

PART 3

SITE ALLOCATIONS POLICIES

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18. SITE ALLOCATIONS

Introduction

- 18.1 The Site Allocations Policies and the accompanying Policies Map have to identify the sites and areas of land that will be required to implement the Minerals and Waste Local Plan's strategic policies for working and safeguarding minerals and for managing wastes. The most directly relevant Strategic Policies are SP3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The policies list the types of sites and areas of land that need to be identified, and each of the types of areas for safeguarding minerals.
- 18.2 The identification of a site is not a presumption that planning permission will be granted. If, and when, a planning application is submitted, it will be considered against the Strategic and Development Control Policies. Comments and constraints regarding particular sites are set out in the Site Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal documents. These refer to issues relating to the development of the sites and to the potential for complying with the requirements of policy SP14 (Environmental assets) and policy DC16 (Biodiversity and geodiversity), in connection with Cumbria's environmental assets and with the County Council's Biodiversity Duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006. Furthermore, it is not intended that the entire footprint of an allocation would necessarily be developed; rather, a larger area is identified in order to provide the scope to incorporate undeveloped or enhanced areas for habitats and species. A detailed development scheme for each of the site allocations would need to take account of biodiversity interests at the planning application stage.

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

- 18.3 Policy SP3 (Waste capacity) states that the Plan will identify alternative sites only for those HWRCs that are required to be replaced. The current understanding is that those are: Kendal Canal Head, which is a temporary site on land that has development potential and needs to be vacated; and both Clay Flatts (Workington) and Frizington, which are to be replaced by a single, more modern and efficient facility at Lillyhall. Additional sites were proposed in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, to establish small HWRCs at Appleby and Cockermouth, plus replacements at Millom and Maryport, but plans have been curtailed by austerity measures. This will be kept under review in the Annual Reports.

POLICY SAP1 Household waste recycling centres (HWRC) (sites of around 0.5 to 1.0 ha)

- | | |
|------|--|
| AL37 | Lillyhall industrial estate to replace the HWRCs at Clay Flatts, Workington, and at Frizington |
| SL1B | Land adjacent to Kendal Fell Quarry, to replace the HWRC at Canal Head |

Waste treatment and management facilities

- 18.4 In accordance with Policy SP3, policy SAP2 identifies eight sites to accommodate a need for three additional facilities during the Plan period, as predicted by the Waste Needs Assessment. The sites may be required for mixed recycling, materials recovery, transfer stations or thermal treatments (Energy from Waste). It is not considered that all the sites allocated would be suitable for the whole range of waste management facilities; an indication of which sites are suitable for what uses is included in the Site Assessments document. If a replacement composting facility is required for either Hespian Wood or Thackwood, as discussed in paragraph 3.49, that may require an alternative location to be considered under policy DC9 (Criteria for waste management facilities).

POLICY SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities (sites of around 2 to 4 ha)
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AL3	Oldside, Workington
AL8	Lillyhall Waste Treatment Centre, Workington
AL18	Port of Workington
CA11	Willowholme, Carlisle
CA30	Kingmoor Road recycling centre, Carlisle
CA31	Kingmoor Park East, Carlisle
CO11	Bridge End Industrial Estate, Egremont
ED31	Flusco waste management site, near Penrith

- 18.5 It is acknowledged that it may be possible to demonstrate a need for additional waste treatment or management facilities on unallocated sites and, therefore, it is not intended to use policy SAP2 restrictively. Such proposals will be considered if they conform to all other relevant policies in this Plan, and if they would meet an identified need in a timely manner.
- 18.6 Proposals for developments requiring smaller sites, extensions to existing waste management sites and proposals to treat or manage waste arising at commercial and industrial premises, are also likely to come forward during the Plan period. The location criteria that were used when identifying all the allocated sites, and the Broad Areas where waste treatment or management proposals may be suitable (which are both listed in chapter 3), would also be relevant considerations in the assessment of planning applications for such developments.

Low Level radioactive Waste

- 18.7 There are existing facilities in Cumbria for the treatment, management, storage or disposal of these wastes at: Studsvik, Lillyhall (treatment of metal for recycling); the Sellafield/Windscale complex (the Calder Landfill Extension Segregated Area, for disposal of certain of the site's own wastes; and the waste compaction facility); and at the Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg (storage). Lillyhall landfill has an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency, for disposing of a full range of wastes including municipal, hazardous, commercial and industrial, and Very Low Level radioactive waste. The other

operating non-inert landfill sites in Cumbria – Hespian Wood near Carlisle, Flusco near Penrith and Bennett Bank near Barrow – are likely to take very small amounts (“dustbin loads”) of hospital or research VLLW, which does not require permitting.

- 18.8 As indicated in the Strategic Policies section of this Local Plan, the County Council is the waste planning authority in Cumbria (outside of the National Parks). Hence, planning applications for waste, including radioactive waste, and associated development come under the Council’s jurisdiction. The policies in this Plan will be used to determine the acceptability of waste-associated development at any of the above sites, and full consideration will be given to socio-economic and environmental impacts. Strategic policy SP5 sets out the criteria for assessing planning applications for all activity ranges of Low Level Waste.
- 18.9 It is particularly important that facilities are provided, both within Cumbria and throughout the UK, to divert Low Activity Low Level Waste, including the sub-category of VLLW, away from the highly engineered facilities at the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR). The volumes of these wastes will increase significantly as nuclear sites are decommissioned; some arisings are forecast¹⁷⁶ within the Local Plan period, but a significant increase is forecast around 2030.
- 18.10 Efforts continue to be made by the nuclear industry to improve the quality of the inventory of these wastes. However, uncertainties still remain, about the volumes of arisings, when they will arise, the potential for driving some of them up the waste hierarchy and the type of facilities that may be needed. What is clear is that a substantial proportion of decommissioning wastes will, as would be expected, arise at the Sellafield complex.

Studsvik Metal Recycling Facility

- 18.11 Of the existing radioactive waste management and treatment sites in Cumbria, the Studsvik metal recycling facility at Lillyhall has aspirations for further investment in the future, which would provide additional waste management capacity. In October 2014, the parent company announced that they were undergoing an organisational alignment, as efficiency at their sites is increasing, while supply of material for treatment is temporarily declining as a consequence of delayed dismantling of nuclear facilities across Europe; therefore, it is unclear when any additional capacity may become available. Any development proposals would require planning consent from the County Council. However, policy SAP3 safeguards this complex for the treatment and management of LLW within the Plan period.

Lillyhall landfill

- 18.12 In March 2014, Lillyhall landfill was granted planning permission for an extension of time, to continue landfilling operations until 2029. The permission also confirmed the waste types that the site could accept for disposal; this was to link the Environmental Permit for disposal of VLLW at the site with the planning permission. The Permit allows for the disposal of up to 582,000m³ of

¹⁷⁶ United Kingdom Radioactive Waste & Materials Inventory, 1 April 2013, DECC and NDA

VLLW at a rate of 26,000m³ per year, in a dedicated cell, as part of a total waste disposal of 67,000m³. This would account for around 20% of the site's overall capacity (the other 80% constituting a mix of the waste streams set out in paragraph 18.7), and would be sourced mainly from decommissioning works at Sellafield.

- 18.13 Although the Sellafield site has its own facility onsite (the CLESA) for the disposal of VLLW/Low Activity LLW, there are specific radioactive waste types that cannot be accommodated at this facility. Therefore, having a dedicated facility in Cumbria for the range of Sellafield's VLLW that cannot be sent to the CLESA or should not be sent to the highly engineered barrier system at the LLWR, would be in conformity with national policy regarding communities dealing with their own wastes. It is anticipated that Lillyhall landfill would provide a medium term solution to the disposal of these wastes, but it is expected that a longer term solution should be provided at Sellafield, either on site or adjacent, for their own wastes. Therefore, policy SAP3 safeguards this site for the disposal of VLLW within the Plan period.

Low Level Waste Repository

- 18.14 Since 1959, most of the solid LLW generated in the UK has been transported to the LLWR near Drigg for disposal. Since becoming operational in 2009, Vault 9 has provided temporary storage capacity for LLW (until December 2018) and further storage is supplied by the temporary higher stacking of waste containers in Vault 8 until March 2017. An application to change the storage in these vaults into disposal, and also to construct new vaults for disposal, was submitted to the County Council but has subsequently been withdrawn, with the intention of submitting an amended proposal in the near future. Even with further vault construction, it is not anticipated that the LLWR will have the capacity to meet all future national LLW needs.
- 18.15 Within the boundaries of the LLWR, there would certainly appear to be significant capacity for disposing of lower activity levels of LLW (LA-LLW) within the capping layer and infilling that will be required over and between the existing permitted facilities. This is something that would need to be included in the site's Environmental Permit. Following several years of in depth consideration of the site's Environmental Safety Case by the Environment Agency, it is anticipated that there will be a public consultation on a new LLWR Environmental Permit in 2015.
- 18.16 Policy SAP3 safeguards this site for the treatment, management and storage of LLW within the Plan period. The site also has the potential to be considered for additional capacity for the storage and/or disposal of higher activity LLW within the highly engineered containment facilities, plus lower activity LLW outwith these facilities.

Sellafield/Windscale complex

- 18.17 The CLESA at Sellafield is licenced only to take Sellafield's VLLW and LA-LLW; it has a remaining capacity for disposal of approximately 70,000m³, which means that it is due to close around 2025. There has been some assessment undertaken on the capability of the 280ha Sellafield complex to

accommodate facilities for managing LLW from its own decommissioning activities. Firstly, Sellafield Ltd carried out a feasibility study into where a CLESA-2 may be located¹⁷⁷. It is understood that the initial conclusion is that there is no capacity within that complex at present, but there are possible sites on adjacent land to the east, owned by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority. To reflect this, a strategic assessment of land adjacent to Sellafield (site allocation CO32) was carried out by the County Council in a site allocations deliverability study. This did not highlight any major planning constraints.

18.18 Secondly, Sellafield Ltd is working on the Development of Sellafield Decommissioning Strategy (see paragraph 4.35). As the site currently has so many spatial constraints, it is unlikely that an additional LLW disposal facility will be developed within the Plan period. However, policy SAP3 safeguards the complex for continued LLW treatment (such as compaction) and management (consignment to appropriate treatment, storage or disposal routes) in site allocation CO36. The policy also identifies the complex for potential consideration of additional capacity for lower activity LLW disposal or storage, should a proposal come forward within the Plan period.

18.19 The County Council would wish to continue to be an active partner in the progression and review of the strategy and site plans that the operator or owner (NDA) of the Sellafield complex has for the site's decommissioning.

Land adjacent to Sellafield

18.20 As well as the potential for this site allocation (CO32) to be considered for the development of a CLESA-2, it also has the potential for lower activity LLW long-term storage, linked to an approved Sellafield site decommissioning strategy. Furthermore, it is intended that there is a flexible approach to this allocation, whereby any needs identified by Sellafield Ltd. for space to temporarily store clean waste, arising during the demolition or excavation stages of decommissioning, could also be accommodated.

18.21 There is potential for this land to the east of Sellafield to be accessed from within the existing Sellafield nuclear licensed site, thus reducing wider impacts and allowing for integration or expansion of existing, suitable installations and/or facilities. Policy SAP3 identifies this site allocation for potential consideration of additional capacity for lower activity LLW disposal or storage, should a proposal come forward within the Plan period.

Policy

18.22 The site allocations adjacent to the Sellafield complex (CO32) and within the complex (CO36) for the storage and/or disposal for lower activity LLW are not expected to be developed until closer to the end of the Plan period. This is because at present there is no existing space for such disposal on site, whilst redundant buildings are demolished and decommissioned, and also Sellafield's decommissioning plans and the Radioactive Waste Inventory do not see significant arisings of LA-LLW/VLLW until around 2030.

¹⁷⁷ Review of Potential Suitability for Disposal of LLW/VLLW on or Near to the Sellafield Site, Sellafield Ltd., February 2013

- 18.23 It is considered that the Low Level Waste Repository, the Sellafield complex and land adjacent to it, can provide adequate capacity for the treatment, management, storage and/or disposal of LLW within Cumbria throughout the Plan period.

POLICY SAP3 Low level radioactive wastes (LLW) treatment, management, storage and disposal

Unless it can be demonstrated that it is no longer required, the capacity for LLW treatment, management, storage and/or disposal will be safeguarded over the Plan period at the following existing sites:

- Sellafield/Windscale complex
- Low Level Waste Repository
- Studsvik metal processing complex
- Lillyhall landfill

The following sites are considered to be suitable locations for additional capacity:

1. CO35 The Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg
 - higher activity LLW storage and/or disposal, within highly engineered containment facilities;
 - lower activity LLW storage and/or disposal, outwith highly engineered containment facilities
2. CO36 Land within Sellafield
CO32 Land adjacent to Sellafield
 - lower activity LLW disposal;
 - lower activity LLW long-term storage, linked to an approved site decommissioning strategy

Minerals

Sand and gravel

- 18.24 Policy SP7 requires that Preferred Areas and/or Areas of Search will be identified to enable a landbank for sand and gravel of at least seven years to be maintained throughout the plan period, and Mineral Safeguarding Areas and/or Areas of Search for the indicative sand and gravel resources identified by British Geological Survey. The landbank is to be based on the annual Cumbria Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA).

- 18.25 The 2014 LAA calculated the sand and gravel landbank using the average annual sales between 2004 and 2013, which was 640,000 tonnes per annum (tpa). The landbank at the end of 2013 was 9.89 million tonnes, equivalent to 15.45 years on that basis, but it is explained in chapter 5 that if sales were to continue at the current 3-year rolling average (470,000 tpa), the landbank would last to the end of 2034. It should be noted that a landbank lasting until 2036 is required to ensure that there is still a 7-year landbank at the end of the Plan period, i.e. in 2029. The reserves required to meet the strategic policy

could, therefore, fall within a range of between 4.48 million tonnes (7 years x 0.64 Mtpa) and 0.5 million tonnes (1 year x 0.47 Mtpa).

- 18.26 Further areas for sand and gravel extraction are therefore required and policy SAP4 proposes the allocation of four sites for sand and gravel extraction, all of which have been proposed by mineral operators as meeting their needs for the Plan period. These include areas adjacent to both Roosecote Quarry and Peel Place Quarry, which, as discussed in chapter 5, have been identified in policy SP8 as strategic locations for resources of sand and gravel in the south west of the county. Ongoing monitoring, through the LAA process, will clarify how the Plan is performing and assist in consideration of any planning applications received.

Crushed rock for general aggregate use

- 18.27 Policy SP7 requires that Mineral Safeguarding Areas and/or Areas of Search will be identified for the indicative hard rock resources identified by British Geological Survey. It was considered that there was no need to identify further provision for the release of general crushed rock aggregate because of the size of the current landbank. However, one Area of Search for limestone is identified in policy SAP4 at Silvertop Quarry, which has been proposed in order to secure environmental improvements. The Mineral Safeguarding Areas part of the Policies Map shows the extent of the known geological resources for crushed rock.

High and very high specification roadstones

- 18.28 Policy SP7 requires Preferred Areas or Areas of Search to be identified to enable continued quarrying of both nationally important very high specification roadstone (VHSA) and also regionally important high specification roadstone (HSA). Therefore, one Area of Search is identified in policy SAP4 for VHSA and two for HSA. These are the areas that were identified as strategic locations for these minerals in policy SP8, near Ghyll Scaur, Holmescales and Roan Edge quarries. The Mineral Safeguarding Areas for these aggregate resources, identified by British Geological Survey, are shown on the Policies Map Part 2.

Slate

- 18.29 Policy SP7 does not include a requirement for Preferred Areas or Areas of Search for all local building stones, as the detailed evidence required to support such an exercise is not available. Policy SP7 does, however, require the allocation of such areas specifically for slate, to ensure its continued quarrying, and also requires a Mineral Safeguarding Area for identified resources of this mineral. Policy SP8 identifies the area around Kirkby Slate quarry as a strategic location for this resource within the Plan area, and policy SAP4 accordingly identifies an Area of Search at the quarry.

Brick making mudstones

18.30 Policy SP7 requires provision of an area to enable continued quarrying of brick-making mudstones and also for safeguarding of this nationally important resource. Policy SP8 identifies the area around High Greenscoe Quarry as a strategic location for this resource. Policy SAP4 identifies an Area of Search at the quarry.

Gypsum

18.31 Policy SP7 requires that a Preferred Area and/or Area of Search will be identified for working additional gypsum and a Mineral Safeguarding Area for the remaining gypsum resources. The Birkshead mine is working the last of the gypsum resources that can be won through underground mining. In the Preferred Area identified, the gypsum is too shallow to be worked that way and would have to be quarried. Policy SP8 identifies Kirkby Thore/Long Marton as a strategic location for future working of this nationally important resource. Policy SAP4 identifies a Preferred Area at Stamphill.

18.32 Gypsum has raised questions, about how the Mineral Safeguarding Areas should be defined, that are not found for other minerals. The geology map shows the outcrops of the gypsum beds, but significantly larger areas of land than the outcrop would be needed to extract the gypsum. For example, an earlier proposal for the Stamphill Preferred Area was for an extraction area of around 25 hectares, but required an area three times as large as that to accommodate its operational needs, including screen mounds and temporary overburden storage.

18.33 The Mineral Safeguarding Area has been drawn more broadly than the geological resource as an indication of the areas of land that would be likely to be needed for working the gypsum resources. In the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, the identification of Areas for gypsum raised concerns relating to the possibility that they could cause a long period of blight on properties. The issue was exacerbated by the very localised occurrence of gypsum compared with the other minerals that were being safeguarded. In response, it was agreed during the Examination of the MWDF documents that areas of gypsum resources, which may become economically viable in the future, should be included in the Mineral Safeguarding Areas. National policy requires the Framework to safeguard economically important minerals¹⁷⁸. For gypsum, it is not proposed to identify a separate Mineral Consultation Area in addition to the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This is because the MSA has to extend well beyond the gypsum outcrop identified on the BGS maps.

POLICY SAP4 Areas for minerals

Preferred areas

M18 Stamphill, Long Marton, for gypsum

M12 Roosecote sand and gravel quarry extension, Barrow-in-Furness

¹⁷⁸ National Planning Policy Framework Section 13, DCLG, March 2012

Areas of Search

- M5 land adjacent to High Greenscoe Quarry, near Dalton-in-Furness, for brickmaking mudstones
- M6 land between Overby and High House sand and gravel quarries, near Abbeytown
- M8 land adjacent to Cardewmires sand and gravel quarry, near Dalston
- M10 land adjacent to Silvertop limestone quarry, near Brampton
- M14 land adjacent to Kirkby Slate Quarry, near Kirkby-in-Furness
- M15 land adjacent to Peel Place sand and gravel quarry, near Gosforth
- M16 land adjacent to Holmescales high specification roadstone quarry, near Kendal
- M17 land adjacent to Ghyll Scaur very high specification roadstone quarry, near Millom
- M30 land adjacent to Roan Edge high specification roadstone quarry, near New Hutton

Sites for secondary or recycled aggregates facilities

In addition to existing recycling facilities at waste management sites and elsewhere, the hard rock quarries are considered to be suitable locations for processing alternative aggregates from their quarry wastes and from recycled aggregates.

Mineral safeguarding

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

- 18.34 Policy SP7 requires the identification of Mineral Safeguarding Areas for sand and gravel, limestone, high purity limestone, igneous rocks, sandstone, shallow coal, fireclay and gypsum, in accordance with the geological resources maps¹⁷⁹. A further MSA has been identified for slate, taken from that part of the Wray Castle formation outside the National Park, as depicted on BGS mapping. The MSAs are shown on the Policies Map Part 2.
- 18.35 It has not been considered necessary to identify Mineral Safeguarding Areas for the deep coalfields, because any future mining would not be directly sterilised by other types of development in the same way that shallow coal resources could be. The Coal Authority has provided details of the extent of deep coal resources and of current licenced mining areas; these are shown on the Policies Map Part 2. Pending any need, that may be identified for a review of the policies, it is considered that the strategic policies and development control policies provide the appropriate policy framework for energy mineral proposals.
- 18.36 Policy SP7 also required the consideration of safeguarding other mineral resources, such as secondary aggregates. Derwent Howe slag bank, to the south of Workington, is made from silica waste, a by-product of manufacturing iron in blast furnaces, though the iron works closed and were demolished

¹⁷⁹ Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans – Cumbria and the Lake District, BGS Technical Report WF/01/02, 2001

some years ago. The slag bank is owned by the County Council and aggregate is extracted by a local operator. The whole of this resource is identified as an MSA for secondary aggregate, and is shown on the Policies Map Part 2.

POLICY SAP5 Mineral Safeguarding Areas

These are defined for sand and gravel, limestone, high purity limestone, igneous rocks, sandstone, shallow coal, fireclay and gypsum in accordance with the geological resources maps included within the British Geological Survey Technical Report WF/01/02 Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans: Cumbria and the Lake District.

A Mineral Safeguarding Area is also defined for the Wray Castle slate formation.

M24 Derwent Howe Slag Bank, Workington, is a Mineral Safeguarding Area for its resource of secondary aggregate.

Existing and potential railheads and wharves

- 18.37 Policy SP7 requires the need to consider safeguarding existing and potential railheads and wharves. Therefore, policy SAP6 has been expanded from identifying solely 'potential' railheads, to also include existing railheads and wharves. This is in line with paragraph 143 of the NPPF, which requires the safeguarding of infrastructure that facilitates bulk transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways.
- 18.38 Paragraph 31 of the NPPF also requires Local Authorities to work with neighbouring authorities regarding the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale rail facilities. There are several quarries in Cumbria that are located in the Lake District National Park, whilst their rail infrastructure is located in the County Council's domain – these are Shap Beck and Shap Blue quarries. During the Examination of the Park's Local Plan (Part Three: Mineral Safeguarding Areas), the Inspector made reference to the fact that these quarries straddle the National Park boundary, and that it is the responsibility of the County Council, as the minerals authority for that area, to safeguard their rail-links¹⁸⁰.
- 18.39 The existing, dedicated rail links in to both Sellafield nuclear licensed site and the Low Level Waste Repository, are safeguarded. This is to ensure their continued use for movement of radioactive wastes, as well as for the import of building materials, where appropriate, thus minimising their transport by road. Similarly, the existing rail sidings at Kirkby Thore plaster and plasterboard works are safeguarded, for both import and export of materials. The works are an important local employer, and Eden's emerging Local Plan¹⁸¹ identifies Kirkby Thore as a key hub, which will be the focus for development to sustain local services, including the provision of employment. Sellafield and the

¹⁸⁰ Report on the Examination into the Lake District National Park Minerals Safeguarding Areas (Local Plan Part Three), the Planning Inspectorate, September 2013

¹⁸¹ Eden Local Plan: Preferred Options 2014-2032, July 2014

LLWR are important for employment in Copeland Borough; the Sellafield complex alone employs around 40% of the Borough's workforce. Copeland's Policy ER1 – Planning for the Nuclear Sector¹⁸², supports the contribution that Sellafield and the LLWR make to the economy.

- 18.40 It was also considered prudent to safeguard rail sidings associated with bulk waste imports or exports. Firstly, the rail sidings at Kingmoor north of Carlisle have been identified, as Network Rail Infrastructure import large quantities of old rail ballast to these sidings, process it and then export the recycled aggregate around the UK. Secondly, the sidings located at Innovia in Wigton have been identified, as the company previously looked into building an Energy from Waste plant on their land to deal with the large amounts of waste arising on site. The company manufactures a variety of films that are used in the packaging, labelling and over-wrapping industries, and is an important local employer in Allerdale.
- 18.41 Policy SAP6 identifies two potential railheads, AL32 and M31. The former was put forward during the MWDF process, in connection with the transport of coal. However, the associated coal site was rejected, but the potential railhead retained, as the large manufacturing companies located nearby could use a railhead for import of materials or export of products or waste. Site M31 at Salthouse near Millom, previously had a temporary planning permission, tied to the life of Ghyll Scaur Quarry, for an aggregate loading facility for the quarry; if necessary, this facility could be reinstated, after due consideration of any submitted planning application.
- 18.42 Three working ports have been identified in SAP6, two of which (Workington and Barrow) also have rail sidings. The port at Barrow is linked to the M6 motorway by the A590 and also has a direct connection to the national rail network. The port handles limestone, sand, aggregates (including marine dredged landings) and granite, as well as condensate, the liquid by-product of gas production at Centrica's nearby gas terminals. The port also supports the offshore wind, oil and gas industries. BAE Systems' ship-building facility is located within the port and it handles nuclear fuel-carrying vessels from a dedicated terminal. This port is an important asset for Barrow Borough Council, who have an adopted Barrow Port Area Action Plan¹⁸³.
- 18.43 The Port of Workington is owned by the County Council and is connected via the A66 trunk road to the M6. Imports and exports include dry and liquid bulks, and forest products. The Port is utilised by the offshore wind industry, who undertake their operations and maintenance from the site. Rail freight services are offered via the main line connection. All berths are rail-connected and the Port Authority operates its own locomotives on the site's extensive internal rail system. The Port also handles nuclear fuel-carrying vessels. Allerdale Borough Council's vision¹⁸⁴ is to take advantage of the port and its rail links as part of the focus for major development at Workington, delivering a stronger employment base.

¹⁸² Copeland Local Plan 2013-2028: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies, December 2013

¹⁸³ Barrow Port Area Action Plan, Barrow Borough Council, July 2010

¹⁸⁴ Allerdale Local Plan Part 1: Strategic and Development Management Policies, July 2014

18.44 The port at Silloth has good road connections with the M6, providing easy access to the north and north east of England and southern Scotland. Grain is imported and discharged directly into Carrs Flour Mills on the north side of New Dock, and other agribulks are imported for onward supply to the region's farming industry. Wood pulp is imported for local use. Allerdale's vision in their Local Plan is to maintain and enhance the role of the port.

POLICY SAP6 Safeguarding of existing and potential railheads and wharves

AL18	Port of Workington and railhead
AL32	Siddick potential rail sidings
AL38	Innovia rail sidings, Wigton
AL39	Silloth Port
BA26	Barrow Port and rail sidings, Barrow
CO35	Low Level Waste Repository rail spur, Drigg (within LLWR site allocation)
CO36	Sellafield site rail spur (within Sellafield site allocation)
M31	Salthouse, near Millom, potential rail sidings for Ghyll Scaur Quarry
M34	Kingmoor rail sidings, Carlisle
M35	Shap Beck Quarry rail sidings, Shap
M36	Shapfell Quarry rail sidings, Shap
M37	Shap Blue Quarry rail sidings, Shap
M38	Kirkby Thore gypsum works rail sidings, Kirkby Thore

Mineral Consultation Areas

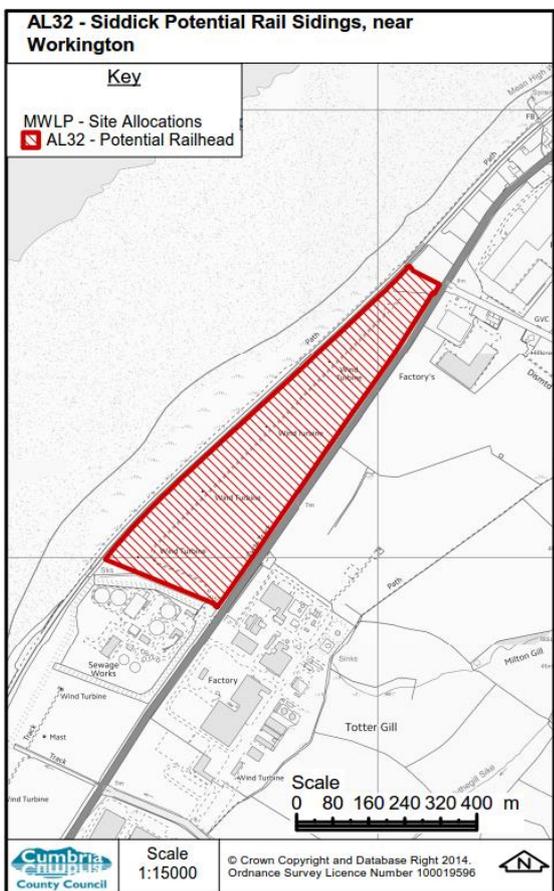
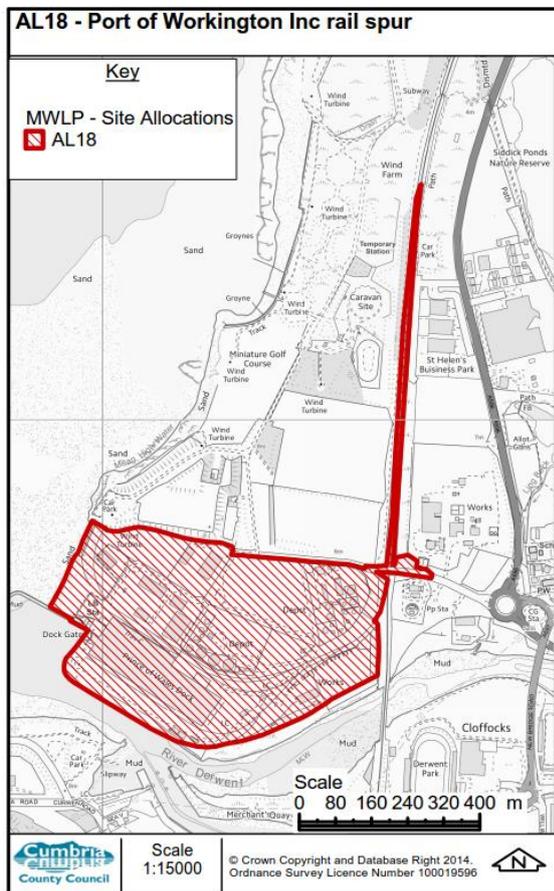
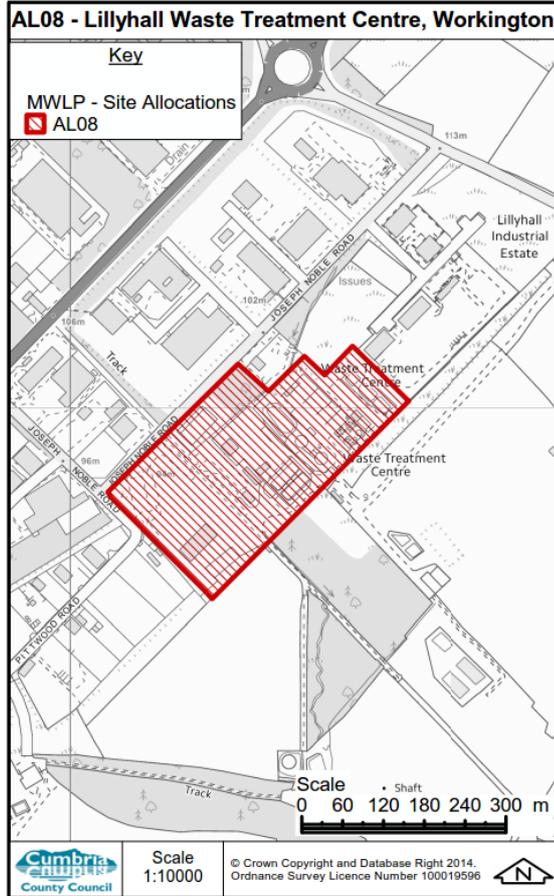
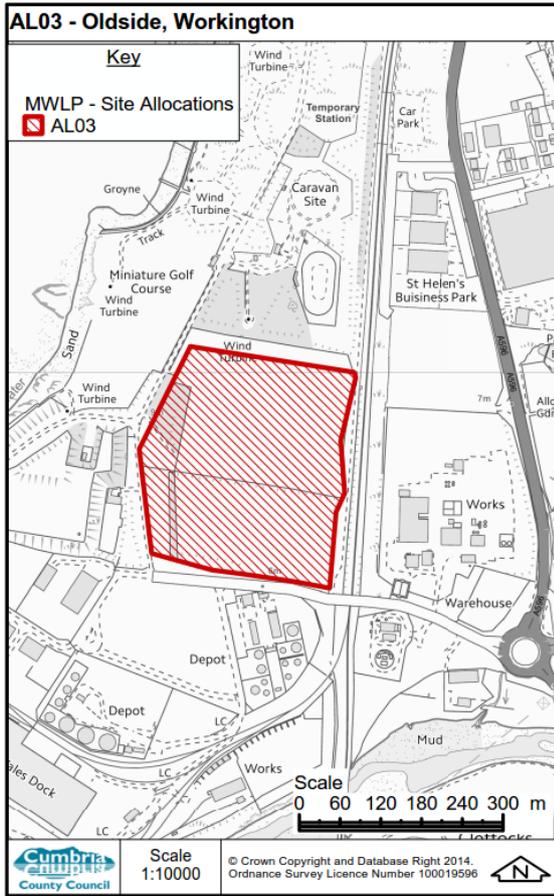
18.45 These are for use in two-tier planning areas. They identify where consultations are needed, between county and district councils, about development that would be likely to affect land with potential for mineral extraction and also about how mineral working could affect other existing or proposed land uses.

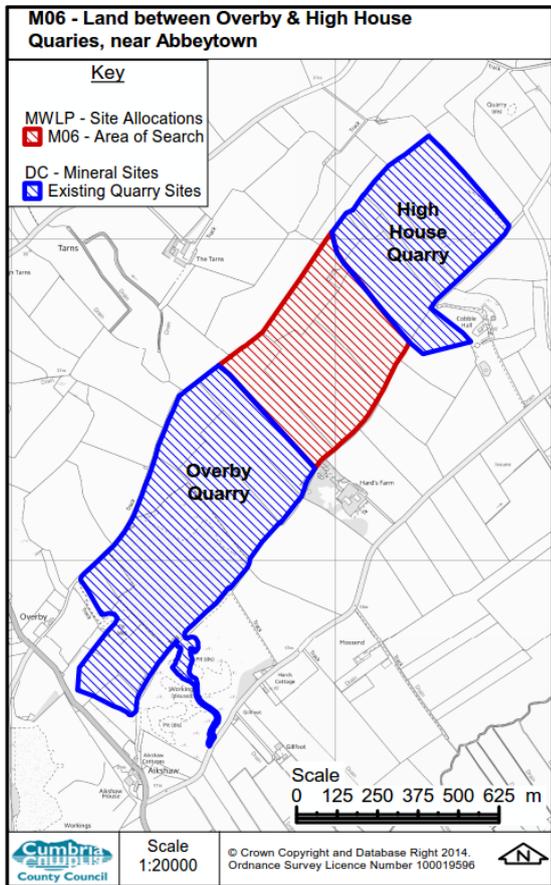
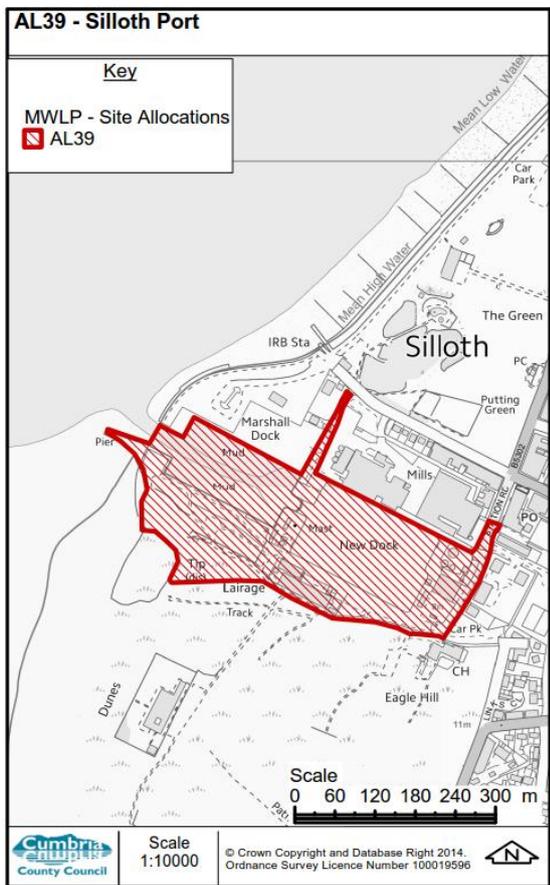
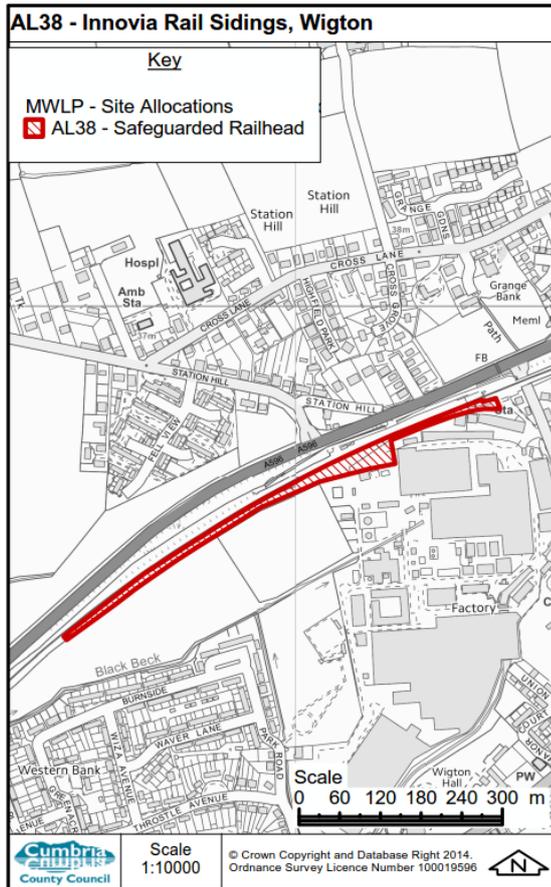
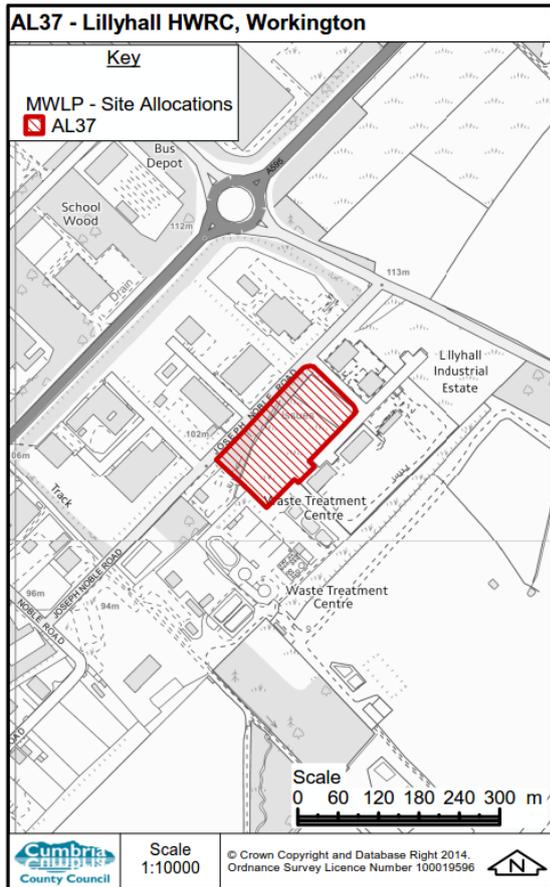
18.42 Policy SP7 requires that Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) will be identified, which include 250 metre wide buffer zones around all Mineral Safeguarding Areas. The MCAs are shown on the Policies Map Part 3.

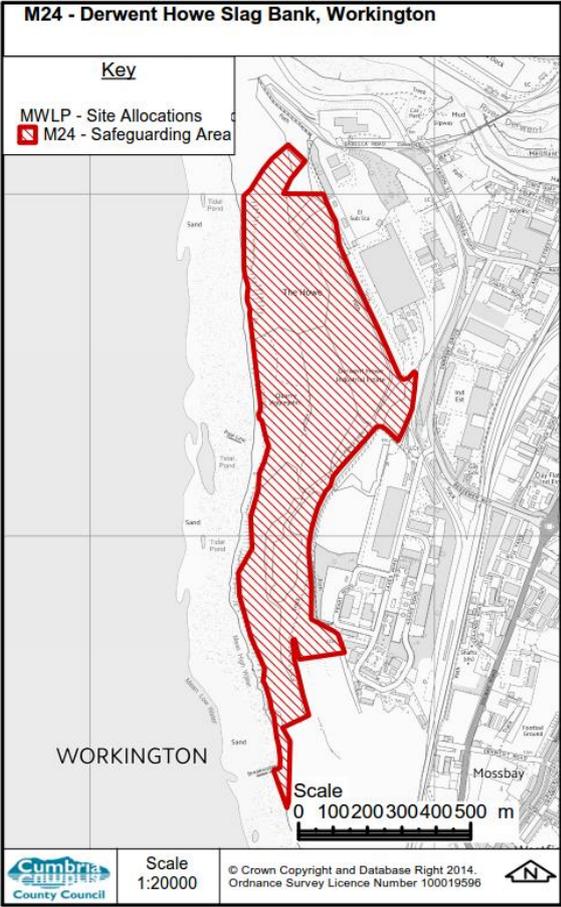
18.43 The MCAs will also have to be shown on District Local Plan Policies Maps. It is intended that guidance will be produced, jointly with the districts and adjoining authorities, on the details of the consultation process. This guidance will set out the locations, types and scale of development proposals for which consultations are necessary. At this stage, no attempt has been made to exclude built up areas or any other types of areas from the Mineral Consultation Areas. These matters will be addressed in the guidance.

19. MAPS OF PROPOSED SITES

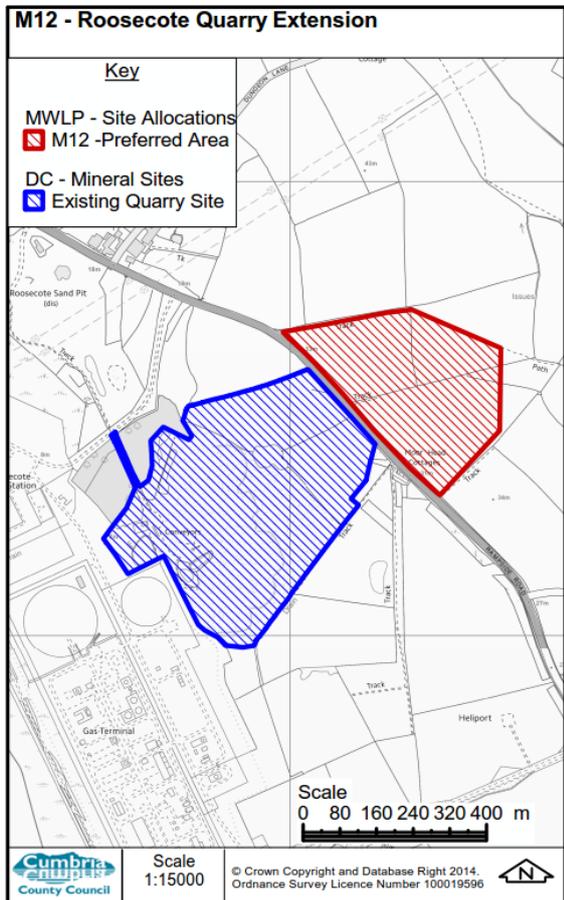
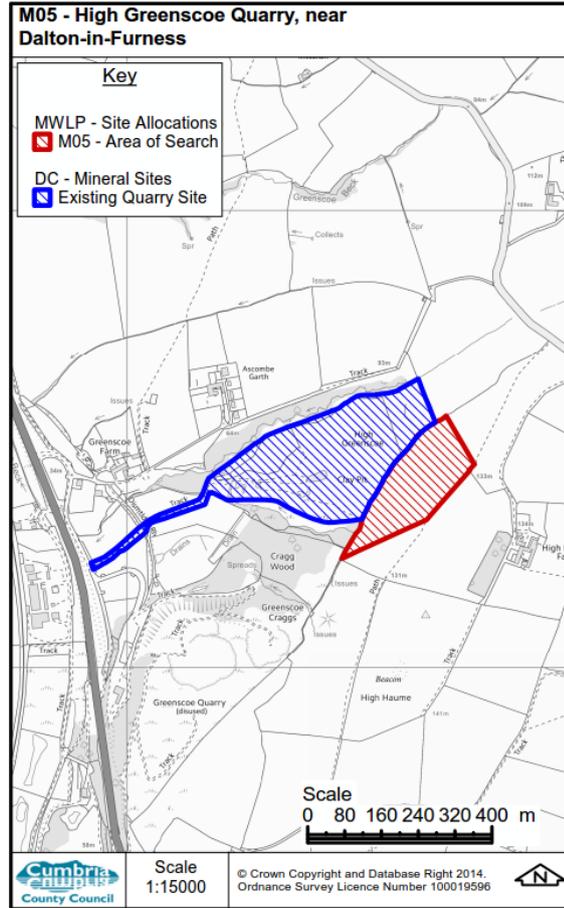
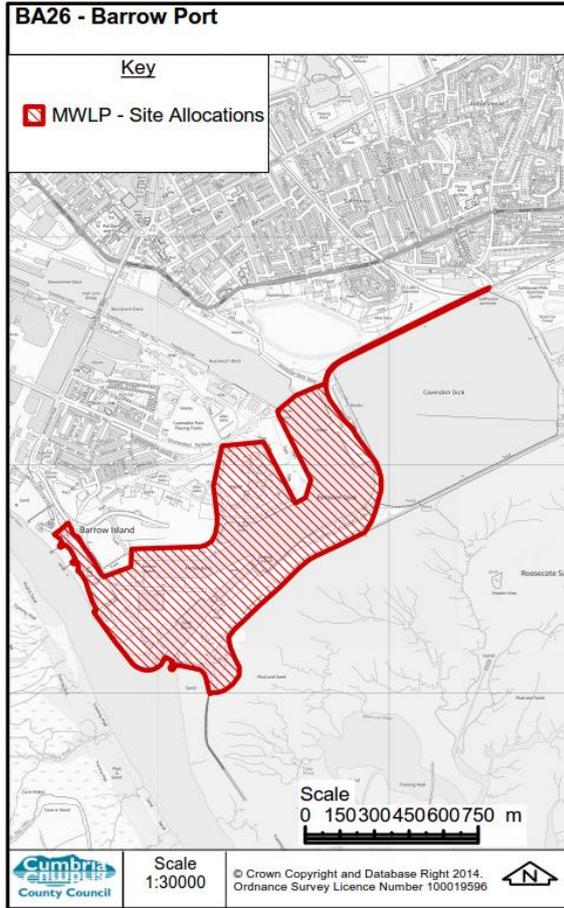
Allerdale



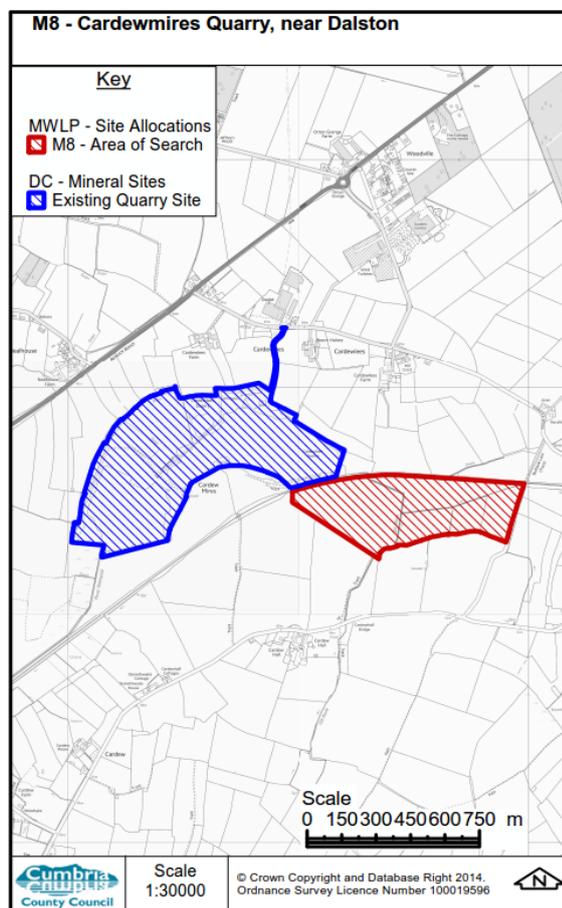
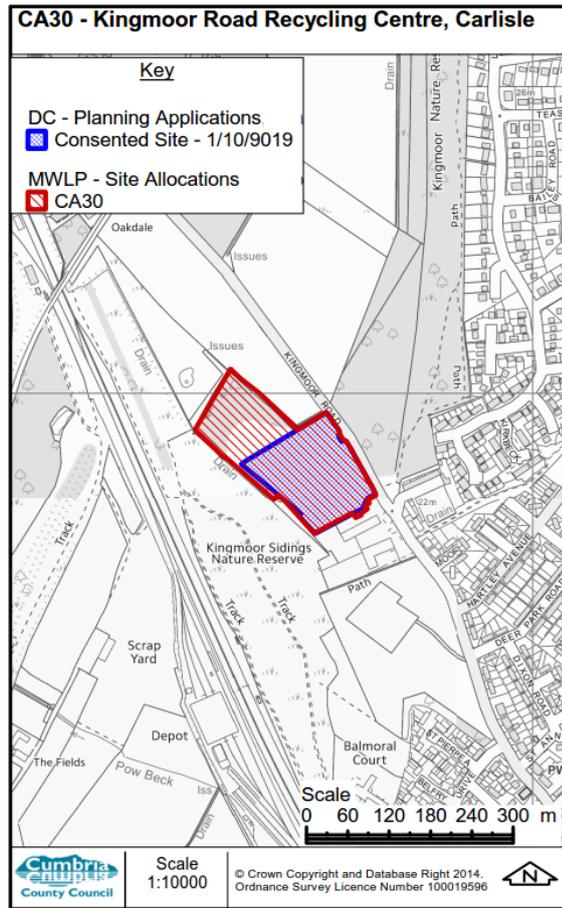
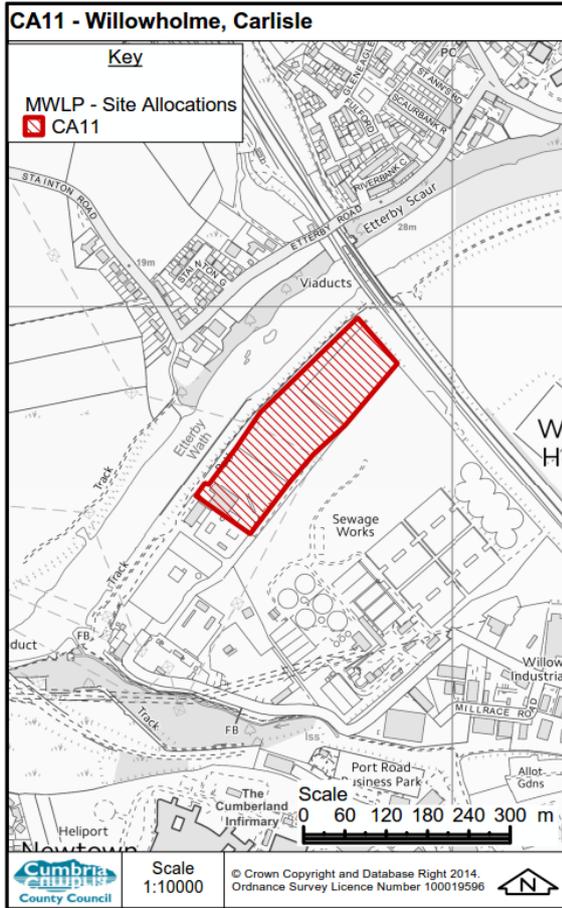


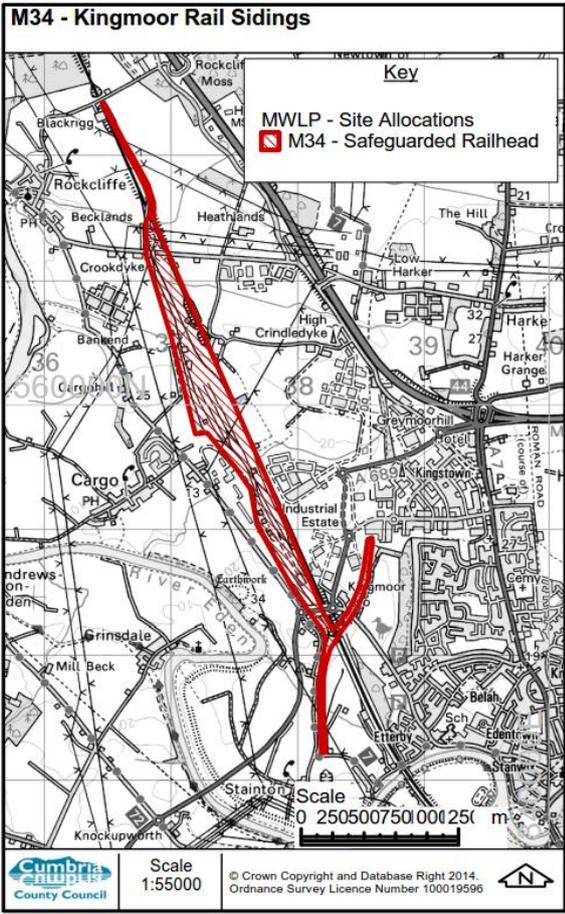
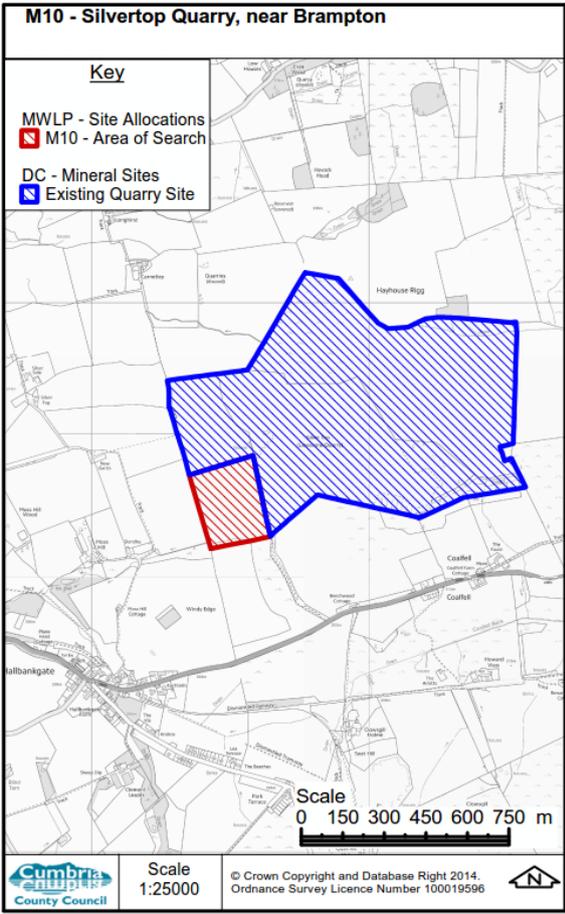


Barrow

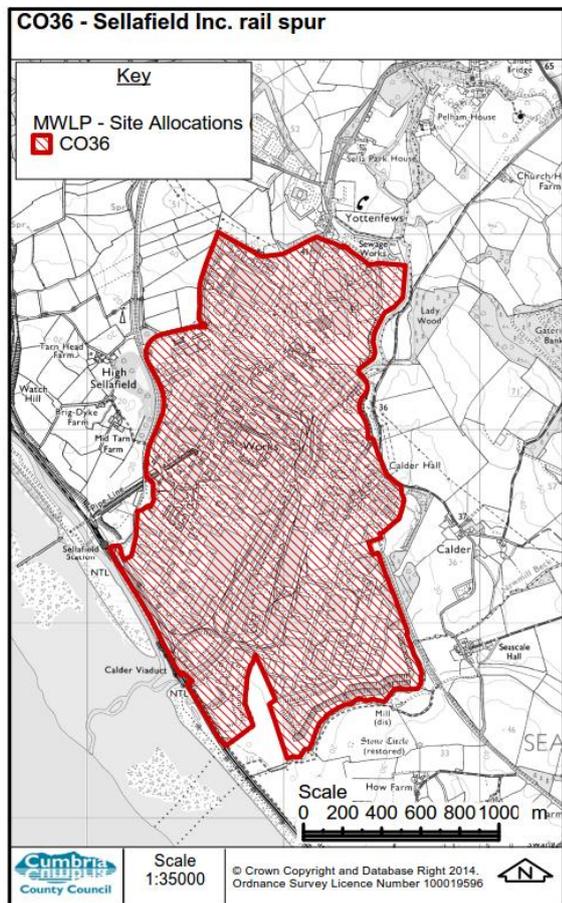
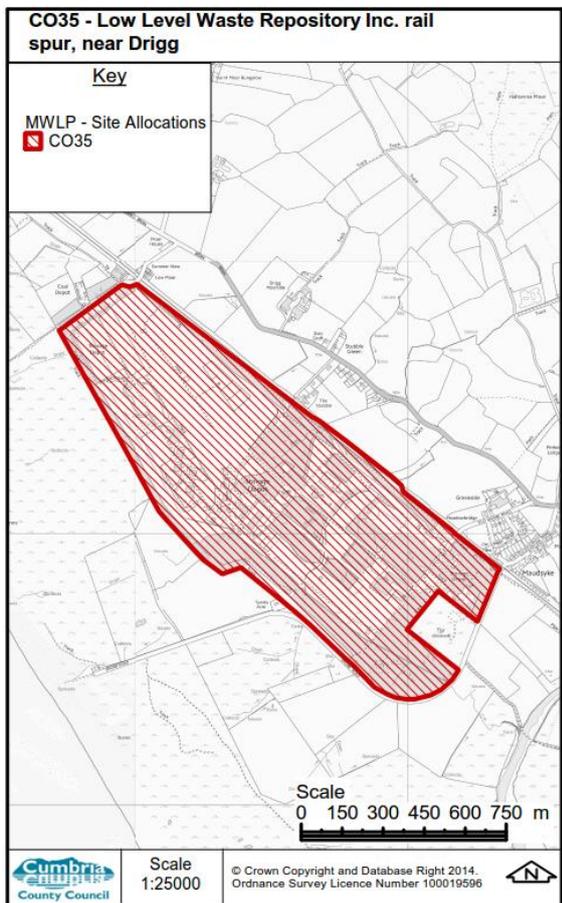
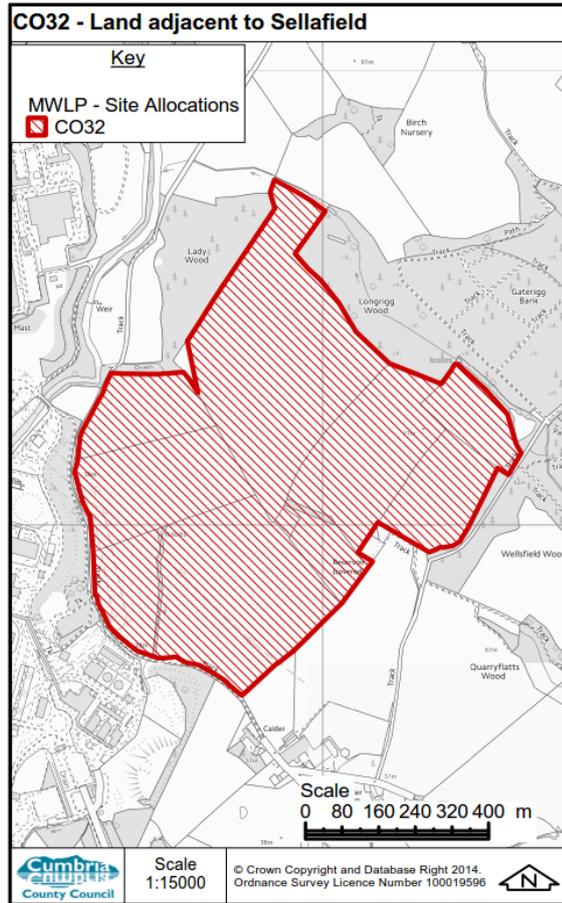
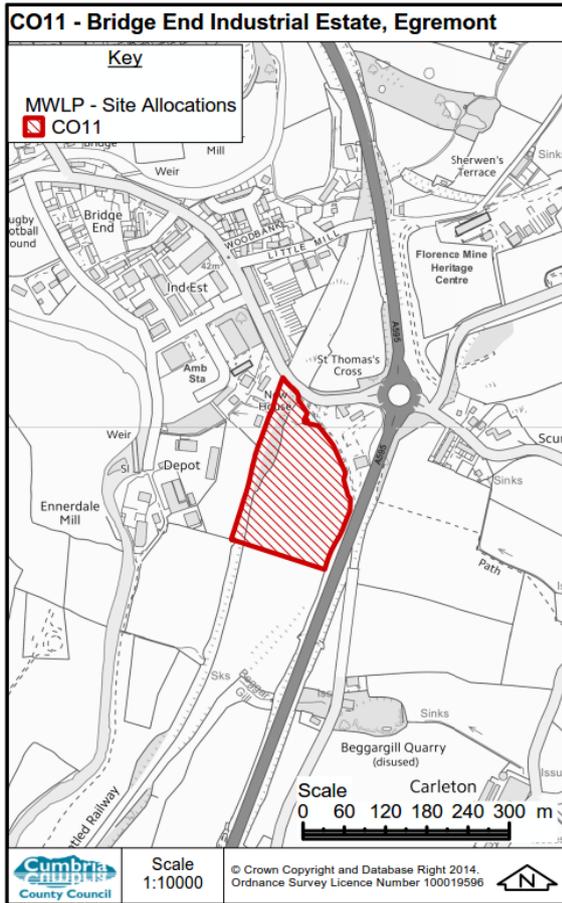


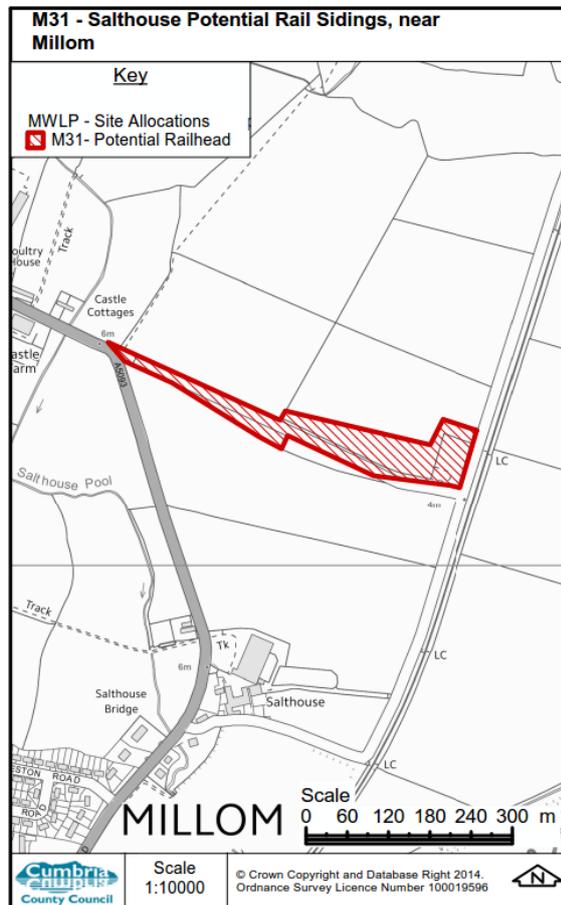
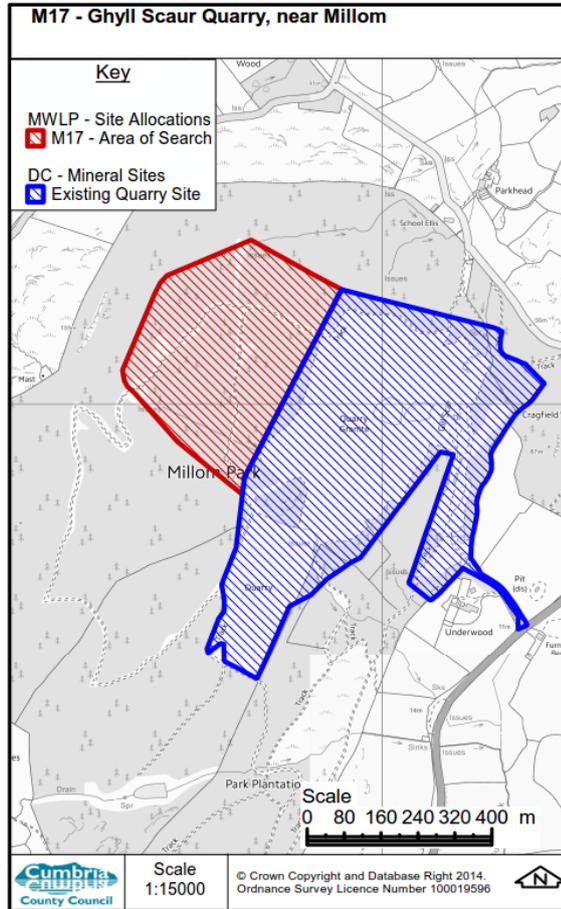
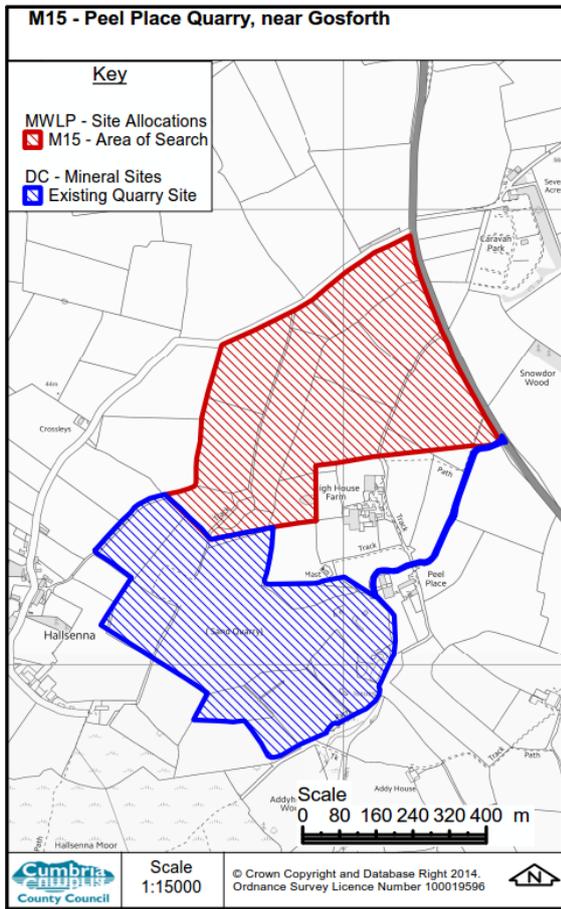
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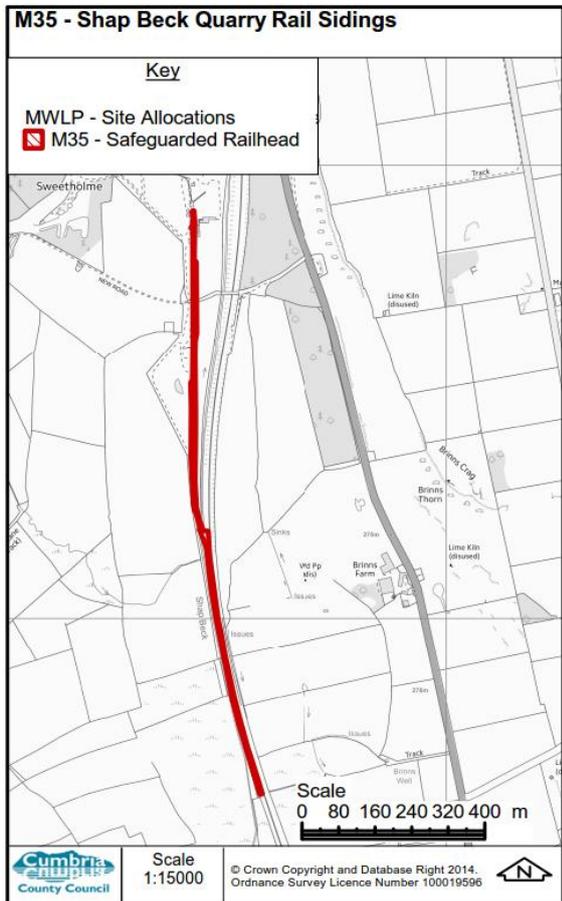
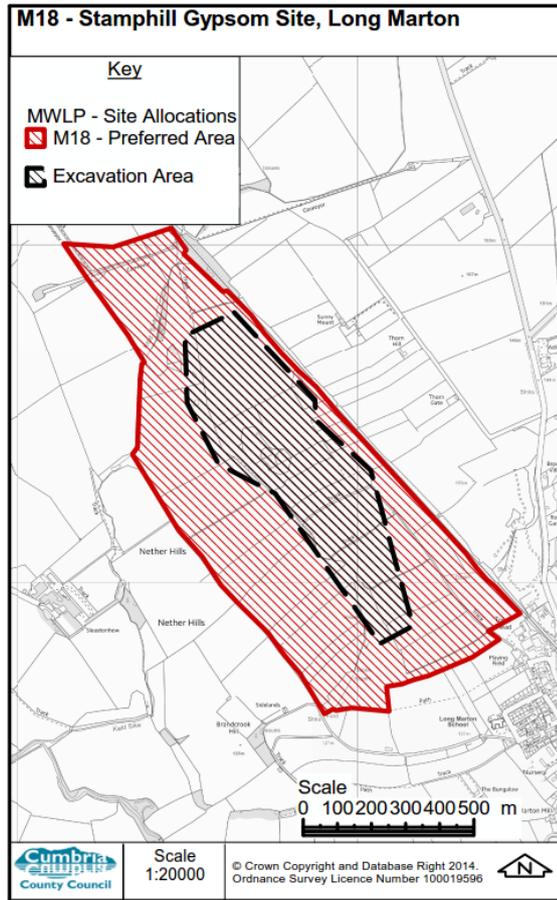


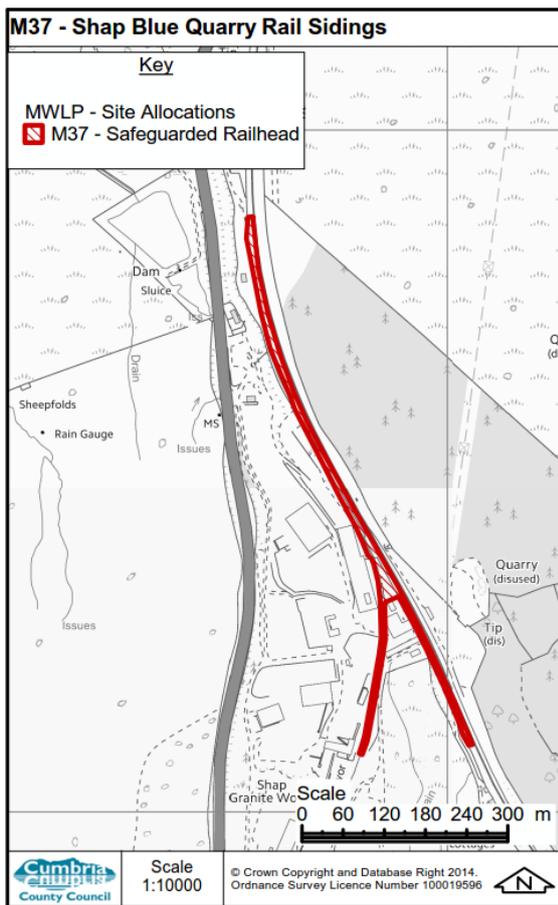
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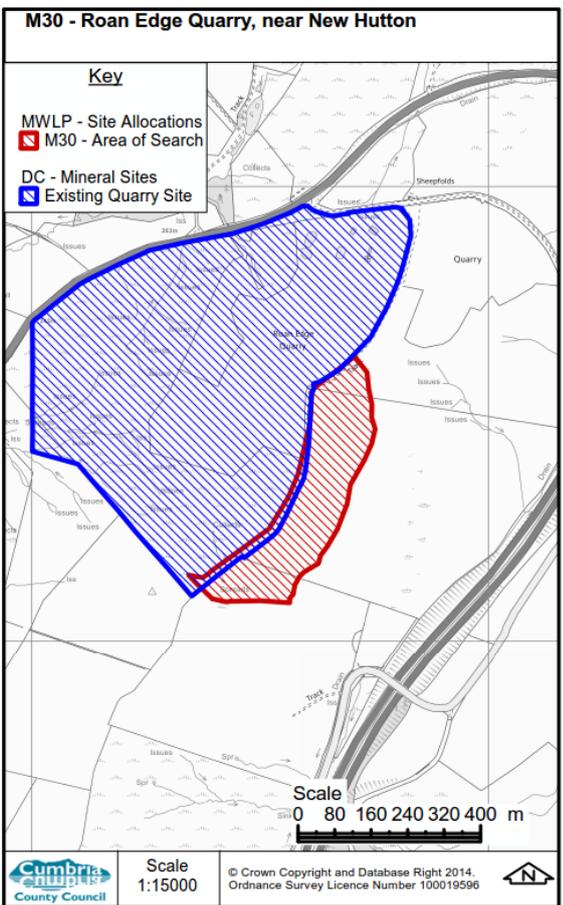
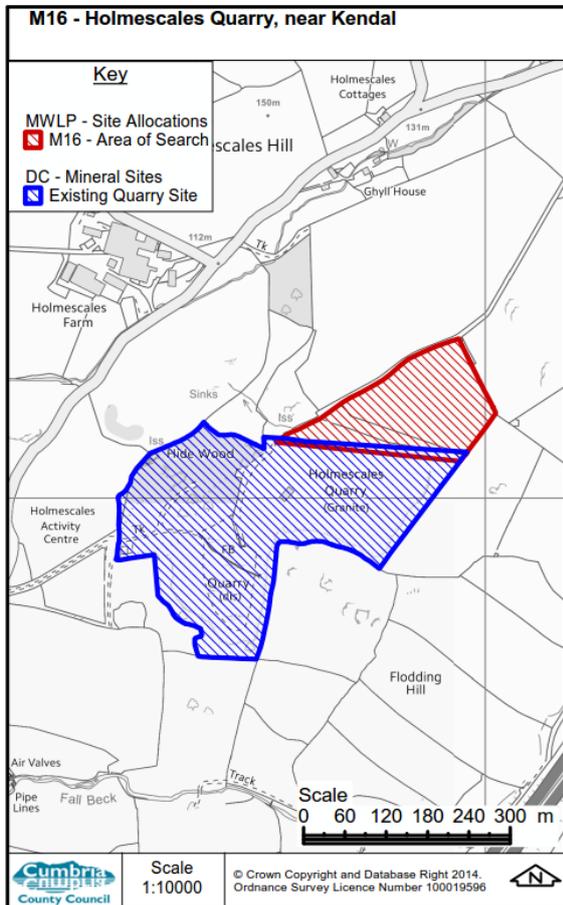
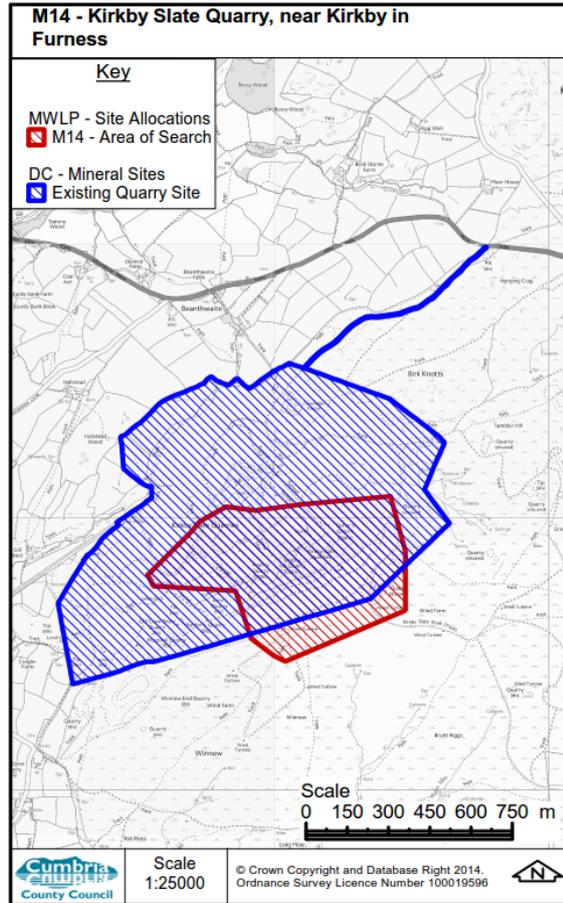
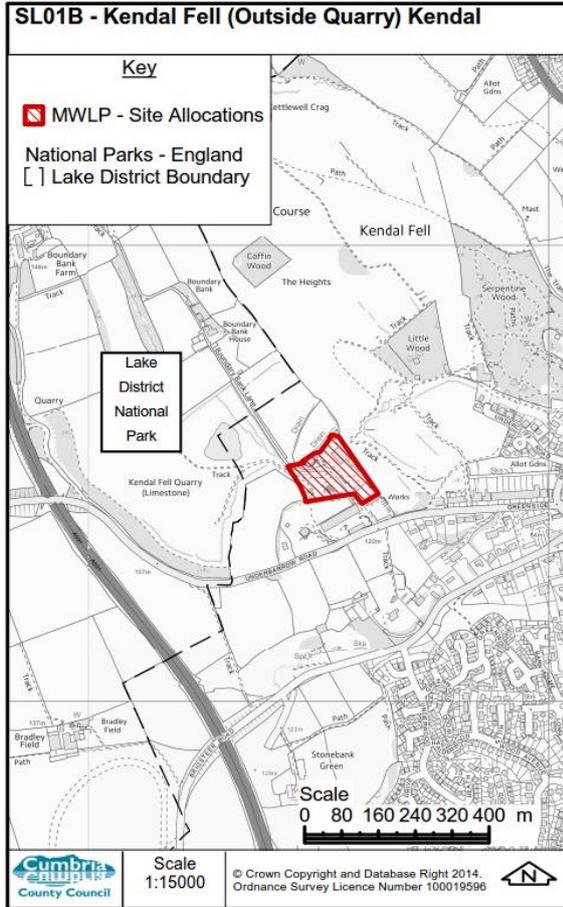


Eden





South Lakeland



GLOSSARY

Alpha activity (radioactivity) This takes the form of particles (helium nuclei) ejected from a decaying atom. Alpha particles cause ionisations in biological tissue which may lead to damage; this is more significant if inhaled or swallowed. The particles have a very short range in air, typically about 5 cm.

Aggregate minerals Minerals that are used primarily to support the construction industry, including soft sand, sand and gravel, and crushed rock.

Aggregate Working Party (AWP) Aggregate working parties provide technical advice about the supply and demand for aggregates (including sand, gravel and crushed rock) to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and to mineral planning authorities. The AWP's replaced the Regional Aggregate Working Parties.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Land quality varies from place to place. The ALC provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. It helps underpin the principles of sustainable development.

Amenity In practice, this is usually understood to mean the effect on visual and aural amenity in the immediate vicinity of a development. In assessing amenity, the local planning authority would always consider the local characteristics of the vicinity where the development is proposed – does it have important scenic, historic, architectural or cultural features, and is it in scale and in keeping with these features.

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) A natural process in which microorganisms break down organic matter, in the absence of oxygen, into biogas (a mixture of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane) and digestate (a nitrogen-rich fertiliser). The biogas can be used directly in engines for Combined Heat and Power (CHP), burned to produce heat, or can be cleaned and used in the same way as natural gas or as a vehicle fuel. The digestate can be used as a renewable fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Ancient woodland An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.

Annual Report Previously the Annual Monitoring Report, this document is part of the Local Plan, assessing the implementation of, and the extent to which, policies in the Plan are being successfully applied.

Appropriate Assessment Where likely significant effects on a European Wildlife Site are identified, it is necessary to consider whether those effects will adversely affect the integrity of the site in view of its Conservation Objectives. This is Stage 2 of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

Areas of coal working notified by the Coal Authority These are the areas that have been notified to local planning authorities for the purposes of Article 10 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995. The Coal Authority has provided Standing Advice about potential hazards for development proposals within these areas and wishes to be consulted about

planning applications accompanied by Environmental Impact Assessment or for mineral working.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) A landscape designation made, under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, to an area of countryside, the natural beauty of which it is desirable to conserve and enhance.

Areas of Search Areas, that are broader than Preferred Areas, where knowledge about mineral resources may be less certain, but within which planning permissions for particular sites could be granted to meet any shortfalls in supply, if suitable planning applications are made.

Background radiation Most background radiation comes from two sources, cosmic radiation and radioisotopes in the rocks and soil. The amounts vary with geology of the area (different rocks are made up of different elements) and elevation (less atmosphere at higher elevations to absorb cosmic radiation).

Becquerels (Bq) This is the standard international unit of radioactivity equal to one radioactive transformation or decay per second. The multiples of becquerels that are commonly used to define radioactive waste activity are:

- kilobecquerels (kBq) equal to one thousand Bq
- megabecquerels (MBq) equal to one million Bq
- gigabecquerels (GBq) equal to one thousand million Bq

Best and Most Versatile agricultural land Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

Beta activity (radioactivity) This takes the form of particles (electrons) emitted during radioactive decay from the nucleus of an atom. Beta particles cause ionisation in biological tissue which may lead to damage. Most beta particles can pass through the skin, but a few millimetres of light material such as aluminium, will generally shield against them.

Biodiversity The range and diversity of life (including plants, animals and microorganisms), ecosystems and ecological processes.

Britain's Energy Coast Established in 2009 with the mission of transforming West Cumbria into a diverse, resilient and low carbon economy. Originally Government-funded, they are now a public-private partnership that provides businesses with the support they need to capitalise on investment in the local nuclear industry and also to exploit opportunities in high-growth Clean Technologies such as solar, wind and biofuels.

Brownfield land/sites Previously developed land that can be redeveloped for other uses.

Building stones Minerals used for building and roofing, including limestone, sandstone and slate.

Carbon offsetting A net reduction in carbon emissions resulting from a project undertaken to compensate for emissions elsewhere. One example of carbon offsetting is tree planting.

Climate change A change in the statistical properties of the climate system when considered over long periods of time, regardless of cause. The term is often used to refer specifically to climate change caused by human activity, as opposed to changes in climate that may have resulted as part of Earth's natural processes. In this sense, the term *climate change* has become synonymous with global warming and everything else that increasing greenhouse gas levels will affect.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste This is a diverse waste stream, generated from commercial and industrial operations, including, but not limited to processing and manufacturing industries, service sector, the trade and transport and distribution sectors, primary production and mining.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area, in order to address the effects on associated infrastructure.

Conservation Objectives Referred to in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as amended ('the Habitats Regulations') and Article 6(3) of the European Habitats Directive, they provide a framework that should inform any Habitats Regulations Assessments (which may include an Appropriate Assessment) that a competent authority may be required to make under the legislation referred to above. In addition, they can be used to inform any measures necessary to conserve or restore a European Wildlife Site and/or to prevent the deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying features as required by the provisions of Articles 6(1) and 6(2) of the Habitats Directive respectively. Each Conservation Objective Citation gives a formal description of the reasons why the site has been designated.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste Arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It mostly includes brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also include quantities of timber, metal and plastics. These wastes often arise with Excavation waste, in which case they are termed Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) wastes.

Core Strategy A Development Plan Document, which formerly set out the spatial vision and objectives for a specific period, with the strategic policies necessary to deliver that vision. This is now replaced by the Strategic Policies within the Local Plan.

Development Plan For the Plan area, this will comprise the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the Local Plans for each district in Cumbria.

Dormant mineral site Defined under the Environment Act 1995 as a mineral site where no mineral development has taken place to any substantial extent in, on, or under the site at any time in the period 22 February 1982 to 6 June 1995. Dormant sites would need a Review of Old Minerals Permissions application (ROMP) to restart workings.

Duty to Co-operate A legal duty on local planning authorities and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis, to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters. It is not a duty to agree, but local planning authorities should make every

effort to secure the necessary co-operation on such matters, before they submit their Local Plans for examination.

Ecosystem Services the benefits that people obtain from the ecosystem. These are grouped into four broad categories: *supporting*, such as nutrient cycles, soil formation and crop pollination, which make it possible for ecosystems to provide the other services; *provisioning*, such as the production of food, water, minerals, timber and energy; *regulating*, such as the control of climate and disease, waste decomposition and flood regulation; and *cultural*, such as spiritual, educational and recreational benefits.

Energy from Waste (EfW) The recovery of energy value from waste by burning the waste directly, or by burning a fuel produced from the waste.

Energy minerals Minerals, such as oil, gas and coal, which are used to produce energy.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.

European Wildlife Site Habitats and species of birds that are either threatened or valuable within the EU are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). These sites make up a network of sites across Europe called Natura 2000, protected under the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora).

Evidence Base The Evidence Base is a collective term for the documents, studies, reports and community feedback used to support the Local Plan.

Excavation Waste Solid waste resulting from or produced by the excavation or digging out of building foundations, bridge footings, pipes or other man-made structures.

Flood Zone Flood zones refer to the probability of flooding (ignoring the presence of defences):

- Flood Zone 1 = low probability
- Flood Zone 2 = medium probability
- Flood Zone 3a = high probability
- Flood Zone 3b = within functional flood plain.

Front loading Engaging/consulting with the community at the start of the plan preparation process.

Gamma activity (radioactivity) An electromagnetic radiation similar in some respects to visible light, but with higher energy. Gamma rays cause ionisation in biological tissue which may lead to damage. These rays are very penetrating and are attenuated only by shields of dense metal or concrete, perhaps some metres thick. Their emission during radioactive decay is usually accompanied by beta or alpha activity.

Gasification Thermal treatment that involves heating waste in the presence of oxygen to recover energy in the form of gas.

Geodiversity The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.

Geographic Information System (GIS) A computer system for capturing, storing, checking and displaying data related to positions on the earth's surface. GIS can show many layers, containing different datasets, on one map. This enables people to more easily see, analyse and understand patterns and relationships.

Green infrastructure A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Greenfield land/sites Land or sites which have not previously been developed or which were developed but have been restored and/or now blended back into the landscape.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions Greenhouse gases "trap" energy radiated by the Earth within the atmosphere. They include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas in the UK.

GVA Gross Value Added, i.e. the difference between salary costs and actual profits per person.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) HRA is a step-by-step process that helps determine likely significant effect and (where appropriate) assess adverse impacts on the integrity of a European Wildlife site, examines alternative solutions and provides justification for "imperative reasons of overriding public interest" (IROPI). European guidance divides HRA into a four stage process.

Hazardous waste Waste that is reactive, toxic, corrosive or otherwise dangerous to living things and/or the environment.

Heritage asset The term is wide-ranging and encompasses World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest, scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings and protected wreck sites.

Heritage Coast A landscape designation for undeveloped coastline that is managed to conserve its natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors.

Higher Activity Low Level Waste (HA-LLW) As a general rule, radioactive wastes with activity levels above 200 becquerels/gram (Bq/g).

High Level radioactive Waste (HLW) Radioactive waste that is so active that it is self-heating and requires cooling.

Historic environment All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, as well as landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic Environment Record (HER) Information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

Historic Landscape Character (HLC) English Heritage-funded project to map the elements of the historic landscape onto a series of interactive GIS-based maps that characterise the distinctive, historic dimension of today's environment. It is a useful tool when undertaking environmental assessment at the strategic level to inform minerals planning policies, for example, or to assess the county-wide allocation of development land.

Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Civic amenity sites which may be used by local residents (usually free of charge) and businesses (usually charged). The sites provide facilities for collection of all household and garden waste other than anything which may be considered as hazardous and requiring special treatment.

Industrial minerals Minerals that are necessary to support industrial and manufacturing processes and other non-aggregate uses, some of which are minerals of recognised national importance; these include - brickclay (especially Etruria Marl and fireclay), silica sand (including high grade silica sands), industrial grade limestone, cement raw materials, gypsum, salt, fluorspar, tungsten, kaolin, ball clay and potash.

Infrastructure Basic services necessary for development to take place; for example, roads, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.

Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) Waste that is sufficiently radioactive to require shielding during its handling and transportation.

Ionisation This process occurs when radiation (alpha, beta and gamma activity) interacts with matter, which can cause atoms and molecules to become unstable. Ionisation from radiation is the first stage in possible change or damage within biological tissue.

Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) During the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, if it can be demonstrated that there are no alternative solutions to the proposal, that would have a lesser effect or avoid an adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s), the project may still be carried out if the competent authority is satisfied that it is for imperative reasons of overriding public interest. In cases where there are priority natural habitats or species adversely affected by the development, the IROPI justification must relate to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment.

Landbanks Landbanks of aggregate mineral reserves are principally a monitoring tool to provide a mineral planning authority with early warning of possible disruption to the provision of an adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates in their area. Separate landbanks are required for crushed rock (10 years) and sand and gravel (7 years) because they partly serve different markets and have different site infrastructure requirements.

Landfill/landraise This is the disposal of waste into or onto the land. Landfill sites are constructed and operated to strict technical standards, in order to reduce adverse

environmental impacts. Most types of waste may be disposed of via landfill; however, the EU Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC1 requires that landfill sites must be classified as hazardous, non hazardous or inert. Reducing the amount of waste to landfill is encouraged by the Landfill Directive, to recover value from waste and develop more sustainable waste management.

Landfill Directive This was adopted by the European Community in 1999. It sets tough operational and technical requirements for disposal of waste by landfill, with the aim of reducing the negative effects of landfilling.

Life cycle analysis (of greenhouse gas emissions) An approach to measuring the impact on climate change across the supply chain for a product, including those from fossil fuel burnt in extraction, processing, transport and disposal.

Low carbon energy supplies These use technology that can help reduce carbon emissions. They can include combined heat and power (CHP) plants and the use of heat that would otherwise be wasted. They are usually referred to in conjunction with renewable energy supplies.

Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) An LAA is an annual assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in a mineral planning authority's area.

Local Development Document A collective term given to the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Framework (LDF) The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. These consisted of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports, produced by the Local Planning Authority. The Minerals and Waste Development Framework was an LDF dealing only with minerals and waste issues. The frameworks have now been replaced by Local Plans.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) This sets out the programme and timetable for the preparation and production of Local Development Documents.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Organisations that replaced the Regional Development Agencies (RDAs). They are voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses, formed by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, and will aim to play a key part in promoting local economic development.

Local Nature Partnership (LNP) The Government's ambition for LNPs is that they will help their local area to manage the natural environment as a system and to embed its value in local decisions for the benefit of nature, people and the economy. To do this effectively, they will need to be self-sustaining strategic partnerships of a broad range of local organisations, businesses and people, with the credibility to work with and influence other local strategic decision makers.

Local Plan These Plans, produced by the Local Planning Authority, have now replaced the Local Development Frameworks.

Local Planning Authority (LPA) The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. All references to local planning authority apply to the District Council, County Council and National Park Authority, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities.

Low Activity Low Level Waste (LA-LLW) as a general rule, radioactive wastes with activity levels between 4 and 200 becquerels/gram (Bq/g), which do not need the highly engineered containment systems that are provided at the Low Level Waste Repository near Drigg. They can be sent to suitably permitted conventional non-inert landfills.

Low Level radioactive Waste (LLW) Radioactive waste that has activity levels not exceeding 4 gigabecquerels/tonne (GBq/te) of alpha or 12 GBq/te of beta gamma activity. One becquerel is equal to the disintegration of one radionuclide per second. A GBq is 1000,000,000 becquerels.

Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) The LLW Repository Ltd is a waste management company that works on behalf of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, to provide services to customers to treat and dispose of low level radioactive waste at the national Low Level Waste Repository in West Cumbria. They oversee a national Low Level Waste programme to ensure that lower activity waste is managed effectively.

Major hazards Major hazard installations and pipelines, licensed explosive sites and nuclear installations, around which Health and Safety Executive (and Office for Nuclear Regulation) consultation distances, to mitigate the consequences to public safety of major accidents, may apply.

Managed Aggregates Supply System (MASS) The underpinning concept behind this system, is that Mineral Planning Authorities who have adequate resources of aggregates make an appropriate contribution to national as well as local supply, while making due allowance for the need to reduce environmental damage to an acceptable level.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) These are specialised facilities that receive recyclable materials, from household kerbside collection, from 'bring sites' or from HWRC's. The recyclables are sorted and sent onwards for reprocessing and recycling. Material is normally delivered dry to the MRF. Dry recyclables include: plastic; glass; metal; textiles; and paper-based products. They exclude organic material (food, garden and wet waste).

Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) plant A type of waste processing facility that combines a sorting facility with a form of biological treatment, such as composting or anaerobic digestion. MBT plants are designed to process mixed household waste as well as commercial and industrial wastes.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) Areas intended to safeguard proven deposits of minerals which are, or may become, of economic importance within the foreseeable future, from unnecessary sterilisation by surface development.

Mineral Consultation Areas (MCA) Land with potential for mineral extraction, where county and district councils in two-tier planning areas need to co-operate in

the exercise of their planning powers. They are a mechanism for consultation between the county and district councils, about development which would be likely to affect the winning and working of minerals, and also about how mineral working could affect other existing or proposed land uses. They can cover all, parts of, or marginally more than a Mineral Safeguarding Area. It is anticipated that they will include the Minerals Safeguarding Areas plus a 250 metre buffer zone around them.

Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) The public authority whose duty it is to carry out minerals planning functions for a particular area.

Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework (MWDF) See Local Development Framework (LDF) above.

Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) The Minerals and Waste Local Plan deals only with minerals and waste issues. It has replaced the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

Municipal waste Municipal solid waste (MSW) is a waste type consisting of everyday items that are discarded by the public. The waste is from domestic properties, including caravans, residential homes and premises forming part of an educational establishment and part of a hospital or nursing home.

National Park An area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended). The Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan does not cover land within the county of Cumbria that is within either the Lake District National Park or the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) The Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) This is the national waste plan for England. The NWMP is required by the European Waste Framework Directive and replaces the 2007 Waste Strategy.

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) These can be found in many geological formations and may be brought to the surface during oil/gas drilling and abstraction. The natural radioactive elements that are present in very low concentrations in the earth's crust, which are often brought to the surface through these activities.

Nature Improvement Areas These are the Ecological Restoration Zones proposed by the Government's "Making Space for Nature" review. They are areas where opportunities to deliver ecological networks, both in terms of large area scale and valuable benefits accruing to wildlife and people, are particularly high.

Non-energy minerals Minerals that do not have the capability of producing energy, which include aggregates, industrial minerals and building stones.

North West Waste Network (NWWN) The North West Waste Network was formed following the cessation of the North West Regional Technical Advisory Board (RTAB) in 2012. The NWWN is a voluntary group of representative waste planning authority officers from across North West England.

Planning condition A condition imposed on the grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990), which can enhance the quality of development and enable development proposals to proceed where it would otherwise have been necessary to refuse planning permission, by mitigating the adverse effects of the development.

Planning obligation A legally enforceable obligation, entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) This is an easily accessible online resource of important information for any user of the planning system; previously, this information was only published in separate documents. There are online links between the National Planning Policy Framework and relevant planning practice guidance, as well as between different categories of guidance.

Pollution Anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.

Preferred Areas Areas of known mineral resources where planning permission for minerals extraction might reasonably be anticipated, subject to tests of environmental acceptability.

Priority habitats and species Species and Habitats of Principle Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Pyrolysis Chemical decomposition of a substance by heat in the absence of oxygen, resulting in various hydrocarbon gases and carbon-like residue.

Radioactive wastes

1. **Categories** of radioactive waste that are defined in the UK are:
 - High Level Waste (HLW), more than 12,000 becquerels/gram and significantly heat generating
 - Intermediate Level Waste (ILW), more than 12,000 becquerels/gram but not significantly heat generating
 - Low Level Waste (LLW), having a radioactive content that does not exceed 4,000 becquerels/gram (4 gigabecquerels per tonne) of alpha or 12,000 becquerels/gram (12 gigabecquerels per tonne) of beta/gamma radiation
 - Very Low Level Waste (VLLW), is waste at the lower end of the LLW scale that is contaminated with a very small amount of activity (<4Bq/g).
2. **Pre-treatment** The aim is to segregate the waste into streams that will be managed in the same or similar ways.
3. **Treatment** Involves changing the characteristics of the waste by volume reduction, radionuclide removal or change of composition.

4. **Conditioning** Involves transforming wastes into a suitable form suitable for handling, transport, storage or disposal, usually by immobilisation and packaging.
5. **Storage** Involves emplacement of waste into a facility with the intention of retrieving it at a later date, for another step in the management process.
6. **Retrieval** Involves removing wastes from storage for inspection, further storage elsewhere, treatment (especially if technology has progressed and a more suitable storage or disposal solution becomes available) or disposal.
7. **Disposal** Occurs when packages of radioactive waste are emplaced in a facility with no intention of retrieval. Disposal can also include discharging liquid and gaseous effluent into the environment (under regulation).
8. **Management** The onward consignment of waste, in order for it to undergo any one of options 2 to 7 above, rather than performing one of those options.

Ramsar sites Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention, which was held in the city of Ramsar in Iran.

Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) These former Regional Planning Body Assembly organisations included representatives of central and local government and the minerals industry, considering the production and need for aggregates in the region. They produced annual reports and a more comprehensive survey was conducted and reported every 4 years. The NPPF still requires Aggregate Working Parties.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) This set out the region's strategic policies, in relation to the development and use of land and formed part of the development plan for each local planning authority area. Government began the process of revoking all RSS's in 2010; the NW RSS was revoked in May 2013.

Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) These former Regional Planning Body Assembly organisations, included representatives of central and local government and industry. They considered waste management in the region, producing a comprehensive report each year to inform planning authorities at all levels.

Renewable energy/resources Energy forms/resources that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, such as wind, waves and solar power and also bio-mass. Combustible or digestible waste materials are also regarded as renewable sources of energy.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) SSSIs conserve and protect the best of our wildlife, geological and physiographical heritage for the benefit of present and future generations. There are over 4,000 SSSIs in England, covering around 8% of the country. These sites are designated by Natural England and give legal protection to the best sites for wildlife and geology under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Spatial planning This moves the focus from a traditional land-use planning approach based on the regulation and control of land to a more inclusive approach which aims to ensure the best use of land by assessing competing demands. To carry this forward social, economic and environmental factors are taken into account in producing policies or decisions which promote sustainable development and influence the nature of places and how they function.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010.

Special Protection Area (SPA) Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the Birds Directive.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) Sets out the standards that local authorities will achieve with regard to involving individuals, communities and other stakeholders in the preparation of Local Plans and in development control decisions. Cumbria County Council's Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in January 2006 and is currently being reviewed.

Stepping stones Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes.

Strategic Environmental Appraisal (SEA) A generic term used to describe environmental assessment, as applied to plans, policies and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Highlights the potential level of risk of flooding on land throughout the area.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Documents that add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. SPD's are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions, but are not part of the development plan.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) A tool for appraising policies and proposals, to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives based on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. This is required for all Local Development Documents.

Sustainable Community Strategy The high level visioning document for an area, dealing with wide social, economic and environmental issues that affect the County or District. In Cumbria the Cumbria Strategic Partnership produced the Cumbria Sustainable Community Strategy, which guides the direction of the Minerals & Waste Local Plan.

Sustainable development There are numerous definitions of sustainable development. The most widely agreed definition comes from the 1987 Brundtland report, namely: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Sustainable transport mode Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport, with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) Radioactive waste at the lower end of the LLW scale, that is contaminated with a very small amount of activity (0.4 to 4Bq/g)

Waste Management Plan for England (WMPE) The Waste Management Plan for England is a high level document that is non-site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised European Union's Waste Framework Directive.

Waste Planning Authority (WPA) The public authority whose duty it is to carry out waste planning functions for a particular area.

West Cumbria Spatial Masterplan In 2008, the West Cumbria Strategic Forum initiated the masterplan, which set out the strategies that the West Cumbrian partners identified as being important for the regeneration of the area. The plan's vision was set out in terms of economic growth, environmental sustainability and management, and in meeting the UK's long-term energy needs.

West Cumbria Strategic Forum In 2004, Government signed a Memorandum of agreement with West Cumbria Partners, including the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and West Cumbria local authorities, to safeguard West Cumbria's economic prosperity. The agreement was signed at the first meeting of the West Cumbria Strategic Forum, which exists to facilitate co-operation between all the bodies involved with regeneration in West Cumbria. The Forum's primary aim is to help create a sustainable economy, taking into account the threats and opportunities that nuclear decommissioning brings to an area so heavily dependent on the nuclear industry.

Wildlife corridor Linear area of habitat connecting wildlife populations.

Windfall sites Sites that have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

Zero waste commitment The Coalition Agreement committed the Government to work towards a zero waste economy in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort. Defra's Structural Reform Plan sets out an action to "set the path towards a 'zero waste' economy through review of waste policies".