

CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

5th ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2008/9



DECEMBER 2009

P.334/13

Executive Summary

This report covers the period from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

The Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies of the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) were submitted for independent Examination by the Planning Inspectorate. Following the public hearing stage in November 2008, they were found sound, with minor changes, and adopted by the County Council in April 2009.

Work on Site Allocations, held in abeyance since 2007, recommenced in February 2009.

The saved policies of the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 to 2006 (MWLP) performed adequately, in that supply of minerals has been maintained and provision has been made for waste management facilities. There have been no significant adverse effects on social, environmental and economic objectives.

Primary land won aggregate sales for Cumbria for the calendar year 2008 were 3.85 million tonnes of crushed rock and 770,000 tonnes of sand and gravel; in addition 23,000 tonnes of marine dredged sand were landed and 20,000 tonnes of Harbour Authorities dredged sand.

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

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

Additional reserves of 6.27 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 18.9 million tonnes of crushed rock, 10.2 million of which was high specification aggregate, were permitted, maintaining landbanks significantly above the minimum requirements of national policy.

Other permissions were for 1.7 million tonnes of metallurgical grade limestone, 690,000 tonnes of engineering clay and a temporary aggregate rail loading facility.

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

Permissions for waste facilities included a number relating to the management of radioactive wastes at Sellafield and for a new Vault at the Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg. They also involved permissions for the treatment/recovery (including composting) of over 300,000 tonnes of other

wastes and the improvement of five Household Waste Recycling Centres and 17 waste water treatment schemes.

Municipal waste arisings were 308,927 tonnes; household waste per head of population was 529 kg. Of the total household waste created, 58% was sent to landfill, with 42% composted or recycled.

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

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
1 Introduction	4
2 Progress towards a new plan.....	8
3 Current plan progress	11
4 Key issues and changes required	23
Appendix A: Glossary of terms	26
Appendix B: Local Development Scheme timetable – current for AMR 2008/9 period	27
Appendix C: Local Development Scheme timetable – adopted 6 March 2009, at the end of AMR 2008/9 period	28
Appendix D: Cumbria Aggregates 1993-2007.....	29
Appendix E: Planning Applications Approved, Refused or Withdrawn: 01-Apr-2008 to 31-Mar-2009	30
Appendix F: Strategic Objectives in the Adopted Core Strategy – April 2009 .	38
Appendix G: Monitoring Matrix - Indicators and targets in the Adopted Core Strategy – April 2009.....	39
Appendix H: Regulation 13 Statement about policies to be superseded.....	41

1 Introduction

Purpose and Format

- 1.1 This report assesses progress in minerals and waste management planning between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009, in Cumbria. It includes consideration of:

Matters to be addressed in Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR)

(i) whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why;

(ii) whether policies and related targets in local development documents have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why;

(iii) what impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in local development documents and not covered by (ii) above;

(iv) what significant effects implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended;

(v) whether the policies in the local development document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended; *(this will be relevant for future AMRs, following the adoption of the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies in April 2009, and subsequent adoption of other DPDs)*

(vi) whether the policies need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy;

(vii) the extent to which any local development order, where adopted, or simplified planning zone is achieving its purposes and if not whether it needs adjusting or replacing; *(there are none of these local development orders proposed for Cumbria)* and

(viii) if policies or proposals (including the local development order or simplified planning zone scheme) need changing, the actions needed to achieve this.

- 1.2 When the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) are adopted and in place, the AMR will provide the mechanism for responding to evidence about how their policies are working and for identifying where any updating of policies is necessary. The first DPDs to be adopted were the Core Strategy and the Generic Development Control Policies, in April 2009.
- 1.3 The format of this 2008/09 report follows the pattern recommended in “LDF Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide”, which focuses on emerging issues and objectives and the actions needed to achieve them. Account is also taken of the revised Core Output Indicators for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks that were published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in July 2008.

The Cumbria Context

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

Summary Of Key Spatial Issues Facing the Cumbria Sub Region
--

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

The County’s settlement pattern results in a dispersed population with distinct problems of sparsity, with many smaller towns not being sufficiently large to provide all the facilities
--

required for modern living. Facilities and services are more costly to provide and difficult to access, and the limited size of the markets make it less attractive to invest in such services. As a result, people need to travel longer distances to satisfy their needs.

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of key spatial issues:

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

Minerals and Waste in Cumbria

- 1.7 No sector of the economy can function properly without adequate waste management facilities and an adequate supply of aggregates and other minerals is essential for Cumbria's regeneration and development schemes.
- 1.8 The Community Strategy addresses the county's economy at a broad policy level, it recognises the importance of waste issues and the contribution that the minerals and waste sectors make to Cumbria. The potential for nuclear new build and associated infrastructure could also provide an important market for minerals in the future.
- 1.9 Minerals jobs can have a high gross value added (GVA); for example, those involved with gypsum, brickmaking and high specification aggregates (used for high skid resistance roadstone) for national and regional markets.
- 1.10 There are several quarries producing local vernacular building and roofing stones/slate. One mudstones quarry provides raw materials for a traditional brick works, which has a national market for its products.
- 1.11 Gypsum is used in the manufacture of plaster and plasterboard and there are extensive areas of raised moss peat workings. Although the deep coal mines and opencast mines have closed, the Coal Authority is now seeking to safeguard coal resources. There is also interest in coal bed methane.
- 1.12 The importance of making provision for collecting separated waste in all new developments, for transfer stations to encourage re-use and recycling, and for new waste facilities to enable diversion from landfill, has been highlighted to those preparing district Local Development Frameworks.
- 1.13 Due to the dispersed population and long distances between settlements, general waste management facilities within the county tend to serve their local areas. Residual waste from the south of the county is currently sent to Lancashire because of a shortfall in landfill capacity in south Cumbria. An attempt to address this shortfall is being made in the Site Allocations Policies consultations in December 2009.
- 1.14 West Cumbria has the largest concentration of nuclear facilities in the UK, which the Sub Regional Strategy recognises as a continuing key issue for Cumbria. The Low Level Radioactive Waste Repository near Drigg provides a national facility. It has no remaining capacity for disposal of waste. A new vault (Vault 9) was granted planning permission, in January 2008, for temporary storage of waste for ten years. The vault is still under construction but is partly available for use.

2 Progress Towards a New Plan

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

- 2.1 This sets out the timetable for preparing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The Scheme that was current for the majority of the AMR period, came into effect on 16 November 2007. Its programme chart is in Appendix B. At the end of this AMR period, a revised Scheme was adopted on 6 March 2009 (see Appendix C).

Statement of Community Involvement

- 2.2 This describes how the County Council engages with the community about the MWDF and planning applications. It was adopted in January 2006.

Development Plan Documents

- 2.3 The Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework will include four separate Development Plan Documents (DPDs); the Core Strategy, Generic Development Control Policies, Site Allocations Policies and a Proposals Map. Until mid-2007 all four of these were being progressed at the same time, but on the advice of Government Office North West (GONW) and the Planning Inspectorate, further work on the Site Allocations Policies and the Proposals Map was suspended until after the Core Strategy had been through its Examination process.
- 2.4 The Core Strategy and the Generic Development Control Policies were submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2008.
- 2.5 The Regulation 28 (*the 2004 Regulations, not the current ones that came into effect in June 2008*) consultation period for the submitted DPDs and their associated Appendices commenced in March 2008 and ended on 30 May 2008. 265 representations were received – of these, 90 considered the documents sound, 88 considered all or part of the documents unsound and the remaining 87 expressed no opinion. See Table 1 for a breakdown of responses.

DPD	Sound	Unsound	Not specified	Total
Core Strategy	53	81	63	197
Generic Development Control Policies	37	7	22	66
Appendices	0	0	2	2
TOTALS	90	88	87	265

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

- 2.6 Within the Regulation 31 statement about consultations, the most significant issues that had been raised were that additional matters should be taken into account in accordance with PPG 14 – Development on Unstable Land, including ground treatment, land instability and public safety; that there was a question over the amount of landfill capacity that should be provided in the County; that the Sustainability Appraisal was inadequate for radioactive wastes; and that there were still serious questions unanswered regarding the disposal of higher activity radioactive wastes.

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

- 2.7 This Section of the Act requires documents to be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. A Pre-hearing Meeting was held on 25 September 2008 and the Hearing in Public part of the Examination of the DPDs was held over the two week period 11 to 21 November 2008, with sessions in Kendal and Whitehaven.
- 2.8 The Inspector's Report was received in February 2009 - this was programmed for April 2009 in the MWDS. Having amended the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies in line with the Inspector's recommendations, the documents were adopted by full Council on 23 April 2009.

Local Development Orders

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

Progress since 31 March 2009

- 2.10 The adoption of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies in April 2009 has been described above. Work on the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map recommenced in February 2009. In the earlier MWDS, these DPDs were programmed to be published in June 2009 and submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2009. However, the new MWDS, dated March 2009, under the revised procedures that are set out in the 2008 Regulations, changed this to publication in October/November 2009 and submission in January 2010, then back on track for a Pre-Hearing Meeting in April, Hearing in June, Inspector's Report in September and adoption in December 2010.
- 2.11 However, because new sites were put forward during consultations, an additional, unprogrammed, round of Regulation 25 consultations was needed in September/October 2009. The final round of statutory consultations for the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map, under Regulation 27, commenced on 11th December 2009 and ends on 8th February 2010. Submission to the Secretary of State is now programmed for April 2010, with

Hearing sessions in summer 2010. Final adoption of the documents is still programmed for December 2010.

Changes in policy context

- 2.12 Changes in the policy context, during the reporting year, included the publication of the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy (September 2008), Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (June 2008) and the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely White Paper (June 2008). These were all material considerations for the Examination of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.
- 2.13 The 2004 Regulations governing Local Development Schemes and Frameworks were updated in June 2008, so that the progress of future DPDs, including the Site Allocations Policies, will now be subject to The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008. The Annual Monitoring Reports will have to take into account revised indicators, as set out in Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators – Update (July 2008).
- 2.14 The Development Plan now comprises the adopted RSS (2008-2021), those policies in the Cumbria and Lake District Joint Structure Plan (2001-2016) that have been extended by the RSS, and the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies, adopted in April 2009.
- 2.15 Work for the Regional Spatial Strategy's Broad Locations Study concludes that less landfill capacity is likely to be needed than had been anticipated. The recession is also likely to have led to a reduction in waste arisings.
- 2.16 The recession is causing substantial falls in aggregate sales, although there are signs of recovery in the house building market. National policy for public expenditure cuts after the general election is likely to have a continuing negative impact on sales.

3 Current Plan Progress

Current objectives and targets

- 3.1 During the period of this AMR, 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009, no Minerals and Waste Development Framework policies, objectives or targets had been adopted. This means that performance has been monitored against the objectives in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006.

Objectives of current policy

- 3.2 The four main objectives that are set out in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996 -2006 (MWLP) are:
- to maintain an adequate supply of minerals
 - to enable an adequate network for waste management facilities to be provided
 - to minimise adverse impacts on environment and communities, and
 - to have regard to economic and employment benefits

Targets of current policy

- 3.3 The only MWLP targets were for aggregate sales and landbanks. Appendix E lists all waste and mineral planning applications, within the plan area, that were approved between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009. The capacity that would be created by these developments is described in the relevant paragraphs below.

Departures from development plan policies

- 3.4 One application was granted as a departure from the development plan. This is highlighted in Appendix E. The application was for a change of use from an agricultural feed and supplies store to a Category 3 waste composting facility.
- 3.5 The Allerdale Local Plan 1999 (Saved Policies) identified the building (through Policy REM9) as being potentially suitable for warehousing and storage uses. The policy as worded did not preclude other developments being permitted; the district council raised no objection and the change of use was, therefore, approved as a minor departure from the development plan.

MWLP Objective 1: Maintaining an adequate supply of minerals

- 3.6 Table 3 of the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party's Annual Report 2008, sets out the annual apportionment of production for Cumbria of 4.1 million tonnes of crushed rock and 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel.

Primary Land Won Aggregates

- 3.7 Information on aggregates is collected on behalf of the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) for Cumbria as a whole, including the Lake District National Park. The latest published figures, in the North West Regional Aggregates Working Party's Annual Report 2009, are for the 2008 calendar year and are set out Table 2 below.

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

* High Specification Aggregates

Table 2: Sales of primary land won aggregates (million tonnes)

- 3.8 The annual sales¹ of crushed limestone and sand and gravel fell for the first time since 2005, whilst sales of sandstone and igneous rock, including High Specification Aggregates continued to fluctuate, falling in 2008.
- 3.9 The recession is having a very negative impact on sales of aggregates. In 2008 the total national aggregates market fell below 200 million tonnes, the lowest figure since the early 1980's. It also appears that sales may have fallen a further 20% in 2009. The national trends are likely to be reflected at the regional level.
- 3.10 In 2008, crushed rock sales were 250,000 tonnes (6%) below the sub-regional apportionment level and sand & gravel sales were 70,000 tonnes (10%) above it. The levels of reserves are such that they are not considered to be a constraint on sales for either crushed rock or sand and gravel.
- 3.11 The County Council's long standing policy, as reflected in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, has been to maintain landbanks for crushed rock of at least fifteen years and for sand & gravel of at least seven years. National policy in Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) is for 10 year landbanks.

¹ Appendix D shows Cumbria's sales of crushed rock and sand & gravel from 1993 -2007

- 3.12 At the end of 2008 Cumbria's landbank of permitted reserves was the equivalent of over 42 years for crushed rock and around 20 years for sand and gravel
- 3.13 Core Strategy Policy 13 states that no new areas will be identified for crushed rock quarrying for general aggregate purposes. It is not considered that reducing the landbank, by revoking permissions, is a practical option, other than by voluntary agreement and without the payment of compensation. The Sustainability Appraisal concluded that there is no significant adverse impact of keeping the current large crushed rock landbank that would justify the difficulties and potential costs that could arise from reducing it.
- 3.14 The MWDF proposes that, because of the geography of Cumbria, the needs of local supply areas and their production units have to be taken into account and not just the sub-regional apportionment to the whole county. The Core Strategy proposed that the Site Allocations Policies should include a detailed review of the quarries and their supply areas. Since then, with the grant of new planning permissions for sand and gravel, the length of the landbank has increased. It is not now considered necessary to address this matter in the Site Allocations Policies. Whilst sufficient provision has been made, there remains the issue of there being only one sand and gravel quarry in the west, Peel Place, and one in the south, Roose.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- 3.15 Secondary aggregates are those produced from mineral wastes and recycled aggregates are those produced from previously used materials, e.g. construction and demolition wastes. A survey of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) wastes in 2006² was commissioned on behalf of the NW Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) and the North West Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities. However, the returns from some sectors of the industry were poor, and the risk of double counting was high. It is not considered that much confidence can be placed in the figures provided by the survey.
- 3.16 Government guidance (MPS1) and the focus on sustainable development seek an increasing proportion of aggregate supplies to be met from these "alternative" materials. Both the Regional Spatial Strategy and the MWDF Core Strategy include targets for them to provide approximately 25% of aggregates supplies.
- 3.17 However, no reliable figures can be given for monitoring this Core Output Indicator. More data on C&D waste may be available in future years, now that Site Waste Management Plans are compulsory for large construction projects.

² Survey of CD&E arisings in the North West of England for 2006
www.cheshire.gov.uk/Planning/ForwardPlanning/FP_nwrtab_study_report_2.htm

- 3.18 No information on arisings or re-use of road planings is included in the RAWP 2008 Annual Report.

Core Output Indicators

- 3.19 The two minerals Core Output Indicators for this AMR are:

M1 Production of primary land won aggregates = 4.7 million tonnes (see Table 2, above)

M2 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates – no reliable data is available

Minerals capacity created through planning consents

- 3.20 Twenty four minerals applications were determined between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009, all were granted.
- 3.21 Additional reserves of 1.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel were permitted at High House Quarry, near Aldoth, to supply a range of sands primarily to markets in Cumbria, to their own concrete plant at Aldoth and their concrete block making plant at Silloth. Additional reserves of 4.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel were permitted at Overby Quarry, near Aspatria, along with the relocation of fixed plant from New Cowper Quarry.
- 3.22 Permission for extracting 270,000 tonnes of sand from a closed quarry adjacent to the Esk Brickworks, Brisco, near Carlisle was granted. The works produces a range of facing bricks and specialist engineering bricks, predominantly for the Cumbrian market, but now also for the wider UK market and for export. It is the last remaining brickworks within the UK capable of manufacturing calcium silicate bricks. Unlike conventional clay source brickworks, the raw materials consist predominantly of sand together with small quantities of calcium. The finished product is unique in the construction industry, being resistant to contaminants, pollutants and frost.
- 3.23 Permission was granted for additional reserves of 1.7 million tonnes of metallurgical grade limestone, for use in steel making, at Shap Fell Quarry, Hardendale. A permission was also granted for 8.2 million tonnes of limestone at Tendley Quarry, near Cockermouth, used primarily to produce aggregate, some of which is sold as coated stone. (The resolution to approve this application was in 2005, but issuing the decision was delayed pending the completion of a Section 106 agreement relating to highway improvements, archaeology, enhancing biodiversity and public access).
- 3.24 An extension to Roan Edge Quarry, New Hutton, was granted for 10.7 million tonnes of sandstone suitable for use as high specification aggregate. Permission was granted for the phased extraction of 686,000 tonnes of engineering clay at Thackwood, south of Carlisle.

- 3.25 The net effect was that in 2008 – 2009, an adequate supply of aggregate minerals was maintained. Sand and gravel sales remain higher than the Regional Spatial Strategy apportionment to Cumbria. Several of the quarries are in the north of the county and their markets are not restricted to the North West, they extend into the North East Region and southern Scotland
- 3.26 Cumbrian minerals that serve a national need, but for which there are no targets or Core Output Indicators, include gypsum, high specification roadstones and brick-making mudstones. Broad locations for additional provision for these are identified in the Core Strategy, sites and areas are identified in the Site Allocations Policies consultation, December 2009.

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

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

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

The following National Indicators can be considered³ alongside W1 and W2, in order to provide information on the implementation of waste policies:

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

Capacity of New Facilities

- 3.29 A new Household Waste Recycling Centre was opened, in March 2009, at Townfoot Industrial Estate, Brampton, near Carlisle. In 2008/9, 48 planning applications were determined for waste management facilities. All were permitted.

³ DCLG, July 2008, Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators Update

3.30 Schemes that were approved in 2008/9, that included new capacity (Core Output Indicator W1) can be seen in Table 3 below:

FACILITY	WASTE TYPE	CAPACITY
Tyre recycling, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Industrial Estate, Carlisle	tyres and rubber	3 to 5 HGV loads per day
Materials recycling and waste pre-treatment/transfer facility Flusco Quarry landfill site	household and commercial & industrial waste	36,000 tonnes per year
Vault 9 at the LLWR, near Drigg	Low Level radioactive Waste storage	110,000 m ³ (5,500 containers) for a temporary period
Overby Quarry	inert waste	80,000 cubic metres to be used as infill
Recycling, Silvertop Quarry	Construction and demolition waste	100,000 tonnes per year
Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Facility Grassings Farm, Kirkbride	household waste	25,000 tonnes per year
Transfer station, Pitwood Road, Lillyhall Industrial Estate	household and commercial waste	10,000 to 25,000 tonnes per year
Open windrow composting, Hilltop Farm, Ivegill, Carlisle	green waste	5,000 tonnes per year
In-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, Unit 25, Causewayhead, Silloth	food waste green waste	20,000 tonnes per year 5,000 tonnes per year
Recycling facility, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Industrial Estate, Carlisle	construction & demolition waste commercial & industrial waste	50,000 tonnes per year 50,000 tonnes per year

Table 3: Approved schemes with new capacity

3.31 Schemes that were approved, but which did not provide new waste management capacity were:

FACILITY	WASTE TYPE	CAPACITY
Household Waste Recycling Centres	household waste	1 time extension -Kendal 1 extended area – Barrow 5 improvements – Ulverston, Kirkby Stephen, Kendal, Grange, Barrow
Treatment plants and associated pumping stations	waste water	improvements to 17 plants across the county

Table 4: Approved schemes with unknown capacity

3.32 In addition, planning permission was granted, in April 2009, for a Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) plant for municipal waste at the Hespian Wood Landfill Site, Carlisle. The plant will have a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum and is part of the new municipal waste management contract for the county.

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

Municipal Waste

3.34 Total municipal waste for the year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 was 308,927 tonnes, a slight increase (under 2%) on the previous year. Of this, 261,103 tonnes were household waste (municipal waste includes commercial waste collected by the waste collection authorities).

3.35 Residual waste per household (National Indicator 191) was 640kg, a reduction on the preceding year. Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting. Recycling means the reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose, or for other purposes, but excluding energy recovery.

3.36 Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (National Indicator 192) was 42%, an increase of around 8% on 2007/8; municipal waste sent to landfill (National Indicator 193) was 58%, a decrease of almost 7%; and collected household waste per person (Best Value Performance Indicator 84a) was 529kg, a decrease of 1.75%.

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

the County generates more waste than other people. It is considered that figures have been distorted by waste that is generated by tourists and holidaymakers, who far outnumber the resident population, and by commercial and industrial waste getting into the household waste stream.

- 3.38 The latest figures demonstrate the success that the Cumbria Municipal Waste Management Partnership is having in reducing this waste stream. This is, in large part, due to success in excluding commercial and industrial wastes from the household waste figures. Actions have included introducing a permit scheme for Household Waste Recycling Centres.
- 3.39 Core Output Indicator W2, which requires a breakdown of how municipal waste has been managed, is more detailed than the information that the Waste Disposal Authority provides for the BVPI⁴ statistics. Table 5 below, gives tonnages and percentages for the year 2008/9, but combines “recycled” and “composted”, because that is the only data that is available. This year, figures have been provided for incineration, with and without Energy from Waste (EfW), and for “other” waste management. The tonnages are so negligible in relation to the total, that they have not been given a percentage.

Municipal Waste		
Method of waste management	tonnes⁵	%
Recycled & Composted	127,813	42%
To landfill	181,087	58%
Incineration with EfW	0	-
Incineration without EfW	24	-
Other	3	-
Total	308,927	100%

Source: BVPI Household and municipal waste statistics for Cumbria 2008/9

Table 5: Municipal Waste Figures for 2008/9

- 3.40 A more detailed breakdown is available for household waste, and this is given in Table 6 below for the year 2008/9.

Household Waste		
Method of waste management	tonnes	%
Composted	47,112	18%
Recycled	62,772	24%
To landfill	151,219	58%
TOTAL Household waste	261,103	100.00%

Source: 'Review' Issue 13, Resource Cumbria, August 2009

Table 6: Household Waste Figures for 2008/9

⁴ Best Practice Value Indicator is compiled by the Waste Disposal Authorities to meet Government reporting requirements

⁵ The BVPI is only available in tonnes. There is no simple conversion factor to cubic metres

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.41 It is essential that an adequate network of facilities is provided for these large waste streams. However, there are major deficiencies in the available information about them; this has been highlighted in the RTAB Annual Monitoring Reports. No figures for these wastes, have been included as there are none in which any confidence can be placed as to their accuracy.
- 3.42 The North West waste planning authorities and RTAB commissioned a study⁶ to fill the evidence gap and this was completed in May 2007. The study suggested that 827,000 tonnes of C&I waste were managed in Cumbria in 2006. This is significantly more than the figure derived from 2007 Environment Agency returns of around 675,000⁷ tonnes. The NW RTAB study included a fairly small sample of businesses within Cumbria, and there are concerns about using the figures below the regional level for analysis of waste sources, types, and their potential for recovery of value.
- 3.43 The study concluded that there was a slight reduction in C&I waste across the region, 2.5% as compared with a 2003 survey. However, the 14% fall in industrial arisings over the 3 years, had been balanced by an 11% increase in commercial waste across the region. In Cumbria, industrial waste accounts for 60% or more of the total C&I waste arisings.
- 3.44 The targets in Regional Spatial Strategy Policy EM 10 are for zero growth in commercial and industrial waste; to recycle 35% and recover value from 70% of C&I waste (including recycling/composting) by 2020. Progress towards these targets in Cumbria, and for recovery of energy from C&I waste, cannot be monitored until suitably disaggregated and reliable figures are available. The Environment Agency has commissioned a further survey of the C&I waste produced in the north west in 2008/09.
- 3.45 The latest available Environment Agency waste returns (2007) combine household, commercial and industrial waste, and show that 54% of Cumbrian arisings are re-used, recycled or exported from the sub-region. For the region as a whole, it appears that around 13% of the C&I waste is exported out of the North West.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes

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

⁶ Urban Mines – May 2007:

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

⁷ This is an approximation as EA returns are now for calendar years, i.e. 2006

Hazardous (special) Waste

- 3.47 Two sets of figures for these wastes have been provided by the Environment Agency and it is not clear which are the more appropriate ones that should be used. The Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy used the figures that the Agency provided to local authorities for the purposes of Strategic Environmental Assessment. It is understood that those included all hazardous wastes that were being managed and for Cumbria these showed, for 2004/5, 24,811 tonnes of waste managed of which 3,711 tonnes were landfilled (15%). Other figures, understood to be derived from consignment notes (i.e. movements of hazardous waste between sites), were 19,644 tonnes of which 11,114 tonnes were landfilled (56%). The differences between the two sets of figures for both the amount and the proportion that were landfilled is not properly understood. Comparisons with earlier years are also complicated by the changes to the legal definitions which, prior to 2005, were for “Special Waste” and since then have been for “Hazardous Waste”.
- 3.48 Environment Agency figures for 2006, which are the most recent available, show that the North West produced just under 730,000 tonnes of hazardous waste, over three quarters of this was from Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside. Approximately half of the region’s arisings were dealt with within the region, whilst a similar quantity was imported from outside the region and managed within it. The location of management facilities often reflects an historical specialised industry local need.
- 3.49 The North West waste planning officers’ group will be assessing the movements of hazardous waste and the need for facilities within the region as part of work for the respective Waste Development Frameworks.

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

- 3.50 This report is also required to evaluate what significant effects implementation of development plan policies is having on social, environmental and economic objectives. For the MWLP, these are Objectives 3: “minimise adverse impacts on environment and communities” and 4: “have regard to economic and employment benefits”.
- 3.51 The Core Output Indicator for biodiversity is E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance. Its purpose is to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat. This indicator can be bundled with other, contextual indicators, including those on species or quality, to illustrate impacts of new development on sites over time. This could include National Indicator 197 on improved local biodiversity – the proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented.

- 3.52 The latest Regional Spatial Strategy AMR (February 2009), includes an assessment that 84.83% of the SSSI's in Cumbria are in favourable or recovering condition, an increase of 4.03% since 2007. Consideration is being given to how the County Council's development control systems and practices should record impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity, both beneficial and adverse ones.
- 3.53 At present, the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base includes species and habitat statements, habitat targets, planning considerations and enhancement opportunities. Further work will include identifying the networks of natural habitats protected by national and regional policies, mapping biodiversity opportunities and defining the landscape features that are of major importance for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange. Extensive lengths of rivers and of coast comprise some of the most important wildlife sites within the county. A characteristic of these is that the notified site does not include crucial areas of adjacent land. The above work on habitat networks will be particularly important to address this issue.
- 3.54 It is also beneficial, in the AMR, to review adverse or beneficial impacts expected from proposals, particularly from major applications, which are subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- 3.55 Ten of the planning applications that were determined in 2008/09 required EIA. Two of these related to sand extraction at Overby and at High House Quarries on the Abbeytown Ridge. Both included Section 106 agreements to secure improved public access and, in the case of Overby, secured a nature conservation management scheme covering extensive areas of former mineral workings outside the application site.
- 3.56 The permission at Tendley Quarry also included a Section 106 agreement, requiring the provision of habitats, management of biodiversity within the restored site and public access.
- 3.57 Two planning applications related to Shap Fell Quarry; the main purpose being to extend the life of the planning permission rather than additional reserves. The main issues concerned the depth of working. These involved the impacts of extraction on the water environment and European Wildlife Site. The difficulties presented in gaining an understanding of these impacts resulted in a significant delay in determination of these applications. A consensus was reached between the applicant, the Environment Agency and English Nature, that extracting to a depth of 298m AOD, with dewatering limited to 295m AOD, should not adversely impact farm water supplies or be damaging to the River Eden SAC or other areas of conservation importance.
- 3.58 Another two quarry applications related to the review of conditions at Shap Blue Quarry and at Shap Beck Quarry. The determination for approval of a new schedule of conditions for mineral working permissions subject to review

is a mandatory process for which refusal is not an option. The Environmental Impact Assessments took into account the destruction of a small area of SSSI/SAC at Shap Blue Quarry and, at both quarries, the effects of water discharged into watercourses that join the River Eden and Tributaries SAC and SSSI. Appropriate operational and restoration conditions were set, in order to mitigate these effects.

- 3.59 The remaining three permissions concerned clay extraction at Thackwood, an extension of sandstone extraction at Roan Edge Quarry and upgrading of water treatment works at Bowness-on-Solway to comply with EC regulations. The first two were assessed on their landscape impacts, traffic and restoration schemes, whilst the waste water treatment works, lying within/close to the Solway Coast AONB, SAC, SPA, SSSI and Ramsar, was assessed for its landscape and biodiversity impacts.
- 3.60 Policies designed to minimise environmental and community impacts were frequently quoted in planning decision notices and reports, particularly in the reasons for conditions to control noise, dust or odour during operations, and to secure biodiversity enhancements in restoration schemes.
- 3.61 The task of collecting some of the information for biodiversity core indicators falls to other agencies. It is intended that planning officers should remain responsible for measuring changes resulting from planning decisions, to complement overall base line or cumulative data sourced from other agencies.

Flooding and water quality

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

Economic and employment benefits

- 3.64 Policies to support economic and employment benefits were quoted in planning decisions and reports. This, including maintaining the minerals supply, is a key priority of national minerals policy (MPS1). However, the direct and indirect jobs associated with minerals and waste development are not recorded at present. Gross Value Added (GVA) from the sectors could be a contextual indicator, and this will be considered in the MWDF process.
- 3.65 In January 2008 the council was successful in negotiating a package of community benefits in connection with the planning permission for Vault 9 at

the Low Level Waste Repository near Drigg. The Copeland Community Fund comprises £10 million plus annual payments of £1.5million, whilst waste is being placed for temporary storage in Vault 9.

4 Key Issues and Changes Required

Emerging plan objectives

- 4.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy has defined 10 strategic objectives, these are set out in Appendix F. The Core Strategy includes a monitoring matrix related to broad themes, the strategic objectives and the policies (see Appendix G). As the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies were adopted in April 2009, the matrix will be used to monitor and record the impacts of policies and of decisions in future, AMRs. This process will need to be reviewed, which may involve amending development control software packages.
- 4.2 Planning applications for essential waste infrastructure, or minerals extraction, that were submitted before the MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control policies were adopted, were considered under saved Minerals and Waste Local Plan and Structure Plan policies. Appendix H is a copy of the Regulation 13 Statement about which of these existing development plan policies would be superseded by Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies.

Key issues

- 4.3 The diversion of waste from landfill, and other sustainability issues that impact on climate change, are key issues for the MWDF. Enabling the provision of suitable waste management facilities, and encouraging reduction, re-use and recycling of all wastes (especially construction and demolition waste) can assist in meeting these sustainability objectives.
- 4.4 In order to achieve the necessary changes in the way wastes are managed, new facilities will need to be in place as soon as possible. For municipal waste this is no later than 2012. Planning applications have had to be submitted before the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map have been adopted. The MWDF Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies now provide the policy context for considering such planning applications.
- 4.5 Continued provision of aggregates will be needed for developments in the county and for the maintenance of its infrastructure. Specific developments are the major regeneration initiatives, particularly in Barrow-in-Furness and west Cumbria, and developments that will be associated with nuclear decommissioning and, potentially, nuclear new build.
- 4.6 The Core Strategy strategic objectives, and its Policy 1's requirement for reducing "minerals road miles", are intended to ensure that demand is met from the nearest potential supply source. Although the county has adequate reserves of aggregates with planning permission, it is recognised that there

may be issues of adequate provision being made within supply areas in specific parts of the county, for example sand and gravel in the south.

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

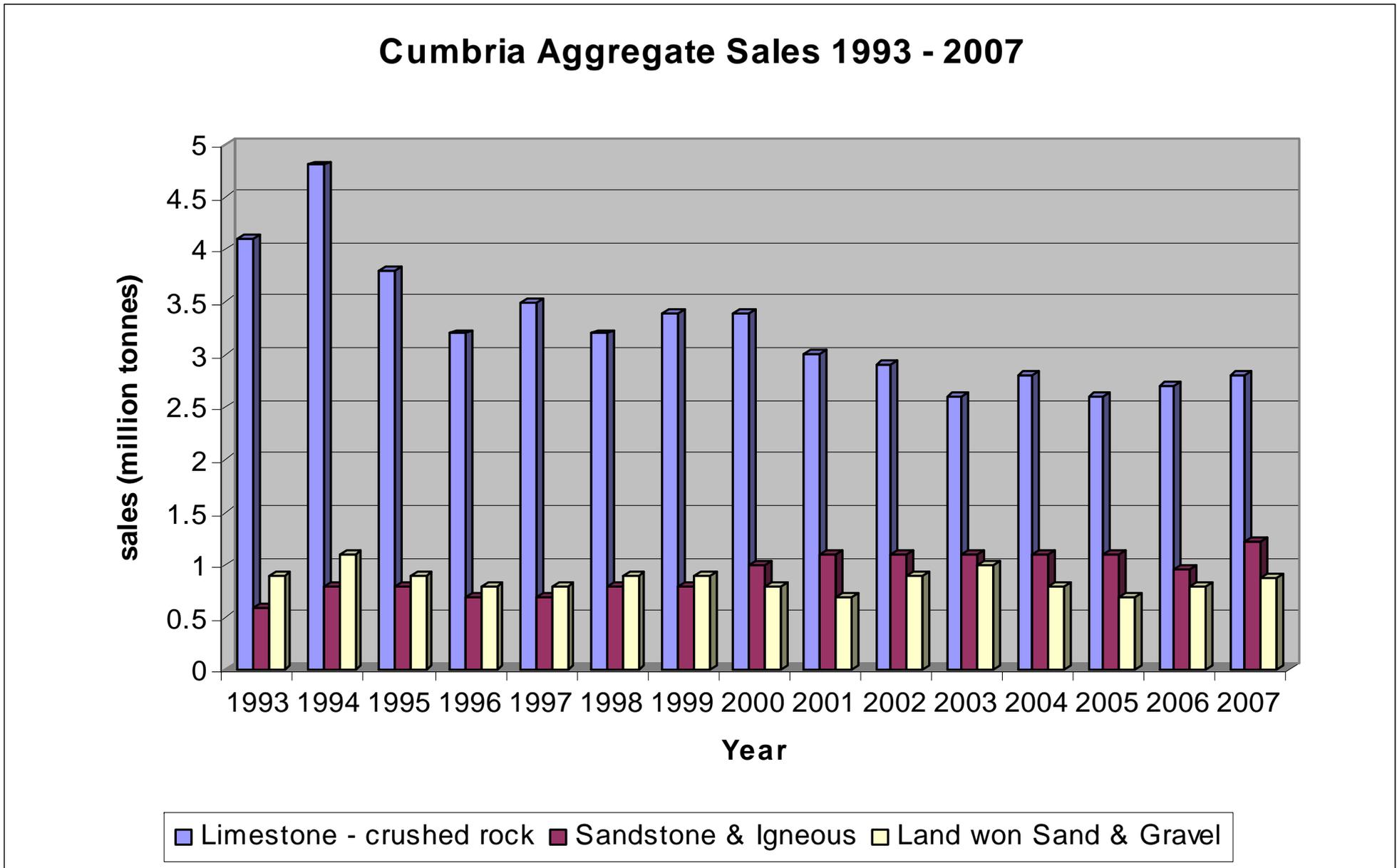
Actions needed to achieve objectives

- 4.8 The Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies were adopted by full Council in April 2009, as soon as practicable after the Inspector's binding report had been received. The Core Strategy seeks, as far as it can, to fill any potential policy vacuum until the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map DPDs have been adopted. Core Strategy Policy 7 identifies strategic locations for some new developments for managing municipal waste and for those minerals that serve national markets. These locations are indicated on the Key Diagram.
- 4.9 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme was revised at the end of this AMR period, to take account of the timetabling implications of:
- the new Regulations for preparing the Framework that came into effect in June 2008, and
 - the six week period before the County Council elections on 4 June 2009, when consultations could not be undertaken.
- 4.10 Having taken these matters into account, the Site Allocations Policies were proposed to be published in October 2009, with a consultation period until mid-November, aiming for submission to the Secretary of State at the end of January 2010. There has been some slippage in this programme due to the need to carry out a further round of Regulation 25 consultations in September/October. The effect of this is that the Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map Regulation 27 consultations are taking place from December 11th 2009 to February 8th 2010. Submission to the Secretary of State is now programmed for April 2010.

Appendix A: Glossary of terms

4NW	The Regional Planning Body
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BVPI	Best Value Practice Indicator
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government – previously called Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)
DPDs	Development Plan Documents – separate documents that make up the Minerals and Waste Development Framework
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
ha	hectares
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre – large bring sites for householders to bring bulky waste, recyclables and residual waste
JSP	Joint Structure Plan: Cumbria County Council and Lake District National Park Authority’s joint sub-regional plan - 2001-2016, whose policies have now largely been replaced by the North West Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)
LDS	Local Development Scheme – the timetable for preparation of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework
LDNPA	Lake District National Park Authority
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework - the plan being prepared now, that will be effective from 2009 to 2020
MWLP	Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1996-2006 – the previous plan
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy – the Cumbria strategy is produced jointly by Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authority, in Cumbria by County and Districts
NPS	National Policy Statements - lie at the centre of the new regime for nationally significant infrastructure projects [NSIPs] and are the principal documents that the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) will use in making decisions
PPS & MPS	Planning Policy Statements and Minerals Policy Statements – numbered 1-25 - national policies on planning
PPG & MPG	Planning Policy Guidance and Minerals Policy Guidance – national planning guidance, being replaced with PPS and MPS
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy – regional plan, partly adopted in September 2008, which will largely replace the JSP (see above). North West RSS being prepared by the Regional Planning Body, 4 NW
SA/SEA	Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process and documents assessing plans and strategies
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document

Appendix D: Cumbria Aggregates 1993-2007



Appendix E: Planning Applications Approved, Refused or Withdrawn: 01-Apr-2008 to 31-Mar-2009

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devt Plan?	Additional Capacity
4/08/9003	Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR)	Transient storage of low level radioactive waste containers	WCM	Full	Granted	06-May-2008	N	maximum 200 containers at any one time
5/08/9002	Levens Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW)	Construction of a control kiosk	WCM	Full	Granted	07-May-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
3/07/9008	Thackwood, Southwaite	Phased extraction of clay followed by progressive restoration to wetland/nature conservation after-use	MCM	Full	Granted	19-May-2008	N	382,000 cubic metres/ 685,000 tonnes of clay
1/08/9004	Carlisle WwTW	Construction of centrifuge building, screens building, kiosk and associated works	WCM	Full	Granted	21-May-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
1/08/9007	Becklees Farm, Longtown	Application to amend condition 1 of planning permission 1/07/9015, to allow continuation of the monitoring, testing and appraisal of gas quality for a further 12 months	MCM	Section 73	Granted	22-May-2008	N	continuation of coal bed methane exploration
1/08/9008	Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Industrial Estate	Use of external yard areas for handling, shredding and bulk storage of tyres & shredded rubber. Erection of temporary shelter for storage, siting of cabin for use as office, toilet & mess facilities.	WCM	Full	Granted	22-May-2008	N	maximum storage capacity of 4,000 tonnes; processing of 3 to 5 HGV loads per day
2/08/9005	Workington WwTW	Construction of a control kiosk, lime silo compressor kiosk and truck loading silo	WCM	Full	Granted	28-May-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
5/05/9005	Roan Edge Quarry	Extension of sandstone quarry	MCM	Full	Granted	30-May-2008	N	extension area = 10.7 million tonnes; anticipated rate = 450,000 tonnes per year
3/08/9007	Shap Blue Quarry Plant Complex	Erection of coated roadstone plant to utilise primary aggregates (granite) - amended scheme	MCM	Full	Granted	04-Jun-2008	N	up to 100,000 tonnes of coated roadstone per year

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
3/08/9009	High Greygrits Quarry	Temporary extraction and crushing of waste rock to provide an access track alongside and to help restore the site	MCM	Full	Granted	20-Jun-2008	N	900 cubic metres of crushed limestone and 600 cubic metres of waste rock
4/08/9004	Sellafield site	Excavation of spoil to enable proposed future construction of an import/export facility and potential future additional intermediate level radioactive waste storage building	WCM	Full	Granted	20-Jun-2008	N	140,000 cubic metres of inert spoil
4/08/9005	Sellafield site	Outline application for erection of a building for the transit of containerised intermediate level radioactive waste	WCM	Outline	Granted	20-Jun-2008	N	N/A
2/05/9037	Bowness-on-Solway	Construction of a new wastewater treatment facility with associated pipeline, pumping station, access and landscaping (amended scheme)	WCM	Full	Granted	23-Jun-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
3/08/9005	Land opposite the Sun Inn Public House, Newton Reigny	Construction of a new wastewater pumping station with vehicular access, area of hard-standing, control kiosk, outfall, dry-stone wall, associated temporary access widening and ground re-profiling	WCM	Full	Granted	23-Jun-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
3/08/9006	Flusco Quarry (landfill) site	Materials recycling and waste pre-treatment/transfer facility	WCM	Full	Granted	23-Jun-2008	N	pre-treatment and processing of 36,000 tonnes per year
4/07/9014	Land adjacent to south east side of Sellafield site	Storage of landscape materials	WCM	Full	Granted	23-Jun-2008	N	N/A
6/08/9009	Barrow Civic Amenity Site	Extension of opening hours to 08:00 - 18:00 every day	WCM	Full	Granted	08-Jul-2008	N	N/A
3/08/9010	Land to east of Police HQ, Penrith	Provide additional storage in the Penrith network - replace 525mm sewer with 900mm sewer Combined Sewer Overflow chamber, including mechanical screening, interlocking cellular grass protection system with grass finish access road, MCC kiosk, new power supply and control kiosk, temporary site compound	WCM	Full	Granted	15-Jul-2008	N	wastewater network improvements

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
1/08/9015	Solway Moss Peat Works	Erection of plant and machinery (retrospective application)	MCM	Full	Granted	23-Jul-2008	N	N/A
5/08/9008	Kendal Civic Amenity Site	Variation of condition 1 of Planning Permission 5/06/9007 (for extension to Civic Amenity Site) to extend time limit to allow continued use of site as a household waste recycling centre	WCM	Section 73	Granted	23-Jul-2008	N	time extension
1/07/9026	Esk Brickworks, Carlisle	Extraction of sand	MCM	Full	Granted	29-Jul-2008	N	270,000 tonnes over 15 years
5/08/9009	Ulverston Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	Erection of 11 x 8 metre high, street lighting columns (operating times 07:30 to 18:30, 7 days a week)	WCM	Full	Granted	01-Aug-2008	N	N/A
3/08/9011	Kirkby Stephen WwTW	Installation of dosing lines, cabling and control links for connection of new ferric sulphate dosing equipment. 1 chemical delivery bund, interlocking valves, blind tank, associated pipework and an emergency shower. 1 self-contained dosing kiosk, green GRP finish, to include dosing rig, storage tank, control panel and fill point. 1 self-contained kiosk to hold motor control centre and telemetry signals box. Modifications to existing stone access road	WCM	Full	Granted	07-Aug-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
3/06/9010	Shapfell Limestone Quarry	Variation of conditions of planning permission 3/93/9002 for continuation of mineral working and restoration of land	MCM	Section 73	Granted	12-Aug-2008	N	time extension
3/06/9011	Shapfell Limestone Quarry	Variation of conditions of planning permission 3/88/1300 for continuation of mineral working and restoration of land	MCM	Section 73	Granted	12-Aug-2008	N	1.7 million tonnes of metallurgical grade limestone
3/08/9012	Kirkby Stephen HWRC	Erection of eight street lighting columns	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Aug-2008	N	N/A
5/08/9005	Station Road, Arnside	Proposed control kiosk required in association with a below ground pumping station and valve chamber	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Aug-2008	N	wastewater network improvements

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
4/08/9007	Land at Castle Farm, Millom	Creation of temporary aggregate loading area/facilities and upgrading of access track (temporary period of 18 months)	MCM	Full	Granted	20-Aug-2008	N	N/A
5/08/9007	Kendal WwTW	Construction of four kiosks and a landscaped mound	WCM	Full	Granted	21-Aug-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
1/08/9022	Rockcliffe C of E School	Re-location of access point to recycling compound	WCM	Full	Granted	22-Aug-2008	N	N/A
2/06/9017	High House Quarry, Cobble Hall	Proposed extension to existing sand quarry, with renewal of existing planning permission and amendment to restoration proposals	MCM	Full	Granted - legal agreement	29-Aug-2008	N	1.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel over 15 years at a rate of 100,000 tonnes per year
2/06/9033	Overby Quarry	Extensions to quarry and re-location of fixed plant (from New Cowper processing plant)	MCM	Full	Granted	11-Sep-2008	N	4.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel over 18 years at a rate of 250,000 tonnes per year
2/06/9035	Overby Quarry	Implementation of planning permission 2/95/9007 without compliance with the conditions of that permission	MCM	Section 73	Granted	11-Sep-2008	N	deposit of up to 80,000 cubic metres of inert waste as infill
1/07/9023	Land adjacent to the Vicarage, Wreay	Construction of a new wastewater treatment works, together with associated landscaping and outfall structures	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Sep-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
2/08/9008	Grassings Farm, Kirkbride	Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Facility - to extract as much recycle (approx 70-75%) as possible from waste streams to reduce unnecessary materials being buried in landfill	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Sep-2008	N	throughput of 25,000 tonnes per year at a rate of 100 tonnes per day
2/08/9014	Pitwood Road, Lillyhall Industrial Estate	Erection of steel-framed buildings to facilitate the processing of household and commercial waste products	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Sep-2008	N	throughput of 10,000 to 25,000 tonnes per year
3/08/9013	Hilltop Farm, Ivegill, Carlisle	Change of use of agricultural land/yard for extension of open windrow green waste composting site	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Sep-2008	N	double production from 5,000 to 10,000 tonnes per year

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
5/08/9011	Kendal Civic Amenity Site	Erection of ten lighting columns, 8 metres in height and the erection of three lighting columns 5 metres in height. Operating hours are 07:30 to 16:30 daily	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Sep-2008	N	N/A
6/08/9011	Barrow Civic Amenity Site	Extension to Household Waste Recycling Centre	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Sep-2008	N	unspecified increase in recycling
4/08/9006	Duddon Bridge Farm, Duddon Bridge	Restoration of degraded agricultural land using inert soils including new field access	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Sep-2008	N	N/A
1/08/9024	Wood Villa and adjoining land, Gretna	Application to modify condition 6 of 1/02/9010, to authorise the use of Wood Villa for offices and the construction of the revised vehicular access, retrospectively	MCM	Section 73	Granted	29-Sep-2008	N	N/A
3/08/9014	Hartley Quarry	Certificate of Lawful Development in relation to the operation of a lime hydration plant, using imported lime	MCM	CLUED	Granted	21-Oct-2008	N	30,000 tonnes per year of imported lime
2/08/9016	Dixon Hill Quarry	Application to vary condition 2 of planning consent 2/01/9034, to extend the time limit for restoration of the quarry	MCM	Section 73	Granted	23-Oct-2008	N	N/A
2/08/9017	Aldoth Quarry and landfill site	Application to vary condition 1 of planning consent 2/03/9039, to extend the time limit for the concrete batching plant and restoration of site	MCM	Section 73	Granted	23-Oct-2008	N	N/A
5/08/9012	Greenodd	Construction of a new wastewater pumping station	WCM	Full	Granted	28-Oct-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
2/03/9034	Tendley Quarry	Extension to existing limestone quarry with consequent amendments to current restoration scheme	MCM	Full	Granted - Legal Agreement	19-Nov-2008	N	8.2 million tonnes additional capacity at a rate of 350,000 tonnes per year until 2029
3/06/9008	Shap Blue Quarry	Determination of new conditions for a minerals site	MCM	Periodic Review	Granted	26-Nov-2008	N	N/A
3/08/9018	High Greygrits Quarry	Variation of completion date of temporary extraction and crushing of waste rock and restoration of site 3/08/9009	MCM	Section 73	Granted	26-Nov-2008	N	N/A

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
4/08/9008	Low Level Waste Repository	Application for the temporary use of land for the storage of excavated material	WCM	Full	Granted	27-Nov-2008	N	N/A
5/08/9014	Grange Civic Amenity Site	Retrospective application to regularise the erection of a replacement fence	WCM	Full	Granted	16-Dec-2008	N	N/A
1/08/9027	Land off Strand Road, Carlisle	New combined sewer overflow and permanent vehicular access	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Dec-2008	N	wastewater network improvements
1/08/9029	Silvertop Quarry	Proposed recycling facilities for inert material	WCM	Full	Granted	17-Dec-2008	N	100,000 tonnes per year processed
6/08/9016	Barrow Civic Amenity Site	Variation of Condition No. 1 of 90/0080 & Conditions Nos. 2 & 3 of 08/9011 to allow storage of HGVs and trailers over night and to allow these vehicles to leave the site between 05.00 & 19.00 hours	WCM	Section 73	Granted	15-Jan-2009	N	N/A
2/08/9021	Unit 25, Causewayhead, Sillioth	Proposed change of use from agricultural feed and supplies store to Category 3 waste composting facility	WCM	Full	Granted	21-Jan-2009	Y	25,000 tonnes per year of waste processed (20,000 tonnes food waste, 5,000 tonnes green waste)
4/08/9010	Fairfield Farm, Pica	Variation of condition 1 of application 4/03/9016 to extend timescale until autumn 2009 to allow complete restoration to agricultural sward	WCM	Section 73	Granted	21-Jan-2009	N	N/A
2/08/9025	Clay Flatts Auto Spares	Time extension on erection of portacabin unit	WCM	Full	Granted	22-Jan-2009	N	N/A
1/08/9034	Land off Catholic Lane	Change to ground levels of old flood defence embankment	WCM	Full	Granted	29-Jan-2009	N	N/A
4/08/9011	Sellafield site	Removal of four prefabricated cabins and access stair, make good the site for a new three storey building to serve as a plant room. Relocate one of the existing prefabricated single storey cabins to serve as site accommodation. Install three remaining prefabricated buildings as temporary site accommodation	WCM	Full	Granted	11-Feb-2009	N	N/A

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
1/09/9004	Becklees Farm, Longtown	Application to amend Condition 1 of 1/08/9007, to extend test drilling with associated works for a further 12 months	MCM	Section 73	Granted	18-Feb-2009	N	N/A
2/08/9028	Distington landfill site	Erection of a litter cage and its subsequent use as a waste transfer station following closure of the landfill site for a period of no more than 18 months	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Feb-2009	N	N/A
4/08/9012	Distington landfill site	Erection of a litter cage and its subsequent use as a waste transfer station following closure of the landfill site, for a period of no more than 18 months	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Feb-2009	N	N/A
5/08/9013	Greenodd	Construction of a new WwTW with associated access track	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Feb-2009	N	wastewater network improvements
2/08/9022	New Cowper processing plant	Application to extend the expiry date from 31/12/08 to 31/12/09	MCM	Section 73	Granted	24-Feb-2009	N	time extension
2/08/9027	New Cowper processing plant	Application to extend expiry date of 2/06/9020 to 31/12/2009, the restoration date to 30/09/2010 and to retain the building housing the drying plant for agricultural purposes	MCM	Section 73	Granted	24-Feb-2009	N	time extension
5/08/9015	Swarthmoor Beehive, Ulverston	Underground wastewater pumping station with above ground control kiosk and associated access and landscaping	WCM	Full	Granted	26-Feb-2009	N	wastewater network improvements
1/08/9035	Land off Catholic Lane	Proposed new outfall	WCM	Full	Granted	16-Mar-2009	N	wastewater network improvements
3/08/9019	Unit 8, Station Yard, Kirkby Stephen	Erection of additional storey to provide office and storage space and facilitate internal reorganisation. Erection of new canopy over transfer station	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Mar-2009	N	N/A
3/08/9022	Clifton WwTW	Proposed MCC control kiosks and bunded landscape area	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Mar-2009	N	wastewater network improvements
3/08/9023	Near Lime Kiln, Lowther	Proposed underground sewage pumping station with above ground control kiosk and vehicular hard standing area	WCM	Full	Granted	18-Mar-2009	N	wastewater network improvements

Planning App No.	Site Name	Proposal	Stats Code	App. Type	Decision	Decision Date	Departure from Devpt Plan?	Additional Capacity
1/09/9002	Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Industrial Estate, Wool Growers, Carlisle	Change of use from an industrial building to the development and operation of a Materials Recycling Facility, to enable the sorting and recycling of waste materials	WCM	Change of Use	Granted	19-Mar-2009	N	100,000 tonnes per year processed (50,000 tonnes construction & demolition waste; 50,000 tonnes commercial & industrial waste) with a rate of 85% recovery
1/09/9006	Warren House Farm, Brampton	Renewal of temporary planning permission for continued use of waste transfer station/recycling facility for a further 12 months, until a new site in Carlisle is completed	WCM	Section 73	Granted	19-Mar-2009	N	N/A
3/08/9017	Shap Beck Quarry	Application for determination of conditions under review of old mineral planning permission (3/92/9013)	MCM	Periodic Review	Granted	24-Mar-2009	N	N/A

Appendix F: Strategic Objectives in the Adopted Core Strategy – April 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix G: Monitoring Matrix - Indicators and targets in the Adopted Core Strategy – April 2009

Theme	Objectives	Core Strategy policies	Generic D C Policies	Subject	Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Target or milestones	Target source
Climate Change	1	1	DC1, DC2	Carbon emission reduction. Renewable energy generation	Renewable energy installed CO19	planning applications CCC	0	none set	PPS12
					Carbon reduction strategies, incl. road miles.		0	none set	MWDF
					CO2 emissions / Cumbria	4NW	5,828,282 tonnes -2004	30% reduction of 1990 level by 2020	NWRA
Waste management	2	8, 9, 10, 11, 12	DC4, DC5	Household waste	residual - Kg/head NI 191	Municipal Waste Management Partnership CCC	392 tonnes/year 2006/7	none set yet	LAA
					% recycled or composted NI 192		34.2% - 2006/7	60% by 2012	MWMS
	3			Municipal waste	annual tonnage NI 193	CCC	345, 698t - 2006/07	n/a ^(xiv)	
					recovery of value		34.2% - 2006/07	53% by 2010 67% by 2015 75% by 2020	Waste Strategy 2007
	Bio degradable municipal waste			Tonnes landfilled		239,822t 2006/7	110,331 -2010 73,488 - 2015 35,282 -2020	LATS	
	C&I waste			Tonnes landfilled	Environment Agency	291,500t - 2004/05	233,200 - 2010 (80% of 2004)	Waste Strategy 2007	
	C D & E waste			Tonnes landfilled		227,741t- 2006/07	113,871 - 2012 (50% of 2006)	Waste Strategy 2007	
	Hazardous waste			Waste managed Waste landfilled		24,811t ^(xvii) 3,711t			
	Landfill			Non-inert void space		5.5m cu m - end 2005			
	Flytipping			Incidents	Defra -	3,791	none set		
				Clearance costs		£181,102			
	M & W capacity			Meeting national policy	planning applications	NDA - strategy and plans		MWDF	
				Capacity consented (by type) COI 6b					

Theme	Objectives	Core Strategy policies	Generic D C Policies	Subject	Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Target or milestones	Target source
							Major municipal waste treatment facilities by 2011see policy 7	Additional landfill capacity for south Cumbria by 2012	
Minerals	4	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	DC6, DC7, DC9	Land won aggregate production COI 5a	sand & gravel	RAWP	0.79 MT - 2006	0.7 MT	RSS
					crushed rock		2.97 MT - 2006	4.1 MT	
					HSA		0.69 MT - 2006		MWDF
	5 6			Landbanks	additional reserves consented	planning applications	n/a		MWDF
					sand & gravel	CCC	13.1 years	maintain 7 yr	MPS1
					crushed rock		38.2 years	maintain 10yr	MPS1
					HSA			maintain 15yr	MWDF
				Secondary aggregates	C,D &E waste landfilled ^(xvii)		see above	maintain recycling capacity	MWDF
Economic and community benefits	7 10	2, 5, 6	DC16, DC17	Strategic facilities	Municipal waste management facilities Strategic mineral resources	Direct notification CCC	Municipal waste management facilities identified	2 MBT plants operational by April 2011	LATS
				Benefits secured	planning obligations agreed	planning applications	1 ^(xix)		MWDF
	Jobs created				CCC	no baseline		MWDF	
Environment	8	3, 4	DC13, DC14,	Flood risk and water quality	PP granted contrary to EA advice COI 7	planning applications CCC	0	0	PPS25
	9		DC1, DC2,DC3, DC8,DC10, DC11, DC12, DC14, DC15,DC16	Significant adverse impacts, or enhancements	Change in priority habitat on plan apps with EIA ^(xx) Contribution to BAP targets	planning applications CCC	n/a	n/a	PPS9

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

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

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

xix The Section 106 unilateral undertaking for the LLWR near Drigg

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

APPENDIX H

**The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
CUMBRIA MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
Regulation 13 (5) Statement of saved development plan policies that would be superseded by the submission draft Core
Strategy and Generic Development Control policies**

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

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

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

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

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