Lancashire
Minerals & Waste
Development Framework

Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD - Part One

Submission Version

January 2011

1 Introduction

1.0.1 This plan provides site specific policies and allocations, and detailed development management policies for minerals and waste planning in the areas covered by the Councils of Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. It should be read together with the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document adopted in 2009 and the individual local plans or Local Development Frameworks of the two unitaries and the twelve districts which make up the Plan area.

1.0.2 It should be stressed that the evidence and strategy on which this plan is based has previously been tested in the production of the Core Strategy which plans for development up to 2021. This has taken into account issues such as the relationship with community strategies within the Plan area, as well as other relevant local and regional strategies and initiatives including the need to reduce carbon emissions. It also accords with national planning policies and does not seek to replicate them.

1.0.3 The first part of the development plan document sets out the policies by which applications will be considered. The second part shows maps and detailed background information relating to the site specific policies.

1.0.4 On the following pages are a map and table showing the location of all the proposals that follow in the plan. The map shows the geographical distribution of the proposals on the Plan area as a whole, whilst the individual plans relating to each site are found in Part Two together with details of the environmental considerations which would need to be taken into account at a planning application stage. The table also cross references the site against the policy under which that site falls to be considered.

Map 1 Location Plan

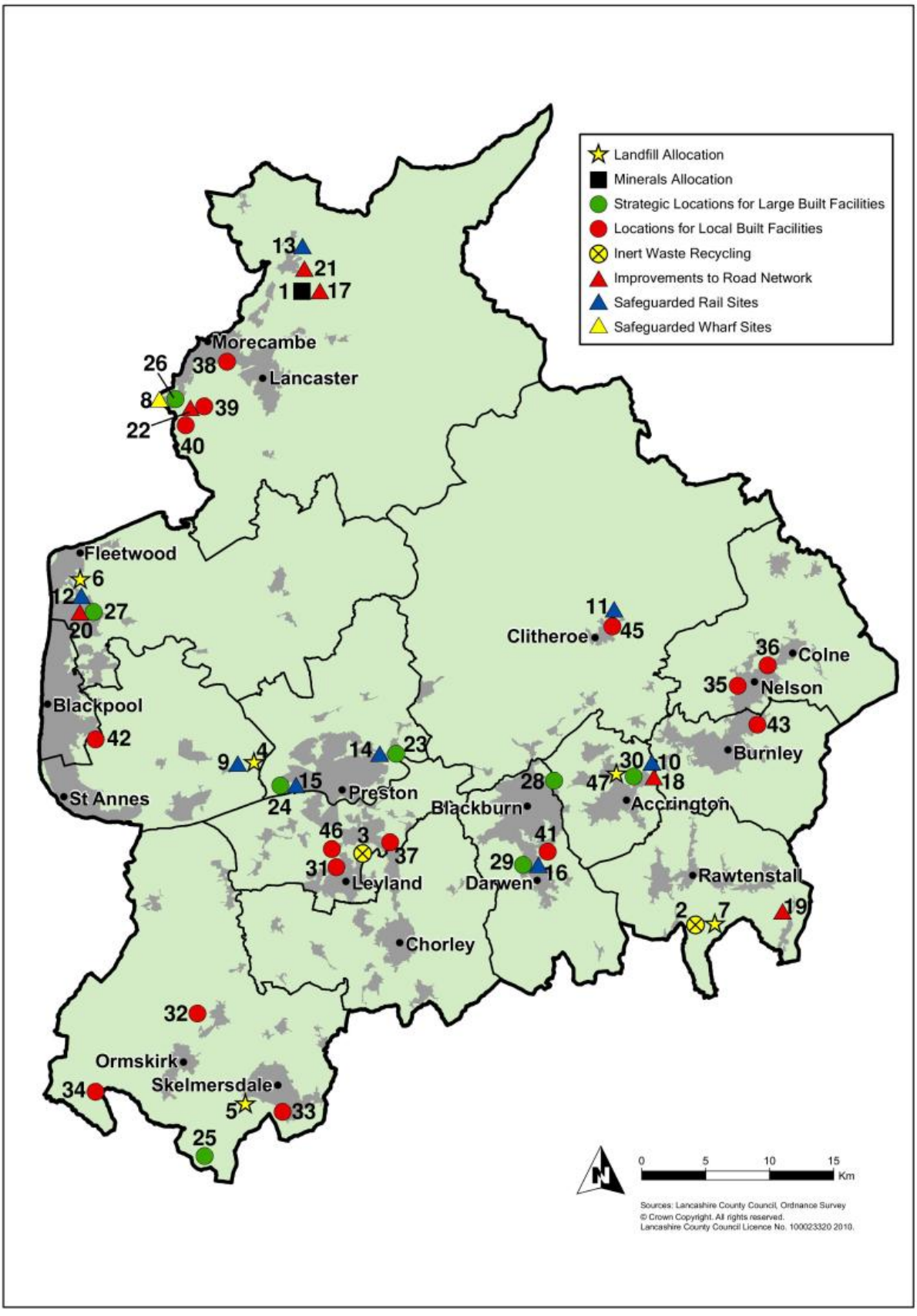

Table 1 Locations Plan Index

Locations Plan Reference	Site Name	Policy Reference	Map Reference no. **
1	Dunald Mill Quarry	'Policy M1 - Managing Aggregate Supply'	AMS1
2	Scout Moor Quarry	'Policy WM 4 - Inert Waste Recycling'	IWR1
3	Lydiate Lane Sandpit		IWR2
4	Springfields Fuel	'Policy LF4 - Site for Very Low Level Radioactive Waste Landfill'	ALC1
5	Whitemoss Landfill	'Policy LF 3 - Site for Hazardous Landfill'	ALC2
6	Jameson Road	'Policy LF2 - Sites for Inert Landfill'	ALC3
7	Scout Moor Quarry		ALC4
8	Heysham Dock Wharf	'Policy M3 - Safeguarding of Aggregate Wharf'	MRT1
9	Salwick Sidings	'Policy SA1 - Safeguarding Rail Sidings'	MRT2
10	Huncoat Sidings		MRT3
11	Ribblesdale Sidings		MRT4
12	Hillhouse Sidings		MRT5
13	Carnforth Station Sidings		MRT6
14	Red Scar Sidings		MRT7
15	Riversway Sidings		MRT8
16	Wolstenholme Bronze Sidings		MRT9
17	Dunald Mill Access Road	'Policy SA2- Safeguarding of Land for Access Improvements' 'Policy SA2- Safeguarding of Land for Access Improvements'	MRT10
18	Whinney Hill Link Road		MRT11
19	Whitworth Access Road		MRT12
20	Hillhouse Access Road		MRT13
21	Kellet Quarries Haul Road		MRT14
22	Lancaster West Junction		MRT15
23	Red Scar Industrial Estate	'Policy WM2 - Large Scale Built Waste Management Facilities'	BWF1
24	Riversway		BWF2
25	Simonswood Industrial Estate		BWF3
26	Land at Heysham Port		BWF4

Locations Plan Reference	Site Name	Policy Reference	Map Reference no. **
27	Land at Hillhouse		BWF5
28	Whitebirk Industrial Estate		BWF6
29	Wolstenholme Bronze/Goosehouse Lane		BWF7
30	Huncoat/Whinney Hill		BWF8
31	Lancashire Business Park	'Policy WM3 - Local Built Waste Management Facilities'	BWF9
32	Burscough Industrial Estate		BWF10
33	Pimbo Industrial Estate		BWF11
34	Land at Hillhouse WWTW		BWF12
35	Lomeshaye Industrial Estate		BWF13
36	Whitewalls Industrial Estate		BWF14
37	Walton Summit		BWF15
38	White Lund Trading Estate		BWF16
39	Lancaster West Business Park		BWF17
40	Heysham Industrial Estate		BWF18
41	Land at Roman Road		BWF19
42	Whitehills Park		BWF20
43	Heasandford Industrial Estate		BWF21
45	Salthill Industrial Estate		BWF23
46	Land at Farington HWRC		BWF24
47	Whinney Hill Landfill	'Policy LF1 - Sites for Non-Hazardous Landfill'	LF1

** maps can be found in Part Two of this DPD.

2 Development Management Policies

2.1 Management of Waste and Extraction of Minerals

Policy DM1 - Management of Waste and Extraction of Minerals

To achieve the Spatial Vision, and to provide for the level of need and spatial distribution for the provision of minerals and waste treatment and disposal as set out in the Core Strategy, developments will be supported in accordance with the site specific policies contained within this plan for;

- Safeguarding of mineral resources.
- Provision of a network of sites for fixed recycling facilities.
- Extraction of sufficient minerals to meet our subregional apportionment.
- Increase in the sustainability of minerals operations and transport.
- Provision of a network of new waste management facilities based on strategic locations and local sites.
- Management of a limited and declining number of existing landfill facilities.

Subject to the developments not exceeding the overall capacity as set out in the Core Strategy, and for the individual catchment area as set out in Policy WM1.

Justification

2.1.1 The Core Strategy provides a Spatial Vision for Minerals and Waste planning in the Plan area up to 2021. It also sets out the amount of development that is required for minerals and waste development in the Plan area up to 2021. This development plan document sets out the spatial distribution of the required development to ensure that the pattern of development is sustainable, and caters for the needs of the Plan area. This spatial distribution is based on the Key Diagram of the adopted Core Strategy.

Implementation

2.1.2 This policy should be read within the context of the Core Strategy. It will be implemented through the application of the policies within this development plan document.

2.2 Development Management

Policy DM2 - Development Management

Development for minerals or waste management facilities will be supported where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the mineral and waste planning authority, by the provision of appropriate information, that all material, social, economic or environmental impacts that would cause demonstrable harm can be eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels. In assessing proposals account will be taken of the proposal's setting, baseline environmental conditions and neighbouring land uses, together with the extent to which its impacts can be controlled in accordance with current best practise and recognised standards.

In accordance with Policy CS5 and CS9 of the Core Strategy developments will be supported for minerals or waste developments where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the mineral and waste planning authority, by the provision of appropriate information, that the proposals will, where appropriate, make a positive contribution to the:

- Local and wider economy
- Historic environment
- Biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape character
- Residential amenity of those living nearby
- Reduction of carbon emissions
- Reduction in the length and number of journeys made

This will be achieved through for example:

- The quality of design, layout, form, scale and appearance of buildings
- The control of emissions from the proposal including dust, noise, light and water.
- Restoration within agreed time limits, to a beneficial afteruse and the management of landscaping and tree planting.
- The control of the numbers, frequency, timing and routing of transport related to the development

Justification

2.2.1 Minerals and waste developments are vital to the economy of Lancashire, either by supplying raw materials to manufacturing processes or by treating the wastes produced as a byproduct of manufacturing or other business or commercial activity; they also provide jobs for a wide range of skill sets, from manual handling to process engineering. They are essential for the nation's prosperity, infrastructure and quality of life. However, they have the potential to cause disruption to local communities and the environment due to the nature of their operations, in common with other heavy industries. These impacts can often be addressed through the sensitive design and operation of the facility. Planning conditions will be imposed, where appropriate, to ensure this.

2.2.2 Such conditions may indeed enable development to take place where it would otherwise be necessary to refuse planning permission. Conditions will be attached to planning permission to control how development takes place, to minimise disturbance to the environment, and to ensure the satisfactory working and reclamation of the site. To ensure certainty, transparency and to speed up negotiations the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority has produced model planning conditions. In certain situations the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority may choose to impose conditions on planning conditions restricting permitted development rights or imposing stand off distances for certain high impact operations or sensitive locations.

2.2.3 A balance needs to be struck between the environmental impacts of, and the need for, the development. Thus, if the adverse impacts of operations cannot be reduced to acceptable levels through careful working practices, planning conditions or legal agreements, then the operation will not be permitted.

2.2.4 The impact of a development can be positive or negative; short, medium or long term; reversible or irreversible; permanent or temporary. In assessing the acceptability of an impact the following criteria will be relevant:

- Sensitivity of receptor: different receptors (residents; designated areas of historic, landscape or biodiversity value; plants and animals; businesses) respond to environmental changes or disturbances in different ways. Certain locations or land users have an enhanced sensitivity to certain impacts, for example locations that can be viewed from a designated heritage asset will need to be dealt with more sensitively when considering visual or landscape impacts, as they may affect elements of the assets setting.
- Magnitude of impact: this is the severity of an impact and could be measured subjectively or in relation to statutory threshold values. It is influenced by the following:
    - Proximity to receptor: the effects of many impacts tend to reduce with distance, though this distance, though this distance is dependent on the nature and scale of the impacts, for example large dust particles will largely deposit within 100m of their source.
    - Frequency of impact: impacts can arise persistently, or erratically and unpredictably. The frequency of an impact, relative to the ability of the receptor to tolerate or recover from the impact, is important when considering the impact's magnitude.
    - Duration of impact: impacts associated with the construction phase of a proposal have a much shorter duration relative to the impacts associated with the operation of a proposal.

2.2.5 The significance of an impact is predicted through an evaluation of the above, allowing the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority to determine whether any demonstrable harm will be caused. For example noises associated the frequent movement of skips could be severe in a suburban neighbourhood, but on an industrial estate it would not necessarily be out of character for the area. Further guidance on the sensitivity of receptors can be found in national policy in the relevant Planning Policy Statements.

2.2.6 In order to minimise the environmental impact of minerals and waste sites it is essential that high standards of management are maintained throughout the operational life. The Minerals and Waste Planning Authority will seek to ensure that sites are developed in the least intrusive way to minimise disturbance. To achieve this current best practice in all aspects of site operation should be used. The following paragraphs outline those points which the Minerals and Waste Planning authority would expect operations to address in order to satisfy this policy, and gives some idea as to what evidence should be submitted in support of a planning application. Further information on supporting information can be found on the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority's Validation Checklist.

Visual

2.2.7 The visual impact of a site can result from prominent rock faces, soil, overburden and stockpile mounds, plant and machinery, litter or fences, hardstandings and buildings. In addition, the height of such developments can have safety implications for airports. The degree of visual impact depends on a number of factors such as the topography of the area, the scale of the development and its proximity to residents and other sensitive land uses.

2.2.8 Careful consideration of the siting of the development, the method of working and the layout and design of the site will be required to reduce any visual impact. The visual impact of operations can be reduced in a number of ways: a site location which respects existing topography and features of importance; a method, phasing and direction of working which takes account of views into the site and is chosen as the least intrusive; phased working and progressive restoration to minimise the amount of land being worked at any one time; careful siting and design of buildings and plant, location and height of stockpiles, and siting of internal haul roads and conveyors. All plant and buildings should: where practicable be grouped to

prevent the creation of an unsightly sprawl of development and to facilitate screening; be kept as low as practicable to minimise visual intrusion; be of an appropriate colour, cladding or suitable treatment to reduce visual impact; be satisfactorily maintained to preserve their external appearance, exercise a restrained use of lighting to minimise light spill onto neighbouring properties, and glare. It is important that those engaged with the development of waste facilities embrace all aspects of good design practice. Applicants are directed to the Defra publication "Designing Waste Facilities - a guide to modern design in waste" for guidance on improved standards of design in the delivery of waste management facilities.

2.2.9 Effective screening can improve the appearance of mineral and waste sites by hiding visually intrusive elements of the operation and softening the hard, unnatural lines of plant and buildings, especially on the skyline. Screening can be achieved by high quality landscape treatment such as planting trees and shrubs, constructing earth bunds or utilising the natural ground contours of the site. As much use as possible should be made of suitable existing trees and hedgerows since growth is slow and new trees are unlikely to be adequate for screening purposes for many years. Advance planting can help overcome this problem and should be undertaken wherever possible. This is particularly relevant for long term, phased sites.

Noise

2.2.10 Noise pollution has a number of sources such as lorry traffic, plant and machinery, blasting and soil stripping operations. The degree of noise impact depends on distance from noise sensitive land uses, the nature and lay of the land and the times at which operations are carried out.

2.2.11 The effects of noise can be reduced if its reduction is planned at the outset and is taken into account in the layout and nature and sequence of working. Examples include: the maintenance of acceptable distances between the operation and noise sensitive land uses; the avoidance of severe gradients on haul roads; use of alternatives to reversing beepers; the use of conveyors rather than trucks; the use of acoustic fencing or baffle mounds. Other methods include the fitting of silencers, the housing and cladding of fixed plant and machinery, the use of rubber liners on certain sections of plant and the maintenance of such measures. Hours of operation can also be imposed on planning permissions as a means of minimising disturbance to neighbours.

Odour

2.2.12 Unpleasant odours can arise from the tipping, storage, sorting, treatment or transportation of wastes, either from the decomposition of biodegradable wastes or off-gassing from chemical wastes, or from the treatment process.

2.2.13 Odour emissions can be reduced and properly controlled by careful planning and management. For example the production of odours can be minimised by ensuring correct storage of wastes, odour emissions can be reduced by containing malodorous operations in buildings or appropriate vessels, operating buildings at negative pressure, and including odour scrubbers on air extraction systems. Correct operation of the waste management processes should reduce or prevent most odour production, and at the design stage the benefits of locating features with odour creation potential away from and downwind of residential properties and other sensitive land uses should be explored. Odour is also addressed by other legislation, implemented by the District Council or Environment Agency. Hours of operation can also be imposed on planning permissions as a means of minimising disturbance to neighbours.

Dust

2.2.14 Problems of dust and consequent air pollution can arise from soil stripping, blasting, crushing and screening operations, stockpiling and the movement of materials. The severity of the problem will vary according to the time of year, moisture in the soil, temperature, humidity and wind direction.

2.2.15 Dust emissions can be reduced and properly controlled by careful planning and management. Examples include: locating features with dust creation potential (such as stockpiles) away from and downwind of residential properties and other sensitive land uses; the use of conveyors rather than haul roads; constructing stockpiles with gentle slopes; tar sealing internal haul roads; and enclosing dust generating plant and activities. Additional measures can be used to control the escape of dust and minimise pick up in the wind once the site is operating, including appropriate wheel cleaning facilities, vehicle speed restrictions, dampening haul roads and stockpiles, the use of fine water sprays, and sheeting of lorries. Hours of operation can also be imposed on planning permissions as a means of minimising disturbance to neighbours.

Transport

2.2.16 Heavy lorries can have adverse impacts on residents and other sensitive land uses; they can also cause damage to roads and verges, especially at the point of access; they can result in noise, and they can impact on road safety, if unsuitable roads are used. An unsustainable distribution of facilities can also result in wasteful consumption of fuel and excessive greenhouse gas emissions.

2.2.17 The Core Strategy seeks to encourage a move from road to rail transportation for the movements of waste and minerals. To this end separate policies in this document safeguard suitable railheads and priorities waste management facilities at rail served industrial locations. Where rail movements are impractical or unsustainable, recognised methods of controlling transport impacts can include travel routing agreements and sheeting of loads. However, proposals should be located so as to minimise "minerals and waste road miles" - the distances travelled by wastes or minerals either to or from the proposal. This is relative though, and what is considered an acceptable distance will vary depending on the specialised nature of the process, and the availability of similar or alternative processes within or beyond the Plan area.

2.2.18 Hours of operation can also be imposed on planning permissions as a means of minimising disturbance to neighbours. Even if site operations do not commence until the permitted hour, HGVs may arrive at the site entrance before this time, thus negating the benefits of controlling hours of operation. The control of these early morning HGV movements should be undertaken. There is also scope to restrict hours of working in order to control vehicle movements at peak times, and thus reduce the development's impact on the road network. In relevant circumstances applicants will be required to submit a transport assessment in support of their planning application.

Blasting

2.2.19 Blasting is often a major cause of concern to residents close to mineral workings. Disturbance is dependent on the quantity of explosive used, the distance to the nearest building, the geology of the site and atmospheric conditions.

2.2.20 Measure to reduce the impact of blasting at mineral extraction sites could include planning operations so that blasting does not take place during unsociable hours, notifying residents in advance, the use of correct stemming, avoiding the use of surface detonation cord where possible, avoiding secondary blasting and the use of screen nets.

Water Protection

2.2.21 With some operations there is the potential for impacts on the available water resource, either through pollution, abstraction for process water or impacts on water flows through dewatering operations. There are also opportunities through quarry restoration for enhancing the water environment through flood water storage schemes.

2.2.22 Applicants may find it useful to discuss proposals for water protection with the Environment Agency prior to making a formal submission. Measures for water protection include storing fuels and oil in impervious bunds, requiring operation on impervious hardstandings, and allowing internal drainage to settle in settlement lagoons prior to discharge. Much of this is prescribed by other legislation.

Nature Conservation

2.2.23 Biodiversity can be affected either by habitat destruction or displacement through construction on previously undeveloped or vacant land; or through the disturbance of species on surrounding land, or impacts on neighbouring habitats, in much the same way as people (through dust, noise, pollution, light).

2.2.24 Consideration should be given early in the site design stage of how any nature conservation interests likely to be affected by the operations will be protected and enhanced, with evidence submitted in support of a planning application. This may include; undertaking surveys, leaving a buffer zone between workings and sensitive habitats and wildlife issues, monitoring of the ecology of the site, and allowing for progressive restoration to minimise the risk of permanent change to the nature conservation interest. In addition to this there may be significant opportunities to benefit the local biodiversity, through proposals for habitat creation and long term management on the site. Developers should consult the relevant Biodiversity Action Plan, River Basin Management Plan, and the landscape character types identified in the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan 2001-2016 Landscape and Heritage SPG, together with the findings of any site evaluation and biodiversity survey work carried out in support of the planning application.

History and Geodiversity

2.2.25 Historic, archaeological and geological features contain irreplaceable information about our past. These features can include buried or above ground historic remains, exposed rock faces, stand alone geological features or other features associated with historic mineral workings such as mine shafts or tram lines. Given the nature of proposals for minerals extraction in particular, their large size, extended duration of the development, and their utilisation of previously undeveloped land, they are more likely to have archaeological or geological impacts. Sufficient information should be made available to establish the sites archaeological or geological importance, which can include an archaeological assessment, and a field evaluation where necessary. This type of information and early discussion of an application site can assist in identifying opportunities for accommodating the development in ways which would not cause unacceptable losses, for example, by amending site boundaries to avoid the most sensitive areas. There may also be need for a watching brief as phased operations progress.

2.2.26 Consideration of the future need for the mineral resource when considering restoration schemes or redevelopment proposals, particularly when considering inactive, dormant or historic quarries, must be taken into account to avoid sterilisation of a mineral resource that may be required to meet a particular demand for heritage stone required in building restorations or to implement design policies of the wider development plan.

Implementation

2.2.27 This policy should be read within the context of Policies CS5 and CS9. It will be implemented through pre-application discussions and the development management process, ultimately through the approval of planning applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; these outcomes will be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

2.3 Planning Obligations

Policy DM3 - Planning Obligations

Where planning obligations are required to make a development acceptable in terms of its social, economic, and environmental impacts, the minerals and waste planning authority will seek to ensure the provision of, but not exclusively the following, where appropriate:

- Access or road improvements.
- Long term aftercare or management.
- Provision of new or diverted footpaths.
- Public access to restored sites.
- Compensatory provision elsewhere for ecological mitigation.
- Wider transport improvements highlighted in the developments travel plans
- District heating infrastructure sought under Policy DM4
- Time limiting the development
- Ensuring full site restoration by a fixed date.

Justification

2.3.1 Planning obligations offer a mechanism by which development proposals may sometimes be made acceptable by legally committing interested parties to matters which cannot properly be dealt with by conditions attached to a planning permission. They constitute a way of allowing development to proceed with safeguards, environmental improvements or other commitments. They do not constitute a device to enable unacceptable development to be permitted because of unrelated benefits offered by the applicant. The approach concentrates on ensuring the acceptability in planning terms of proposals and should not be misinterpreted as an attempt to negotiate financial or other compensation for individuals or communities. The tests as to whether a planning obligation may be legally applied, and full guidance on the implementation of planning obligations, are outlined in draft national policy (Policy Statement for Planning Obligations).

2.3.2 As far as possible planning permission will be controlled by the imposition of conditions; obligations will be used to add to, not substitute for, this preferred approach.

2.3.3 In considering the scale and form of contributions, the Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities will seek to ensure that local communities and the environment are protected, as far as possible, from any planning loss brought about by new development, and that opportunities may be identified to enhance the proposal. Applicants are encouraged to discuss and agree contributions as early as possible.

2.3.4 Due to the non-standard nature of most minerals and waste developments it is not possible in all cases to use standardised section 106 agreements. However, to ensure transparency and to speed up negotiations the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority has produced some standard heads of terms.

Implementation

2.3.5 This will be implemented through negotiations with applicants, within the context of the other policies of the areas development plan (Policy DM2 in particular), and the production of agreed heads of terms. Where obligations are required, the grant of planning permission will be conditional on the signing of the obligation's legal agreement; these outcomes will be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

2.4 Energy from Waste

Policy DM 4 - Energy from Waste

All energy from waste developments will be required to include measures to capture any heat or electricity produced directly or as a byproduct of the waste treatment process and either use it on site or export it to the national grid or a local energy or heat consumer.

Justification

2.4.1 There are a number of waste management technologies that extract energy from waste, either through biological or thermal processes, with heat as a byproduct. These include pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion (including landfilling), gasification, and incineration. The heat can be used in the facility or exported to be used in nearby industrial processes or to heat nearby buildings. Electricity generated can be used to power associated machinery on site or exported to the grid. The production of heat and electricity in this way serves to displace carbon dioxide that would otherwise have resulted from the combustion of fossil fuels. Climate change is something we must all address; the development of waste facilities should be seen as a potential opportunity to reduce carbon emissions and our carbon footprint.

2.4.2 Proposals will be required to demonstrate that the scheme offers the best practicable use of the energy resource,through the submission of a Combined Heat and Power Feasibility Review in support of an application, assessing potential commercial opportunities for the use of heat from the Development . Every effort should be made to find an end user for the heat in order to ensure the process occurs with the highest possible efficiency. Where relevant the waste planning authority may either ensure through condition future use of heat is implemented, or that any proposal for Combined Heat and Power ensures heat is used straight away, or at least that infrastructure is laid down in readiness for future heat users. The design should ensure that there are no barriers to the future supply of heat to the boundary of the site.

2.4.3 If there is no immediate opportunity or demand for the surplus heat, the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority may condition the planning permission with the ongoing monitoring and full exploration of potential commercial opportunities to use heat from the Development as part of a Good Quality Combined Heat and Power scheme (as defined in the CHPQA Standard), and for the provision of subsequent reviews of such commercial opportunities as necessary. In the event that viable opportunities for the use of heat in such a scheme are identified, a scheme for the provision of the necessary plant and pipework to the boundary of the site may be required.

2.4.4 Heat maps or lists of industrial processes that are significant users of electricity or heat held by the district councils may be useful when identifying sites for these sorts of facilities.

Implementation

2.4.5 This policy will be implemented through pre-application discussions and the development management process, ultimately through the approval of planning applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; these outcomes will be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. The implementation of this policy will involve other policies of the development plan, but DM2 and DM3 in particular.

2.4.6 District planning authorities will be considering similar proposals through their planning function, but any process that uses waste as a feedstock is considered a County Matter planning application and will be dealt with by the Waste Planning Authority.

3 Waste Management Facilities

3.1 Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Policy WM1 - Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Development will be supported for waste management facilities to provide for the requirements of the Plan area identified below, subject to the other policies of the Development Plan:

Municipal Waste

Period	Annual Average Arisings (tonnes)	Recyclable	Compostable	Recovery	Residual/Landfill
2006-10	842,500	212,500	141,681	488,339	488,339
2011-15	885,520	276,500	184,329	424,679	268,297
2016-20	930,690	329,576	219,717	381398	205,955

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Period	Annual Average Arisings (tonnes)	Recyclable	Compostable	Recovery	Residual/Landfill
2006-10	1,782,000	512,000	90,000	535,000	645,000
2010-15	1,782,000	576,000	101,000	535,000	570,000
2015-20	1,782,000	650,000	115,000	481,000	535,000

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Period	Annual Average Arising (tonnes)	Recyclable	Residual/Landfill
2006-10	2,358,500	1,151,000	1,207,500
2011-15	2,479.000	1,314,000	1,164,500
2016-20	2,605,000	1,512,500	1,093,500

Justification

3.1.1 This policy shows the amounts or waste to be dealt with in accordance with Policy CS7 of the Core Strategy and set out in the Assessment of Waste Management Needs. Sites and areas have been identified to meet the capacity needs of the waste streams

3.1.2 There are three Waste Disposal Authorities in the plan area, Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen. All three Authorities have a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy in place. The original strategy was put in place in 2001, with a revised strategy being adopted in 2008.

3.1.3 To meet the targets and objectives of the Municipal Waste Strategy, Blackpool has joined with Lancashire County Council to procure a long term private finance initiative backed contract to recycle, recover and dispose of all waste collected within their administrative boundaries. Under this contract planning permission has been granted for strategic facilities at Leyland, Thornton and Huncoat. Even when these facilities are operational there will be a need for some waste to be landfilled but the facilities will provide certainty for Lancashire's and Blackpool's municipal waste.

3.1.4 Blackburn with Darwen is not part of this private finance initiative and has entered into a short term contract to dispose of its residual waste to landfill. During the plan period it will need facilities to treat this waste if it is to divert this from landfill. This municipal waste has been included within the catchment area annual capacity figures used in this plan.

Implementation

3.1.5 This policy should be read within the context of Core Strategy Policy CS7 and CS8. It will be implemented through the application of the other policies in this development plan document, but DM2, WM2, 3, 4, and LF1, 2, 3, 4 in particular.

3.2 Built Waste Management Facilities

Policy WM2 - Large Scale Built Waste Management Facilities

Development involving individual large scale built waste management facilities up to a maximum capacity of 200,000 tonnes per year for recycling, transfer, materials recovery and processing (including mechanical and biological treatment and thermal treatment), as defined in Appendix 2, will be supported at the sites listed below subject to the total capacity of all new waste management facilities developed during the plan period at the sites within the catchment area, not exceeding the need within that catchment as set out in the table below.

Catchment Area and Annual Capacity	Equivalent Area (ha)	Strategic Site	Map Ref no.
Lancaster/Morecambe 160,000 tonnes	5.0	Land at Heysham Port	BWF4
Fylde Coastal Towns 400,000 tonnes	9.0	Land at Hillhouse Industrial Estate - Subject to the provision of access improvements identified in Policy SA1	BWF5
Central Lancashire 500,000 tonnes	11.0	Land at Redscar Industrial Estate Land at Riversway	BWF1 BWF2
West Lancashire 130,000 tonnes	4.0	Land at Simonswood Industrial Estate	BWF3
Blackburn with Darwen/Ribble Valley 330,000 tonnes	7.0	Land at Whitebirk Industrial Estate Former Wolstenholme Bronze/Goosehouse Lane Site	BWF6 BWF7
East Lancashire 330,000 tonnes	11.0	Huncoat/Whinney Hill - Subject to road proposals identified in Policy SA1	BWF8

In measuring the total capacity of the developments within a catchment, all waste permissions granted during the plan period on sites identified within Policy WM2 and WM3 will be aggregated, together with any other sites granted permission under the exceptional provisions of this policy.

Exceptionally, development will be supported on other vacant, previously developed or greenfield sites, excluding site identified in Policy WM3, subject to the other policies of the development plan where the applicant can demonstrate:

- that land is not available on the allocated sites for development at a time to meet the needs identified in the Core Strategy, taking into account the practicality of land assembly and implementation by the Waste Industry.
- that they have followed a sequential approach to site selection.
- an equally good or improved access to the road network.

Where in exceptional circumstances the development is proposed on a greenfield site, the applicant must include provision for additional land surrounding the development to create an effective new landscape. This area of additional land, must be sufficient to create this setting, and shall be no less than four times the total operational footprint area of the development. The landscape created must result in a net increase in the environmental asset of the locality.

Policy WM3 - Local Built Waste Management Facilities

Development involving individual local waste management facilities, of a capacity of no more than 50,000 tonnes per year, for the recycling, transfer, and materials recovery (excluding thermal treatment) as defined in Appendix 3, will be supported at the strategic locations identified in Policy WM2 and at the following sites:

Catchment Area and Annual Capacity	Equivalent Area (ha)	Local Sites	Map Ref no.
Lancaster/Morcambe 100,000 tonnes	2.5	Land at Lancaster West Business Park Land at White Lund Trading Estate Land at Heysham Industrial Estate	BWF17 BWF16 BWF18
Fylde Coastal Towns 100,000 tonnes	2.5	Land at Whitehills Park	BWF20
Central Lancashire 100,000 tonnes	3.0	Lancashire Business Park, Land at Walton Summit, Land at Farington HWRC	BWF9 BWF15 BWF24
West Lancashire 100,000 tonnes	2.0	Land at Pimbo Industrial Estate Land at Hillhouse Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) Land at Burscough Industrial Estate	BWF11 BWF12 BWF10
Blackburn with Darwen/Ribble Valley 100,000 tonnes	2.5	Land at Roman Road Land at Salthill Industrial Estate	BWF19 BWF23
East Lancashire 100,000 tonnes	6.0	Land at Lomeshaye Industrial Estate, Pendle Land at Whitewalls Industrial Estate, Pendle Land at Heasandford Industrial Estate, Burnley	BWF13 BWF14 BWF21

Subject to the total capacity of the developments at any single site identified above within the catchment area not exceeding 100,000 tonnes. In measuring the total capacity of the developments within a catchment, all waste permissions granted on sites identified within Policy WM2 and WM3 will be aggregated.

Justification

3.2.1 The Core Strategy Policy CS8 requires a network of major sites at strategic locations, together with other locations suitable for managing waste close to its source, for smaller facilities and for community facilities.

3.2.2 Policies WM2 and WM3 identify a range of areas and sites that are suitable for built waste management facilities but not waste disposal facilities(landfill and landraise) which are covered in the next section and have there own policies.

3.2.2 The sequential approach to site selection referred to in Policy WM2 shall be firstly the Strategic Sites, secondly other vacant previously developed land and only then will greenfield sites be considered.

3.2.3 A range of new facilities will be required if the drive to divert waste away from landfill is to succeed. Opportunities for co-location either with existing facilities or by bringing together several facilities onto a new site have been provided. Provision has also allowed for both established and new technologies as they are developed, providing the opportunity to bring together innovative and effective methods of managing waste.

3.2.4 Whist plans and strategies have been put in place to treat the majority of municipal waste other than in Blackburn with Darwen, no such strategy has been developed to deal with commercial and industrial waste the majority of that not currently being recycled or recovered goes direct to landfill.

Implementation

3.2.5 These policies should be read within the context of Policy WM1 and DM2. It will be implemented through pre-application discussions and the development management process, ultimately through the approval of planning applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; these outcomes will be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report - the capacity of new waste management facilities by type is a Core Indicator. Allocations that are not taken up will be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years.

3.3 Inert Waste Recycling

Policy WM 4 - Inert Waste Recycling

Developments for aggregate recycling facilities will be supported at:

a) Operational quarries and landfill sites:

1. Leapers Wood Quarry, Lancaster [Site already granted planning permission]
2. Scout Moor Quarry, Rossendale [IWR1]
3. Lydiate Lane Sandpit, South Ribble [IWR2]

b) Existing permitted aggregate recycling facilities where they do not compromise the long term restoration of mineral workings and landfill sites back to a beneficial afteruse within the original timescale of the parent permission;

c) Industrial estates, where the facilities will be expected to be housed within a building:

1. Heysham Port [BWF4]
2. Hillhouse Industrial Estate [BWF5] Subject to the provision of a new access road identified in Policy SA1
3. Red Scar Industrial Estate [BWF1]
4. Riversway Industrial Estate [BWF2]
5. Simonswood Industrial Estate [BWF3]
6. Whitebirk Industrial Estate [BWF6]
7. Wolstenholme Bronze/Goosehouse Lane Site [BWF7]
8. Huncoat/Whinney Hill, Hyndburn [BWF8] Subject to the provision of the Whinney Hill Link Road as identified in Policy SA1.

Justification

3.3.1 The Core Strategy Policy CS2 proposes that a network of sites for fixed recycling facilities will be provided across the plan area to enable a processing capacity of 1.6 million tonnes, conveniently located to the sources of the waste.

3.3.2 Recycled aggregates are those materials arising from the construction, demolition and excavation work that can be reprocessed to provide material suitable for use in the construction industry. They have an increasing use in new construction and road building and play a valuable role in reducing the demand for new virgin material to be quarried for use as primary aggregate.

3.3.3 Whilst the plan area has a number of sites which process this material they are in the main on temporary permissions and the need is to provide more permanent facilities to provide the construction industry with this source of recycled aggregates.

3.3.4 There are advantages in co-locating construction and demolition waste recycling and processing facilities on mineral and waste disposal sites. In terms of mineral sites the materials are broadly similar in nature,as are the processes that they need to undergo (crushing, screening and grading) and potentially there are transport related savings to be made. At waste sites the introduction of screening facilities could reduce the amount going into the landfill and also provide a source of material for intermediate cover and road making thus reducing the need for virgin material.

3.3.5 Whilst the plan area already has a number of sites which process this material they are in the main on temporary permissions and the need is to provide more permanent facilities to provide the construction industry with this source of recycled aggregates.

Implementation

3.3.6 This policy should be read within the context of Policy WM1 and DM2. It will be implemented through pre-application discussions and the development management process, ultimately through the approval of planning applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; these outcomes will be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report - the capacity of new waste management facilities by type is a Core Indicator. Allocations that are not taken up will be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years.

4 Landfill

4.1 Nonhazardous Landfill

Policy LF1 - Sites for Non-Hazardous Landfill

The mineral and waste planning authority will only support the long term landfilling of non-hazardous waste at:

- Whinney Hill Landfill Site (LF1).

Existing permitted landfill sites will be required to be fully restored within the time frame of the existing permission. Where an application is made to extend the time frame of an existing permission, it will only be granted where the applicant is able to demonstrate that the site will be fully restored by December 2015, and is accompanied by a planning obligation to give effect to this restoration by this date.

Justification

4.1.1 The Core Strategy Policy CS8 identifies the predicted total landfill capacity requirements for non-hazardous waste during the Plan period. It also identifies that the existing and strategic long term provision for the Plan area will be a single site at Whinney Hill. The total landfill capacity at Whinney Hill is dependent upon material being quarried in a timely manner. There is also a commitment in CS8 to review the Core Strategy should monitoring indicate that the capacity at Whinney Hill (the designated long term strategic provision for non-hazardous landfill) is likely to become unavailable or significantly restricted.

4.1.2 The remaining non hazardous landfill sites within the plan area have time limited consents which will expire between 2015 and 2045. To provide certainty to the local community that operations will not go beyond those date the policy clearly sets out that extensions of time will not be supported.

4.1.3 Within this context, and the declining rates of waste deposition at landfills, this policy seeks to provide certainty to residents, operators and landowners.

Implementation

4.1.4 The requirement for landfill capacity and availability of landfill capacity will be closely monitored - the remaining landfill void space is reported in the annual monitoring report. As stated in para 6.8.23 of the Core Strategy, "should regular monitoring indicate that the landfill capacity at Whinney Hill is likely to become unavailable or significantly restricted, in relation to the required landfill capacity, this will be addressed by an early review of the Core Strategy".

4.2 Inert Landfill

Policy LF2 - Sites for Inert Landfill

Development will be supported for the disposal of inert waste that cannot be recycled or recovered at the following sites:

- Scout Moor Quarry (ALC4)
- Land to south of Jameson Road Landfill, formerly used for deposit lagoons (ALC3)

Justification

4.2.1 The Core Strategy CS8 requires the the identification of sites to ensure the adequate, available and accessible capacity to handle inert waste. This policy sets out those sites and ensures that adequate disposal capacity will be available for non-recyclable inert wastes, whilst also allowing for the suitable restoration of quarries and landfills through the tipping of inert materials that may otherwise be recyclable. By restricting the tipping of recyclable inert waste it seeks to drive an increase in inert waste recycling and reuse.

Implementation

4.2.2 Approval of applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; to be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report - the remaining landfill void space is reported in the annual monitoring report. Allocations that are not taken up will be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years.

4.3 Hazardous Landfill

Policy LF 3 - Site for Hazardous Landfill

Development will be supported for the disposal of residues from the treatment of hazardous waste that cannot be recycled or recovered on land adjacent to and as an extension to Whitemoss Landfill [ALC2], only when the applicant can demonstrate:

- there is a continuing national or regional need for that disposal to take place at Whitemoss landfill; and
- that all possible alternatives to landfilling residues are exhausted, and the only residues that are counted towards need are those that cannot be recycled or recovered or otherwise treated at another facility nationally, or else deposited at a suitable licenced landfill nearer to where residues will originate; and
- that the permitted capacity is below the equivalent of five years predicted need and that this capacity taken together with a new extension will not exceed five years predicted need; and
- the application is accompanied by a planning obligation to give effect to full restoration of the existing and extended site by 2018.

Justification

4.3.1 Policy CS8 of the Core Strategy requires the the maintenance of adequate capacity to meet the predicted demand for hazardous waste. Policy LF3 identifies a site which could provide capacity during the plan period for those anticipated waste arisings without encouraging excessive landfilling. The Defra Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management promotes the waste hierarchy, with emphasis put on reducing the amounts of hazardous wastes, and recycling and recovering what is produced, with disposal being a last resort. This policy provides for exhausting all alternatives to depositing the residues of hazardous wastes at Whitemoss landfill, and limits the residues that can be counted towards demonstrating a continuing national or regional need to those that cannot be recycled or recovered, or otherwise treated to reduce their quantity and/or environmental impact, at a facility elsewhere nationally.

4.3.2 Year on year the amounts of hazardous waste sent to landfill are reducing, due to the implementation of further strict controls over the type of wastes that can be landfilled and better performance on recycling and recovering value from hazardous wastes. As an indication of the success of the UK in driving waste up the waste hierarchy, the amount of hazardous waste disposed of to landfill fell from approximately 2 million tonnes in 2000, to just over 1 million tonnes in 2008 (representing 16% of hazardous wastes managed in 2008). However, there remains a diminishing but continuing need for disposal of hazardous residues.

4.3.3 Whitemoss landfill site is one of a limited number of hazardous waste landfills and provides a national and regional significant waste management facility. The site contributes to the Plan area's ability to work towards a net-self sufficient position for hazardous waste management, in which broadly equivalent volumes of hazardous waste enter and leave the area, expressed in Policy CS8 of the Core Strategy. In 2008, some 100,000 tonnes of hazardous waste from other areas was imported into the Plan area, with around 125,000 tonnes of hazardous waste produced in the Plan area exported outside to other areas.

Implementation

4.3.4 Approval of applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; to be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report - the remaining landfill void space is reported in the annual monitoring report. Allocations that are not taken up will be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years.

4.3.1 Applications will need to be accompanied by a full and detailed analysis of the types of residues predicted to be deposited, to include:

- the pre-treatment method, under the requirements of the Landfill regulations, expected to be applied to the type of waste;
- what potential each waste type has, in full or in part, to be fully recovered and turned into one or more alternative, quality products;
- what has to be done to produce a fully-recovered, non-waste product; and
- what facilities or markets there are on a national scale to undertake this, either existing at the time of the application or through emerging technologies.

4.3.2 Only those residues which are not recyclable or recoverable through this analysis, and for which there is no nearer suitable alternative licenced landfill, can be counted towards the assessment of need. In turn, this assessment of need will also inform a maximum position for five years capacity that will not be exceeded.

4.4 Radioactive Landfill

Policy LF4 - Site for Very Low Level Radioactive Waste Landfill

Development for the disposal of very low level radioactive waste arising from the Springfields nuclear fuel manufacturing complex will be supported on operational land within this complex (ALC1).

Justification

4.4.1 The Core strategy at CS8 requires the provision of facilities to handle radioactive waste. A site suitable for the disposal of very low level radioactive waste has been identified within the curtilege of the Springfield nuclear fuel manufacturing site. The site is suitable to maintain an adequate landfill capacity for the type and quantity of waste produced by the facility.

4.4.2 The amount of very low level radioactive waste generated at Springfields and disposed of at Clifton Marsh Landfill site has varied considerably over recent years. The operation of Clifton Marsh is time limited by its current planning permission and policies in the Development Plan, and the operation and decommissioning of the Springfields nuclear fuel manufacture complex is expected to continue beyond this time limit.

4.4.3 This policy seeks to meet the long term needs of the Springfields nuclear fuel manufacturing complex for a waste disposal solution for very low level radioactive waste from decommissioning and general process operations without perpetuating landfilling at Clifton Marsh, or requiring the movement of waste over large distances.

Implementation

4.4.4 Approval of applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; to be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report - the remaining landfill void space is reported in the annual monitoring report. Allocations that are not taken up will be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years.

5 Safeguarding Developments and Infrastructure

5.1 Safeguarding Existing Sites and Infrastructure

Policy SA1 - Safeguarding Rail Sidings

The mineral and waste planning authority will safeguard land and support its use as *a* rail depot at the following locations:

- Riversway, Preston [MRT8]
- Redscar, Preston [MRT7]
- Wolstenholme Bronze/Goosehouse Lane Site, Blackburn with Darwen [MRT9]
- Hillhouse Industrial Estate, Thornton [MRT5]
- Ribblesdale Cement Works ,Clitheroe [MRT4]
- Land adjacent to former Huncoat Power Station [MRT3]
- Carnforth station [MRT6]
- Salwick [MRT2]

Policy SA2- Safeguarding of Land for Access Improvements

The minerals and waste planning authority will safeguard land for:

- Relocated access Whitworth Quarry Complex [MRT12]
- Re-alignment/diversion of Long Dales Lane, Dunald Mill [MRT10]
- Haulage route through Back Lane and Leapers Wood Quarries [MRT14]
- New junction on Middleton Road to link with road through Lancaster West Business Park [MRT15]
- Whinney Hill Link Road [MRT11]
- New road access to Hillhouse Industrial Estate, Thornton [MRT13]

Justification

5.1.1 Core Strategy Policy CS5 and National Policies encourage an alternative to bulk transportation of minerals by road and support the sustainable movement of waste/minerals, seeking where practical to use alternative modes of transport such as rail, sea or inland waterways. Proposals would be best considered as part of a wider planning process, which would make delivering any specific projects more economically feasible.

5.1.2 The policies above identify a number of rail sites which should be protected from alternative development that would prevent its effective use for rail freight generating uses.

5.1.3 The majority of minerals and waste will, however, continue to be moved by road, and a number of the current and proposed sites within the Plan area suffer from poor access. Safeguarding proposals have been identified where improvements could be made to reduce the impacts on the locations. These proposals are an effort to raise the profile of access improvements and alternative roads in improving the amenity of these areas.

Implementation

5.1.4 Approval of applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; to be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. In the majority of cases planning applications would be part of applications for minerals and waste development which would need to ensure improvements were made prior to implementation of those permissions, possibly necessitating the implementation of Policy DM3. Allocations that are not taken up will be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years.

6 Minerals

6.1 Managing Aggregate Supply

Policy M1 - Managing Aggregate Supply

Development will not be supported for any new extraction of sand and gravel, limestone, gritstone or brickshale.

As an exception, Dunald Mill Quarry is allocated as a reserve site for the extraction of limestone for aggregate and its development supported only when the applicant can demonstrate:

- that the subregional apportionment cannot be met throughout the plan period;
- that the remaining landbank is tied up in sufficiently few sites that it would stifle competition;
- the access improvements identified in Policy SA2 will be implemented in advance of any extraction.

Justification

6.1.1 The comprehensive view and context for Lancashire's strategic mineral needs is fully referenced as part of the preparation and adoption of the Joint Authorities Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. Whilst Policy CS3 states that no additional land will be made available for the extraction of limestone for aggregate use before 2021, there is explicit recognition for a need to plan, monitor and manage the supply of minerals. As part of this process, and in communication with the Regional Aggregate Working Party, the supply of limestone aggregate and need for flexibility will be evaluated on a regular basis.

6.1.2 The policy aims to address a potential issue in the provision of crushed rock aggregate over the period of the plan. The concentration of limestone reserves in only a limited number of quarries may constrain the ability of the mineral industry to maintain production of limestone at a level commensurate with regional annual requirements. The policy above would provide for greater flexibility over the plan period, particularly when existing reserves at identified sites are nearing exhaustion.

6.1.3 The Core Strategy Policy CS3 called for the release (planning consent) of 4.1 million tonnes of sand and gravel to be given planning consent by 2021. However since that call, some 6.42 million tonnes of sand and gravel has been granted planning permission. This gives us a landbank figure of 18 years and in excess of our requirement which gives us the confidence to state that no new reserves will be required for sand and gravel during the plan period.

6.1.4 For all other minerals we are proposing to rely on the safeguarding policy, as the requirements within the Core Strategy have already been provided for adequately, and there is sufficient flexibility in the landbank. Consequently, at this time there is no need to provide further site allocations or policies for other aggregates and minerals, such as sand and gravel, brickshales, limestone for cement manufacture or energy.

Implementation

6.1.5 This policy should be read within the context of Core Strategy Policy CS3 and CS4. Appendix 1 of the Core Strategy sets out the approach to monitoring for meeting the demand for new minerals that will be reported in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework's Annual Monitoring Report - the production of primary aggregates is a Core Indicator. Due to the current confidentiality agreement placed on the RAWP data, the annual monitoring report cannot report on the proportion of the landbank held by the each of the minerals operators. Consequently, this policy will rely on the industry to provide information in support of an application, and as such will not be triggered by an indicator in the annual monitoring report.

6.1.6 It will be implemented through pre-application discussions and the development management process, ultimately through the approval of planning applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory when tested against the criteria on Policy M1, and the other policies of the development plan. These outcomes will be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

6.2 Mineral Safeguarding

Policy M2 - Safeguarding Minerals

Within the Plan area, Mineral Safeguarding Areas have been delineated on the Proposals Map around all deposits of:

- Limestone
- Sand and Gravel
- Gritstone [Sandstone]
- Shallow Coal
- Brickshales
- Salt
- Peat

Within these mineral safeguarding areas identified, planning permission will not be supported for any form of development that is in compatible by reason of scale, proximity and permanence with working the minerals, unless the applicant can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the minerals planning authority that:

- The mineral concerned is no longer of any value or has been fully extracted.
- The full extent of the mineral can be extracted satisfactorily prior to the incompatible development taking place.
- The incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site returned to its original condition prior to the minerals being worked.
- There is an overarching need for the incompatible development that outweighs the need to avoid the sterilisation of the mineral resource
- That prior extraction of minerals is not feasible due to the depth of the deposit.
- Extraction would lead to land stability problems.
- In the case of peat deposits, that it no longer serves as a carbon sink.

Justification

6.2.1 Minerals are a finite resource and all mineral planning authorities, both unitary and two tier authorities are required by national policy (MPS 1) to ensure that unworked mineral deposits are safeguarded from development that would sterilise their potential exploitation at some future date, and to delineate them in their development plan document. The Core Strategy (CS1) requires those minerals that have economic, environmental or heritage value and potential for extraction now or in the future to be identified and shown as mineral safeguarding areas on the Proposals Map.

6.2.2 In compiling these mineral safeguarding area's the British Geological Survey (BGS) map 'The Mineral Resource Map for Lancashire 2006' (comprising Lancashire, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool) has been used as the best source of information available.

6.2.3 Current guidance advises that mineral safeguarding should not be curtailed by any other planning designation, such as urban areas or environmental designations without sound justification. The mineral deposits within the Plan area are extensive and whilst they continue beneath urban areas they are already sterilised by non mineral development and are not sufficiently valuable with very little prospect of future working. Therefore in a wish to make our safeguarding realistic and practical as possible we have excluded such areas from the mineral safeguarding areas.

6.2.4 There is no set definition of incompatible development, but the mineral planning authorities would wish to be consulted on proposals, including planning applications that are likely to prejudice or prevent the future extraction of the minerals within the Mineral Safeguarding Area.

Implementation

6.2.5 This policy will be implemented through the approval of applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; to be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. The majority of the plan area will require mineral consultation areas to ensure Lancashire County Council and the District/Borough Councils, who are responsible for determining the majority of planning applications for non waste related development, will be able to work together to ensure the satisfactory implementation of this policy, mainly through the District/Borough consulting Lancashire County Council on relevant developments that are within the areas affected by Policy M2.

Mineral consultation Areas

6.2.6 These are for use in two tier planning areas to identify where consultations are required between the county and district/borough councils about development which could have an affect on a potential mineral extraction.

6.2.7 Mineral Consultation Areas have previously been designated by the Mineral Planning Authority and notified to district and borough Councils under the terms of paragraph 7(3)(c) of Schedule 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These areas were restricted to areas around current workings and the level of safeguarding to minerals they have provided was minimal.

6.2.8 The current MCA's allowed a mechanism which obliged the District/Boroughs to consult the County on certain types of planning applications for non mineral development within the boundaries of MCA's.

6.2.9 With the decision taken to delineate extensive areas as Mineral Safeguarding Areas, the boundary of Mineral Consultation Areas will not be required to be greater than these areas and will therefore be contiguous with the MSA.

6.3 Safeguarding of Aggregate Wharfs

Policy M3 - Safeguarding of Aggregate Wharf

The minerals and waste planning authority will safeguard land at the Port of Heysham, [MRT1] for the importation of aggregate.

Justification

6.3.1 In setting out the revised National and regional guidelines for aggregate provision 2005-2020 one of the assumptions made is that the importation of marine aggregates into the north west will substantially increase in future years as a replacement for land based sand and gravel. There are very few wharves capable of receiving such material in the Plan area and as such any site capable of such use should be safeguarded for the future.

6.3.2 Historically the port of The Port of Heysham has imported marine dredged aggregate in bulk and distributed from there by road. Although this use has recently ceased, should there be a future requirement for importation of marine aggregate or crushed rock then this site would appear to be the only site suitable for meeting such requirements.

Implementation

6.3.3 Approval of applications subject to appropriate conditions, or refusal of applications if proposals are unsatisfactory; to be monitored and reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. In the majority of cases planning applications would be part of applications for minerals and waste development which would need to ensure improvements were made prior to implementation of those permissions, possibly necessitating the implementation of Policy DM3. Allocations that are not taken up will be reviewed and updated at least every 5 years.

Appendix A Implementation, Monitoring and Policy Evaluation

It is important that development plan documents show how they are deliverable, and by whom. These must be monitored, to enable the planning authorities and the public to critically appraise the success or otherwise of the development plans performance. Monitoring provides information on a policy that has been implemented; this can be compared with targets to provide an indication of performance. In particular this can be used to see whether the policy is doing what it was intended to. This evaluation, examining the actual outturn of a policy against its projected outturn, provides valuable feedback for future policy design.

Appendix 1 of the Core Strategy contains information on the implementation and monitoring of the Core Strategy policies. A number of these policies are implemented through policies in this document, whilst the rest are directly implementable. Detailed below is an extract of the Core Strategy implementation framework, updated to reflect the additional policies contained in this document. This table, together with the table in Appendix 1 of the Core Strategy, contains clear targets and measurable outcomes to assist this process. It also provides the basis on which the Plan's contingency plans will be triggered.

Policy Aim	Related Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Generic or Site Allocation Policy	Mechanism	Stakeholder Responsible	Output Indicator	Target	Implementation Issue
Protect mineral resources from permanent sterilisation by other development	1 (also linked to 2, 3 & 4)	CS1	M2	Mineral resource to be a material consideration in determining planning applications within MSAs.	MPA. LPA. Applicant.	Number of safeguarded sites developed. Number of consultations received.	0%	Ensuring up to date MSA information reflected on LPAs Proposals map. MPAs lack detailed geotechnical information when responding to consultations. Reliant on district/developer awareness of the policy.

Policy Aim	Related Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Generic or Site Allocation Policy	Mechanism	Stakeholder Responsible	Output Indicator	Target	Implementation Issue
Maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials in all new development	2	CS2	WM1 WM4	Controlling the release of land through the refusal or approval of planning applications, with the use of appropriate conditions where necessary. 5 year rolling review of unimplemented sites.	Applicant - minerals and waste industry MPA.	Capacity of permitted fixed facilities. Proportion of new permitted facilities located within allocated land.	125,000t annual capacity serving each district	Investment in facilities influenced by economy and landfill tax escalator. Ensuring allocations are reflected on up to date LPAs Proposals map.
Extract sufficient minerals to meet our contribution to local, regional and national needs	3 and 4	CS3 and CS4	M1 SA1	Refuse or approve planning applications at Dunald Mill, with the use of appropriate conditions where necessary, should the criteria of policy M1 be met. 5 year rolling review of unimplemented sites.	MPA. Applicant - waste industry	Amount of permitted reserves and production/sales of aggregate minerals between 2001-2021. The landbank of minerals. Amount of additional land released for minerals between 2001-2021.	At least 2 operators represented in each aggregate minerals' landbank.	Some permitted reserves may not be extracted during the plan period, due to economic or practical constraints on the resource. The availability of information on permitted reserves/landbanks of individual operators or quarries.

Policy Aim	Related Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Generic or Site Allocation Policy	Mechanism	Stakeholder Responsible	Output Indicator	Target	Implementation Issue
								Difficulties may be encountered securing the access improvement identified in Policy SA1.
Ensure the sensitive transportation and working of minerals	5	CS5	SA1 SA2 M3 WM2	Safeguarded transport infrastructure to be a material consideration in determining planning applications within allocated areas. 5 year rolling review of unimplemented sites. Provision of, or contribution to, access improvements through planning conditions, s106 agreements or developer contributions.	MPA. LPA. Applicant.	Amount of minerals transported by rail or water. Number of safeguarded sites developed. Number of consultations received.	Year on year increase. 0%	Ensuring allocations are reflected on LPAs up to date Proposals map. Beyond the safeguarding of land MPAs have little opportunity during the plan period to drive a move away from road transportation. Reliant on district/developer awareness of the policy. Fluctuations in economy may increase difficulty in securing developer contributions or conditioning

Policy Aim	Related Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Generic or Site Allocation Policy	Mechanism	Stakeholder Responsible	Output Indicator	Target	Implementation Issue
								applications to provide improvements. Policy WM2 only applies to minerals and waste developments, other developments on the allocated sites cannot be required to contribute to improvements through this policy.
Ensure environmental impacts are minimised and mitigated for	5 and 11	CS5 and CS9	DM2 DM3 DM4 SA1	Refuse or approve planning applications, with the use of appropriate conditions where necessary.	MPA. Applicant - minerals and waste industry.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance.	0% Net gain	Core output indicator.

Policy Aim	Related Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Generic or Site Allocation Policy	Mechanism	Stakeholder Responsible	Output Indicator	Target	Implementation Issue
						Number of planning conditions specifying review/monitoring of CHP commercial opportunities.		
Provide for the Plan area to be net self-sufficient in waste capacity	9	CS7 and CS8	WM1 LF1 LF2 LF3 LF4 SA1	Refuse or approve planning applications, with the use of appropriate conditions where necessary. Implemented through policies WM2, WM3, WM4, and LF1-4.	MPA. Applicant - waste industry.	Capacity of permitted facilities, by management type.	Capacities to match production in net terms.	Investment in, and provision of, facilities is directly related to the economy and the landfill tax escalator. The WPA has a very limited role in financing and thus providing the facilities required to meet the identified need.
Provide for a suitably located network of waste management facilities	10	CS9	WM2 WM3 SA1	Controlling the release of land through the refusal or approval of planning applications, with the use of appropriate conditions where necessary.	MPA. Applicant - waste industry. Land owners.	Proportion of new permitted facilities located within allocated land.	100%	Ensuring allocations are reflected on LPAs up to date Proposals map. Land owners changing aspirations for site. LPAs changing long term aspirations for areas around allocated land.

Policy Aim	Related Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Generic or Site Allocation Policy	Mechanism	Stakeholder Responsible	Output Indicator	Target	Implementation Issue
				5 year rolling review of unimplemented sites.				Difficulties may be encountered securing the access improvements identified in Policy SA1.

Appendix B Facilities Suitable for Strategic Locations

B.1 The following types of waste management facilities, with capacities of more than 50,000 tonnes per year, but less than 200,000 tonnes per year, would be appropriate to the Strategic locations identified in 'Policy WM2 - Large Scale Built Waste Management Facilities':

- Waste Transfer Station
- Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Plants
- In Vessel Composting Plant (IVC)
- Thermal Treatment (EfW)
- Advanced Thermal Treatment (pyrolosis and/or gassification)
- Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)
- Anaerobic Digestion
- Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT)

B.2 Details of the physical and operational characteristics of such sites are detailed in the Indicative Waste Site Profiles document.

Appendix C Facilities Suitable for Local Sites

C.1 The following types of waste management facilities, with capacity of no more than 50,000 tonnes per year, would be appropriate to the local Sites identified in 'Policy WM3 - Local Built Waste Management Facilities':

- Waste Transfer Station
- Material Recovery Facility
- In Vessel Composting Plant
- Anaerobic Digestion

C.2 Details of the physical and operational characteristics of such sites are detailed in the Indicative Waste Site Profiles document.

Appendix D Replaced Local Plan Policies

D.1 With the adoption of the Development Management Policies and Site Allocations document the following saved policies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are superseded.

Replacement of Saved Policies Contained in the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006	
Local Plan Policy	**Superseded by Development Management Policies and Site Specific Allocations**
1 Balancing the Policies of the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	This is a key principle of the planning system and so will not be reiterated in the development plan document.
2 Quality of Life	DM2
3 Buffer Zones	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to buffer zones, or specify distances.
4 Cumulative Impacts	The requirement to consider cumulative impacts is described in PPS1, para 19. As such it will be considered when implementing DM1, and the other policies of the development framework.
5 Environmental and other Benefits	DM2
6 Planning Gain	DM3
7 Open Countryside and Landscape	DM2 and district policies.
8 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	DM2 and district policies
10 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty - Minerals Development	This issue is addressed in MPS1. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to AONBs
11 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty - Waste Development	This issue is addressed in PPS10. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to AONBs
12 Developments in the AONB Fringe	DM2 and district policies
13 Green Belts and Minerals Development	This issue is addressed in MPS1 and PPG2. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to green belts.
14 Green Belts and Waste Development	This issue is addressed in PPS10 and PPG2. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to green belts
16 Nationally important Nature Conservation Sites - Minerals Development	This issue is addressed in PPS9 and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be

Replacement of Saved Policies Contained in the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006	
Local Plan Policy	**Superseded by Development Management Policies and Site Specific Allocations**
	covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to nature conservation sites
17 Nationally important Nature Conservation Sites - Waste Development	This issue is addressed in PPS9 and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to nature conservation sites
18 Locally Important Nature Conservation Sites	This issue is addressed in PPS9 and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to nature conservation sites
19 Mitigating Adverse impacts	DM2
21 Wildlife Corridors	This issue is addressed in PPS9. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to wildlife corridors.
22 Water resource Availability	DM2
23 Water Resource Protection	DM2
24 Flood Risk	This issue is addressed in PPS22, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to flooding.
25 Coastal Protection	This issue is addressed in PPS25, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to coastal protection.
26 Nationally Important Archaeological Sites	This issue is addressed in PPG16, MPS1, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2.
27 Other Archaeological Sites	This issue is addressed in PPG16, MPS1, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2.
28 Archaeological Assessments	This issue is addressed in PPG16, MPS1, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2.
29 Archaeological Investigations	This issue is addressed in PPS5, MPS1, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2.

Replacement of Saved Policies Contained in the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006	
Local Plan Policy	**Superseded by Development Management Policies and Site Specific Allocations**
30 Heritage	This issue is addressed in PPS5, MPS1, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2.
31 Public Rights of Way	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to public rights of way.
32 Recreational Facilities	This issue is addressed in PPG17, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to recreational facilities.
33 Hazards	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to hazardous installations.
37 Strategic Road Network	DM2
41 Safeguarding Land for Alternative Access to Whitworth Quarries	SA1
47 Secondary Materials	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to the reworking of secondary materials.
51 Foreshore Extraction	This issue is addressed in PPS25 and PPS9, and district policies. The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to foreshore extraction.
55 Provision at Dunald Mill Quarry	M1
56 Deepening Existing Limestone Aggregate Quarries	M1 and DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to the deepening of limestone quarries.
59 Borrow Pits	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to borrow pits.
61 Cement Manufacturing Plant	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to cement manufacturing plant.
71 Protection of the Surface of the Former Saltfield from Development	M2
74 Mineral Exploration	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to mineral exploration.

Replacement of Saved Policies Contained in the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006	
Local Plan Policy	**Superseded by Development Management Policies and Site Specific Allocations**
75 Plant and Ancilliary Development - onsite	DM2
79 Safeguarding Land for Future Disposal of Waste	LF1 and DM2
80 Maintenance of a Network of Landfill Facilities	LF1
84 Extraction of landfill Gas	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to landfill gas extraction, and DM4.
85 Special Considerations for Landraising	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to land raising, and LF1, 2, 3 and 4.
88 Recycling, Sorting and Transfer of Waste	DM2 and WM1, 2, and 3 and 4.
94 Provision of New Household Waste Disposal Centres	DM2 and WM1, 2, and 3.
96 Incineration of Municipal Waste	DM2 and DM4, and WM1, 2, and 3.
97 Incineration, Treatment and transfer of Animal, Clinical, industrial and Special Waste	DM2 and DM4, and WM1, 2, and 3.
98 Digestion Plants and Mixed Waste Composting	DM2 and DM4, and WM1, 2, and 3.
99 Green Waste Composting	DM2 and WM1, 2, and 3.
100 Scrapyards	DM2 and WM1, 2, and 3.
101 Wastewater and Sewage Sludge	DM2 and DM4, and WM1, 2, and 3.
102 Extensions	DM2 and WM1, 2, and 3.
103 Ancilliary Development	DM2 and WM1, 2, and 3.
104 Treatment of Sludge by Incineration	DM2 and DM4, and WM1, 2, and 3.
105 Anaerobic Digestion at Wastewater Treatment Works	DM2 and DM4, and WM1, 2, and 3.
106 Reclamation of Minerals and Waste Sites	DM2 and Core Strategy CS5.
107 Proposed Reclamation Schemes	DM2 and Core Strategy CS5.
108 Restoration of Agricultural Land	The issues this policy addresses will be covered by DM2, though the policy will not include specific reference to agricultural land, and CS5.
112 Standards of Operation	DM2

Appendix E Glossary

Adopted Proposals Map	This map illustrates all the policies contained in Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It is revised as each new Development Plan Document is adopted, and will always reflect the up to date minerals and waste planning strategy for the area. Relevant minerals and waste policy will be represented by inset maps, to be included in the districts' proposals map.
Aggregates	Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.
British Standard	In 2002 new European standards were published for aggregates and came into force as new British Standards in 2004, abbreviated to BS EN.
CHPQA Standard	Combined heat and power is the simultaneous generation of heat and power in a single process. CHPQA is a management and administrative process, including Registration, Self-Assessment, Validation and Certification, carried out on behalf of the Department of Energy and Climate Change. The CHPQA Standard is the formal document setting out the CHPQA methodology, definitions, thresholds, and criteria for Good Quality certification.
Commercial Waste	Controlled waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, sport, recreation or entertainment, as defined by the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.
Construction & Demolition Waste	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
Core Strategy	Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives, and outlines the strategic policies required to delivery that vision in respect of minerals and waste. District and unitary authorities also produce a core strategy as part of their local development framework.
Crushed Rock	Hard types of rock, which have been quarried, fragmented and graded for use as aggregate.
Development plan	Consists of the regional spatial strategy and the development plan documents that have been adopted in that area. Planning decisions must be made in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
Development plan document	Planning policy document, produced under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and subject to examination in public, that forms part of the local development framework.
Dormant Site	A historic quarry with planning permission that was not been worked between 1982 and 1995; as registered under the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 and the Environment Act 1995 . These sites would require the submission and approval of updated planning conditions prior to the restarting of quarrying.

End Markets	The user of diverted material that has been returned to the marketplace as a feedstock (raw materials used in the manufacturing process).
Energy from Waste	The conversion of waste into a usable form of energy, often heat or electricity.
Gasification & Pyrolysis (Advanced Thermal Treatment)	A means of recovering energy from waste, known as advanced thermal treatment. Waste is heated at high temperatures and a usable gas is produced.
Generic Development Management Policies	These are a series of criteria-based policies which ensure that all development within the area will meet the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the Core Strategy.
Gritstone	The use of the term gritstone in the Development Framework includes sandstones.
Hard Rock	Consolidated rock such as limestone, gritstone and granite.
Hazardous Waste	Wastes that have the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment, for example contaminated soil; as defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 and the European waste classifications.
Household Waste	Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres and "bring sites"; as defined by the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.
Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)	A facility provided by the Waste Disposal Authority that is available to the public to deposit waste which cannot be collected by the normal household waste collection round.
Incineration	The controlled burning of waste. Energy may also be recovered in the form of heat (see Energy from Waste).
Independent Examination	Prior to adoption the local planning authority must submit the development plan document to the Secretary of State for examination, under section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The examination is carried out by a planning inspector appointed by the Secretary of State, in order to test the soundness and conformity of the development plan document and the consultation processes undertaken.
Industrial & Commercial Waste	Controlled waste arising from the business sector. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste arising from the activities of wholesalers, catering establishments, shops and offices; as defined by the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.
Inert Waste	Waste which does not contain any components which exhibit chemical or biological activity (i.e. wastes that do not contain any organic matter or "chemicals"); as defined by the Landfill

	Directive. Examples of inert wastes include sand, clay, crushed rock, demolition rubble and hardcore.
Infrastructure	The physical features (for example roads, rails, and stations) that make up the transport network.
Issues, Options and Preferred Options	The "pre-submission" consultation stages on development plan documents with the objective of gaining public consensus over proposals ahead of submission to Government for independent examination.
Joint Authorities	Refers to the Joint Working of Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and Blackpool Council in preparing the joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
Kerbside Collection	The collection by local authorities of recyclable goods directly from households, or occasionally industrial and commercial premises.
Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Contains planning policies on minerals and waste for Lancashire prepared under the old style plan making process. Adopted in 2001, half of its policies have been replaced by the Core Strategy.
Landbank	A stock of planning permissions sufficient to provide for continued mineral extraction over a given period.
Landfill (including land raising)	The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features, or the construction of land forms above ground level (landraising).
Local Development Framework	A suite of documents prepared by a local planning authority, containing the planning policy for the area. Prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 it contains development plan documents that are subject to examination in public prior to adoption and form part of the development plan, and local development documents that have less stringent requirements for preparation and adoption but do not form part of the development plan.
Marine Dredged Aggregate	Sand and gravel dredged from deposits on the seabed and landed at shipping wharves for use as aggregate.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	The treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment.
Merchant Site	A facility that accepts waste from a variety of producers or managers on a commercial basis, rather than only disposing of its own waste.
Mineral	Rock or other material that has a commercial value when extracted.
Mineral Development	Any activity related to the exploration for or winning and working of minerals, including tipping of soil and ancillary operations such as the use of processing plant.

Mineral Resource	A potential mineral deposit where there quality and quantity of material present has not been tested.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)	The suite of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents produced by Joint Authorities for the Plan area.
Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Documents within the MWDF which form the statutory plan.
Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	Document setting out documents the Joint Authorities intend to include within its MWDF, and the programme for production.
Minerals Apportionment	The splitting of regional supply guidelines for minerals demand between planning authorities or sub regions, based on national estimates of the country's future needs for minerals.
Minerals Consultation Area	An area identified in order to ensure consultation between the relevant Minerals Planning Authority and district planning authority before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined, using powers under schedule 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Minerals Reserves	Mineral deposits which have been tested to establish the quality and quantity of material present and which could be economically and technically exploited.
Municipal Solid Waste (or MSW); Also referred to as Municipal Waste	Household waste and any other waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
Permitted Reserves	Mineral reserves with the benefit of planning permission for extraction.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a statutory system for regional planning; a new system for local planning; reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems; and removes crown immunity from planning controls. It also updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act.
Primary Aggregates	Naturally occurring sand, gravel and crushed rock used for construction purposes.
Proximity Principle	Waste should be managed as near as possible to its place of production, reducing travel impacts.
Recovery	Value can be recovered from waste by recovering materials through recycling, reducing travel impacts.
Receptor	Some one or thing affected by an impact.
Recycled Aggregates	Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete and planings from tarmac roads.

Recycling	The reprocessing of waste either into the same products or a different one.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	A fuel product produced from the combustible fraction of waste.
Regional Self Sufficiency	Requires that most waste should be managed within the region in which it is produced.
Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB)	Provides specialist advice on waste to the Regional Planning Body.
Secondary Aggregates	Aggregates other than crushed rock and sand and gravel (primary aggregates) produced as by-products of other processes such as foundry sand and furnace bottom ash.
Significant impact	The significance of an impact is a product of an impacts characteristics and the value, sensitivity, and recoverability of the relevant receptor.
Site Specific Policies and Allocations	This refers to allocation of sites for specific minerals and waste developments. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.
Spatial Planning	Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
Spatial Vision	A brief description of how the area will be changed at the end of the plan period (often 10-15 years).
Sterilisation	When development or land use changes prevent possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.
Sustainable Development	Sustainable development is focused on providing a better quality of life for everyone now and for generations to come. This is achieved through considering the long-term effects of social, economic and environmental impacts in an integrated and balanced manner.
Very low level radioactive waste (vLLRW)	This is a subset of low level waste, with very low amounts of radioactivity. The decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites will create large amounts this waste, typically lightly contaminated soil and building rubble. It does not need the level of disposal engineering provided by the low level waste repository at Drigg, so National policy states that it can be disposed of to landfill, providing it is controlled in ways specified by the Environment Agency.

	The maximum activity is 4 MBq per tonne of total activity. For waste containing tritium, the concentration limit for tritium is 40MBq per tonne.
Waste	Waste in any material or object that is no longer wanted and which requires disposal. If a material or object is reusable, it is still classed as waste if it has first been discarded.
Waste Hierarchy	A framework for securing a sustainable approach to waste management as defined by the national waste strategy. Wherever possible, waste should be minimised. If waste cannot be avoided, then it should be reused; after this value recovered by recycling or composting; or waste to energy; and finally landfill disposal.
Waste Minimisation/Reduction	Found at the top of the waste hierarchy, the most desirable way of managing waste - avoiding the production of waste in the first place.
Waste Stream	Waste stream is the flow or movement of wastes from the point of generation (i.e. household or commercial premises) to final disposal. A waste stream may reduce significantly over time as valuable items are separated for recycling and are recovered through resource recovery.

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