

CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

4th ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2007/8



DECEMBER 2008

Executive Summary

The reporting period for this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008. The main body of work, for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), was producing the Council's final versions of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies. These were submitted to the Secretary of State, in March 2008, for independent Examination by the Planning Inspectorate.

The consultation period for the earlier Preferred Options Core Strategy, Site Allocations Policies, maps of sites and Generic Development Control Policies ended in mid-April 2007. The programme for preparing the MWDF documents was then revised, in accordance with advice from Government Office North West and the Planning Inspectorate. The advice was 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 Examination of the Core Strategy.

The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme was revised accordingly and came into effect on 16 November 2007. Repeated consultations for the Proposed Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy took place in November and December 2007.

The "saved" Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies have continued to perform adequately in that an adequate supply of minerals has been maintained, and continued provision has been made for waste management facilities. There have been no significant adverse effects on social, environmental and economic objectives.

The latest published figures for primary land won aggregate sales are in the Regional Aggregates Working Party 2007 Annual Report and are for the 2006 calendar year. These show three-year (2004-2006) annualised average sales of 3.75 million tonnes/year of crushed rock and 760,000 tonnes/year of sand and gravel.

Additional reserves of 90,000 tonnes of sand and gravel were permitted at Bonnie Mount Quarry for use at the nearby concrete products works. Additional reserves of 84,000 tonnes of limestone for use as building stone were permitted in 2007/08 at Snow Hill and Rooks Quarries and of 60,000 tonnes at Snowhill Quarry for use as aggregate. Permission was also granted for a 100,000 tonnes/year asphalt plant at Shap Blue Quarry

The Cumbria-wide landbanks of permitted reserves remain significantly longer than the minimum requirements of national policy.

Figures for the production and management of secondary and recycled aggregates are incomplete and cannot yet be presented with any confidence. The amounts of inert construction and demolition wastes that are reused or

recycled as alternative aggregates is, therefore, difficult to estimate. This is a continuing problem for national, regional and sub-regional figures.

Planning permissions were granted for one new Household Waste Recycling Centre, an extension of the area of another and a time extension for a third one. Twenty five waste water treatment facility improvement schemes were given consent.

Planning permission was granted for the deposit of 120,000 cubic metres of very low level radioactive waste over the next 20 years on the Sellafield Calder Landfill Site.

Planning permission was granted in January 2008 for the construction of a new vault at the Low Level Waste Repository near Drigg, with capacity for the temporary storage of an additional 110,000 cubic metres of Low Level Waste. A substantial community benefits package was negotiated in connection with the continued operation of this Repository.

Planning permission was granted in July 2007 for a recycling facility at Lillyhall for slightly radioactively contaminated metals. When this is operational, it is anticipated that it will reduce the amount of Low Level Waste consigned to the Low Level Waste Repository by 5%.

Municipal waste arisings were 302,902 tonnes, a reduction of 12.38% on 2006/07, which had shown a fall of 3.51% over the previous year. Household waste/head of population was 538 kg, reduced by 9.73% on the previous year. Of the total municipal waste, 65.49% was sent to landfill, with 34.51% composted or recycled.

The Core Strategy, Generic Development Control Policies and their associated Appendices were submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2008 together with the supporting Evidence Base (of some 66 documents) and the Soundness Self Assessment Statement (52 documents).

The consultation period for the two submitted documents commenced in March 2008 and ended on 30 May 2008. The Hearing in Public part of the Examination of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies was held over the two week period 11 to 21 November 2008. Sessions were held in Kendal and in Whitehaven.

New Core Output Indicators for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks were published by Communities and Local Government in July 2008.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
1 Introduction	4
3 Current plan performance	11
4 Key issues and changes required	21
Appendix A: Glossary of terms.....	24
Appendix B: Current Local Development Scheme timetable.....	25
Appendix C: Cumbria Aggregates 1993-2006.....	26
Appendix D: Planning Applications Approved or Withdrawn: 01-Apr-2007 to 31-Mar-2008	27
Appendix E: Strategic Objectives proposed in the Submitted Core Strategy – March 2008	35
Appendix F Monitoring matrix	36
Appendix G Regulation 13 Statement about policies to be superceded.....	38

1 Introduction

Purpose and Format

- 1.1 This report assesses progress in minerals and waste management planning between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008 in the area for which Cumbria County Council is the Local Planning Authority. In accordance with the requirements of the 2004 Act and the document "Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide", it includes consideration of:

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 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; (*to date no local development documents have been adopted*),
- (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; (*this will be relevant for future AMRs when local development documents have been adopted*),
- (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 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; (*this will be relevant for future AMRs when local development documents have been adopted and if there are any local development orders*),

- 1.2 When the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) are adopted and in place, the AMR will provide the mechanism for responding to evidence about how their policies are working and for identifying where any updating of policies is necessary. The first DPD to be adopted will be the Core Strategy and it is anticipated that it will be adopted in April 2009, together with the Generic Development Control Policies.
- 1.3 The 3rd AMR (2006-2007) 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. It identified the policies that had been “saved” by the Direction of the Secretary of State until the new Minerals and Waste Framework (MWDF) is in place.
- 1.4 The format of this 2007/08 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 revised 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

- 1.5 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 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 has had the fastest growing economy of any sub-region in the northwest. It needs to do this to catch up with the rest of the country. 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. A challenge is 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 and away from landfill.
- 1.7 The Cumbria Community Strategy sets out an overarching vision for the future of the county. The following summary of the key spatial issues that Cumbria faces is taken from the refreshed Community Strategy "Developing Sustainable Cumbria 2004 to 2024".

Summary Of Key Spatial Issues Facing the Cumbria Sub Region

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 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 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.

However 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 and also to address 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 its landscape 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.

This strategy and consequent development plans need to be closely monitored and reviewed so that development necessary to meet the economic and social objectives is not inhibited by the relevant plans being out of date.

The spatial issues should be seen in the context of, the enduring problems of :

- Rapid change and dramatic decline in Cumbria's relative wealth,
- Poor health and problems of social exclusion,
- Lack of the necessary types of housing and the need for affordable housing,

- Outward migration of young people and an ageing population,
- Inadequate road and rail infrastructure and transport services;

and the thematic priorities of:

- A diversified economy,
- Improved communications,
- Rural regeneration,
- High quality tourism,
- Balanced housing markets.

Minerals and Waste in Cumbria

- 1.8 The Community Strategy deals with the 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.
- 1.9 Minerals jobs can have a high gross value added (GVA), for example those involved with gypsum, brickmaking and high skid resistant roadstone for national and regional 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.
- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 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 is now seeking to safeguard coal resources. There is interest in coal bed methane.
- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 Due to 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. It is envisaged that this shortfall will be addressed in the Site Allocations DPD in 2009.

- 1.14 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 no remaining capacity for disposal of waste. A new Vault (Vault 9), was granted planning permission, in January 2008, for temporary storage of waste for ten years. The vault is currently under construction.

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. A revised Scheme was proposed in March 2007 that would have come into effect in April 2007. However, Government Office directed that it should not come into effect. That Scheme was then further revised and resubmitted and came into effect on 16 November 2007 (see paragraph 2.5 below). Its programme chart is in Appendix B.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.2 This describes how the County Council engages with the community about the plan. 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. The Preferred Options documents, together with maps of identified sites and the Sustainability Appraisal, were taken to the Regulation 26 stage of consultation¹ in February 2007. The consultation period was until 13 April, within this 2007/08 reporting period.
- 2.4 One hundred and twenty one representations were received. The most significant issues were raised by sections of the nuclear industry and sand and gravel quarry operators. In addition Government Office North West criticised the process for not adequately setting out alternative options.
- 2.5 The Regulation 26 consultations process was, therefore, repeated in November and December 2007 for the Proposed Changes to the Preferred Options Core Strategy. It had also been agreed that further progress with the Site Allocations Policies DPD and Proposals Map would be delayed until after the Inspector's Report on the Examination of the Core Strategy had been received. To take these matters into account the plan preparation programme

¹ Regulation 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

was changed in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme that came into effect in November 2007 and which is the current Scheme.

- 2.6 There were 706 separate representations about the changes to the Core Strategy from 71 people or organisations. Of these, 511 agreed with what we were saying, 168 disagreed and the remaining 27 expressed no opinion. The most significant issues were connected to radioactive waste, climate change and environmental assets.
- 2.7 The Core Strategy and the Generic Development Control Policies were then amended to take account of comments that had been made and prepared for submission to the Secretary of State.

Programme for Complying with the Regulations

(NB, these are the 2004 Regulations not the current ones that came into effect in June 2008).

- 2.8 The Regulation 28 consultations, on the Submitted Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies, took place in March and April 2008.

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.
- 2.10 The Core Strategy and Generic Development Control policies were submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th March 2008 for Examination. There was then a consultation period until the end of May. A Pre-hearing Meeting was held on 25th September 2008 and the Hearing in Public between 11th and 21st November 2008. The Inspector's Report is expected to be received by the end of February 2009. This was programmed for April 2009 in the MWDS.
- 2.11 The Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map are now, provisionally, programmed to be published in June 2009 and submitted in December 2009 under the revised procedures that are set out in the 2008 Regulations.

Local Development Orders

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

Progress since 31 March 2008

- 2.13 Please see paragraphs 2.8, 2.10 and 2.11 above.

Changes in policy context

- 2.14 Changes in the policy context, during the reporting year, included the Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1 (December 2007); the DEFRA Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy (March 2007); the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely, consultation (June 2007) Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Socio-Economic Policy (January 2008); the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (March 2008).
- 2.15 Subsequent changes have been the publication of the adopted RSS (September 2008), Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June 2008) and the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely White Paper (June 2008). These have all been material considerations for the Examination of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.
- 2.16 The Development Plan now comprises the adopted RSS (2008-2021), those policies in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2001-2016), which have been extended by the RSS and the "saved" Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan and District Local Plan policies. Next year's AMR will report on which of the Structure Plan and Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies have been superseded by adopted Minerals and Waste Development Framework policies.

3 Current plan performance

Current objectives and targets

- 3.1 At the present time, no Minerals and Waste Development Framework policies objectives or targets have been adopted. This means that performance has to be monitored against the objectives in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006.

Objectives of current policy

- 3.2 The four main objectives that are set out in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 -2006. (MWLP) are :
- 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

Targets of current policy

- 3.3 The only Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) targets were for aggregate sales and landbanks. The relevant MWLP policies, 28 and 29 are now no longer valid because they were not saved beyond September 2007. Although the policies were still part of the development plan for part of the 2007/8 reporting period, it is not considered that assessing performance against them would be relevant. This is because both of them had been superseded, since the Local Plan was prepared, by revised national planning policy and revised regional and sub-regional apportionments.
- 3.4 Appendix C lists all waste and mineral planning applications within the plan area that were approved between 1.04.07 and 31.03.08. The capacity that would be created by these developments is described in the relevant paragraphs below.

Departures from development plan policies

- 3.5 Three applications were granted as departures from the development plan. These are highlighted in Appendix C.
- 3.6 The first of these is an extension of the life of the Household Waste Recycling Centre (Civic Amenity site) at an old landfill site at Frizington. The site is inadequate in terms of its size to provide the necessary facilities for a modern household waste recycling centre (HWRC). Its continued operation is contrary to Policy 55 of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which permits such sites at active landfill sites, but only for the life of the landfill permission.

Temporary permission was granted, because of the difficulties in finding an available replacement site. The consequence of refusing this application would have been that the site would have to close immediately. The nearest alternative is at Solway Road, Workington, a site which already too small. It is likely that closure of the Frizington site would increase the problems at Solway Road and could also lead to increased fly tipping. A clear programme is in place for replacing the Frizington site as soon as a suitable alternative can be secured.

- 3.7 Secondly, Rooks building stone quarry near Crosby Ravensworth. This proposal required an Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations 1994 because of the interest features of the Asby Complex Special Area of Conservation. The Assessment concluded that the only interest feature likely to be affected by these proposals was a small area of European dry heath.
- 3.8 Structure Plan Policy E34:- Areas and features of national and international importance states that exceptions will only be made where there is an overriding need for the development required to meet local infrastructure needs, which cannot be located elsewhere, and which is sited to minimise environmental impacts and meets high standards of design. Minerals and Waste Local Plan Policy 15 was worded on similar lines. The Structure Plan policy has now been superceded by RSS policies DP7 and EM1 and the MWLP policy was not “saved” beyond September 2007.
- 3.9 The other departure is a proposed tyre recycling centre at Kingmoor Park Heathlands Estate near Carlisle. This use is a departure from a Carlisle Local Plan policy for changes of use at this estate.

MWLP Objective 1: Maintaining an adequate supply of minerals

- 3.10 The first Local Plan objective was to “maintain an adequate supply of minerals”. The only quantified supply figures that are considered to be relevant are the annual sub-regional apportionments for aggregates that are set out in the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party’s Annual Reports. The 2007 report (Table 3) sets out the annual average apportionment to Cumbria of 4.1 million tonnes of crushed rock and 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.

Primary Land Won Aggregates

- 3.11 Information on aggregates is collected on behalf of the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) for Cumbria as a whole, including the Lake District National Park. The latest published figures are for the 2006 calendar year and are set out in Table 1 of the North West RAWP 2007 Annual Report.

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
(NW RAWP 2007 Annual Report)					

- 3.12 The annual sales² of crushed limestone and sand and gravel had risen since recorded falls in 2005, whilst sales of sandstone and igneous rock had fallen by 13% from 2005 levels. There had been a fall in limestone crushed rock sales of 21% since 2000, whereas sales of other aggregates have risen and then fallen back close to 2000 levels. Provisional figures for the 2007 calendar year show a 10 to 12% increase in aggregate sales, anecdotal information from 2008 indicates a very sharp decline.
- 3.13 In 2006, crushed rock sales were 440,000 tonnes (11%) below the sub-regional apportionment level and sand and gravel sales were 90,000 tonnes (13%) above it. The sales levels for crushed rock reflected demand, they are not constrained by the level of reserves as these are still very considerable.
- 3.14 The County Council's long standing policy, as reflected in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, has been to maintain landbanks for crushed rock of at least fifteen years and for sand and gravel of at least seven years. National policy in Minerals Policy Statement 1 is for 10 year landbanks. Table 3 in the 2007 RAWP report indicate that the county's crushed rock landbank at the end of 2006 was over 38 years; whilst the sand and gravel landbank was over 13 years.
- 3.15 The MWDF Submitted Core Strategy Policy 13 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 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.

² Appendix C shows Cumbria production for crushed rock and sand and gravel from 1993 -2006

- 3.16 The MWDF proposes that, because of the geography of Cumbria the needs of local supply areas and their production units have to be taken into account and not just the sub-regional apportionment to the whole county. The Core Strategy proposes that the Site Allocations Policies should include a detailed review of the quarries and their supply areas. Core Strategy Policy 14, proposes that the various types of mineral safeguarding areas will be identified in the Site Allocations Policies

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 3.17 Secondary aggregates are those produced from minerals 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 2006³ 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 was high. It is not considered that much confidence can be placed in the figures provided by the survey.
- 3.18 Government guidance (MPS1) and the focus on sustainable development seek an increasing proportion of aggregate supplies to be met from these “alternative” materials. Regional Spatial Strategy and the MWDF Core Strategy include targets for them to provide approximately 25% of aggregates supplies.
- 3.19 However, no reliable figures can be given for monitoring this Core Output Indicator. More data on C&D waste may be available in future years, now that Site Waste Management Plans are compulsory for large construction projects.
- 3.20 No information on arisings or re-use of road planings is included in the RAWP 2007 Annual Report.

Core Output Indicators

- 3.21 The two minerals Core Output Indicators for this AMR are:
- M1 Production of primary land won aggregates = 4.51 million tonnes (see table above)
 - M2 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates – no reliable data is available

³ 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

Minerals capacity created through planning consents

- 3.22 Thirteen minerals applications were determined between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2008, all were granted. In addition one application was withdrawn.
- 3.23 Permission for quarrying 90,000 tonnes of sand and gravel was permitted as an extension to an existing quarry at Bonnie Mount, Edenhall, near Penrith. The permission restricts this to supplies to the nearby concrete product works.
- 3.24 Additional reserves of 84,000 tonnes of limestone for use as building stone, were permitted; 60,000 tonnes at Snowhill Quarry, Caldbeck and 24,000 tonnes at Rooks Quarry, Orton. The permission at Snowhill also provided 60,000 tonnes of limestone for use as aggregate.
- 3.25 An asphalt plant at Shap Blue Quarry, Shap with a capacity of 100,000 tonnes per year of coated roadstone was permitted. This will enable aggregate currently sold from the site as dry stone to be coated prior to its sale from the site.
- 3.26 In 2007 – 2008, an adequate supply of aggregate minerals has been again maintained. Sand and gravel sales remain higher than the RSS apportionment.
- 3.27 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 for additional provision for these are identified in Core Strategy, and areas are proposed to be identified in the Site Allocations Policies DPD.

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

- 3.28 There are no targets in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan for the provision of waste management and performance against this objective can only be inferred. Until the MWDF Core Strategy's assessments of capacity requirements are adopted, the only performance indicators that can be used are planning applications granted or refused and capacity created.
- 3.29 The Core Output Indicators for waste focus on environmental sustainability and waste arisings (municipal waste only):
 - W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities
 - W2 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by type

The following National Indicators can be considered⁴ alongside W1 and W2, in order to provide information on the implementation of waste policies :

NI 191 Residual household waste per head (kg)

NI 192 Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted

NI 193 Percentage of municipal waste landfilled

Capacity of New Facilities

3.30 In 2007/8, 44 planning applications were determined for waste management facilities. Of these, 42 were permitted, and two were refused. In addition one application was withdrawn.

3.31 Schemes that were approved in 2007/8 that included new capacity (Core Output Indicator W1) were:

FACILITY	WASTE TYPE	CAPACITY
Calder Landfill Site, Sellafield	Very Low Level Radioactive Waste	up to 120,000 cubic metres
Joseph Noble Road, Lillyhall, Workington	Metals contaminated with low level radioactive waste.	5% reduction in LLW sent to LLWR, near Drigg
Vault 9 at the LLWR, near Drigg	Low Level Radioactive Waste storage	110,000 cu m for a temporary period.
Household Waste Recycling Centre	Household waste	A new HWRC at Brampton

3.32 Schemes that were approved which did not provide new waste management capacity were :

FACILITY	WASTE TYPE	CAPACITY
Household Waste Recycling Centres	Household Waste	1 time extension - Frizington 1 extended area –Kirkby Stephen
Treatment plants and associated pumping stations	Waste water	improvements to 25 plants across the county
Storage tanks at former	Waste Water from	eliminate need for 99

⁴ DCLG, July 2008, Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators Update

Watchtree, Great Orton	former Foot and Mouth Disease burial site	tanker movements/year
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3.33 Two applications were refused; one related to development of a recycling plant in a former coal yard, and the other to the erection of a building with a composting facility on a farm. The recycling plant was refused because it did not comply with policies in the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the Allerdale Local Plan. The composting facility was refused because it did not comply with policies in the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan.

3.34 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

3.35 Total Municipal waste for the year 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 was 302,902 tonnes. This had decreased by 12.38% from the previous year. Household waste⁵ had reduced by 10.21%. Household waste per head of population (National Indicator 191) was 538kg, a 9.73% reduction on the previous year.

3.36 In previous years Cumbria has recorded the highest figures of household waste per head of population in the North West region. It seems unlikely that we generate 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.

3.37 The latest figures demonstrate the 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.

3.38 Core Output Indicator W 2 requires a breakdown of how municipal waste has been managed that is more detailed than the information that the Waste Disposal Authority provides for the BVPI⁶ statistics. The table below gives tonnages and percentages, but combines “recycled” and “composted”, because that is the only figure that is available

⁵ excluding the commercial waste collected by the District Waste Collection Authorities

⁶ Best Practice Value Indicator is compiled by the Waste Disposal Authorities to meet Government reporting requirements

Municipal Waste		
Method of waste management	tonnes⁷	
Recycled & Composted	104,525	34.51%
To landfill	198,377	65.49%
Total	302,902	100.00%

Source: BVPI Household and municipal waste statistics for Cumbria 2007/8

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

Household Waste		
Method of waste management	tonnes	%
Composted	42,202	15.80%
Recycled	59,409	22.24%
To landfill	165,542	61.96%
TOTAL Household waste	267,153	100.00%

Source: BVPI Household and municipal waste statistics for Cumbria 2007/8

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 have been unable to include any figures for these wastes in which we have confidence as to their accuracy.. The North West waste planning authorities and RTAB commissioned a study⁸ to fill the evidence gap and this was completed in May 2007. The Environment Agency figures for the calendar year 2007 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 675,000⁹ tonnes. The NWRTAB study included a fairly small sample of businesses within Cumbria, and we have expressed concerns about using the figures below the regional level for analysis of waste sources, types, and their potential for recovery of value.
- 3.42 The study concluded that 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, had been balanced by an 11% increase in

⁷ The BVPI is only available in tonnes. There is no simple conversion factor to cubic metres

⁸ Urban Mines – May 2007 :

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

⁹ 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.

commercial waste across the region. In Cumbria, industrial waste accounts for 60% or more of the total C&I waste arisings.

- 3.43 The targets in Regional Spatial Strategy Policy EM 10 are for zero growth in commercial and industrial waste; to recycle 35% and recover value from 70% of C&I waste (including recycling/composting) by 2020. Progress towards these targets in Cumbria, and for recovery of energy from C&I waste, cannot be monitored until suitably disaggregated and reliable figures are available. The Environment Agency is proposing to carry out a further study in 2009.
- 3.44 The latest provisional Environment Agency waste returns for 2007 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, Demolition and Excavation Wastes

- 3.45 These are dealt with in the section on recycled aggregates.

Hazardous (special) Waste

- 3.46 Two sets of figures for these wastes have been provided by the Environment Agency and it is not clear which are the more appropriate ones that should be used. For the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, we used 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 that 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%). Other figures, understood to be derived from consignment notes (ie 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".
- 3.47 Environment Agency figures for 2006 show 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.
- 3.48 The North West waste planning officers' group will be assessing the movements of hazardous waste and the need for facilities within the region as part of work for the respective Waste Development Frameworks.

MWLP Objectives 3 & 4: Significant effects on social, environmental and economic objectives

- 3.49 This report is also required to evaluate what significant effects implementation of development plan 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”.
- 3.50 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 improved local biodiversity – the proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented.
- 3.51 The latest Regional Spatial Strategy AMR (February 2008), includes an assessment that 80.8% of the SSSI’s in Cumbria are in favourable or recovering condition, an increase of 3.8% since 2006. 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.
- 3.52 Work has now been completed on a detailed representation of current knowledge of Cumbria’s biodiversity. The Cumbria Biological Data Network (CBDN) has produced the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base, which includes species and habitat statements, habitat targets, planning considerations and enhancement opportunities.
- 3.53 Further work for the biodiversity evidence base will include identifying the networks of natural habitats required by national and regional policies, mapping biodiversity opportunities and defining the landscape features that are of major importance for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange. Extensive lengths of rivers and of coast comprise some of the most important wildlife sites within the county. A characteristic of these is that the notified site does not include crucial areas of adjacent land. The above work on habitat networks will be particularly important to address this issue.
- 3.54 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).
- 3.55 Six of the planning applications that were determined in 2007/08 required EIA. Four of these related to the nuclear industry. They were the Calder Landfill, Vault 9 at the LLWR, near Drigg, a plant in Sellafield for encapsulating Intermediate Level Waste and the metal recycling facility at Lillyhall. None of

these were considered to have significant adverse environmental impacts and they provided benefits for the way radioactive wastes are managed. The remaining two applications both related to sites for the exploration, appraisal and production of coal bed methane at site near Carlisle. The surface developments for these were small and had only minor environmental impacts which were outweighed by the benefits.

- 3.56 Policies designed to minimise environmental and community impacts were frequently quoted in planning decision notices and reports, particularly to justify conditions to control noise, dust or odour during operations, and to secure biodiversity enhancements in restoration schemes.
- 3.57 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

- 3.58 Core Output Indicator E 1 is 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.
- 3.59 No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.

Economic and employment benefits

- 3.60 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.
- 3.61 In January 2008 the council was successful in negotiating a package of community benefits in connection with the Low Level Waste Repository near Drigg. The Copeland Community Fund comprises £10M plus annual payments of £1.5M whilst waste is being placed in Vault 9.

4 Key issues and changes required

Emerging plan objectives

- 4.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy has defined 10 strategic objectives, these are set out in Appendix E. It also includes a

monitoring matrix related to broad themes, the strategic objectives and proposed policies. It is anticipated that the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies will be adopted in April 2009.

- 4.2 The monitoring matrix is included in Appendix F and will be used for future AMRs. The processes of monitoring and recording the impacts of policies and of decisions will need to be reviewed; this may involve amending development control software packages.
- 4.3 Planning applications for essential waste infrastructure, or minerals extraction, that are submitted before the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control policies are adopted, will be considered under saved Minerals and Waste Local Plan and Structure Plan policies. Appendix G is a copy of the Regulation 13 Statement about which of these existing development plan policies would be superseded by Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.

Key issues

- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 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 2011. Planning applications will be submitted before the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map have been adopted. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies provide the continuing policy context for considering such planning applications until they are superseded by adopted MWDF policies.
- 4.6 Continued provision of aggregates will be needed for developments in the county and for the maintenance of its infrastructure. Particular developments are the major regeneration initiatives, particularly in Barrow in Furness and west Cumbria. and developments which will be associated with nuclear decommissioning.
- 4.7 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 proposed that the Site Allocation Policies will identify supply areas and their relevant production units and assess whether adequate provision has been made in those supply areas.

- 4.8 Future AMRs will need to consider the implications of the requirement in RSS Policy EM 18 that new non-residential developments above a threshold of 1,000 square metres should secure at least 10% of their energy requirements from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources.

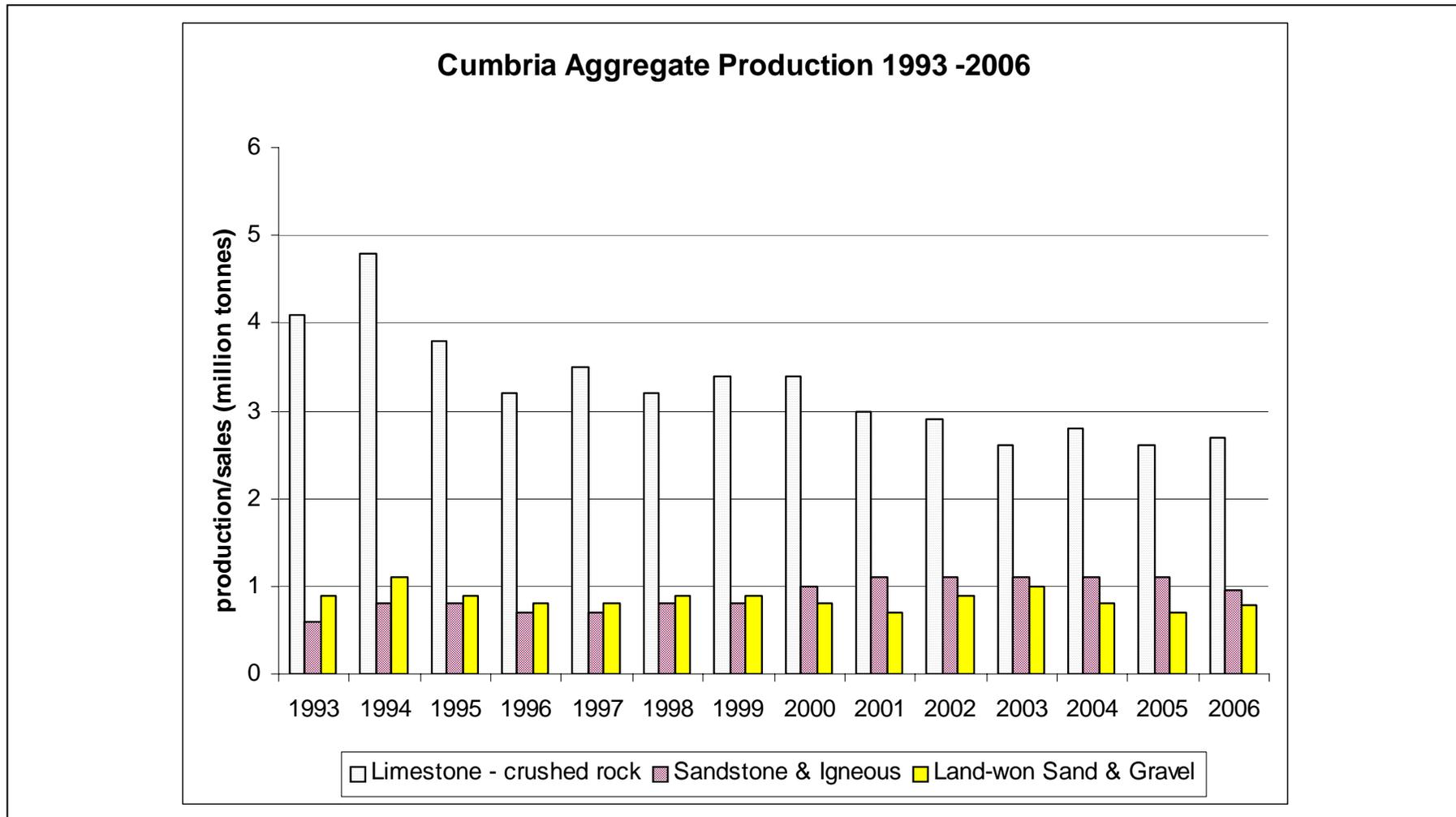
Actions needed to achieve objectives

- 4.9 The Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies will need to be adopted by Full County Council as soon as practicable after the Inspector's binding report has been received. The submitted Core Strategy seeks, as far as it can, to fill any potential policy vacuum caused by the delay in producing the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map DPDs. Core Strategy Policy 7 identifies strategic locations for some new developments for managing municipal waste and for those minerals that serve national markets. These locations are indicated on the Key Diagram.
- 4.10 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is currently being revised to take account of the timetabling implications of :
- the anticipated date for receiving the Inspector's Report on the Examination of the Core Strategy (end of February 2009);
 - the new Regulations for preparing the Framework that came into effect in June 2008, and
 - the six week period before the County Council elections on 4th June 2009 when consultations cannot be undertaken.
- 4.11 Having taken these matters into account, the Site Allocations Policies are provisionally proposed to be published in June 2009, with a consultation period until September, aiming for submission to the Secretary of State in December 2009.

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
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
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 2009 to 2020
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 Regional Planning Body
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: Cumbria Aggregates 1993-2006



Appendix D: Planning Applications Approved or Withdrawn: 01-Apr-2007 to 31-Mar-2008

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
1/07/9006	1.0191 Becklees Farm, Beckside, Longtown	Temporary installation of 2 test drill rigs and associated works – for coal bed methane	Granted	Full	02-Apr-2007	MCM	N	
4/07/9002	4.0069 Drigg Waste Storage Site, Drigg, Holmrook, Seascale	Formation of a new rail siding and transient store for the transfer and temporary storage of LLW	Granted	Full	02-Apr-2007	WCM	N	
4/07/9004	4.0057 Yeathouse Quarry, Yeathouse, Frizington	Variation of condition 1 of planning consent 4/04/9016 to permit the continued operation of the Civic Amenity Site	Granted	Full	02-Apr-2007	WCM	Y	temporary time extension
1/07/9007	1.0398 Dalston Wastewater Treatment Works	Construction of ferric dosing kiosk	Granted	Full	20-Apr-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
1/07/9008	1.0399 Brampton Wastewater Treatment Works	Construction of a control kiosk in association with ferric dosing	Granted	Full	20-Apr-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9001	5.0271 Field 2700, Adjacent to Bank House Kirkby Wastewater Treatment Works	To construct a new septic tank	Granted	Full	26-Apr-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
2/06/9027	2.0205 Unit 25, Causeway Head, Silloth, Wigton, Cumbria, CA7 4PE	Change of use of former aircraft hanger used for storage of agricultural fertilisers to waste treatment plant for composting green waste and category 3 (food) wastes	Withdrawn	Full	27-Apr-2007	WCM	N	
5/06/9014	5.0003 Holme Park Quarry, Burton-in-Kendal, Carnforth	Temporary variation of condition 22 (re. site vehicle movements) of planning permission 5/96/9005	Withdrawn	Full	30-Apr-2007	MCM	N	
6/07/9001	6.0010 Barrow Slag Bank	Variation of condition 1 of planning permission 6/95/9004 to extend the expiry date to 31 December 2008 to	Granted	Full	01-May-2007	MCM	N	

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
		enable restoration to be completed. No extraction.						
2/07/9006	2.0048 Snowhill Quarry No. 1, Snowhill Farm, Caldbeck, Wigton	Extension to limestone quarry	Granted	Full	31-May-2007	MCM	N	120,000 tonnes of limestone, 50% of which would be building stone and 50% aggregate.e
2/07/9009	2.0412 Fisher Gill Farm	Installation of two test drill rigs and associated works (for coalbed methane exploration)	Granted	Full	01-Jun-2007	MCM	N	
5/07/9002	5.0063 Whinfield Farm, Pennington, Lindal in Furness, Ulverston	Site for recycling of Aggregates and blending of soils - renewal of consent. (Material will be brought onto the site for screening and crushing, i.e. stone, brick & soil)	Granted	Full	01-Jun-2007	WCM	N	
2/07/9005	2.0411 Former Hazelwood Coal Yard	Recycling plant for general/household waste. Non hazardous materials only	Refused	Full	27-Jun-2007	WCM	N	
5/07/9004	5.0271 Mealbank Wastewater Treatment Works, Mealbank Industrial Estate, Kendal	To construct a kiosk and replace a section of chain link fence with paladin fencing	Granted	Full	27-Jun-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
4/07/9006	4.0111 Sellafield Works	Extensions to an existing building known as the Sellafield Dry Pack Plant, to import intermediate level waste from an existing facility for treatment by encapsulation and ancillary purposes	Granted	Full	28-Jun-2007	WCM	N	
4/07/9007	4.0111 Sellafield Works	Pile fuel cladding silo waste retrieval facility	Granted	Full	28-Jun-2007	WCM	N	
2/07/9002	2.0410 Joseph Noble Road	Change of use and extension of existing building to create a metals recycling facility, erection of a security fence and	Granted	Full	27-Jul-2007	WCM	N	Anticipated 5% reduction in amount of

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
		lodge and ancillary works						incoming LLW material sent to the LLWR near Drigg.
3/07/9007	3.0156 Bonnie Mount Quarry, Edenhall, Penrith	Physical and time extension to existing sand & gravel quarry	Granted	Full	27-Jul-2007	MCM	N	90,000 tonnes of sand and gravel over 4/5 year time extension
2/06/9020	2.0006 New Cowper & Aikshaw, Aspatria, Wigton	Section 73 application, continued operation to 31/12/2008 and alternative sources of material	Granted	Full	31-Jul-2007	MCM	N	time extension
2/07/9017	2.0154 Watchtree, Great Orton, Carlisle	Construction of an elevated bird hide within the nature reserve (this area is currently out of bounds to the general public due to 'operational' constraints, an elevated hide would join the existing public screen allowing the public appropriate viewing at this ecologically sensitive part of the reserve). No minerals will be extracted	Granted	Full	08-Aug-2007	WCM	N	
2/07/9013	2.0208 Land off William Street, Great Clifton, Workington	Construction of site access with visibility splays associated with approved mine water treatment scheme.	Granted	Full	23-Aug-2007	WCM	N	
2/07/9014	2.0415 Wastewater Treatment Works, Great Clifton	Construction of gabion wall to protect river embankment	Granted	Full	23-Aug-2007	WCM	N	
3/07/9006	3.0024 Shap Blue Quarry & Works, Shap, Penrith	Erection of coated roadstone plant to utilise primary aggregates (Granite) from Shap Blue Quarry	Granted	Full	24-Aug-2007	MCM	N	Capacity - 100,000 tonnes of coated road stone per year
4/07/9011	4.0130 Calder Screen Embankment	Extension of height, area and duration of existing landscaping storage operations	Granted	Full	24-Aug-2007	WCM	N	15,000m ³ and 10 year time extension

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
6/07/9010	6.0204 Sowerby Lodge Farm	Use as a composting facility (including erection of a building for the purpose).	Refused	Out-line	24-Aug-2007	WCM	N	
2/07/9011	2.0413 - Mealsgate Pumping Stations and sewerage scheme	Construction of a control kiosk (associated with an underground pumping station)	Granted	Full	27-Aug-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9003	5.0115 Ravenstown WwTW (Flookburgh)	Construction of a new outfall, with hand-railing and steps, and removal of a section of hedgerow	Granted	Full	06-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
3/07/9003	3.0011 Rooks Quarry, Crosby Ravensworth Fell, Orton, Penrith	Section 73 application relating to condition 1 of planning permission 3/01/9015 for the continued operation to 31 October 2017	Granted	Full	21-Sep-2007	MCM	N	24,000 tonnes of building stone over 10 year time extension (in combination with 3/07/9003)
3/07/9005	3.0011 Rooks Quarry, Crosby Ravensworth Fell, Orton, Penrith	Extension to existing limestone quarry	Granted	Full	21-Sep-2007	MCM	Y	
4/07/9009	4.0110 Sellafield Calder Landfill Site	Re-profiling, extending the operating lifetime and increasing the height of the existing Calder Landfill Site	Granted	Full	21-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Up to 120,000m ³ (subject to EA approval) of VLLW and 20 year time extension
3/07/9009	3.0355 Wastewater Treatment Works Site, Great Salkeld	Construction of (wastewater treatment) package plant, associated control building, fencing, section of permanent access track and temporary access track	Granted	Full	24-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
3/07/9010	3.0356 Land adjacent to River Petteril, West of Monks House, Plumpton, Penrith	Construction of wastewater treatment works with outfall, vehicular access and track	Granted	Full	24-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
5/07/9006	5.0146 Grange over Sands WwTW	Extension to existing wastewater treatment works, to include substation, control building, 3 no. tanks, 3 no. lighting columns and associated pipework, chambers, fencing and landscaping	Granted	Full	24-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9007	5.0272 Cark Pumping Station, Off Main Street, South of River Eea, adjacent to railway bridge, Flookburgh	To construct a pumping station with associated control building, dry stone wall boundary, stone bollards, new outfall and upgrading existing access track. Work to also include the removal of a hedgerow	Granted	Full	24-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9008	5.0273 Land adjacent to A590, Three Bridges, Swarthmoor	Construction of a wastewater pumping station, including a highways access, an access track, a control building, an outfall and the removal of two trees and a 20 metre length of hedgerow	Granted	Full	25-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9009	5.0274 Football Field, Moor Lane, Flookburgh	Creation of a new access for a temporary period of 8 months, including the removal of a section of hedgerow (Access No.1)	Granted	Full	25-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9010	5.0275 Field south of Field No.7860, Moor Lane, Flookburgh	Extension of an existing access for a temporary period of 8 months, including the removal of a section of hedgerow (Access No.2)	Granted	Full	25-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9011	5.0276 Field southwest of Field No.0029, Winder Lane, Ravenstown, Flookburgh	Extension of an existing access for a temporary period of 8 months, including the removal of a section of hedgerow (Access No.5)	Granted	Full	25-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
5/07/9012	5.0277 Field No.0016, Winder Lane, Ravenstown, Flookburgh	Creation of a new access for a temporary period of 8 months, including the removal of a section of hedgerow (Access No.6)	Granted	Full	25-Sep-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
6/07/9013	6.0131 Sowerby Woods Industrial Estate, Barrow-in-Furness	Proposed new canopy building.	Granted	Full	19-Oct-2007	WCM	N	
2/07/9023	2.0408 - Mealsgate Pumping Stations and Sewerage Scheme	Construction of a control kiosk and off-road lay-by with access off the A595 (in association with construction of a below-ground wastewater pumping station).	Granted	Full	24-Oct-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
3/07/9014	3.0105 Kirkby Stephen WwTW, Appleby Road (B6259), Stephen	Construction of 3 chemical dosing kiosks and associated works	Granted	Full	16-Nov-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
3/07/9012	3.0358 Land alongside Newton Road, south of Newton Rigg College, near Newton Reigny, Penrith	Construction of a wastewater pumping station and control kiosk	Granted	Full	21-Nov-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
3/07/9013	3.0359 Land alongside Newton Road, west of Newton Rigg College, near Newton Reigny, Penrith	Construction of temporary highway access and associated hedgerow removals	Granted	Full	21-Nov-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
1/07/9021	1.0402 Townfoot Industrial Estate, Brampton	New Household Waste Recycling Centre	Granted	Full	20-Dec-2007	WCM	N	

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
5/07/9013	5.0278 Holme Wastewater Treatment Works, Station Road, Holme, Carnforth	Extension of existing wastewater treatment works with landscaping	Granted	Full	20-Dec-2007	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
1/07/9011	1.0400 Kingmoor Park Heathlands Estate, Rockcliffe, Carlisle	Tyre recycling centre (Unit G)	Granted	Full	21-Dec-2007	WCM	Y	application estimates 7,000 tonnes of tyre storage space available
1/07/9012	1.0401 Carlisle Wastewater Treatment Works, Willowholme Ind. Est., Carlisle	Construction of two control kiosks associated with ferric dosing	Granted	Full	04-Jan-2008	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
4/07/9010	4.0069 Drigg Waste Storage Site, Drigg, Holmrook, Seascale	Construction and operation of Vault 9 for the storage of low level waste	Granted	Full	24-Jan-2008	WCM	N	Storage of 110,000m ³ of low level radioactive wastes
5/07/9016	5.0279 Land off Fishery Farm, Hutton Roof, Kendal	Construction of a new wastewater treatment works, outfall and associated landscaping	Granted	Full	15-Feb-2008	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
2/08/9001	2.0178 Abbeytown Wastewater Treatment Works, Abbeytown, Wigton, Cumbria	Construct a new wastewater treatment works, outfall, associated landscaping and new vehicular access	Granted	Full	25-Feb-2008	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
3/08/9001	3.0001 Hartley Quarry, Hartley, Kirkby Stephen	Application for a Certificate of Lawful Development for existing operational development (the erection of an enclosure to the lime feeder hopper) at the lime hydration plant	Granted	CLUE D	07-Mar-2008	MCM	N	

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Decision	App. Type	Decision Date	Stats Code	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
1/08/9001	1.0407 Recreation Ground off Willow Holme Road, Carlisle	Creation of a temporarily widened gated access off Willow Holme Road	Granted	Full	17-Mar-2008	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
2/08/9006	2.0418 Wigton Wastewater Treatment Works	Construction of a control kiosk	Granted	Full	17-Mar-2008	WCM	N	Wastewater network improvements
1/07/9028	1.0404 Land at Englishtown Farm, Englishtown, Longtown, Carlisle	Exploration, appraisal and operation of a well for coal bed methane production and development of associated works	Granted	Full	26-Mar-2008	MCM	N	
1/07/9029	1.0405 Land at Bruntons Hill Farm, Carwinley, Longtown, Carlisle	Exploration, appraisal and operation of a well for coal bed methane production and development of associated works	Granted	Full	26-Mar-2008	MCM	N	
1/08/9003	1.0405 Land at Bruntons Hill Farm, Carwinley, Longtown, Carlisle	Formation of a new vehicular access (to serve methane well site - reference 1/07/9029)	Granted	Full	26-Mar-2008	MCM	N	
3/08/9003	3.0178 Kirkby Stephen Civic Amenity Site (HWRC) (& Highways Depot)	Extension of existing Household Waste Recycling Centre	Granted	Full	26-Mar-2008	WCM	N	
2/08/9004	2.0154 Watchtree, Great Orton, Carlisle	Erection of two storage tanks	Granted	Full	27-Mar-2008	WCM	N	Eliminate need for 99 tanker movements per year

Appendix E: Strategic Objectives proposed in the Submitted Core Strategy – March 2008

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 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 F: Monitoring Matrix - Indicators and targets proposed in the submitted Core Strategy – March 2008

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	0	none set	PPS12	
					Carbon reduction strategies, incl. road miles.		0	none set	MWDF	
					CO2 emissions / Cumbria	NWRA	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	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 ^(**)			
				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 ^(**) 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			4.1 MT
					HSA		0.69 MT - 2006	MWDF		
	5			6	Landbanks	additional reserves consented	planning applications	n/a		MWDF
						sand & gravel		13.1 years	maintain 7 yr	MPS1
						crushed rock		38.2 years	maintain 10yr	MPS1
							Secondary aggregates	C,D &E waste landfilled ^(xvi)		see above
Economic and community benefits	7	2, 5, 6	DC16, DC17	Strategic facilities	Municipal waste management facilities Strategic mineral resources	Direct notification	Municipal waste management facilities identified	2 MBT plants operational by April 2011	LATS	
				10	Benefits secured	planning obligations agreed	planning applications	1 ^(xvii)		MWDF
	Jobs created					no baseline			MWDF	
Environment	8	3, 4	DC13, DC14,	Flood risk and water quality	PP granted contrary to EA advice COI 7	planning applications	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 ^(xviii) Contribution to BAP targets	planning applications	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.

APPENDIX G

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Regulation 13 (5) Statement of saved development plan policies that would be superceded by the submission draft Core Strategy and Generic Development Control policies

The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) will be a direct replacement for the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 to 2006 (MWLP) which was adopted in May 2000. Most of its policies have been “saved” until the adoption of the MWDF and these are set out in the following list. The following table sets out the MWDF policies that would supercede saved MWLP policies.

The Cumbria and the Lake District Joint Structure Plan 2001 – 2016 was adopted in April 2006. Thirty five of its policies have been replaced by North West Regional Spatial Strategy policies. The remaining Structure Plan policies have been extended and will continue to be saved until they are replaced by a future revision of the RSS. These saved policies are ST 4 and 5; EM 13, 14 and 16; H 19, 20, and 22; T 29, 30,31 and 33; E 35, 37 and 38 and R 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51.

In accordance with paragraph 15.3 of the RSS local authorities are encouraged to consider whether these saved Structure Plan policies can be expressed within the Local Development Frameworks. The most obvious Structure Plan policies that will need to be considered with regard to minerals and waste policies are ST 4; E 35, 37 and 38; R 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51.

M&W Plan Policy	Local	MWDF Strategy Policy	Core	MWDF Generic Development Control Policy	M&W Plan Policy	Local	MWDF Strategy Policy	Core	MWDF Generic Development Control Policy
Policy 1				DC1 & 3	Policy 35		CSP2,5 &5		DC6
Policy 2				DC2 & 3	Policy 36		CSP16		DC6
Policy 3				DC3 & 3	Policy 37				DC7
Policy 4				DC2 & 3	Policy 38		CSP4		DC7
Policy 5		CSP4		DC3 & 14	Policy 39	not saved			
Policy 6		CSP4		DC2, 6, 12 & 14	Policy 40		CSP18		DC7
Policy 7		CSP4		DC2 & 12	Policy 41		CSP18		DC7
Policy 8	not saved				Policy 42		CSP4		
Policy 9		CSP4		DC2, 3 & 12	Policy 43		CSP4		
Policy 10		CSP4		DC2, 3 & 12	Policy 44		CSP4 & 5		DC6 &16
Policy 11		CSP4 & 5		DC15 & 16	Policy 45		CSP4, 7, 13 &14		
Policy 12		CSP4		DC11	Policy 46	not saved			
Policy 13		CSP4		DC11	Policy 47	not saved			
Policy 14		CSP4		DC11	Policy 48		CSP4 & 17		
Policy 15	not saved				Policy 49	not saved			
Policy 16	not saved				Policy 50	not saved			
Policy 17	not saved				Policy 51	not saved			
Policy 18	not saved				Policy 52				DC4
Policy 19		CSP4		DC2	Policy 53		CSP13		DC4
Policy 20		CSP5		DC2 & 16	Policy 54		CSP14		DC4
Policy 21		CSP5		DC2 & 26	Policy 55		CSP9		DC4

Policy 22	CSP5	DC16 & 17	Policy 56		DC2 & 4
Policy 23	CSP2 & 3	DC2, 3 & 16	Policy 57		DC2 , 3
Policy 24	CSP14	DC9	Policy 58		
Policy 25		DC9	Policy 59	CSP4	DC2 & 4
Policy 26	CSP13	DC4	Policy 60	CSP4	DC2 & 4
Policy 27	CSP4 & 13	DC6, 7, 10, 11, 12 & 13	Policy 61 not saved		
Policy 28 not saved			Policy 62	CSP4, 8 & 9	DC3
Policy 29 not saved			Policy 63	CSP4 & 5	DC2,3 & 5
Policy 30	CSP13 & 14	DC6	Policy 64	CSP4	DC2,3 & 5
Policy 31	CSP13 & 14	DC6	Policy 65	CSP 4 & 9	
Policy 32	CSP13	DC6	Policy 66	CSP4	DC2,3 & 5
Policy 33	CSP13	DC6	Policy 67	CSP4 & 5	DC2,3 & 5
Policy 34	CSP4 & 13	DC6	Policy 68 not saved		
			Policy 69	CSP6	DC17
			Policy 70	CSP5 7 6	DC17