

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 DETAILS OF CUMBRIA QUARRIES

from: Cumbria and the Lake District National Park Joint Local Aggregates
Assessment - supporting information, September 2014

Table 5 – CRUSHED ROCK QUARRIES
(see Map 2)

Location	Expiry date	Notes
Eskett and Rowrah	2034 30 September	Eskett almost worked out, considering options for moving into Rowrah (dormant)
Flusco	2032 31 December	also construction waste recycling to 31 Dec 2031
Goldmire	2042 21 February	also construction waste recycling to 31 Dec 2014
Hartley	2042 21 February	- site mothballed at the end of 2008 - ROMP conditions agreed 2013
Helbeck	2042 21 February	ROMP due in 2016
Holme Park	2023 31 December	scoping opinion on time extension submitted
Kendal Fell	2042 21 February	dormant
Moota	2016 31 December	time and physical extension submitted
Sandside	2020 30 June	potential for submission of time extension
Shap Beck #	2042 21 February	
Shap Blue #	2042 21 February	also deposit of mining waste on land east of the A6 to 31 December 2034
Shap Pink*	2042 21 February	- wholly within the National Park - mothballed and up for sale
Shap Fell (aka Hardendale)	2018 31 December	application for time extension and to deepen quarry submitted
Silvertop	2042 21 February	also construction waste recycling to 16 Dec 2018
Stainton	2042 21 February	
Tendley	2029 31 December	

The extraction areas for these two quarries are within the Lake District National Park

* Shap Pink Quarry is principally for dimension stone, but some quarry waste has been used for aggregates in the past

Map 2 - Crushed rock quarries



Table 6 – SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRIES

(see Map 3)

Location	Expiry date	Notes
Bonnie Mount	2014 31 December	application for physical and time extension due for submission
Brocklewath	2021 31 August	changed owner November 2013
Cardewmires	2025 1 December	new owner confirmed future expansion plans
Faugh No.1	2024 30 June	- mothballed - recent permission for time extension
Faugh No.2	2022 31 December	
High House	2021 31 December	
Kirkhouse	2023 28 July	
Low Gelt	2019 31 December	potential for time extension to be submitted
Low Plains	2011 30 September	application for time extension to 2033 refused planning permission – await Appeal decision
Overby No.2	2026 31 December	
Peel Place	2015 26 April	application for time extension to be submitted 2014
Roosecote	2029 28 May	also construction waste recycling to 31 Aug 2016

Map 3 - Sand and gravel quarries



Table 7
HIGH AND VERY HIGH SPECIFICATION ROADSTONE QUARRIES
 (see Map 4)

Location	Geology	Expiry date	Notes
Ghyll Scaur	igneous	2021 31 December	- Very High Specification Aggregate - time and physical extension submitted
Roan Edge	sandstone	2038 31 December	
Holmescales	sandstone	2042 21 February	- mothballed

Map 4 – High and very high specification roadstone quarries



Table 9
BUILDING STONE QUARRIES OUTSIDE THE NATIONAL PARK
(see Map 5)

Location	Geology	Expiry date	Notes
Bank End	sandstone	2042 22 February	- dormant
Baycliff Haggs	limestone	2042 21 February	- off cuts used as primary aggregate
Birkhams	sandstone	2015 31 July	- pre-app discussions re time extension - no aggregate production
Blaze Fell	sandstone	2011 29 September	- awaiting restoration
Bowscar	sandstone	2042 21 February	- no aggregate production
Crag Nook	sandstone	2042 21 February	- no aggregate production
Flinty Fell	sandstone	2024 31 December	- waste used as secondary aggregate
Grange	sandstone	2016 29 January	- no aggregate production
Kirkby Slate	slate	2042 21 February	- application due to amend extraction area - waste used as secondary aggregate
Lambhill	sandstone	2021 30 January	- no aggregate production
Larchwood	sandstone	2007 30 September	- awaiting restoration
Leipsic	sandstone	2022 20 December	- no aggregate production
Mousegill	sandstone	2016 30 June	- no aggregate production
Pickering	limestone	2023 26 February	- no aggregate production
Red Rock Canyon	sandstone	2025 10 December	- no aggregate production
Rocks	limestone	2017 31 October	- off cuts used as primary aggregate
Scratchmill Scar	sandstone	2016 30 January	- off cuts used as primary aggregate
Snowhill no 1	limestone	2017 31 May	- waste used as secondary aggregate
Snowhill no 2	sandstone	2015 31 May	- waste used as secondary aggregate
Talkin Fell	sandstone	2011 3 February	- inactive
West Brownrigg	sandstone	2021 31 July	- off cuts used as primary aggregate

Map 5 - Building stone quarries



Table 10 – ALTERNATIVE AGGREGATES: MAIN PROCESSING FACILITIES

(see Map 6)

Facility	Material	Notes
Silvertop Quarry	inert construction waste	permission to 16 Dec 2018
Flusco Quarry	household, commercial, industrial and construction waste	EA permit permission to 31 Dec 2031 (tied to cessation of adjacent landfill)
Roosecote Quarry	construction materials	permission to 31 Aug 2016
Goldmire Quarry	construction and demolition waste	permission to 31 Dec 2014
Flinty Fell Quarry	building stone waste	permission to 31 Dec 2024
Snowhill No.1 Quarry	building stone waste	permission to 31 May 2017
Snowhill No.2 Quarry	building stone waste	permission to 31 May 2015
Kirkby Slate Quarry	slate waste	permission to 21 Feb 2042
Elterwater Quarry	slate waste	permission to 21 Feb 2042
Roan Edge landfill	inert wastes	permission to 1 Nov 2016
Hespin Wood landfill	secondary aggregates	EA permit permanent
Derwent Howe slag bank	slag extraction and recycling of wastes	permission to 31 Oct 2016
McKay Plant & Skip Hire, Lillyhall	construction and demolition waste	EA permit permanent Lillyhall Industrial Estate
Derwent Recycling Services, Lillyhall	builder's, household and commercial waste	permanent Lillyhall Industrial Estate
Phillip Carruthers Ltd, Lillyhall	concrete, rubble and bricks	EA permit permanent Lillyhall Industrial Estate
Harry Barker Properties Ltd, High Greenscoe	construction waste	permission to 1 Nov 2024
Kingmoor Marshalling yards	concrete rail sleepers and spent ballast	EA permit permanent

Map 6 – Alternative aggregates sites and marine dredged landing points



APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY DETAILS OF CUMBRIA'S ECONOMY

The following SWOT assessment summarises the key Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats to sustainable economic growth in Cumbria. This analysis was undertaken by the Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership and provides the justification for their proposed priority interventions and split of EU funding.

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Good GVA growth over the past decade • Employment strong in manufacturing, hospitality, retail and food & drink manufacturing • Number of internationally significant employers • World class skills in nuclear, energy and advanced manufacturing • Resilient economy due to diversity • Qualification profile largely mirrors UK • Internationally renowned tourism "brand" • Significant environmental assets: landscape and habitat quality, National Parks, AONBs, woodlands, water • Business survival rates high • High quality livestock • Product strength in the agri-food sector linked to food and drink provenance • M6 strategic connectivity	• Signs of slowing GVA growth and GVA per job remains low • Relatively weak employment in finance, IT and business sectors • Projected decline in working age population • Unemployment low but pockets of high rates and high youth unemployment • Business 'deaths' exceeding 'births' • Limited high speed broadband coverage • On-going loss of habitat for key species • Transport, planning and skills reported as barriers • Lack of affordable housing in some areas • Connectivity to core growth sites of Sellafield and Barrow via A590, A66 and from Carlisle • Reliance on CAP
Opportunities	Threats
• Potential to protect and build on high value manufacturing • Environment sector – low carbon, renewables, higher value agri-products, timber, access and nature based tourism • Nuclear Centre of Excellence with new missions including new build, MOX2 and LLWR • Supply chain development in our key sectors and exploitation of significant diversification opportunities • Exploit opportunities for bringing manufacturing back to the UK which has previously been moved offshore • Connecting Cumbria broadband roll out • Build further on our niche and artisan food and drink sector • World Heritage Site with Hadrian's Wall and the Lake District National Park World Heritage Site bid presents opportunities for increased international visitors	• Economic conditions worsen – further squeeze on household spending / struggling exports with weak Eurozone demand • Vulnerability to actions to reduce public sector deficit • Manufacturing jobs in Sellafield and BAE are heavily reliant on public spending • Demographic trends constrain workforce growth • Failure to take advantage of the opportunities presented by our key sectors • Effects of climate change – particularly risk from flooding in a number of areas • Access to water resources in West Cumbria, unless improved could act as a constraint to growth • Lack of investment on social and leisure infrastructure – needs a stronger offer for attracting and retaining working age families and individuals to settle in Cumbria

source: EU Structural & Investment Funds Plan, Cumbria LEP, January 2014

Theme	Objectives	Core Strategy policies	Generic D C Policies	Subject	Indicators	Data Source/Responsible body	Baseline	Target or milestones	Target source
Climate Change	1	1	DC1, DC2	Carbon emission reduction. Renewable energy generation	Renewable energy installed CO19	planning applications	0	none set	PPS12
					Carbon reduction strategies, incl. road miles.	CCC	0	none set	MWDF
					CO2 emissions / Cumbria	4NW	5,828,282 tonnes -2004	30% reduction of 1990 level by 2020	4NW
Waste management	2	8, 9, 10, 11, 12	DC4, DC5	Household waste	residual - Kg/head NI 191	Municipal Waste Management Partnership	392 tonnes/year 2006/7	none set yet	LAA
	% recycled or composted NI 192				CCC	34.2% - 2006/7	60% by 2012	MWMS	
	Municipal waste			annual tonnage NI 193	CCC	345, 698t - 2006/07	n/a ^(xix)		
				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 ^(xx) 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

xix 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.

xx 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 consigned*).

Theme	Objectives	Core Strategy policies	Generic D C Policies	Subject	Indicators	Data Source/Responsible body	Baseline	Target or milestones	Target source
					Capacity consented (by type) COI 6b		Major municipal waste treatment facilities by 2011see policy 7 Additional landfill capacity for south Cumbria by 2012		
Minerals	4 5 6	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
				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 ^(xxi)		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 ^(xxii)		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	0	0	PPS25
			DC1, DC2,DC3, DC8,DC10, DC11, DC12, DC14, DC15,DC16	Significant adverse impacts, or enhancements		CCC			

xxi 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.

xxii The Section 106 unilateral undertaking for the LLWR near Drigg