6.8.10 We know that we do not manage all of our own waste, with some travelling out of the Plan area, but also other waste coming into the Plan area from neighbouring areas and from further afield. A comparison of the tables above suggests that the Plan area is a significant net importer of waste going to landfill, and conversely a net exporter of waste being put through other treatment processes. In some cases, it might be reasonable to expect these cross-boundary movements to continue, for example where:

- facilities are conveniently located close to the source of waste production but fall on the other side of the administrative boundary;
- because of the local transport network, waste can more conveniently be moved to a facility outside the Plan area;
- certain wastes require specialised treatment or disposal (particularly hazardous wastes); and where
- economies of scale point to larger sub-regional or nationally important facilities;
- locational constraints or opportunities favour certain locations for particular types of waste facilities.

6.8.11 Self-sufficiency, where communities take more responsibility for their own waste, is a key message in national and regional policy, and is supported by our sustainability appraisal and early consultation. Its benefits are closely tied to those of the principles of proximity, where waste should be managed at one of the nearest appropriate facilities and disposed of as near as possible to its place of production, in that it reduces the distances travelled and the associated economic, environmental and social costs of transport. This needs to recognise the commercial and geographical realities of some cross-boundary movements of waste. The detailed expectations of the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy, in the indicative capacities it suggests for managing municipal and industrial and commercial waste arisings in our Plan area, would appear to support sub-regional self-sufficiency. The Plan area should seek to be net self-sufficient in waste management capacity by 2021.

6.8.12 As an exception to this, we recognise the particular issues in treating and disposing of hazardous and low-level/very low-level radioactive wastes, and also the uncertain amounts that may arise during the Plan period. Criteria will be identified for considering proposals for waste management facilities (including landfill) for hazardous and low-level radioactive wastes, which should include consideration of the proposal's contribution to achieving net-self sufficiency. Currently, we are a net importer of hazardous waste, although most of the hazardous waste we produce in our Plan area is managed in waste facilities outside Lancashire. Of the hazardous waste brought into Lancashire, nearly all of it comes from elsewhere in the North West region and the largest proportion comes to be landfilled at one licensed site in West Lancashire. These movements are likely to reflect the differing potential waste management methods for different types of hazardous waste and the significant investment and waste inputs required for certain treatment methods such as incineration.

6.8.13 In relation to radioactive waste, some of this will require very specialised treatment and storage and is managed at national facilities outside Lancashire. Other types of low-level/very low-level radioactive waste are produced on-site at nuclear facilities in our Plan area, from operational and decommissioning work. It may be necessary to provide additional landfill capacity to provide for an accelerated programme of decommissioning nuclear sites. Some of these wastes are already deposited in small amounts at one of Lancashire's licensed landfills, close to the nuclear facility. Further information on the likely amounts of this waste, and the potential method and location for treatment and disposal, will be taken into account in our future proposals.

6.8.14 Following the approach of net self-sufficiency will allow us to plan the capacity needed for our future facilities with more certainty. Applying the recycling and recovery targets we propose (in Section 6.7) to our predicted waste arisings suggests the following waste management capacities will be required. Although our targets relate to the end date in each period, because of the lead in times for bringing proposals forward it is prudent to plan for these capacities across each time period. Provision will be made for sufficient new waste management facilities to meet the following waste capacity requirements for MSW, I&C and C&D wastes.

Waste Management Capacity Requirements (average annual 000s tonnes per year)			
	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
Municipal	843	886	931
Composting	142	184	220
Recycling	213	276	330
Treatment[1] and Recovery	0	156	175
Landfill[2]	488	268	206
I&C	1,782	1,782	1,782
Composting	90	102	115
Recycling	512	576	651
Treatment[1] and Recovery	535	535	481
Landfill[2]	645	570	535
C&D	2,358	2,479	2,605
Recycling	1,151	1,314	1,512
Treatment[1] and Recovery	1,002	989	943
Landfill[2]	205	176	151

Figures may not add due to rounding

[1] The figures for treatment are for the amount of waste recovered through the treatment process and not the actual capacity or throughput of any treatment facility. The exact proportion of waste recovered through treatment processes will vary according to the waste composition and the technology process. The amounts expressed above for municipal waste represent a figure of around 50% recovery through treatment of residual waste.

[2] Figures for landfill exclude daily cover and engineering and final restoration

6.8.15 These capacity requirements will be met through a variety of new and existing technologies and facilities in a variety of locations. For the four waste management methods above these might comprise:

- composting: either 'open windrow', or 'in-vessel'. Open windrow composting typically takes place on farms with capacities ranging from a few thousand tonnes to as much as 15,000 tonnes. Facilities are also located at landfill sites which tend to be able to handle larger capacities, closer to around 20,000 tonnes per year. The in-vessel composting facilities included in the Lancashire Waste Network have much greater capacities of some 80,000 tonnes per year, and will provide for our composting needs for managing municipal waste;
- recycling: there are a wide range of technologies and facilities dealing with pre-sorted (separated) waste or mixed wastes. These can include more basic transfer stations or bulking facilities, to more significant 'MRFs' (material recovery facilities) handling recyclates, and with the capacity to handle as much as 50,000 tonnes of waste every year. Also included under this heading are metal recycling facilities (typically vehicle dismantlers) and aggregate recycling facilities, with examples in the Plan area handling as much as 125,000 tonnes of recycled brick and concrete construction materials and soils waste each year. Recycling is often supported by local bring facilities and civic amenity sites;
- treatment and recovery: sometimes used to also cover the sorts of recycling facilities mentioned above, but here we use it to cover primarily mechanical biological treatment (or 'MBT'), which is the chosen technology for the Lancashire Waste Network covering Lancashire and Blackpool, and thermal treatments, such as incineration, pyrolysis and gasification. These sorts of facilities are typically significant in size and because of the large capital investment will handle very significant amounts of waste of around 200,000 tonnes per year. The MBT process produces a waste fraction (approximately 50% of the original amount of waste put into the process), either as a compost, a refuse derived fuel (or 'RDF') which can be used to replace the burning of fossil fuels in cement kilns and power stations, or a waste to be landfilled. Incinerator bottom ash can be processed into secondary aggregate for use by the construction industry;
- other beneficial forms of treatment can include 'land recovery' options, which for I&C waste can mean land spreading and for C&D waste includes its use in backfilling quarry voids or for landfill engineering and restoration.
- landfill: since 2005, landfills have been categorised as able to accept either hazardous wastes, non-hazardous wastes or inert wastes. Across the Plan area, we have waste used to backfill quarry voids as well as landfilling or landraising operations. There are 'open gate' landfills and also those handling the waste of private users (covering certain industrial landfills and inert waste disposal).

Identifying a Need for Future Built Waste Facilities

6.8.16 Estimating the numbers, types, size and distribution of future waste facilities that will provide for these amounts of waste is difficult. Uncertainties over the actual capacity of existing facilities in the Plan area, how those facilities might change or be replaced, the future amounts of specific types of waste within the broader waste streams, the effect of fiscal and supply constraints on the market and on competitive technologies, and ultimately the investment choices of the industry, make any prediction difficult.

6.8.17 To illustrate what might be regarded as an optimum pattern of waste facilities to manage our waste, we can apply the typical capacities of waste facilities described above to these amounts, distributed evenly across the Plan area. In reality, we are likely to see a mix of smaller and larger facilities across our sub-regions, with the possibility of larger concentrations at strategically-placed locations, and composed of existing or expanded, and new purpose-built facilities. This illustration excludes built facilities for the management of municipal waste, which are described under Section 6.7

Indicative Number and Distribution of Built Waste Facilities				
Waste manage - ment types	Annual Capacity required at 2020 (tonnes)	Typical size of Facility (tonnes)	Equiva- lent number of facili- ties	Broad distribu tion of facili- ties
I&C				
Compos- ting	120,00	20,000	at least 6	1 serving every 2 Districts /2 serving each sub- region
Recycling	680,000	50,000	at least 14	1 serving each District
Treatment & Recovery	450,000	200,000	at least 2-3	1 serving each sub- region
C&D				
Recycling	1,600,000	125,000	at least 12-13	1 serving each District

6.8.18 The broad distribution of facilities illustrated here follows the same broad sub-regions applied under the Lancashire Waste Network for managing municipal waste arisings, with the figure above based on the 14 constituent Districts, grouped across three sub-regions of North Lancashire (Blackpool, Fylde, Wyre and including Lancaster), Central Lancashire (Preston, South Ribble, Chorley and West Lancashire), and East Lancashire (Blackburn with Darwen, Hyndburn, Burnley, Pendle, Ribble Valley and Rossendale).

6.8.19 The implications of these waste management capacity requirements for the number and distribution of built waste management facilities will be planned for in the Site Specific Policies and Allocations DPD under this Core Strategy.

Considering Future Landfill Requirements

6.8.20 The capacity requirements above confirm that there will remain a significant demand for landfill capacity over the Plan period and beyond. This demand will fall during the Plan period but despite greater diversion of other wastes away from landfill as other alternatives are provided and become more competitive with the tax on landfill, a demand on landfill will continue.

6.8.21 Our assumptions for waste growth and recycling and other targets will mean that:

- for municipal waste, landfill requirements will fall to under 300,000 tonnes each year after 2010, and to around 200,000 tonnes each year in the last five years of the Plan period. This compares to more than 500,000 tonnes of municipal waste currently landfilled each year;
- for I&C waste, we are already close to achieving the 70% target for recovering value from this waste stream, such that the demand for landfill is predicted to fall only slightly each year (around 15,000 tonnes) from current rates by 2015 and thereafter to remain constant for the remainder of the Plan period;
- our assumption that the amount of C&D waste being disposed of at landfill sites will decrease over the Plan period by 3% each year brings about a gradual reduction of around 5,000 tonnes each year to 2020. By 2020 we will be landfilling 75,000 tonnes (or one third) less than we do presently.

6.8.22 Provision will be made in the period 2006-2020 for the disposal by landfilling of 14 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste (residues from the treatment of municipal, industrial and commercial waste) produced in the Plan area. According to all available information, and including significant increases to our landfill capacity at three sites since the Local Plan was adopted, we estimate existing capacity in the Plan area for landfilling non-hazardous waste of around 17 million tonnes at 2006. This landfill provision is shown on the Key Diagram, in the form of 7 landfill sites with capacity remaining beyond 2006, distributed across the three sub-regions in the Plan area. These are:

Whinney Hill, in Hyndburn District*
Deerplay, Burnley*
Clayton Hall, Chorley*
Rigby, Chorley
Jameson Road, Wyre*
Westby, Fylde
Clifton Marsh, Fylde

The existing and long-term strategic provision for non-hazardous landfill is illustrated on the Key Diagram.

6.8.23 Considering each site's remaining capacity and waste inputs over the Plan period, it is likely that three of these sites will have reached capacity and closed by 2016. For the remaining 5 years of the Plan period, we may be reliant on four landfill sites covering each of the sub-regions (asterisked above), but principally one longer-term strategic provision at Whinney Hill, Accrington. This latter part of the Plan period will see these remaining landfills accepting 40% less (overall) of our municipal and C&I waste than at present.

A capacity of this scale would satisfy the requirements below for disposing of our residual municipal and industrial and commercial waste over the Plan period. This situation will need to be closely monitored, both the requirement for landfill capacity and the availability of sufficient landfill. In particular, the longer-term strategic provision at Whinney Hill may become constrained towards the end of the Plan period as its provision comes to rely upon the extraction of minerals from the associated quarry. Should regular monitoring indicate that the landfill capacity at Whinney Hill is likely to become unavailable or significantly restricted, in relation to the required landfill capacity, this will be addressed by an early review of the Core Strategy for the next Plan period.

Predicted Landfill Requirements (000s tonnes)	
	non-hazardous landfill
2006-2010	5,667
2011-2015	4,193
2016-2020	3,703
2006-2020	13,563

This excludes any allowance for daily cover and engineering space requirements.

6.8.24 These predicted landfill requirements represent the outcome based on our targets for waste minimisation and for recycling, composting and recovery. It is recognised that these underlying assumptions, and the waste amounts these are applied to, will need to be closely monitored and reviewed as necessary. The evidence base to the Core Strategy considers the sensitivity of these predictions on the forecasts of future capacity requirements.

6.8.25 Beyond the Plan period, there will remain a need for landfill for the disposal of residues after treatment of non-hazardous wastes. The Core Strategy does not attempt to predict those requirements, which will be a matter for ongoing monitoring and future review. The need for and appropriateness of identifying and safeguarding areas, which could potentially provide longer-term landfill capacity for the Plan area beyond the Plan period, will be considered as part of the Site Specific Polices and Allocations DPD. Any such safeguarding would not carry any presumption that areas would be landfilled in the future.

6.8.26 As for disposal of C&D (or 'inert') waste, our remaining capacity for inert waste landfill has been greatly diminished by the amounts of waste brought into Lancashire to be disposed of. This would suggest Lancashire's inert landfills have been taking more than half a million tonnes of waste each year, of which Lancashire's own arisings form a small proportion. This has led to a limited capacity in many parts of the Plan area and rising costs of disposal, and may also be responsible in part for Lancashire having the highest reported number of incidents of fly-tipped construction waste in the region.

6.8.27 The requirement for inert landfill capacity must also consider its use in landfill engineering or restoration or for backfilling quarry voids (which in our earlier tables count towards treatment and recovery targets). These uses account for as much as 20% of C&D waste management at the present time. With the overall treatment capacity for C&D waste predicted to remain fairly constant over the Plan period, there is an inbuilt assumption that these particular methods of use will continue to take around 200,000 tonnes each year. However, as the number of operating landfills reduces, and so too the number of former quarry voids to be backfilled, we may need to find alternative treatment and disposal methods for some of this waste. The capacity and distribution of existing and planned provision for the use and disposal of inert waste in landfill and quarry voids will be assessed through our site selection process. Provision will be made for an adequate, available and accessible capacity of sites to handle inert waste.

Section 6.9

Achieving Sustainable Waste Management

POLICY CS9

Priority will be given to the location of local waste facilities such as bulking facilities, household waste recycling centres and bring banks close to residential or community areas.

Priority will be given to the location of larger waste facilities within existing or planned industrial or commercial areas.

Provision will be made for a limited number of resource recovery/integrated waste reprocessing parks (or 'waste parks') where this would maximise recycling and recovery, support growth in the reprocessing market and provide integrated waste management solutions.

The site identification process for waste parks will consider their potential to be accessed by the rail network.

Criteria will be developed for the site identification process, and also for considering other proposals brought forward outside the plan-making process, to ensure that:

(i) Natural resources including water, air, soil and biodiversity are protected from contamination in the vicinity of waste facilities and opportunities are taken to enhance them.

(ii) Development will not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or surface water flooding.

(iii) The character and quality of Lancashire's landscapes and natural environment is protected from harm and enhanced.

(iv) Local distinctiveness and character is retained.

(v) Features and landscapes of historic and cultural importance are protected from harm and opportunities taken to enhance them.

(vi) Amenity, health, economic well-being and safety of population is protected.

(vii) Essential infrastructure and services to the public will be protected.

6.9.1 The majority of waste within the Plan Area is currently transported by road. Government policy encourages that where possible, waste and products arising from resource recovery should use modes other than road transport, and that transportation of waste by road should be minimised as far as possible.

Priority will be given to the location of local waste facilities such as bulking facilities, household waste recycling centres and bring banks close to residential or community areas. This will have the most direct benefit to the local population and will avoid the unnecessary transportation of waste over long distances.

6.9.2 Similarly, and because they are essentially industrial in character, priority will be given to the location of larger waste facilities within existing or planned industrial or commercial areas. These locations will offer the potential to minimise the environmental impacts of these facilities as well as the potential to minimise the movements of waste by locating facilities close to the largest potential producers of waste. The Key Diagram identifies the broad areas of search for strategic waste facilities (excluding landfill) according to the Plan area's main waste producing areas. Although the number of sites required to provide more facilities will result in significant uptake of land, mitigation measures will be made to ensure that these sites make a positive contribution to landscape and environmental quality, and this will deliver benefits to local communities wherever possible.

6.9.3 Similarly, the co-location of complementary activities for waste reprocessing and remanufacturing and waste management facilities can reduce potential waste miles travelled, and provide the necessary waste capacities to provide the necessary economies of scale to encourage investment in businesses associated with both waste recovery and reprocessing. Provision will be made for a limited number of resource recovery/integrated waste reprocessing parks where this would maximise recycling and recovery, support reprocessing market growth and provide integrated waste management solutions. When locating these sites we will ensure that other impacts can be adequately mitigated. To further minimise the need for road transportation, the site identification process for these waste parks should consider their potential to being accessed by the rail network, and being served by an existing or potential rail siding.

6.9.9 As part of our site identification process, and also when considering other proposals brought forward for new waste management facilities, developments will be appraised to ensure that:

- Natural resources including water, air, soil and biodiversity are protected from contamination in the vicinity of waste facilities and opportunities are taken to enhance them.
- Development will not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or surface water flooding.
- The character and quality of Lancashire's landscapes and natural environment is protected from harm and enhanced.
- Local distinctiveness and character is retained.
- Features and landscapes of historic and cultural importance are protected from harm and opportunities taken to enhance them.
- Amenity, health, economic well-being and safety of population is protected.
- Essential infrastructure and services to the public will be protected.

Section 7

Implementation and Monitoring

The Core Strategy of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework is intended to provide an ambitious, long-term approach to sustainable minerals and waste management. To ensure that this progress is met in a clear and effective way we have produced an Implementation Plan (shown at Appendix 1) outlining:

- A delivery mechanism designed to aid delivery of our spatial vision and strategic objectives
- A monitoring framework to assess the Core Strategy's effectiveness in delivering the spatial vision and strategic objectives

This is to complement the Sustainability Appraisal report's monitoring requirements, which will consider the social, environmental and economic effects of the proposals, particularly in terms of measuring the contribution towards achieving sustainable development.

Inevitably we will not be able to deliver our vision for sustainable minerals and waste development alone. Working in partnership with the new Local Development Frameworks, with regional and national strategies and with local communities, businesses and authorities will be crucial to our success. We will work with other Local Authorities, with the Regional Assembly and with other regulatory bodies to ensure that our monitoring is as effective and efficient as possible.

As part of this Implementation Plan each year we will publish an Annual Monitoring Report, outlining the extent to which our plan objectives are being met, and whether any part of the Development Framework is in need of review. Our Annual Monitoring Report will also identify any further actions we may need to take in order to deliver the vision set out in the Core Strategy.

We will also include measures to review and update our Sustainability Appraisal report, helping to ensure that the Development Framework, its policies and our actions continue to contribute to the sustainable development of Lancashire.

Section 8

Approach to Site Identification and Assessment

To Generate Options for Potential Sites and Areas

1. The Minerals and Waste industries and landowners will be invited to submit proposals which will identify sites or areas of interest, or to submit any other information on Lancashire's mineral resources and/ or waste management capacity. This site specific process should not reopen consideration of our need for specific minerals or our waste capacity requirements, although examination of certain sites or areas may provide important evidence to establish the need for certain minerals or to refine the capacity of particular facilities not quantified in the Core Strategy.
2. Proposals submitted by the minerals and waste industries or landowners (or other stakeholders) will be supplemented, as necessary, by areas identified and safeguarded in the Local Plan, by locations identified through other research, and by the inclusion of existing mineral workings and waste management and reprocessing facilities where the possibility for extension or satellite operations, or for co-location and waste parks can be considered.

To Assess these Options

3. Any primary planning constraints (such as green belt or areas of national importance for nature conservation or landscape or heritage value) affecting sites or areas identified will be highlighted.
4. Potential sites and areas will be put out to early stakeholder consultation to consider issues and the options for site selection.
5. Informed by the responses to consultation, sites will be appraised for their potential, for example in terms of their accessibility and proximity to road networks and to ready alternatives to road transportation.
6. These same sites will also be assessed against secondary constraints (such as proximity to other development and to local communities) and the potential to mitigate for these constraints, including any cumulative impact, will be assessed, also informed by consultation findings
7. Sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment will be integral to the process of choosing preferred options (sites or areas), as will the strategic assessment of flood risk and Appropriate Assessment under the requirements of the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations.

Glossary

Adopted Proposals Map	This map illustrates all the policies contained in Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It is revised as each new Development Plan Document is adopted, and will always reflect the up-to-date minerals and waste planning strategy for the area.
Aggregates	Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.
British Standard	In 2002 new European standards were published for aggregates and came into force as new British Standards in 2004, abbreviated to BS EN
Commercial Waste	Controlled waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, sport, recreation or entertainment.
Construction & Demolition Waste	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
Core Strategy	Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives, and outlines the strategic policies required to deliver that vision in respect of minerals and waste..
Core Strategy Forum	Group set up to create interaction and generate ideas for the Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, consisting of representatives from industry, community and other local groups.
Crushed Rock	Hard types of rock, which have been quarried, fragmented and graded for use as aggregate.
Dormant Site	A site with planning permission on which mineral operations has now ceased.
End markets	The user of diverted material that has been returned to the marketplace as a feedstock (raw materials used in the manufacturing process).
Energy from Waste	The conversion of waste into a usable form of energy, often heat or electricity.
Gasification & Pyrolysis (Advanced Thermal Treatment)	A means of recovering energy from waste, known as advanced thermal treatment. Waste is heated at high temperatures and a usable gas is produced.
Generic Development Control Policies	These are a series of criteria-based policies which ensure that all development within the area will meet the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the Core Strategy.
Gritstone	The use of the term gritstone in the Development Framework includes sandstones
Hard Rock	Consolidated rock such as limestone and granite.
Hazardous Waste	Wastes that have the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment, for example contaminated soil.

Household Waste	Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres and "bring sites".
Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)	A facility provided by the Waste Disposal Authority that is available to the public to deposit waste which cannot be collected by the normal household waste collection round.
Incineration	The controlled burning of waste. Energy may also be recovered in the form of heat (see Energy from Waste).
Independent Examination	The process by which an Independent Planning Inspector may publicly examine a 'Development Plan Document' or a 'Statement of Community Involvement', and any representations, before issuing a binding report.
Industrial & Commercial Waste	Controlled waste arising from the business sector. Industrial waste is waste generated by factories and industrial plants. Commercial waste is waste arising from the activities of wholesalers, catering establishments, shops and offices.
Industrial Waste	Waste from a factory or industrial process.
Inert waste	Waste which does not contain any components which exhibit chemical or biological activity (i.e. wastes that do not contain any organic matter or "chemicals"). Examples of inert wastes include sand, clay, crushed rock, demolition rubble and hardcore.
Infrastructure	The physical features (for example roads, rails, and stations) that make up the transport network.
Issues, Options and Preferred Options	The "pre-submission" consultation stages on DPDs with the objective of gaining public consensus over proposals ahead of submission to Government for independent examination.
Joint Authorities	Refers to the Joint Working of Lancashire County Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council and Blackpool Borough Council.
Kerbside Collection	The collection by local authorities of recyclable goods directly from households, or occasionally industrial and commercial premises.
Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Existing old style, lower tier development plan conforming to the strategic policies of the Joint Structure Plan.
Landbank	A stock of planning permissions sufficient to provide for continued mineral extraction over a given period.
Landfill (including land raising)	The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features, or the construction of land forms above ground level (landraising).
Local Development Document (LDD)	Documents which are included in the MWDF.

Marine Dredged Aggregate	Sand and gravel dredged from deposits on the seabed and landed at shipping wharves for use as aggregate.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	The treatment of residual waste using a combination of mechanical separation and biological treatment.
Mineral	Rock or other material that has a commercial value when extracted.
Mineral Development	Any activity related to the exploration for or winning and working of minerals, including tipping of spoil and ancillary operations such as the use of processing plant.
Mineral Resource	A potential mineral deposit where the quality and quantity of material present has not been tested.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)	The suite of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents produced by Joint Authorities for the Plan area.
Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Documents within the MWDF which form the statutory plan.
Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	Document setting out documents the Joint Authorities intend to include within its MWDF, and the programme for production.
Minerals apportionment	The splitting of regional supply guidelines for minerals demand between planning authorities or sub regions.
Minerals Consultation Area	An area identified in order to ensure consultation between the relevant Minerals Planning Authority, the minerals industry and others before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined.
Minerals Reserves	Mineral deposits which have been tested to establish the quality and quantity of material present and which could be economically and technically exploited.
Municipal Solid Waste (or MSW); Also referred to as Municipal Waste	Household waste and any other waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
Permitted Reserves	Mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permission for extraction.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	The Act updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces:a statutory system for regional planning;a new system for local planning; reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems; andremoves crown immunity from planning controls.

Preferred areas of search	An area within a Mineral Consultation Area containing mineral resources which can be identified with a high degree of provision and where there is a strong presumption in favour of extraction.
Primary aggregates	Naturally occurring sand, gravel and crushed rock used for construction purposes.
Proximity Principle	Waste should be managed as near as possible to its place of production, reducing travel impacts.
Recovery	Value can be recovered from waste by recovering materials through recycling, composting or recovery of energy.
Recycled Aggregates	Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete and planings from tarmac roads.
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	A fuel product produced from the combustible fraction of waste.
Regional Self sufficiency	Requires that most waste should be managed within the region in which it is produced.
Regional Technical Advisory Body on Waste (RTAB)	Provides specialist advice on waste to the Regional Planning Body on options and strategies for dealing with the waste that needs to be managed within the Region.
Secondary Aggregates	Aggregates other than crushed rock and sand and gravel (primary aggregates) produced as by-products of other processes and used instead of primary aggregates.
Site Specific Policies and Allocations	This refers to allocation of sites for specific minerals and waste developments. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.
Spatial Planning	Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
Spatial Vision	A brief description of how the area will be changed at the end of the plan period (often 10–15 years).
Sterilisation	When development or land use changes prevent possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.

Sustainable Development	Sustainable development is focussed on providing a better quality of life for everyone now and for generations to come. This is achieved through considering the long-term effects of social, economic and environmental impacts in an integrated and balanced manner.
The Act	Refers to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004).
Waste	Waste is any material or object that is no longer wanted and which requires disposal. If a material or object is reusable, it is still classed as waste if it has first been discarded.
Waste Hierarchy	A framework for securing a sustainable approach to waste management. Wherever possible, waste should be minimised. If waste cannot be avoided, then it should be reused; after this value recovered by recycling or composting; or waste to energy; and finally landfill disposal.
Waste Minimisation/reduction	The most desirable way of managing waste, by avoiding the production of waste in the first place.
Waste Stream	Waste stream is the flow or movement of wastes from the point of generation (i.e. household or commercial premises) to final disposal. A waste stream may reduce significantly over time as valuable items are separated for recycling and are recovered through resource recovery.

Appendix 1

SAFEGUARDING LANCASHIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Protect mineral resources from permanent sterilisation by other development.	1 (also linked to 2, 3 & 4)	Identify Mineral Safeguarding Areas on MWDF/LDF Proposals Maps. Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA District LPAs Minerals Industry BGS	Number of safeguarded sites developed.	0%	MPAs may lack detailed geotechnical information and financial resources to investigate mineral resources in the Plan area. Reliant on third part data.
		Identify Mineral Consultation Areas on MWDF/LDF Proposals Maps. Existing sites to be appraised through the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA District LPAs.	Consultations between District LPAs and MPA on development proposals in proximity to existing or planned mineral workings.	100%	Reliant on District LPAs being made aware of MCAs, and ensuring an up-to-date Proposals Map.
		Consult on new development likely to sterilise mineral resources.	District LPA MPA Applicant Construction Industry.	Number of mineral consultations subsequently developed without prior extraction of mineral resources.	0% where potential resources are notified.	Reliant on District LPAs liasing with developer and MPA early in the design stage. Reliant on developer's awareness of the policy.

SAFEGUARDING LANCASHIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES (Continued/...)						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Conserve former workings for environmental or heritage value	1	Identify suitable former workings	English Heritage MPA LPA Minerals Industry Landowners	Number of former workings identified for environmental or heritage value	Increasing	Ensure consistency in approach and outcomes with objectives and targets in AONB Plans, Lancashire BAP, Remade Projects, etc.

MINIMISING THE NEED FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Maximise the use of recycled and secondary materials in all new developments.	2	Raise awareness of sustainable design and construction techniques. Prepare SPD on Managing and Minimising Waste in New Developments.	District LPA MPA/WPA Construction Industry	Number of new developments including appropriate measures. Amount of secondary and recycled aggregate used, as a proportion of total aggregate usage.	100% 25%	Districts will handle the majority of relevant applications, and may lack policy awareness or technical expertise without appropriate action. Core output indicator. Reliant on National Survey 'Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates' (two-yearly) and ad hoc local surveys for information.

MINIMISING THE NEED FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION (Continued/...)						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
						Should the target be exceeded, the release of any additional minerals sites would be reviewed and updated as a matter of urgency.
		Identify network of potential sites through Site Specific Allocation and Policies DPD.	MPA/WPA Minerals/Waste Industry.	Capacity of fixed recycling facilities in the Plan area.	1 fixed facility (125,000t annual capacity) serving each District.	
		Provision of temporary recycling facilities on-site.	MPA/WPA District LPA/ Environmental Health Environment Agency Construction Industry	Recycling carried out at larger sites of construction, demolition and highway projects.	100%	This will be regulated by agencies outside the land use planning system.

MEETING THE DEMAND FOR NEW MINERALS/IDENTIFYING SITES AND AREAS FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Extract sufficient minerals to meet our contribution to local, regional and national needs.	3 and 4	Combination of rolling forward and identifying potential sites through Site Specific Allocation and Policies DPD.	MPA Minerals Industry DCLG NWRAWP	Amount of permitted reserves and production/sales of aggregate minerals in the Plan area between 2001-2021.	10.8mt of sand and gravel 57.8mt of limestone 38.1mt of gritstone	Core output indicator. Some permitted reserves may not be extracted during the Plan period, due to economic or practical constraints on the resource, such as the location of processing plant or excessive overburden.
				Amount of additional land released for aggregate minerals between 2006-2021.	Land for 4.1mt of high quality sand and gravel. No additional land for limestone or gritstone.	Identification of site specific allocations relies on the minerals industry and landowners bringing forward sites for appraisal
				Amount of additional land released for the extraction of minerals for cement or brick manufacturing.	Maintenance of a 25 year landbank at each manufacturing plant.	
				Amount of additional land released for locally sourced building stone for use in the Plan area.	100%	This policy operates in support of 'Local Distinctiveness' and Design policies in District LDFs.

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE MINERASL PRODUCTION						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Ensure the sensitive transportation and working of minerals.	5	Identify and safeguard alternatives to the bulk transportation of minerals by road in the Site Specific Allocations DPD. Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Minerals Industry Landowners NWDA Transport Organisations	Amount of minerals transported by rail or water.	Progressive year on year increase.	Proximity of mineral workings to transport infrastructure/network and distance to market may hinder opportunities. Identification of potential sites may rely on landowners and transport organisations bringing forward sites for appraisal.
Ensure environmental impacts are minimised and mitigated for.		Environmental criteria will be identified in the Generic Development Control Policies DPD. Criteria will be identified and appraised as part of the preparation of the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Environment Agency Natural England English Heritage	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance.	0% Net gain.	Core output indicator. Core output indicator.

PROMOTING WASTE MINIMISATION AND INCREASING WASTE AWARENESS						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Encourage greater community involvement and partnership working.	6	Encourage early consultation with local communities by minerals and waste industries.	Minerals and waste industry	Number of major proposals subjected to pre-application consultations, in line with SCI.	100%	Relies on the minerals and waste industry being proactive and open in discussing their intentions with the local community.
		Encourage establishment of local liaison groups.	Minerals and waste industry Communities MPA/WPA	Number of liaison groups established for relevant developments.	100%	
		Consult on draft DPDs in line with SCI.	MPA	Number of draft DPDs consulted on in line with the SCI at the appropriate stages.	100%	
Minimise waste production.	7	Deliver waste minimisation initiatives at local and national level, including education and awareness programmes. Raise awareness of sustainable design and construction techniques. Prepare SPD on Managing and Minimising Waste in New Developments.	District LPA MPA/WPA WDA Construction and Waste Industry WRAP DEFRA Communities	Annual waste arisings – waste growth. Number of major applications including appropriate measures.	0% C&I 1% MSW 1% C&D 100%	It is a 'spatial policy', in that it will be regulated by agencies outside of the planning system. Districts will handle the majority of relevant applications, and may lack policy awareness or technical expertise without appropriate action.

MANAGING OUR WASTE AS A RESOURCE						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Maximise resource efficiency. Minimise impacts of waste on climate change and the local environment.	8	Raise awareness of sustainable design and construction techniques. Prepare SPD on Managing and Minimising Waste in New Developments.	District LPA MPA/WPA Construction Industry WRAP etc.	Number of new developments including appropriate measures.	100%	Districts will handle the majority of relevant applications, and may lack policy awareness or technical expertise.
		Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	WPA Waste Industry NWDA Landowners	Amount of waste managed by management type.	MSW *Recycle and compost* 46% by 2010 56% by 2015 61% by 2020 *Recover value from* 18% by 2015 I&C *Recycle and compost* 35% by 2010 40% by 2015 45% by 2020 *Recover value from* 30% by 2010 25% by 2020	Core output indicator Identification of site specific allocations relies on the waste industry and landowners bringing forward sites for appraisal. Reliant on industry to bring forward/implement waste facilities for the treatment of non-municipal waste.

MANAGING OUR WASTE AS A RESOURCE (Continued/...)						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
		Review and implement the Plan area's MWMS by identifying and appraising sites in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	WPA WDA WCA Industry NWDA Landowners		C&D *Recycle and compost* 50% by 2010 55% by 2015 60% by 2020 *Recover value from* 42% by 2010 35% by 2020	

IDENTIFYING CAPACITY FOR MANAGING OUR WASTE						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Provide for the Plan area to be net self-sufficient in waste capacity.	9	Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	WPA Waste Industry Landowners NWDA Environment Agency	Capacity of waste management facilities in Plan area, compared to waste production.	Capacities to match production in net terms.	Core output indicator. Identification of site specific allocations relies on the waste industry and landowners bringing forward sites for appraisal. Hazardous and radioactive wastes require specialised treatment facilities often not found at the sub-regional level.

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Provide for a suitably located network of waste management facilities.	10	Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Waste Industry Landowners	Location of waste management facilities in Plan area. Number of fly-tipping incidents.	Located in accordance with criteria. Year on year decrease.	Identification of site specific allocations relies on the waste industry and landowners bringing forward sites for appraisal.
Provide for a suitably located network of waste management facilities.	10	Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Waste Industry Landowners	Location of waste management facilities in Plan area. Number of fly-tipping incidents.	Located in accordance with criteria. Year on year decrease.	Identification of site specific allocations relies on the waste industry and landowners bringing forward sites for appraisal.
Ensure environmental impacts are minimised and mitigated for.	11	Policies will be identified in the Generic Development Control Policies DPD. Criteria will be identified and appraised as part of the preparation of the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Environment Agency Natural England English Heritage	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance.	0% Net gain.	Core output indicator. Core output indicator.

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT						
Policy Aim	**Related Strategy Objective**	**Implementation**		**Monitoring**		**Implementation Issues**
		Mechanism	**Stakeholders Responsible**	**Output Indicator**	**Target**	
Provide for a suitably located network of waste management facilities.	10	Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Waste Industry Landowners	Location of waste management facilities in Plan area. Number of fly-tipping incidents.	Located in accordance with criteria. Year on year decrease.	Identification of site specific allocations relies on the waste industry and landowners bringing forward sites for appraisal.
Provide for a suitably located network of waste management facilities.	10	Sites to be identified and appraised in the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Waste Industry Landowners	Location of waste management facilities in Plan area. Number of fly-tipping incidents.	Located in accordance with criteria. Year on year decrease.	Identification of site specific allocations relies on the waste industry and landowners bringing forward sites for appraisal.
Ensure environmental impacts are minimised and mitigated for.	11	Policies will be identified in the Generic Development Control Policies DPD. Criteria will be identified and appraised as part of the preparation of the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD.	MPA Environment Agency Natural England English Heritage	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance.	0% Net gain.	Core output indicator. Core output indicator.

Section 9

Replacement of Local Plan Policies

Under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the policies of the Local Plan are 'saved' for three years from the commencement of the Act i.e. to 28 September 2007. For policies to continue to operate beyond then, Local Planning Authorities were to seek the Secretary of State's agreement to issue a direction to save them.

A policy assessment identified those policies considered to be no longer applicable or necessary to the development plan plus those which no longer conform to national or regional planning policies.

For all the remaining policies, a formal request was made to the Secretary of State to extend the life of those policies in March 2007. The Government Office, on behalf of the Secretary of State, issued a direction formally agreeing to the Joint Authorities request to extend the life of those policies, and in addition has decided to retain one other policy of the Local Plan.

The Secretary of State has advised that these extended policies should be read in context and that material considerations, in particular the emergence of new national and regional policy and also new evidence, will be afforded considerable weight in decisions. The Secretary of State has also advised that, in respect of these extended policies, associated reasoned justifications, tables, appendices etc necessary to operate those policies are also extended.

With the adoption of this Core Strategy, a number of these 'extended' Local Plan policies are now wholly or partly superseded by the Core Strategy's policies. This is illustrated in the accompanying Table. This also means that those extended Local Plan policies not superseded by the Core Strategy continue to be operational and applicable in determining planning applications, until such time as they too are superseded by future Development Plan Documents (DPD) prepared for Lancashire's Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

Replacement of extended policies contained in the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2006

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 1: Balancing the Policies of the Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	S	
Policy 2: Quality of Life	S	
Policy 3: Buffer Zones	S	
Policy 4: Cumulative Impacts	S	
Policy 5: Environmental and Other Benefits	S	
Policy 6: Planning Gain	S	
Policy 7: Open Countryside and Landscape	S	
Policy 8: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	S	
Policy 9: Agricultural Land	X Policy 9 has been superseded by and now conflicts with national policy.	
Policy 10: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – Minerals Development	S	
Policy 11: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – Waste Development	S	
Policy 12: Developments in the AONB Fringe	S	
Policy 13: Green Belts and Minerals Development	S	
Policy 14: Green Belts and Waste Development	S	
Policy 15: Internationally Important Nature Conservation Sites	X The relevant PPG (9) has been replaced. Policy 15 does not comply with the current understanding of the relevant Regulations.	
Policy 16: Nationally Important Nature Conservation Sites – Minerals Development		

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 17: Nationally Important Nature Conservation Sites – Waste Development	S	
Policy 18: Locally Important Nature Conservation Sites	S	
Policy 19: Mitigating Adverse Impacts	S	
Policy 20: Wild Flora and Fauna	X The relevant PPG (9) has been replaced. Policy 20 does not comply with the current understanding of the relevant Regulations.	
Policy 21: Wildlife Corridors	S	
Policy 22: Water Resource Availability	S	
Policy 23: Water Resource Protection	S	
Policy 24: Flood Risk	S	
Policy 25: Coastal Protection/Open Coastline	S	
Policy 26: Nationally Important Archaeological Sites	S	
Policy 27: Other Archaeological Sites	S	
Policy 28: Archaeological Assessment	S	
Policy 29: Archaeological Investigations	S	
Policy 30: Heritage	S	
Policy 31: Public Rights of Way	S	
Policy 32: Recreational Facilities	S	
Policy 33: Hazards	S	
Policy 34: Travel Minimisation	S	√ Policy CS5
Policy 35: Rail Transport – Use of rail	S	√ Policy CS5

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 36: Rail Transport – Safeguarding Connections	S	√ Policy CS5
Policy 37: Strategic Road Network	S	
Policy 38: Rail Freight Aggregates Facilities	S	√ Policy CS5
Policy 39: Rail Freight Waste Facilities	S	√ Policy CS5
Policy 40: Marine Aggregate Wharves	S	√ Policy CS5
Policy 41: Safeguarding Land for Alternative Access to Whitworth Quarries	S	
Policy 42: Safeguarding Mineral Resources	S	√ Policy CS1 (in part)
Policy 43: Mineral Consultation Areas	S	√ Policy CS1
Policy 44: Prior Extraction	S	√ Policy CS1
Policy 45: Concurrent Working	S	√ Policy CS5
Policy 46: Conservation of High Quality Material	S	√ Policy CS1
Policy 47: Secondary Material	S	
Policy 48: Sand and Gravel provision (High Grade Sand)	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 49: Sand and Gravel Provision (Low Grade Sand)	S	√ Policy CS3

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 50: Sand for Special Purposes	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 51: Foreshore Extraction	S	
Policy 52: Crushed Rock – Provision 1992-2006	X Policy only expresses minerals apportionments. Whilst these conform to earlier apportionments expressed in the current RSS (RPG13), these are now superseded by revised Government Guidelines issued in 2003, and expressed in draft RSS review.	√ Policy CS3
Policy 53: Limestone Provision to 2001	X Policy expressly applied to the Plan period before 2001; its provisions are not relevant to post-2001, and those which are currently relevant are expressed in Policy 54.	
Policy 54: Limestone Provision 2002-2006	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 55: Provision at Dunald Mill Quarry	S	
Policy 56: Deepening Existing Limestone Aggregate Quarries	S	
Policy 57: Gritstone Provision	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 58: Building Stone – Provision	S	√ Policy CS3

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 59: Borrow Pits	S	
Policy 60: Minerals for Cement Manufacture	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 61: Cement Manufacturing Plant	S	
Policy 62: Minerals for Brick Manufacture	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 63: Mudstone for Construction	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 64: Opencast Coal	X Policy 64 duplicates Policy 1 of the Plan, and reiterates national policy contained in MPG 3.	
Policy 65: Coal – Underground Mines	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 66: Oil and Natural Gas Production	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 67: Onshore facilities	X Policy 67 duplicates Policy 1 of the Plan, and is addressed through other regulatory processes (and provisions made in District Local Plans/LDFs).	
Policy 68: Peat	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 69: Topsoil Removal	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 70: Silica Sand – Provision	S	√ Policy CS3

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 71: Protection of the Surface of the Former Saltfield from development	S	
Policy 72: Salt Provision	S	√ Policy CS3
Policy 73: Metalliferous Minerals	X Policy 73 is redundant, in that it duplicates Policy 1 of the Plan.	
Policy 74: Mineral Exploration	S	
Policy 75: Plant and Ancillary development (on-site)	S	
Policy 76: Plant and Ancillary Development (off-site)	X Policy 76 is redundant, in that it duplicates Policy 1 of the Plan and is addressed through other regulatory processes (and provisions made in District Local Plans/LDFs).	
Policy 77: Mineral Waste	S	√ Policy CS8
Policy 78: Landfilling of Waste – Overall Provision	S	√ Policy CS8
Policy 79: Safeguarding Land for Future Disposal of Waste	S	
Policy 80: Maintenance of a Network of Landfill Facilities	S	
Policy 81: Other Landfill Proposals	S	√ Policy CS8
Policy 82: Landfilling of Construction, Demolition and Inert Waste	S	√ Policy CS8
Policy 83: Disposal and Utilisation of Surplus Excavated Subsoil	S	√ Policy CS8

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 84: Extraction of Landfill Gas	S	
Policy 85: Special Considerations for Landraising	S	
Policy 86: General Development and Waste Minimisation	S	√ Policies CS2, CS7 and CS6
Policy 87: General Development and the "Three R's"	S	√ Policies CS7 and CS6
Policy 88: Recycling, Sorting and Transfer of Waste	S	
Policy 89: Recycling of Inert and Construction Waste – Fixed Recycling Facilities	S	√ Policy CS2
Policy 90: Temporary facilities at Demolition and Construction Sites	X Policy 90 is redundant, in that it is addressed through other regulatory processes. Responsibility for implementing it will fall within the Waste Licensing and Pollution Control regimes.	√ Policy CS2
Policy 91: On-Site Recycling Facilities – Industrial and Commercial Waste	X Policy 91 duplicates the requirements in Policy 86 when considered at the design stage of an application. It is redundant in that once the application is approved development associated with Policy 91 would be permitted development.	
Policy 92: Recycling Industrial and Commercial Waste	S	√ Policy CS7

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 93: Recycling at Existing Household Waste Disposal Centres	S	√ Policy CS9
Policy 94: Provision of New Household Waste Disposal Centres	S	
Policy 95: Sub-Regional Recycling Facilities	S	√ Policy CS9
Policy 96: Incineration of Municipal Waste	S	
Policy 97: Incineration, Treatment or Transfer of Animal, Clinical, Industrial and Special Waste	S	
Policy 98: Digestion Plants and Mixed Waste Composting	S	
Policy 99: Green Waste Composting	S	
Policy 100: Scrapyards	S	
Policy 101: Wastewater and Sewage Sludge	S	
Policy 102: Extensions	S	
Policy 103: Ancillary Developments	S	
Policy 104: Treatment of Sludge by Incineration	S	
Policy 105: Anaerobic Digestion at Wastewater Treatment Works	S	
Policy 106: Reclamation of Minerals and Landfill Sites	S	
Policy 107: Proposed Reclamation Schemes	S	
Policy 108: Restoration of Agricultural Land	S	
Policy 109: Reclamation by Waste Disposal	S	√ Policy CS8

LOCAL PLAN POLICY	SAVED (S) BEYOND 27 SEPTEMBER 2007	TO BE SUPERSEDED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY (√)
Policy 110: Review of Mineral Working Sites	X Policy 110 is redundant, in that it duplicates national policy and relevant legislation.	
Policy 111: Environmental Conditions at Existing Sites	X Policy 111 is redundant, in that it is covered by Policies 2 and 5 of the Local plan, and national guidance on this matter.	
Policy 112: Standards of Operation	S	

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