial area of woodland planting to the east of the site and off-site planting in the form of hedgerows and tree planting to provide connectivity for wildlife) and to protect European protected species. Although it was not considered viable or efficient to generate renewable energy on site, the applicants entered into an agreement with an energy provider to supply 10% of the Barrow facility's electricity requirements from a renewable source.
- 3.76 The permission at Cropper's paper mill, Burneside, for a steam raising plant using paper wastes and Solid Recovered Fuel, assessed air quality issues,

visual impact on the nearby Lake District National Park and protection of wildlife and environmental amenity on the nearby River Kent. A Construction Method Statement was required.

- 3.77 A permission was granted on land adjacent to Fisher Gill Farm, near Wigton, for drilling two boreholes to test for and appraise Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas, and to subsequently develop and operate a hub for CBM gas production. In the interests of visual amenity and to mitigate adverse impacts on biodiversity in accordance with MWDF Policy DC10, conditions were imposed to translocate ancient hedgerow and to only remove hedgerow outside the bird breeding season. A restoration plan and a noise management scheme were also required.
- 3.78 The remaining four permissions were at quarries. One was for an extension to Low Gelt Quarry. The main issues were footpath diversion, hydrology and hydrogeology, landscape and visual impact, ecology and restoration. Details of phased extraction, restoration of the site, diversion and reinstatement of a footpath and screen planting were required.
- 3.79 Two quarry applications related to a time extension for sand and gravel extraction at Cardewmires Quarry – two applications were required, as the quarry falls within both Carlisle and Allerdale districts. The main issues raised by this application were whether there was a need to release the reserves at the site at this time and the hydrological and hydrogeological impacts of continuing to work the site. Details were required for phasing of extraction, depths of extraction and site restoration.
- 3.80 The last quarry permission was for a time extension at Ghyll Scaur Quarry, for very high specification roadstone. A Section 106 agreement secures a financial contribution to the maintenance of the highway, provides for woodland management, maintenance of a pond and wetland area, the creation of a 'Rock Park' and a viewpoint.
- 3.81 An EIA was required for the Bennett Bank landfill extension application; permission was refused for the development, but subsequently allowed on appeal.
- 3.82 Policies designed to minimise environmental and community impacts were frequently quoted in planning decision notices and reports, particularly in the reasons for conditions to control noise, dust or odour during operations, and to secure biodiversity enhancements in restoration schemes.
- 3.83 The task of collecting some of the information for biodiversity core indicators falls to other agencies. It is intended that planning officers should remain responsible for measuring changes resulting from planning decisions, to complement overall base line or cumulative data sourced from other agencies.

Flooding and water quality

- 3.84 Core Output Indicator E1, records the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds. Its purpose is to show numbers of developments which are potentially located where (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and (ii) adversely affect water quality.
- 3.85 No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.

4 Key Issues and Changes Required

Emerging plan objectives

- 4.1 Nine planning permissions for waste facilities or minerals extraction, were granted before the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control policies were adopted. These were considered under saved Minerals and Waste Local Plan and Structure Plan policies.

Key issues

- 4.2 The diversion of waste from landfill, and other sustainability issues that impact on climate change, are key issues for the 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.
- 4.3 In order to achieve the necessary changes in the way wastes are managed, new facilities will need to be in place as soon as possible. For municipal waste this is no later than 2012. As part of the municipal waste contract with Shanks, planning permissions have been granted for an MBT plant in the north of the county, at Hespian Wood, and one in the south, at Sowerby Woods; and for two Transfer Stations, one in the west, at Lillyhall, and one in the east, at Flusco.
- 4.4 Continued provision of aggregates will be needed for developments in the county and for the maintenance of its infrastructure. Specific developments are the major regeneration initiatives, particularly the Area Action Plan for Barrow Port, the Carlisle Northern Development Route and Energy Coast initiatives in west Cumbria, as well as developments that will be associated with nuclear decommissioning and, potentially, nuclear new build.
- 4.5 The Core Strategy strategic objectives, and its Policy 1's requirement for reducing "minerals road miles", are intended to ensure that demand is met from the nearest potential supply source. Although the county has adequate

reserves of aggregates with planning permission, it is recognised that there are issues of adequate provision being made within supply areas in specific parts of the county.

- 4.6 Examples are that Peel Place is the only sand and gravel quarry in the west and Roose the only one in the south. Core Strategy Policy 13 states that the sand and gravel apportionment should also take account of the pattern of quarries, their supply areas, the county's dispersed settlement pattern and transport routes. In accordance with this, Areas of Search and a Preferred Area are identified for these quarries in the Site Allocations Policies.
- 4.7 Future AMRs will need to consider the Core Strategy Policy 1 requirement for waste management developments above a threshold of 1,000 square metres of floor space to secure at least 10% of their energy requirements from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources. In addition, there is that policy's stated intention of developing relevant life cycle analysis criteria for minerals developments.

Actions needed to achieve objectives

- 4.8 The Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies were adopted by full Council in April 2009. The Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map are scheduled for adoption in January 2011.
- 4.9 During the examination of Cumbria's Site Allocations Policies, it became clear that several factors were contributing to the need for an early review of the Core Strategy:-
- revocation of the NW Regional Spatial Strategy had left a policy vacuum in the Core Strategy, since national and regional policies could not be repeated;
 - the radioactive waste policies need to be reviewed to take account of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority's UK Low Level Waste Strategy and the Managing Radioactive Wastes Safely White Paper for higher activity wastes;
 - the Mineral Safeguarding Area for gypsum in Cumbria needs to be revised, with a view to identifying the resources that may become economically viable to extract in the future, not just those that are economically viable now;
 - consideration should also be given to whether the saved Structure Plan policies need to be expressed within the Core Strategy.
- 4.10 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is being revised to incorporate the review of the Core Strategy.

Annex A: Glossary of terms

4NW	The Regional Planning Body throughout the report period
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 (ODPM)
DPDs	Development Plan Documents – separate documents that make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework
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, whose policies were largely replaced by the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)
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 that will be effective from 2009 to 2020
MWLP	Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006 – the previous plan
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy – the Cumbria strategy is produced jointly by Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authority, in Cumbria by County and Districts
NPS	National Policy Statements - lie at the centre of the new regime for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects [NSIPs] and are the principal documents that the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) or its successor body will use in making decisions
PPS & MPS	Planning Policy Statements and Minerals Policy Statements - national policies on planning
PPG & MPG	Planning Policy Guidance and Minerals Policy Guidance – national planning guidance, being replaced with PPS and MPS
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy – regional plan, partly adopted in September 2008, which largely replaced the JSP (see above). North West RSS prepared by the Regional Planning Body, 4 NW.
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

Annex B: Local Development Scheme timetable – came into effect 6 March 2009

Table 1: CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME; REVISED TIMETABLE JANUARY 2009 (To come into effect 6 March 2009)																																				
	2008				2009												2010						2011													
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December								
Key Milestones	(iv)	(v)					(vi)																													
Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies	PH	HP			IR	A																														
Key Milestones												(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)											(vi)										
Site Allocations policies and Proposals Map												CC	P&C	CC	SoS	PrH	HiP		IR	C	A															
Annual Monitoring Report		C	GO	NW										C	GO	NW											C	GO	NW							
Key	A	FC	C	P&C	HiP	IR	PrH	A	GO	NW	SoS	Submit to Secretary of State	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	Key milestone references:																		
	Report to Full Council for Adoption				Report to Full Council for submission				Submit to GONW				Submit to Secretary of State				(ii) Consultation on published documents				(iii) Submission of documents to Secretary of State				(iv) Pre-Hearing Meeting				(v) Commencement of Hearing in Public				(vi) Adoption by County Council			
	Report to Cabinet				Publish and Consult				Hearing in Public				Pre Hearing Meeting																							
	Inspector's Report				Adoption by CCC																															

Annex C: Planning Applications Approved or Refused: 01-Apr-2009 to 31-Mar-2010

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
1/09/9007	land south-west of Edenwood, Linstock, Carlisle	Erection of a motor control kiosk and associated access track	Waste	Full	Granted	16-Apr-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
2/09/9002	Overby Quarry, Aspatria	Section 73 Application to develop land at Overby Quarry without compliance with the conditions previously attached to 2/06/9033	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	16-Apr-2009	N	N	N/A
2/09/9003	Overby Quarry, Aspatria	Section 73 application to develop land at Overby Quarry without compliance with the conditions previously attached to 2/06/9035	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	16-Apr-2009	N	N	N/A
1/09/9008	Eden Nursery, Linstock, Carlisle	Erection of a motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	17-Apr-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
1/09/9010	Low Bow Farm, Carlisle	Erection of a motor control kiosk, chemical dosing kiosk and access track	Waste	Full	Granted	20-Apr-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9001	Culgaith WWTW, Penrith	New Waste Water Treatment Works	Waste	Full	Granted	20-Apr-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9002	Old Tile Works, Culgaith, Penrith	Temporary compound site for use during construction of new Waste Water Treatment Works	Waste	Full	Granted	20-Apr-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9003	south of Town End Farm, Great Strickland, Penrith	Construction of a new Wastewater Pumping Station, with new access point, 'hammerhead' turning track, erection of motor control kiosk, dosing kiosk and associated hard-standing, access gate and fence	Waste	Full	Granted	21-Apr-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
4/08/9014	Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg	Formation of 7 monitoring boreholes including temporary construction compounds	Waste	Full	Granted	23-Apr-2009	N	N	N/A
1/08/9031	Hespin Wood Landfill Site, Carlisle	Waste Resource Park, including MBT plant	Waste	Full	Granted	24-Apr-2009	N	Y	75,000 tonnes/year municipal solid waste

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
4/08/9013	Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg	formation of 7 boreholes including temporary construction compounds	Waste	Full	Granted	24-Apr-2009	N	N	N/A
1/09/9019	opposite The Gables, Moorhouse	erection of a motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	28-Apr-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
5/07/9005	Shap Road Industrial Estate, Kendal	retrospective planning consent for the plant and equipment installed at the site	Waste	Full	Granted	28-Apr-2009	N	N	N/A
6/08/9012	Bennett Bank Landfill Site	to Increase the landfill capacity and provide for revised restoration of the site	Waste	Full	Refused	21-May-2009	N	Y	N/A
3/09/9007	new Wastewater Pumping Station, Cliburn	to construct a new Wastewater Pumping Station, access area, and erection of motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	03-Jun-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9008	Village Hall, Great Strickland, Penrith	erection of a motor control kiosk and tarmac hard-standing area	Waste	Full	Granted	03-Jun-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9009	field south of Bradley Wood, Great Strickland, Penrith	construction of a new Wastewater Pumping Station with new access point, 'hammerhead' turning track, erection of motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	03-Jun-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
1/09/9025	Control Kiosk, Etterby Street, Carlisle	relocation of control kiosk to 'dry side' of new flood defence wall	Waste	Full	Granted	18-Jun-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
2/09/9007	Risehow Industrial Estate, Maryport	open windrow composting	Waste	Full	Granted	24-Jun-0909	N	N	25,000 tonnes/year green waste
4/09/9002	Keekle Head former opencast coal site	installation of 24 monitoring boreholes	Mineral	Full	Granted	25-Jun-2009	N	N	N/A
6/09/9004	Cooper Yard, Barrow	change of use from B2 Class general industrial to a waste transfer station	Waste	Change of Use	Granted	25-Jun-2009	N	N	1,500 tonnes construction, demolition, excavation waste/year

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
5/09/9002	Burneside Paper Mill, near Kendal	steam raising plant powered by fuel recovered from municipal waste, wood, waste paper and papermaking effluent cake; associated building and infrastructure; existing CHP chimney height increase by 4 metres	Waste	Full	Granted	26-Jun-2009	N	Y	9,500 tonnes of solid recovered fuel (SRF) per year
6/08/9018	Cavendish Dock Road, Barrow	erection of new industrial building and installation of 9MW wood fuelled renewable energy plant	Waste	Full	Granted	26-Jun-2009	N	N	72,000 tonnes wood waste/year
2/09/9011	Studsvik UK, Lillyhall	erection of two operations support facility buildings	Waste	Full	Granted	14-Jul-2009	N	N	N/A
2/09/9016	Studsvik UK, Lillyhall	erection of one operations support facility building	Waste	Full	Granted	14-Jul-2009	N	N	N/A
1/09/9015	Kirkhouse Quarry, Brampton, Carlisle	Section 73 application to modify conditions 1, 2, 32 & 34 of planning permission 1/00/9019 to allow alteration to working conditions and revised restoration scheme	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	28-Jul-2009	N	N	time extension
1/09/9016	Kirkhouse Quarry, Brampton, Carlisle	extension to existing quarry	Mineral	Full	Granted	28-Jul-2009	N	N	690,000 tonnes sand reserves total
3/09/9016	Ling House, Cliburn, Penrith	construction of a new Wastewater Pumping Station, access area and erection of a motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	05-Aug-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
2/09/9008	opposite Hesketh House, Port Carlisle, Wigton	control building and substation for Wastewater Pumping Station	Waste	Full	Granted	25-Aug-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
2/09/9014	north of Rail Staff Association building	erection of a vent pipe to alleviate odour issues by improving the ventilation of existing apparatus	Waste	Full	Granted	28-Aug-2009	N	N	N/A
2/09/9015	Derwent Park Stadium, Workington	erection of a vent pipe to alleviate odour issues by improving the ventilation of existing apparatus	Waste	Full	Granted	28-Aug-2009	N	N	N/A
5/09/9009	Crake Valley WwTW, Greenodd	construction of a new outfall for new wastewater treatment works (planning consent 5/08/9013) on farm land	Waste	Full	Granted	04-Sep-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
6/09/9006	Frederick Street Pumping Station, Barrow	erection of 2 CCTV cameras to provide a facility to view the site, which is not manned full time, during times of heavy rain to ensure the installation is working correctly and will not cause flooding of local properties	Waste	Full	Granted	09-Sep-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9015	Low Heskett Waste Water Treatment Works	extension to the existing waste water treatment works, new MCC kiosk and widening of the access into the works	Waste	Full	Granted	15-Sep-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
1/09/9034	south of Hazel Grove, Linstock, Carlisle	erection of a motor control kiosk and access track	Waste	Full	Granted	30-Sep-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
4/09/9006	Wilsons Pit Yard, Sandwith, Whitehaven	creation of composting and tyre baling operations, and change of use of the existing agricultural storage building to house a plasterboard recycling operation	Waste	Full	Granted	30-Sep-2009	N	N	25,000 tonnes green waste/year; 2,000 tonnes plasterboard/year; 1,000 tyres at any one time
1/08/9023	Hespin Wood Landfill Site	Materials Recovery Facility at Hespin Wood Waste Resource Park	Waste	Full	Granted	01-Oct-2009	N	N	30,000 tonnes commercial & industrial waste/year
1/09/9005	Hespin Wood Landfill Site	material change of use to facilitate the relocation of the secondary aggregates production facility	Waste	Full	Granted	01-Oct-2009	N	N	10,000 tonnes recycled aggregates per year
1/09/9038	Great Orton Wastewater Treatment Works, Carlisle	erection of a control kiosk to house electrical control equipment and wastewater booster pump set in association with additional works to be constructed under permitted development	Waste	Full	Granted	08-Oct-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9019	Bowscar Quarry, Forest Hill, Penrith	amendment to Condition 11 re position of bituminous surfacing and removal of conditions 9 & 10 of permission 3/98/9022	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	12-Oct-2009	N	N	800 tonnes sandstone per year

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
3/09/9020	Colby Hall, Appleby in Westmorland	to construct a new Wastewater Pumping Station, access area, erection of motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	20-Oct-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9023	Colby Hall, Appleby in Westmorland	construction of a motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	21-Oct-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
6/09/9007	former Greenscoe Quarry, Askam	time extension of existing construction waste recycling operation until 1 November 2024	Waste	Section 73	Granted	28-Oct-2009	N	N	time extension
6/09/9008	Barrow Slag Bank	creation of new access ramp onto the foreshore	Mineral	Full	Refused	28-Oct-2009	Y	N	N/A
6/09/9009	Barrow Slag Bank	creation of new car park and associated infrastructure	Mineral	Full	Granted	28-Oct-2009	N	N	N/A
6/09/9010	Barrow Slag Bank	enhancement works to allow public access to central slag banks	Mineral	Full	Granted	28-Oct-2009	N	N	N/A
2/09/9018	land adjacent to Fisher Gill Farm	drilling of two further boreholes to test for coal bed methane gas extraction	Mineral	Full	Granted	29-Oct-2009	N	Y	N/A
2/09/9022	New Aikton WwTW, Wigton	to construct a new Wastewater Treatment Works, with new access, access track and associated hedgerow removal	Waste	Full	Granted	04-Nov-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
1/09/9040	layby off B5307, Moorhouse, Carlisle	erection of a motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	12-Nov-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9024	Thackwood Landfill Site	extension to Materials Recycling Facility area	Waste	Full	Granted	02-Dec-2009	N	N	N/A
3/09/9022	Whinfell forestry track, Cliburn, Penrith	construction of a new wastewater pumping station, chemical dosing kiosk, access area and erection of a motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	10-Dec-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
2/09/9004	scrapyard, Branthwaite, Workington	application for a Certificate of Lawful Development for the existing use of the site for storing and processing scrap materials	Waste	CLUED	Granted	14-Dec-2009	N	N	N/A
1/09/9033	Low Gelt Quarry, Brampton	extension to existing quarry	Mineral	Full	Granted	15-Dec-2009	N	Y	150,000 tonnes sand & gravel/year

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
2/09/9024	Distington Landfill Site	Section 73 application to extend life of landfilling operations until December 2010 & restoration until October 2011	Waste	Section 73	Granted	15-Dec-2009	N	N	time extension
2/09/9025	Distington Landfill Site	Section 73 application for revised site profiles allowing site to operate until December 2010	Waste	Section 73	Granted	15-Dec-2009	N	N	N/A
4/09/9010	Distington Landfill Site	Section 73 application for revised site profiles allowing site to operate until December 2010	Waste	Section 73	Granted	15-Dec-2009	N	N	N/A
4/09/9011	Distington Landfill Site	Section 73 application to extend life of landfilling operations until December 2010 & restoration until October 2011	Waste	Section 73	Granted	15-Dec-2009	N	N	time extension
4/09/9013	Wilson's Pit Yard, Sandwith, Whitehaven	half bay extension to existing building to create storage area for recycling of plasterboard	Waste	Full	Granted	15-Dec-2009	N	N	N/A
4/09/9012	Yeathouse Civic Amenity Site, Frizington	variation of conditions 1 and 3 of planning permission 4/08/9002 for extension to operational time of HWRC site	Waste	Section 73	Granted	16-Dec-2009	N	N	time extension
1/09/9014	Cardewmires Quarry, Dalston	Section 73 application to extend the operation of Cardewmires Quarry until 2026	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	17-Dec-2009	N	Y	time extension
3/09/9026	land at Greystoke Forest, Penrith	retrospective application for extraction of limestone to resurface forestry roads	Mineral	Full	Granted	17-Dec-2009	N	N	on-site use
2/09/9005	Cardewmires Quarry, Dalston	Section 73 application to extend the operation of Cardewmires Quarry until 2026	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	18-Dec-2009	N	Y	time extension
3/09/9006	north-west of Cliburn town bridge	construction of a new Wastewater Pumping Station, with new access point, manouvering area for operations vehicles and erection of motor control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	22-Dec-2009	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/09/9021	Flusco Quarry Landfill Site	erection of litter cage	Waste	Full	Granted	23-Dec-2009	N	N	N/A
2/09/9030	Derwent Recycling Services, Lillyhall	change of use of vacant land to form extension to storage area	Waste	Change of Use	Granted	14-Jan-2010	N	N	N/A
2/09/9029	New Aikton WwTW, Wigton	construction of a new access and associated access apron	Waste	Full	Granted	20-Jan-2010	N	N	wastewater network improvement

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
1/09/9046	Brisco Brickworks Carlisle	erection of a 70 metre high guyed meteorological mast	Mineral	Full	Granted	26-Jan-2010	N	N	N/A
4/08/9009	Ghyll Scaur Quarry, Millom	variation of conditions 2 and 1 of planning consents 4/93/9004 and 4/04/9014 respectively to allow the continuation of mineral extraction until 31 December 2021	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	09-Feb-2010	N	Y	time extension
1/09/9047	Solway Moss Peat Works	extension to existing packing building and erection of hopper housing	Mineral	Full	Granted	18-Feb-10	N	N	N/A
1/09/9050	Silvertop Quarry, Brampton	to sell the clay overburden as an engineering clay for flood defences to locally sensitive areas. The shortfall of inert material required to achieve restoration levels will be imported to site. The rest of the quarry will be worked in accordance with the current planning permission conditions.	Mineral	Full	Granted	24-Feb-2010	N	N	circa 30,000 tonnes clay total
4/09/9014	Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg	application to vary condition 1 of planning permission 4/04/9018 to extend the time period for higher stacking in Vault 8 from 31 August 2010 until 31 December 2013 and de-stacking completed by 31 December 2015	Waste	Section 73	Granted	24-Feb-2010	N	N	N/A
2/09/9031	Pearsons Poultry Ltd, Silloth	Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant	Waste	Full	Granted	25-Feb-2010	N	N	27,000 tonnes/yr agricultural waste
2/10/9003	Derwent Recycling Services, Lillyhall	extension to steel-framed industrial building to facilitate processing of household and commercial waste products	Waste	Full	Granted	26-Feb-2010	N	N	N/A
2/09/9033	New Cowper processing plant, Aspatria	Section 73 application to extend the time limit of planning permission 2/08/9027 for continued operation to 31 December 2011	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	01-Mar-2010	N	N	time extension
5/09/9011	barns at North Gateside Farm, Kendal	change of use of barns from commercial storage units to Waste Transfer Station for recycling/baling of cardboard, plastic and tin	Waste	Change of Use	Granted	01-Mar-2010	N	N	circa 30,000 tonnes/yr dry recyclables
6/09/9020	former Greenscoe Quarry, Askam	extend existing building for vehicular access, storage of skips, wagons and recyclables, and to sort/segregate wastes	Waste	Full	Granted	09-Mar-2010	N	N	N/A facility improvement

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	require EIA?	Additional Capacity
4/10/9006	Arlecdon Wastewater Treatment Works	erection of control kiosk	Waste	Full	Granted	16-Mar-2010	N	N	wastewater network improvement
3/10/9004	Thackwood, near Carlisle	Section 73 application for temporary variation of conditions 6 and 22 of planning permission 3/07/9008 to permit increased hours of working and vehicle movements	Mineral	Section 73	Granted	30-Mar-2010	N	N	N/A
4/10/9002	Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg	application for the variation of conditions of planning consent 4/06/9016 relating to the decommissioning of PCM retrieval facilities	Waste	Section 73	Granted	31-Mar-2010	N	N	N/A
6/09/9021	Sowerby Woods Business Park, Barrow	Waste Resource Park, including MBT plant	Waste	Full	Granted	31-Mar-2010	N	Y	75,000 tonnes municipal waste/year

Annex D: Monitoring Matrix - Indicators and targets in the Adopted Core Strategy – April 2009

Theme	Objectives	Core Strategy policies	Generic D C Policies	Subject	Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Target or milestones	Target source	
Climate Change	1	1	DC1, DC2	Carbon emission reduction. Renewable energy generation	Renewable energy installed COI9	planning applications CCC	0	none set	PPS12	
					Carbon reduction strategies, incl. road miles.		0	none set	MWDF	
					CO2 emissions / Cumbria	4NW	5,828,282 tonnes -2004	30% reduction of 1990 level by 2020	NWRA	
Waste management	2	8, 9, 10, 11, 12	DC4, DC5	Household waste	residual - Kg/head NI 191	Municipal Waste Management Partnership CCC	392 tonnes/year 2006/7	none set yet	LAA	
					% recycled or composted NI 192		34.2% - 2006/7	60% by 2012	MWMS	
	Municipal waste			annual tonnage NI 193	345, 698t - 2006/07		n/a ^(iv)			
				recovery of value	34.2% - 2006/07		53% by 2010 67% by 2015 75% by 2020	Waste Strategy 2007		
	Bio degradable municipal waste			Tonnes landfilled	239,822t 2006/7		110,331 -2010 73,488 - 2015 35,282 -2020	LATS		
	C&I waste			Tonnes landfilled	Environment Agency		291,500t - 2004/05	233,200 - 2010 (80% of 2004)	Waste Strategy 2007	
	C D & E waste			Tonnes landfilled			227,741t- 2006/07	113,871 - 2012 (50% of 2006)	Waste Strategy 2007	
	Hazardous waste			Waste managed Waste landfilled			24,811t ^(vii) 3,711t			
	Landfill			Non-inert void space			5.5m cu m - end 2005			
	Flytipping			Incidents			Defra -	3,791	none set	
				Clearance costs				£181,102		
	M & W capacity			Meeting national policy			planning applications	NDA - strategy and plans		MWDF
				Capacity consented (by type) COI 6b						

Theme	Objectives	Core Strategy policies	Generic D C Policies	Subject	Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Target or milestones	Target source
							Major municipal waste treatment facilities by 2011see policy 7 Additional landfill capacity for south Cumbria by 2012		
Minerals	4	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	DC6, DC7, DC9	Land won aggregate production COI 5a	sand & gravel	RAWP	0.79 MT - 2006	0.7 MT	RSS
					crushed rock		2.97 MT - 2006		
					HSA		0.69 MT - 2006	MWDF	
	5			Landbanks	additional reserves consented	planning applications	n/a		MWDF
	6				sand & gravel	CCC	13.1 years	maintain 7 yr	MPS1
	crushed rock					38.2 years	maintain 10yr	MPS1	
	HSA						maintain 15yr	MWDF	
	Secondary aggregates	C,D &E waste landfilled ^(xvii)		see above	maintain recycling capacity	MWDF			
Economic and community benefits	7	2, 5, 6	DC16, DC17	Strategic facilities	Municipal waste management facilities Strategic mineral resources	Direct notification CCC	Municipal waste management facilities identified	2 MBT plants operational by April 2011	LATS
	10			Benefits secured	planning obligations agreed	planning applications	1 ^(xviii)		MWDF
				Jobs created	CCC	no baseline		MWDF	
Environment	8	3, 4	DC13, DC14,	Flood risk and water quality	PP granted contrary to EA advice COI 7	planning applications CCC	0	0	PPS25
	9		DC1, DC2,DC3, DC8,DC10, DC11, DC12, DC14, DC15,DC16	Significant adverse impacts, or enhancements	Change in priority habitat on plan apps with EIA ^(xix) Contribution to BAP targets	planning applications CCC	n/a	n/a	PPS9

xvi A target for reducing municipal waste is not appropriate as it is possible that more commercial waste will be managed by the WPAs in future.

xvii Hazardous waste figures provided by Environment Agency to Local Planning Authorities for Strategic Environmental Assessment (*The Agency produces two sets of figures for waste managed and for waste*)

xviii Construction and Demolition and Excavation waste landfilled is a proxy indicator for Core Output Indicator 5b, production of secondary and recycled aggregates which has been impossible to ascertain with any accuracy. No annual target is appropriate as it will fluctuate with development cycles. A watching brief will be kept and any increase in the landfill figure will be investigated. A reduction could indicate increased use of recycled aggregates.

xix The Section 106 unilateral undertaking for the LLWR near Drigg

xx This is a proxy indicator for Core Output Indicators 8a and b, which are expected to be changed. The replacement for 8a and b is not specific to sites for minerals and waste developments and is likely to be reported by Natural England and/or in the Regional Spatial Strategy's Annual Monitoring Report.