CUMBRIA COUNTY COUNCIL

AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT

2016

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

April 2018

An electronic of this report can be viewed online at:

http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/Ann_rep.asp

A paper copy is available to view at:

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Cumbria Authority Monitoring Report 2016

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1. Introduction

Requirement for the Cumbria Authority Monitoring Report

1.1 This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is a progress report on minerals and waste planning in Cumbria for the calendar year 2016. This report is part of a series of AMRs produced by Cumbria County Council, starting in 2004/2005.

1.2 All monitoring reports are available on the County Council website at the following link:
http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/Ann_rep.asp

1.3 Monitoring is an essential part of the planning process. Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011) states that local authorities are required to produce a Monitoring Report each year, that reports the progress made on Local Plan preparation and the effectiveness of current policies.

1.4 The matters to be included in the Monitoring Report are specified by the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Those relevant to Cumbria are:

- **The Mineral and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS):** including - the title of the Local Plan or other documents specified, the timetable, the stage reached and the reason for any delays (see section 3);
- **Effectiveness of current policies:** i.e. those in the adopted Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies – adopted April 2009 (see section 4);
- **Monitoring information:** of matters that are relevant to the ongoing minerals and waste planning within the Plan area (see sections 5 and 6);
- **The Duty to Co-operate**[1]**:** on strategic matters (see section 7).

1.5 National planning policy and guidance provides further detail about the content and purpose of the Monitoring Report, particularly for waste matters. Planning Practice Guidance[2] sets out specific requirements for monitoring and review of waste activities, which arise from the Waste Framework Directive.

1.6 Waste planning authorities should use their Authority Monitoring Reports to ensure that there is sufficient information to determine the location and capacity of existing major disposal and recovery installations, and of future disposal or major recovery installations. Authorities should also use the AMRs to review the assessment in the Local Plan of the need for closure of existing waste installations and of the need for additional waste installations.

1.7 An update of relevant national guidance and legislation is included as Appendix A to this report.

1.8 Under Section 14 of the 2004 Act, Cumbria County Council also has an ongoing statutory duty to keep under review, those matters that may be expected to affect the development of its area or the planning of that development.

[1] Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011
[2] PPG paragraph 054, chapter 28 (ID: 28-054-20141016)

Reporting timetable

1.9 Historically, the monitoring period covered 12 months, running from March to April (the financial year) and the Annual Monitoring Report was required to be submitted to the Secretary of State by the following December. Through the Localism Act 2011, there is no longer a requirement for local planning authorities to submit their Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State, and local planning authorities can now choose when their monitoring year begins. The report can, if appropriate, address a shorter time frame than 12 months, and hence it is no longer named the Annual Report.

1.10 From January 2014, Cumbria County Council altered its monitoring year. Instead of the Monitoring Reports covering the financial year (i.e. April-March), they cover the calendar year (January-December). This makes it easier to collate the required evidence and to compare and analyse data, because the vast majority of data available to the County Council is released for periods over the calendar year rather than the financial year.

2. Planning for Cumbria

Cumbria County Council Planning Service

2.1 The Cumbria County Council Planning Service has responsibility for minerals and waste planning in Cumbria, excluding those parts of the county that fall either within the Lake District National Park or the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Lake District National Park Authority controls all planning issues, including minerals and waste, within the Park area, which falls wholly within the county. Similarly, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority has responsibility for all planning issues within the small part of the Park that falls in south east Cumbria.

2.2 Figure 2.1 shows the current National Park areas as of 1 January 2016, as well as the boundaries of the six District Councils in Cumbria – Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland – who deal with housing, retail, leisure and employment planning issues.

2.3 Each district publishes a Local Plan for their area, but the County Council's Planning Service regulates development by the County Council itself, in consultation with the relevant District authority, applying the policies in that District's Local Plan. This type of development includes County Council funded schools, service buildings such as fire stations, or offices for the County Council.

2.4 The County Council Planning Service also assists in securing contributions from developers of all types of development for essential infrastructure, such as highway improvements and repairs, and educational contributions.

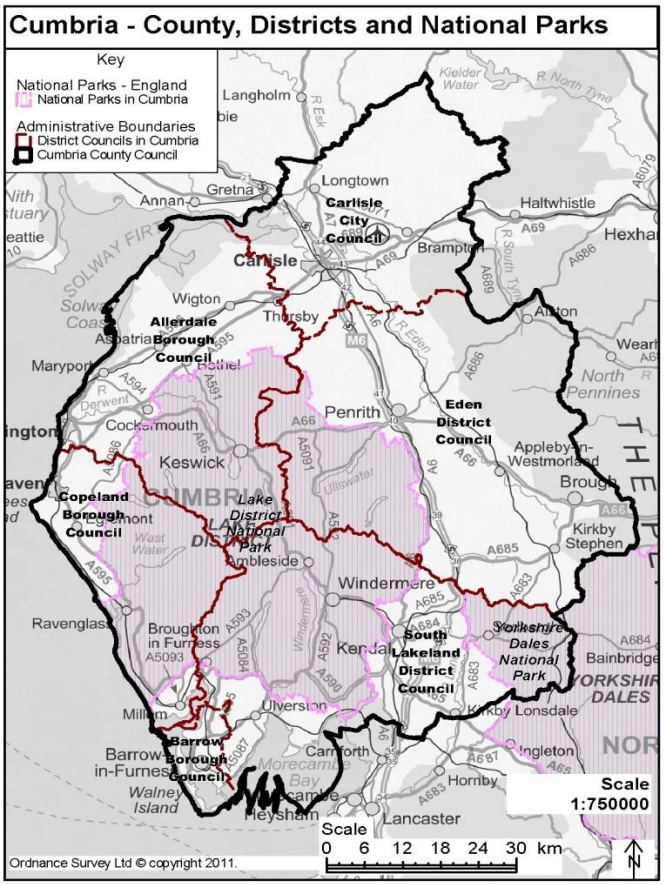

Figure 2.1: Map of Cumbria showing the District and National Park boundaries 1 January 2016

2.5 In October 2015, the Secretary of State approved extensions to both the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Lake District National Park. The Variation Orders include the following new areas for the Parks:

- **Yorkshire Dales North:** Orton fells, Mallerstang and Wild Boar Fell, the Northern Howgills
- **Yorkshire Dales West:** Barbon, Leck and Middleton Fells, the Upper Lune Valley to the north of Kirkby Lonsdale
- **Lake District National Park Extension:** Birkbeck Fells Common to Whinfell Common, Helsington Barrows to Sizergh Fell, and part of the Lyth Valley, including the small new addition of land north of Sizergh Castle.

2.6 The new boundaries came into force on 1 August 2016 (see Figure 2.2). Following the transfer of functions, the respective National Park Authorities became the Local Planning Authority for the newly designated areas, with responsibility for determining all applications for planning permission and Listed Buildings consent, as well as the responsibility for preparing a Local Plan, which would include minerals and waste planning policy.

2.7 Both the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) and Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) clarified that they would use existing, adopted development plan policies in the extension areas, i.e. the adopted policies of South Lakeland District Council, Cumbria County Council, Lancaster City Council and Lancashire County Council, as appropriate. This is because the policies contained within the two adopted National Park Local Plans cannot just be extended to cover the new areas without consultation. However, the National Parks have indicated that the statutory implications of National Park designation, as outlined in the NPPF, will be a material consideration in their determination of applications in these areas.

2.8 Therefore, whilst the National Park Authorities became the minerals and waste planning authorities in the extension areas, the adopted Core Strategy and Development Control Policies for Cumbria remain the extant minerals and waste policy for those areas in Cumbria. This will continue until either: a) the YDNPA and LDNPA choose to adopt the new Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan for the relevant extensions or b) the YDNPA and LDNPA review their own Local Plans, to include the extension areas.

The Council Plan 2016-2019

2.9 The Planning Policy and Development Control Teams have a Statutory Duty to uphold all relevant UK and EU legislation, including those that relate to the environment, and are also engaged in supporting the County Council's priorities as expressed in the Council Plan. At the time of writing there is a new Council Plan 2018 – 2022 in force, however the Council Plan applicable to the calendar year 2016 covers 2016-2019. During this period, in developing policies, and negotiating with prospective developers, the teams would actively seek to implement and balance the three priorities from that Plan most relevant to the Planning Service:

- to be a modern and efficient council;
- to provide a safe and well managed highways network, secure infrastructure improvements and support local economic growth;
- to enable communities to help shape their local services, promote health and wellbeing and support those in poverty.

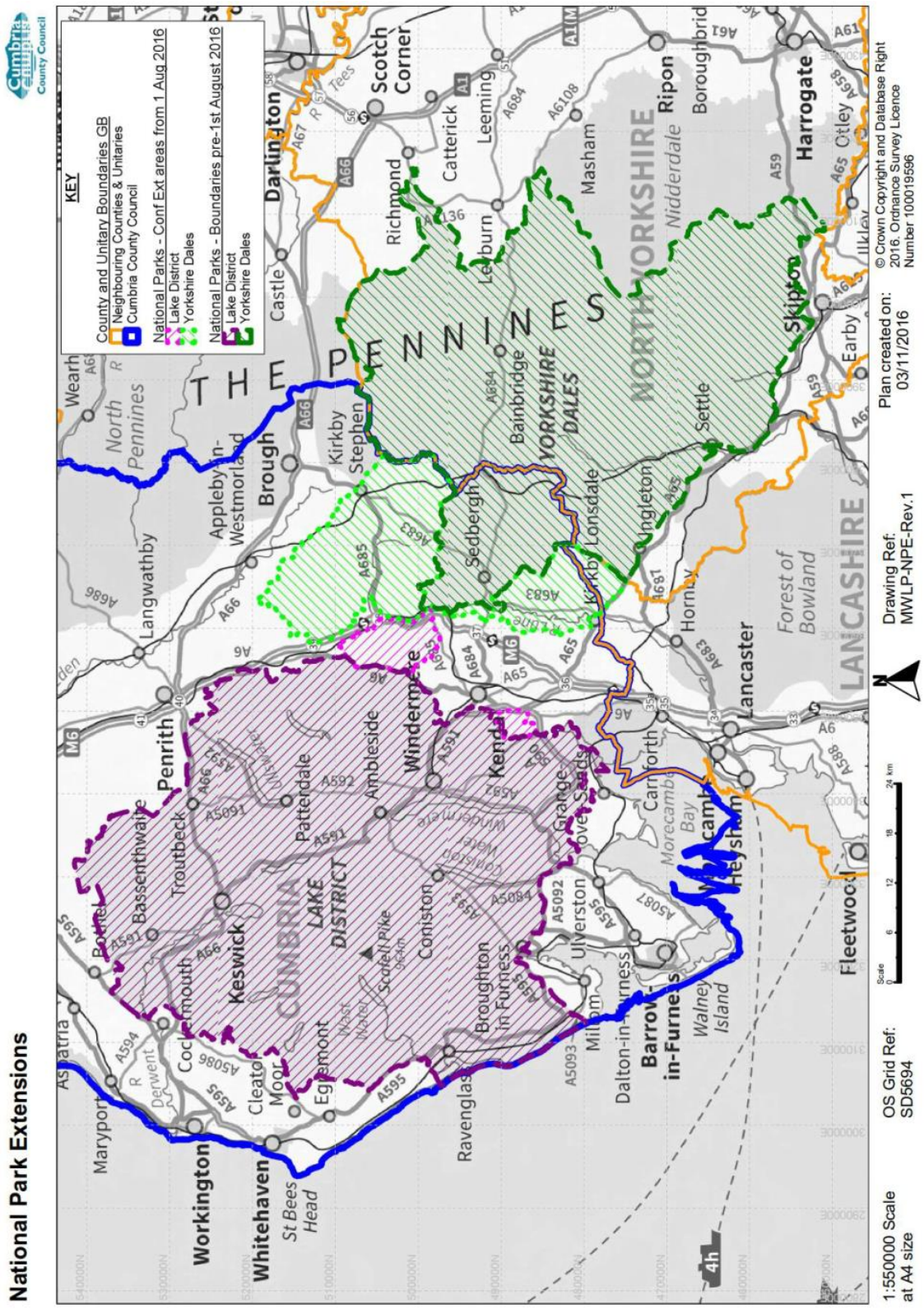

Figure 2.2: Map of Cumbria showing the new National Park boundaries 1 August 2016

Protecting Cumbria's environment

2.10 Cumbria is a large, diverse county, covering approximately 676,780 hectares, and is home to around half a million residents – more than half of these live in areas defined as rural. The county's settlement pattern results in a dispersed population with distinct problems of sparsity, with many smaller towns not being sufficiently large to provide all the facilities required for modern living. As a

result, people need to travel longer distances, or find more innovative ways, to access services and facilities.

2.11 Cumbria has what is arguably the most outstanding natural environment in England. It also contains the largest National Park in the country, has its highest mountain and its deepest lake. Within the North West, Cumbria is unique, with a high proportion of the county, including many of its rivers, covered by national and international designations, which recognise and seek to protect and enhance its landscape, biodiversity, heritage and other environmental assets. This brings with it pressures of high demand, particularly evidenced in the housing and tourism markets, but also requires the highest standards in environmental management.

2.12 The Council Plan highlights a number of actions related to the County Council's own estate and activities, and commits to:

- deliver our Climate Local commitments, work on joint initiatives to deal with waste as efficiently as possible, and promote waste minimisation;
- regularly review all council services and property to ensure they remain fit for purpose and affordable;
- maintain the highways network to the best possible standard within our available resources;
- seek additional investment in our highways and transport infrastructure;
- lead flood recovery work to support communities to return to normal as soon as possible through working with government and other agencies to secure the required resources to replace and repair the county's infrastructure where it has been lost or damaged, and promote solutions which will be more resilient in the future where possible.

2.13 The work of the Planning Service is compatible with the above, but relates to the Council's additional statutory duties to create and implement planning policies that ensure that minerals and waste operations in the Plan area protect and enhance the environmental assets of the county. The minerals and waste teams work with the operators, internal County Council colleagues and external statutory consultees, such as Parish Councils, the Environment Agency and Natural England, to optimise net benefits from development.

<u>Supporting sustainable economic development</u>

2.14 The minerals and waste industries in Cumbria make a significant contribution to the economy of the county, by providing stable jobs, aggregates for development, and improving resource efficiency through recycling and recovering value from waste. The minerals and waste planning teams seek to support sustainable minerals and waste development, which, in turn, support other types of economic development and job creation within the county.

2.15 The most recent assessment of the economy of Cumbria was undertaken by Cumbria's Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) in 2014, and the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis is included as Appendix B of this report. Strengths identified included: Cumbria's environmental assets; strong tourism, manufacturing and agri-food sectors; and low unemployment rates. However, Cumbria's Gross Value Added (GVA) per head

(£22,462) in 2015[3] was below that of the UK (at £23,351) and has been consistently so for some years. Weaknesses identified included: weak employment in finance, IT and business sectors; continuing pockets of high unemployment; and the geographical isolation of, and limited transport networks to, West Cumbria.

2.16 The Office for National Statistics[4] provides data on the county's economy and employment, and confirms that the Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant rate (the proportion of resident population aged 16 to 64) in Cumbria in December 2016 (0.7%) remains relatively low in comparison with the UK (1.2%). However, there are clear differentials between West Cumbria, with higher JSA claimant rates in December 2016 (Allerdale 0.8%; Barrow 1.4% and Copeland 1.0%), than in East Cumbria (Carlisle 0.5%; Eden 0.4% and South Lakeland 0.3%). In addition, the GVA per head of population[5] in the three western districts (Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland) was £22,005, as opposed to £22,919 in the three districts forming East Cumbria (Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland).

2.17 The nuclear industry is a major employer in West Cumbria, which hosts the largest complex of nuclear facilities in the UK and most of the country's legacy of radioactive wastes, at Sellafield civil nuclear power station and at the Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg.

2.18 Decommissioning of the Sellafield complex has begun, which will have an enormous impact on the number of jobs available at the site – the current work force of around 10,000 is set to drop by up to 8,000 over the next 20 years.

2.19 The potential impacts of nuclear decommissioning have been addressed through the West Cumbria Spatial Masterplan, which was initiated by Government and aims to deliver transformational projects that build on the strong nuclear and engineering base in West Cumbria, whilst diversifying the economy into the wider, renewable energy market. The vision of the Masterplan was further developed into Britain's Energy Coast, a public/private partnership, and the strategy[6] proposes an Energy Coast Innovation Zone, research and development activity, investments in infrastructure and in town centres.

2.20 The County Council addressed these issues under the priorities of the Council Plan 2016-2019, which identified specific actions to promote sustainable economic development and create jobs. Four of these are most relevant to the Planning Service:

- support the work of the Cumbria LEP to secure funding, implement initiatives and take action to lead to more, better paid jobs in the county and sustainable growth;

[3] most recent data available is for calendar year 2015: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach/december2016

[4] https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=1

[5] most recent data available is for calendar year 2015: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach/december2016

[6] West Cumbria Economic Blueprint: Britain's Energy Coast: June 2012

- optimise local spend in Cumbria through the award of contracts to Small and Medium Enterprises and also to Cumbrian companies;
- work with district authorities to develop a business case for greater consistency in Cumbria's waste and recycling collections;
- invest in renewable energy technology on corporate buildings to generate a revenue stream.

2.21 In March 2014, the LEP published an economic plan[7] for the period to 2024, which seeks to boost Cumbria's economy by £600 million more than current predictions. The four priority growth areas identified in the SEP are: advanced manufacturing; nuclear energy and excellence; vibrant rural and visitor economy; and strategic connectivity of the M6 motorway corridor. The strategy seeks to stimulate GVA by 2.2% over the period, generate 15,000 new full-time equivalent jobs and deliver 30,000 new homes.

2.22 Other significant new development and regeneration projects are also in progress or being planned. These include: the proposed new nuclear power station at Moorside (adjacent to Sellafield); the National Grid network project, including potentially a tunnel under Morecambe Bay; a major project over the next 8 years to refurbish the naval shipyard at Barrow; work has commenced on a scheme to link West Cumbria to the rest of the United Utilities regional water network via a major new pipeline from Thirlmere to West Cumbria, a new water treatment works, pumping stations and underground service reservoirs; and improved access to Barrow waterfront, Port of Workington and a number of industrial and business parks in the M6 corridor.

2.23 Many of these are long term projects whose minerals and waste requirements are not yet clarified, and are being kept under review. There is likely to be an increased need for aggregates, and for inert waste management and disposal. Potential synergies between projects will need to be explored and maximised in order to minimise adverse impacts on the environment and communities.

Other key issues for Cumbria

2.24 The key issues for minerals and waste planning in Cumbria were explored in the "Options Report" for the February 2015 consultation (Regulation 18) draft of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan; these issues remain relevant for 2016.

2.25 Key issues include: suitable provision for radioactive waste in Cumbria; ensuring adequate supplies of minerals while protecting and enhancing the county's environmental assets; and sustainable waste management, with continuing reductions in disposal to landfill.

2.26 The mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change has a number of implications for Cumbria, where travel distances for transport of waste and minerals, and resulting carbon emissions, can be significant. The environment can also benefit where recycling construction and demolition waste reduces the need for primary aggregate extraction.

[7] Cumbria Strategic Economic Plan (SEP): Cumbria Local Economic Partnership, March 2014

2.27 Opportunities to reduce both resource use and the generation of waste, and to recover value from waste, need to be supported by policy. Energy from waste, including agricultural waste, is particularly relevant for Cumbria, and other energy generation on waste or mineral sites may become more frequent.

2.28 Release of carbon sequestered in Cumbria's peat bogs as a result of minerals or waste development needs to be prevented, and development, including site restoration plans, need to combat the increased incidence of flooding experienced due to climate change.

3. Minerals and Waste Policy

The current Local Plan

3.1 The current Local Plan for Cumbria, for the area of Cumbria outside the National Parks, is the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and is for the period 2015 – 2030. It was adopted on 6 September 2017. It is a single document containing three sections – Strategic Policies, Development Control Policies and Site Allocations Policies, together with a Policies Map.

3.2 Included in the new Local Plan is a new Monitoring Framework, which aims to monitor the policies based on the Plan Objectives. This will be used going forward in future monitoring reports.

3.3 The new Minerals and Waste Local Plan replaces the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework's Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies that were adopted in 2009. The 2009 development plan did not include an adopted Site Allocations Policy.

3.4 However, for the calendar year 2016 which this monitoring report relates to, it is the policies adopted in 2009 which were in force. This AMR therefore reports on the 2009 development plan and refers to the monitoring matrix for the 2009 Core Strategy.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2015 – 2017

3.5 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme for the Cumbria Waste and Minerals Local Plan 2015- 2030 came into effect on 1 August 2016. It set out the timetable as anticipated for working towards adoption of the new Local Plan. Development of the Local Plan was been slower than anticipated, and the timetable, as formalised in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS), had been amended on several occasions. Table 3.1 sets out the last timetable for Plan preparation.

Dates	Actions
March–April 2016	Cabinet/County Council approval for submission plan for consultation
May – July 2016	Regulation 19 consultation
August 2016	Regulation 22 submission of documents
September 2016	Pre-Hearing Meeting
November 2016	Hearing sessions
January 2017	Inspector's Report
February 2017	Cabinet/County Council approval of Plan for adoption
March 2017	Advertise the adopted Plan for 6 weeks
April 2017	County Council adopts the Local Plan

Table 3.1: Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (2016)

Regulation 19 consultations (April 2016) and submission to the Secretary of State

3.6 Building on the work to prepare and evidence the first two versions of the Local Plan (February 2013 and February 2015), as well as taking into account the responses to consultations on those two versions and the Supplementary Sites consultation (October 2015), a Publication version of the Local Plan was prepared and consulted upon under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations. This consultation was held between April and June 2016; responses were considered and a table of proposed modifications, which also included factual changes/updates, was submitted to the Secretary of State on 9 September 2016 (under Regulation 22).

3.7 In accordance with section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), Inspector Elizabeth Ord LLB (Hons) LLM MA DipTUS was appointed to conduct the examination to determine whether the Local Plan was sound, based on the criteria set out in paragraph 182 of the NPPF. The Inspector did not consider that a Pre-Hearing Meeting was necessary; the Hearing sessions part of the examination took place between 29 November and 15 December 2016.

3.8 The County Council was tasked with drawing up a Table of Main Modifications to the Local Plan, which was based on both the written responses to the Inspector's questions before the Hearing sessions, as well as discussion during the sessions. Once agreed with the Inspector, the Table and its Sustainability Appraisal were consulted upon between 27 March and 5 May 2017; responses to the consultation were considered by the Inspector, in order to help her prepare her final report on the Cumbria Minerals & Waste Local Plan. The preparation of the Table, and the consultation upon it, have resulted in a 6 month delay to the Development Scheme, with the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan being adopted in September 2017.

3.9 Now that the new Local Plan is adopted, monitoring of the policies in future AMRs will be in accordance with the new Monitoring Framework developed as part of the MWLP.

3.10 It will also be necessary now to produce a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme to incorporate a timetable for the Local Plan review which will be due in 5 years (September 2022)

4. Evaluation of the current Development Plan

Policy evaluation

4.1 As noted in the preceding section, this AMR reports on the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies documents (2009) which were in force during the calendar year 2016.

MWDF Core Strategy 2009-2020

4.2 The MWDF Core Strategy contains 18 policies providing strategic context for minerals and waste developments in Cumbria. Table 4.1 provides information on how frequently each policy was used in the determination of minerals and waste planning applications between 1 January and 31 December 2016. A more detailed matrix of this information can be found in Appendix E.

Policy	Number of times used in the determination of applications			Decisions using policy as % of total decisions[8]
	Minerals	Waste	Total	
CS1 – Sustainable Location and Design	15	21	36	83.7%
CS2 – Economic Benefit	14	8	22	51.2%
CS3 – Community Benefits	2	0	2	4.6%
CS4 – Environmental Assets	10	3	13	30.2%
CS5 – Afteruse and Restoration	11	1	12	27.9%
CS6 – Planning Obligations	2	0	2	4.6%
CS7 – Strategic Areas for New Developments	1	0	1	2.3%
CS8 – Provision for Waste	2	9	11	25.6%
CS9 – Waste Capacity	0	4	4	9.3%
CS10 – High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Wastes Storage	0	5	5	11.6%
CS11 – High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Geological Disposal	0	0	0	0.0%
CS12 – Low Level Radioactive Waste	0	4	4	9.3%
CS13 – Supply of Minerals	4	1	5	11.6%
CS14 – Minerals Safeguarding	3	1	4	9.3%
CS15 – Marine Dredged Aggregates	0	0	0	0.0%
CS16 – Industrial Limestones	0	0	0	0.0%
CS17 – Building Stones	6	0	6	13.9%
CS18 – Oil and Gas and Coal Bed Methane	0	0	0	0.0%

[8] NB – this column will not add up to a total of 100%, as the percentage figures are designed to show the amount of times each policy has been used in the decision making process.

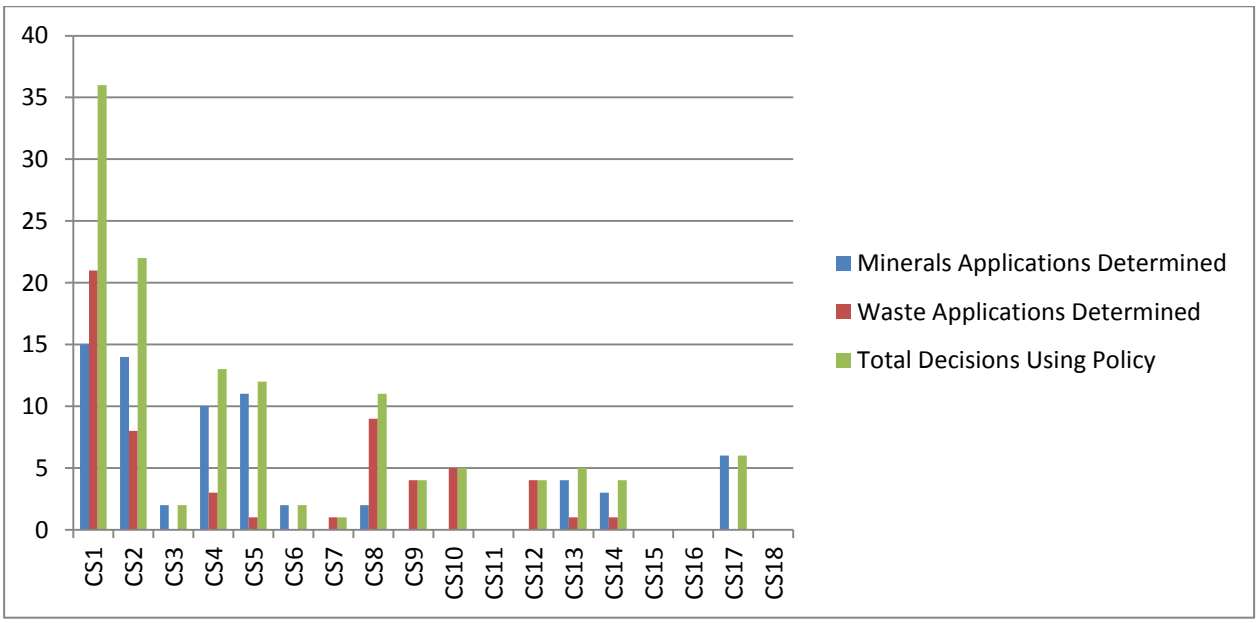

Table 4.1: Use of Core Strategy policies in decision making

MWDF Generic Development Control Policies 2009-2020

4.3 The Generic Development Control Policies document contains 17 detailed policies that are used when determining planning applications, or negotiating planning conditions to limit or mitigate adverse impacts of development and enable sustainable development to proceed. Policy DC1, for example, may be used to justify limits on annual sales that ensure HGV movements do not exceed highway capacity, or improved junction designs to ensure highway safety.

4.4 Table 4.2 shows how frequently each policy was used in the determination of the minerals and waste planning applications between 1 January and 31 December 2016. A more detailed matrix of this information can be found in Appendix E.

Policy	Number of times used in the determination of applications			Decisions using policy as % of total decisions[9]
	Minerals	Waste	Total	
DC1 – Traffic and Transport	16	20	36	83.7%
DC2 – General Criteria	16	23	39	90.7%
DC3 – Cumulative Environmental Impacts	3	12	15	34.9%
DC4 – Criteria for Waste Management Facilities	2	12	14	32.6%
DC5 – Criteria for Landfill	0	0	0	0.06%
DC6 – Criteria for Non-Energy Minerals Development	9	0	9	20.9%
DC7 – Criteria for Energy Minerals	0	0	0	0.0%
DC8 – Applications for New Conditions	2	0	2	4.6%
DC9 – Minerals Safeguarding	3	0	3	7.0%
DC10 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity	12	14	26	60.5%
DC11 – Historic Environment	3	3	6	13.9%
DC12 – Landscape	13	13	26	60.5%
DC13 – Flood Risk	7	12	19	44.2%
DC14 – The Water Environment	9	11	20	46.5%
DC15 – Protection of Soil Resources	10	1	11	25.6%
DC16 – Afteruse and Restoration	14	1	15	34.9%
DC17 – Planning Obligations	2	0	2	4.6%

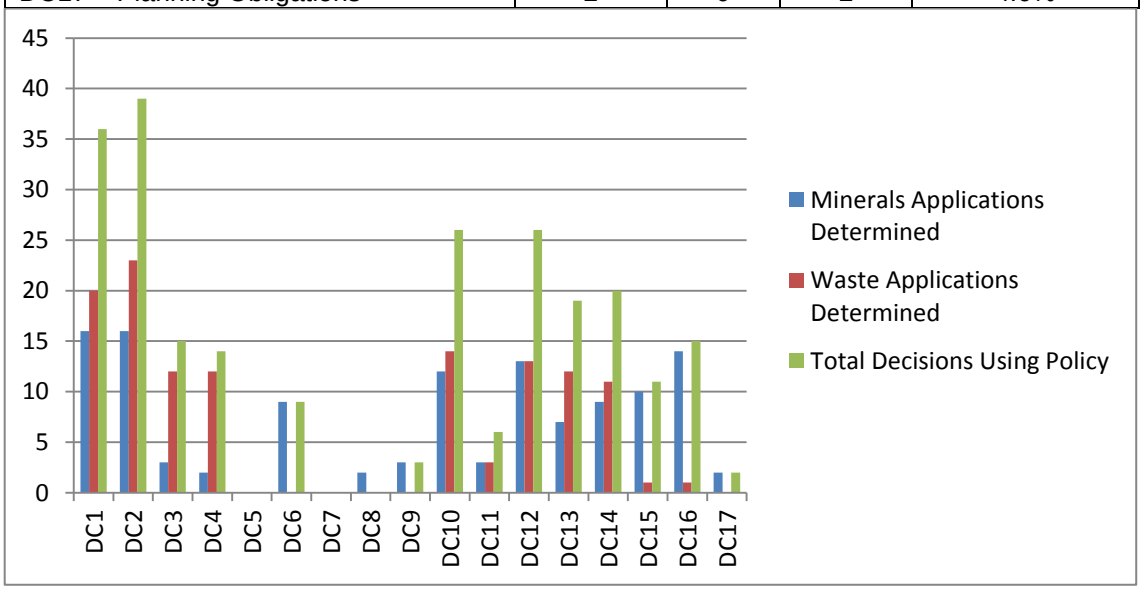

Table 4.2: Use of Development Control policies in decision making

[9] NB – this column will not add up to a total of 100%, as the percentage figures are designed to show the amount of times each policy has been used in the decision making process.

Unused Policies

4.5 Four of the Core Strategy Policies, and two of the Development Control Policies, were not used in the determination of planning applications in 2016 (see Table 4.3).

Policies UNUSED in determination of planning applications between 1 January and 31 December 2016		In Publication draft Local Plan
CS11	High and Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Geological Disposal	NO
CS15	Marine Dredged Aggregates	YES
CS16	Industrial Limestones	YES
CS18	Oil and Gas and Coal Bed Methane	NO
DC5	Criteria for Landfill	YES
DC7	Criteria for Energy Minerals	YES

Table 4.3: MWDF Policies not used in decision making in 2016

4.6 Similar analysis carried out in the 2010 to 2015 Authority Monitoring Reports (AMR), showed that two of the policies above - CS11, CS15 - were also unused in those years. Table 4.3 also shows whether the policies unused in 2016 were included in the Regulation 19 Publication draft Local Plan.

4.7 The Regulations[10] require local planning authorities to identify policies that they are not implementing, together with the reasons why, and the steps (if any) that they intend to take to secure implementation of the policy. However, lack of use does not indicate that a policy is unnecessary, or that the County Council is not implementing the policy.

4.8 A number of the policies listed above relate only to a very specific type of development, which did not arise in 2016. Reconsideration of the whole suite of policies during the development of the new Local Plan has also identified some unnecessary duplication between Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies. This has been addressed in the new Local Plan, with some combination and rationalisation of policies. As a result, two of the policies listed above as unused have not been included in the newly adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

[10] Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Evaluation of the MWDF against its Monitoring Matrix

4.9 The 2009 adopted Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) included a Monitoring Matrix as Table 11.1 of the Core Strategy, which was intended to be used to monitor the performance of the adopted County Council Minerals and Waste policies.

4.10 The Monitoring Matrix was consistent with policy and guidance at the time of its development, and comprised monitoring indicators, many of them national, regional or locally agreed targets. The matrix grouped the strategic objectives, relevant policies, indicators and their baseline values under the following headings:

- Climate Change
- Waste Management
- Minerals
- Economic and Community Benefits
- Environment

4.11 The following sections compare baseline data, where it was included, with data for the most recent year for which full data is available (2013, 2014, 2015 or 2016), and consider whether the policies in the MWDF have been effective, and how the new Local Plan policies are intended to be monitored and evaluated.

Climate Change

4.12 This issue was addressed through Strategic Objective 1, Core Strategy Policy 1, and directly through DC policies 1 and 2, although other policies also included references to climate change.

SO1: that minerals and waste management developments will take due account of the issues of climate change, in particular through energy use and transport; that any adverse impacts on the environment and the local economy will be minimised and that potential benefits will be maximised.

4.13 The indicators selected in the matrix were: renewable energy installed; carbon reduction strategies adopted; and CO_2 emissions for Cumbria. The baseline for the first two indicators was zero, but no targets were set. The indicators related to minerals and waste planning applications approved by the County Council, but although several planning permissions have been granted between 2009 and 2016, there have been very few installations implemented. Conditions were also imposed on two waste developments that required a percentage of energy use to be generated through on site renewable technologies, but planning applications under Section 73 to remove or amend the conditions were granted in both cases.

4.14 Planning permission (6/08/9018) was granted for a 9MW wood fuelled renewable energy plan in Barrow, but the permission was not implemented because the site became unavailable. A new planning application on a nearby site was approved in 2010, but a new planning application, to amend the condition related to expiry of the permission, was granted in February 2015. Development of the facility was commenced before the implementation date of 15 April 2016.

4.15 Between 2009 and 2015, planning permissions for four anaerobic digesters were granted by the County Council; one of these has not been implemented and the permission has expired, one has been implemented, and two permissions are still extant but not implemented. The District authorities have also approved a

number of smaller anaerobic digester plants using agricultural waste from a single farm, and one large plant, at Dryholme in Allerdale District

4.16 One Screening Opinion was received during 2016 for a 500kw anaerobic digester. This has not progressed to submission of a planning application.

4.17 Between 2009 and 2015, a number of small wind turbines and photovoltaic installations on schools were granted planning permission by the County Council, but these were assessed against District planning policies. An application for four wind turbines at Lillyhall Landfill Site was refused on landscape grounds in February 2014; this decision was upheld on appeal in 2015.

4.18 5 pre-application enquiries were received during 2016 for small wind turbine developments at various waste-water treatment works. None of these have progressed to a planning application. This can be attributed to the Ministerial Statement issued in June 2015 which effectively meant that local planning authorities could not approve on-shore wind turbine developments unless there were specifically designated areas for them in their Local Plan and that any impacts identified by the local community could be addressed and the development would therefore have their backing.

4.19 The MWDF Monitoring Matrix recorded a baseline figure of 5,828.3Kt CO_2 emissions in Cumbria in 2004, and a target of a 30% reduction of 1990 level CO_2 emissions by 2020. Whilst the target is broadly compatible with the Climate Change Act's third carbon budget target (34% by 2022), the UK 1990 baseline is not disaggregated at a Local Authority level, and the organisations[11] that were expected to provide monitoring data no longer exist.

4.20 Time series data for Local Authority CO_2 emissions for Cumbria is available from 2005 to 2015 (see Table 4.4). If the 2004 figure of 5,828.3 Kt is assumed to be calculated on the same basis, the reduction in emissions from 2004 to 2014 has been 2,082.3 Kt (35.73%).

YEAR	TOTAL CO_2 emissions in Cumbria	Annual Change	% change
2004	(baseline) 5,828.3		
2005	5,416.9	-411.4	-7.06%
2006	5,368.8	-48.1	-0.89%
2007	5,274.1	-94.7	-1.76%
2008	5,111.5	-162.6	-3.08%
2009	4,576.4	-535.1	-10.47%
2010	4,890.5	+314.1	+6.86%
2011	4,394.6	-495.9	-10.14%
2012	4,833.7	+439.1	+10.00%
2013	4,584.0	-249.7	-5.17%
2014	3,746.0	-838.0	-18.28%
2015	3459.8	-286.2	-7.64%
	Overall change– 2004-2015	-2368.5	40.64%

Table 4.4: Cumbria CO_2 Emissions (Kt) 2005 - 2015[12]

[11] the target was originally related to 4NW and NWDA, both abolished in 2012

[12] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014

4.21 The source data for Table 4.4 also shows emissions by District, per head of population (see Table 4.5) and by sector. Emissions vary widely across the county; CO_2 emissions/head are highest in Eden District, which has very high industrial emissions and high transport emissions, due to both the M6 and non–motorway traffic, but also the very sparse population.

4.22 Table 4.5 shows a dramatic reduction in CO2 emissions between 2014 and 2015. However, it should be noted that each year's figures do get re-adjusted in the following year's reports. Whilst the adjustment is generally minor, in this case the 2014 CO2 figure for Carlisle reported in 2014 was 363.4 Kt (3.4 t per head),in the 2015 report this is shown as 145.1 Kt (1.3 t per head). The 2015 figure for Carlisle currently reported as 89.8Kt (0.8t per head) is still a significant reduction.

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	**Cumbria Total**
2014							
CO_2 (Kt)	820.2	298.0	364.4	214.7	1,120.2	928.5	**3,746.0**
Per head (t)	8.5	4.4	3.4	3.1	21.3	9.0	**7.5**
2015							
CO_2 (Kt)	854.4	319.7	89.8	157.9	1076.9	868.5	**3367.4**
Per head (t)	8.8	4.7	0.8	2.3	20.5	8.4	**6.8**

Table 4.5: Emissions of CO_2 in 2014 and 2015 by Districts and per head[13]

4.23 The data can also be viewed on a map, showing significant point sources and their emissions for each local authority district from 2011-2015. Eden District has two major industrial facilities, both related to minerals and waste development. The Tata (formerly Corus UK) cement and lime kiln facility emitted 271,114 tonnes of CO_2 in 2015 (4.2% higher than in 2011) and Kirkby Thore Gypsum Works emitted 88 tonnes in 2015 (60% more than in 2011 but consistent with the steady increase from 75 – 88 tonnes between 2012 and 2014). In Allerdale, Tendley Quarries emitted 1,827 tonnes of CO2 in 2015 (27.7% higher than in 2011 but consistent the 1.826 tonnes emitted in 2014).

4.24 Performance of the MWDF against the greenhouse gas emission target set in its monitoring framework cannot be clearly determined. The CO_2 emissions for the county as a whole have reduced significantly over the period, with a higher rate of reduction in the commercial and industrial sector, including at some minerals and waste related facilities; however, any causal link between MWDF policies and any carbon reductions cannot be unequivocally demonstrated.

4.25 There has been no extraction of hydrocarbons (energy minerals) from within Cumbria under the MWDF, but given current national energy policy, there is a likelihood that it could take place during the Local Plan period. Impacts on CO_2 emissions, both for Cumbria if methane and other hydrocarbons leaked from the sites, and globally through the combustion of the resource, would result.

4.26 Site based emissions would be relevant to strategic policy SP13 in the adopted Local Plan 2017, which requires that proposals demonstrate that carbon reduction has been a determining design factor. In addition, landfill gas collection and utilisation is required under Policy DC10, and Policy DC13 refers to Coal Mine Methane capture and utilisation, in the adopted Local Plan.

4.27 The new monitoring framework for use with the 2017 adopted Local Plan will enable recording and monitoring of: schemes to increase use of sustainable transport, improved waste management, installation of additional low carbon energy sources, loss of active peat bog, and greenhouse gas emissions at major minerals and waste facilities, where relevant.

[13] http://naei.defra.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map

Waste Management

4.28 Strategic Objectives 2 and 3 were focused on sustainable waste management, but also noted the need for a balance with human health and avoiding harm to environmental assets. The Monitoring Matrix identified these objectives as being implemented through Core Strategy Policies 2 and 3, and DC policies 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

SO2: That effective waste minimisation measures will be adopted and, following these, that waste, including radioactive waste, will be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy. In order to secure this, the right type of waste management facilities that Cumbria needs to increase the amounts of its wastes that are re-used, recycled, or composted will be provided in the right places and at the right time in order to minimise the disposal of waste to landfill.

SO3: That waste will be managed as near as practicable to where it is produced without endangering people's health and without harming the environment.

4.29 The indicators proposed in the MWDF Monitoring Matrix are listed in Table 4.6, together with the baseline values and their date, any targets or milestones, plus comparison figures for 2014.

Subject	Indicator	Baseline value	Data year	Target or milestone	End 2014 Data
Household waste	residual Kg/head	596 kg/head	2006/7	None set	507kg/head
	% recycled or composted	34.2%	2006/7	60% by 2012	47.1%
Municipal waste	annual tonnage	345,698t	2006/7	n/a	243,780t
	recovery of value	34.2%	2006/7	53% by 2010 67% by 2015 75% by 2020	78%
	biodegradable tonnes landfilled	239,822t	2006/7	110,331 -2010 73,488 – 2015 35,282 - 2020	50,199t
C&I Waste	tonnes landfilled	291,500t	2004/5	233,200 - 2010	140,281t
CD&E Waste	tonnes landfilled	227,741t	2004/5	113,871 - 2012	1199,474t t
Hazardous waste	tonnes landfilled	24,811t		None set	1,319t
	tonnes landfilled	3,711t		None set	451t
Landfill	Non-inert void space	5.5m m^3	end 2005	None set	3.54 m^3
Fly-tipping	Incidents	3,791		None set	3,703
	Clearance costs	£181,102		None set	data not available
M & W Capacity	Meeting national policy	NDA – strategy and plans			
	Capacity consented by type	Major municipal facilities by 2011 Additional landfill capacity for south Cumbria by 2012			2 MBT plants operational Achieved 0.5m^3 in 2010

Table 4.6: Performance of MWDF against waste monitoring matrix

4.30 Table 4.6 demonstrates that the key targets for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) were met (although some definitions have changed). The municipal waste tonnage landfilled is less than that targeted for 2015, and the target for recovery of value from tonnage has been exceeded. However, recycling improvements stalled at 47.1%, instead of continuing to improve to 60%. This is partly because some targets previously in place have been changed, and the MBT plants for LACW increase recovery of value from waste through refuse

derived fuel rather than prioritising recycling. This is not necessarily negative, as targets measured only the first stage of recycling, and large volumes of recyclates were collected or sorted with uncertain final outcomes for the resource materials.

4.31 The successes in management of LACW were dependent on the successful provision of sites for the major waste management infrastructure required for municipal waste, and the implementation of two MBT plants to serve the county is a major achievement of the MWDF.

4.32 Reductions in landfilling of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, and in construction, demolition and excavation (CD & E) waste, expected by the Waste Strategy 2007 have not been achieved. However, the predicted improvements were dependent on national policy actions, many of which are voluntary rather than mandatory. The County Council as a waste planning authority has few policy levers that can influence such issues, and current national policy guidance focuses on predicting arisings and meeting need for waste management facilities, rather than targets.

4.33 The county's non-inert landfill capacity has fallen from the baseline of 5.5 million m^3 to 3.54 million m^3 according to the Environment Agency landfill void data for the end of 2014. The Joint Cumbria Waste Needs Assessment (December 2015) identified a need for between 1.6 million and 2.5 million cubic metres of non-inert landfill capacity over the Plan period.

4.34 The Monitoring Matrix did set a target of securing additional landfill capacity for south Cumbria by 2012. This was achieved, in that a proposal to increase the capacity of the landfill by a further 520,000m^3 was refused, contrary to officers' recommendation, in April 2009, but granted on Appeal in March 2010. The planning permission also extended the life of the landfill to April 2017. However, monitoring in 2014 indicated that part of the lateral extension approved is unlikely to be implemented and the site will close in 2017.

4.35 The remaining capacity provided by current planning permissions for the non-inert landfills in Cumbria is likely to be sufficient to meet the needs defined in the Joint Waste Needs Assessment. However, some of the planning permissions for that landfill capacity will expire within the Plan period. If planning applications for time extensions or lateral extensions for landfills with remaining available voidspace are not granted, additional sites or lateral extensions could be required. Policy DC10 in the adopted Local Plan (2017) is intended to be flexible enough to enable continued availability of essential landfill infrastructure, where it complies with Strategic Policy SP3 (Waste Capacity).

4.36 In conclusion, it appears that the MWDF was effective in supporting the sustainable management of waste; however, it is suggested that future monitoring of the new Local Plan should be more focused on matters that are more clearly defined, and related to the policy objectives of the new Local Plan.

Minerals

4.37 Three of the MWDF Strategic Objectives related to minerals supply, but also referred to the balance required between economic needs and environmental protection.

SO4: That the minerals from Cumbria that are required to meet local, regional and national needs will be supplied from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources.

SO5: That the need for new mining and quarrying will be minimised by prudent use of resources and by supplies of alternative re-used and recycled materials.

SO6: That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.

4.38 This section of the AMR looks at the performance of the MWDF in meeting the needs for minerals, and paragraphs 4.51 – 4.69 address the economic and environmental aspects.

4.39 These objectives conformed to national policy and guidance at the time, but are also consistent with current policy and guidance[14], which require mineral planning authorities (MPAs) to plan for the steady and adequate supply of minerals that are needed to support the economy. The duty to plan for minerals includes aggregates, minerals used in building and industry, and energy minerals, i.e. fossil fuels. MWDF Policies CS13, CS14, CS15, CS16, CS17 and CS18, plus DC6, DC7 and DC9, implement the Strategic Policies, and their use in 2016 is reported in paragraphs 4.1 to 4.8.

4.40 MPAs have a specific duty[15] in relation to the supply of aggregates. This involves monitoring the reserves with planning permission, and identifying areas for future extraction, so that landbanks (an overall quantity of reserves sufficient to last at least a specified number of years) are maintained.

4.41 The County Council is required to maintain at least a 7-year landbank of sand and gravel, and at least a 10-year landbank of crushed rock, both calculated on the basis of 10-year rolling average sales, and to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA), in addition to this AMR, which is based on a survey of mineral operators in the Plan area.

4.42 The aggregate landbank is principally a monitoring tool and the main basis for the mineral planning authority to consider whether to review the Local Plan. This AMR refers to the data available at the end of 2015 on which the 2016 LAA is based. The LAA is published jointly with the LDNPA.

4.43 The MWDF Monitoring Matrix for minerals is reproduced in Table 4.7. The indicators and targets relate only to aggregates, with no reference to other minerals. . The acronym HSA in the Table, refers to High Specification Aggregates, which are primarily used as roadstone.

4.44 It will be noted that, with the exception of crushed rock, aggregate production is lower than the targets quoted, although the target landbanks have been

[14] PPG paragraph 008, chapter 27 (ID: 27-008-20140306)
[15] PPG paragraph 060, chapter 27 (ID: 27-060-20140306)

maintained. This is because sales of aggregates have fallen significantly in the last 10 years, but also the targets were taken from the NW Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), which has since been revoked.

Subject	Indicator	Baseline value	Data year	Target or milestone	End 2015 Data
Land won aggregate production	Sand and gravel	0.79 MT	2006	0.7 MT	0.71 MT
	Crushed rock	2.97 MT	2006	4.1 MT	3.30 MT
	HSA	0.69 MT	2006		0.42 MT
Landbanks	Additional reserves consented	n/a			0.48 MT[16]
	Sand and gravel	13.1 yrs		Maintain 7 yr	13.92 yrs
	Crushed rock	38.2 yrs		Maintain 10 yr	45.06 yrs
	HSA	-		Maintain 15 yr	29.19 yrs
Secondary aggregates	CD & E waste landfilled	-		Maintain recycling capacity	YES Production estimated 0.8 MT

Table 4.7: Performance of MWDF against minerals monitoring matrix

4.45 Aggregate sales for 2015 are slightly up on the previous year. Crushed rock sales have now slightly exceeded the baseline value, while figures for sand and gravel and HSA are still below the baseline value. It is not considered that the reduction in sales of aggregates represents any failure in the performance of the MWDF. The production of sales and aggregates is market driven, and the market has changed significantly since the NW RSS targets were set (they were based on sales in the period ending in 2003). Neither does the analysis of policy use or determination of planning applications indicate that supply shortages have been caused by any failure to allocate sites for extraction or grant appropriate planning permissions. This issue is dealt with in more detail in the new adopted Local Plan.

4.46 It should be noted that the additional reserves consented during 2016 will have little impact overall on the level of aggregates provision. The extension at Bowscar Quarry is for building stone (230,000 tonnes). The extension at Helbeck Quarry, whilst generating 250,000 of crushed limestone, is in fact proposed as an alternative to deeper quarrying within the existing permitted reserve and overall will lead to a reduction in the total amount of permitted reserve in this location. However, this loss of remaining reserve would not have any significant impact on crushed rock supply as there is currently 45 years' supply against a 10 year land bank requirement.

4.47 An estimated production of 0.8 million tonnes is given for secondary aggregates, based on last year's AMR. There are no landbanks required for secondary or recycled aggregates, for which the main source is construction and demolition waste. It has proved difficult to obtain reliable information on the amounts of alternative (secondary/recycled) aggregates that are produced. Figures obtained for the last five years have ranged from 180,000 to 300,000 tonnes a year but these are known to be underestimates. Realistic figures cannot be provided about reserves of alternative aggregates because they will only arise as the waste feedstock material becomes available.

[16] Planning permissions granted at Bowscar Quarry (3/15/9010) and Helbeck Quarry (3/16/9003)

4.48 The production and use of alternative aggregates, as a sustainable option to augment primary aggregates, will become an increasingly important element in the growth of Cumbria. Both Cumbria County Council and the Lake District National Park Authority are looking to record and monitor alternative aggregates arising in the country with a view to develop an appropriate target for their use.

4.49 Ongoing monitoring of the new adopted Local Plan will identify measures that can check for local supply shortages, granting of time extensions for quarries that are needed to maintain adequate landbanks, and any applications on unallocated sites that may indicate production capacity gaps. Monitoring indicators are set out in Appendix 5 of the new Local Plan. During the early years of monitoring effectiveness the new Local Plan it will be important to review the information available to allow for more effective monitoring of secondary aggregate provision.

4.50 No indicators or targets related to exploration or extraction of non-aggregate minerals in Cumbria were included in the MWDF monitoring framework. Most exploration is undertaken under permitted development rights, but neither this AMR, nor the previous AMR, have identified any refusals of planning applications for other minerals development. Sustainable development of this type, therefore, appears to have continued without any unnecessary restrictions under the MWDF. Ongoing monitoring should continue to record planning decisions of all major minerals applications, The Monitoring Matrix for the new Local Plan includes an indicator based on the number of applications for energy minerals that are approved in accordance with Policy DC13.

Economic and Community Benefits

4.51 The MWDF Monitoring Matrix identified two of the Strategic Objectives under this heading.

SO7: That the economic benefits of minerals and waste management developments will be optimised without harming the environment.

SO10: That there will be increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.

4.52 The cumulative positive economic and community benefits from the implementation of MWDF policies are difficult to assess quantitatively, and the indicators and targets contained in this section of the MWDF Monitoring Matrix were less specific than those identified for other subjects. Table 4.8 lists the relevant section of the Monitoring Matrix, which refers only to the implementation and operation of the infrastructure required for managing municipal waste, section 106 agreements and jobs created.

Subject	Indicator	Baseline value	Data year	Target or milestone	End 2014 Data
Strategic facilities	Municipal waste management facilities	Facilities identified	2009 – MWDF	2 MBT plants operational by April 2011	achieved mid 2013
	Strategic mineral resources	No entry in matrix	-	-	-
Benefits secured	Planning obligations agreed	1 (S106 for LLWR)	2009	No entry in matrix	
	Jobs created	No entry in matrix	-	-	-

Table 4.8: Performance of MWDF against economic and community benefits Monitoring Matrix

4.53 The AMR immediately following the adoption of the MWDF, noted that direct and indirect jobs associated with minerals and waste developments are not recorded, although the AMR covering 2011-2013 did provide some sample figures associated with particular developments. For example, 35 jobs were created at the two new MBT plants, which were granted planning permission in the period, 11 jobs were safeguarded by a planning permission at Baycliff Haggs Quarry (including those at the associated Kirkby Quarry), and a business supporting 40 jobs was said to be safeguarded by a planning permission at High Greenscoe Quarry.

4.54 Data on jobs created or safeguarded is taken from information provided by planning applicants, and not monitored or audited. However, it is clear that the many new planning permissions granted, and the minerals and waste facilities maintained in operation by permissions for time extensions or installation of new plant or equipment, support a great number of jobs in the county, both direct and indirect.

4.55 Benefits gained through Section 106 or other legal agreements have been highlighted in some previous AMRs. Such agreements do represent an achievement of the Planning Service, as they enable prevention or mitigation of adverse impacts from development, such as damage to highways or to habitat, and indicate a successfully negotiated agreement that enables development, and the associated jobs and other economic benefits, to be implemented.

4.56 Legal agreements, and other improvements to proposals negotiated by specialist minerals and waste planning officers, often also indicate successful outcomes of consultation with the local communities, especially Parish Councils and Local Members, and thus positive performance against Strategic Objective 10. Systems to record and monitor jobs created and safeguarded, and successful negotiations on mitigation and compensation, could form part of the ongoing monitoring of the new Local Plan, provided that the background to, and source of, the data is acknowledged. The new Monitoring Matrix for the adopted Local Plan includes an indicator on the number of applications approved which demonstrate their potential for economic benefit and create/protect jobs, with reference to Policy SP14.

Environment

4.57 A number of the MWDF Strategic Objectives referred to a balance between economic and environmental priorities, but two objectives were specific to environmental issues.

SO8: That the overall quality of Cumbria's environment will be protected and, where practicable, enhanced by high standards of design and operation in new developments and high standards of restoration once developments have been completed.

SO9: That the environmental impacts of minerals and waste management developments, including traffic, will be kept to a minimum by appropriate siting of facilities and sound working practices and that any unavoidable harmful impacts will be mitigated.

4.58 The term 'environment' is quite broad and covers areas such as biodiversity, historic environment, water, air, soil and geodiversity. As such, there are a large number of adopted policies that are designed to protect and enhance the environment from the adverse effects of development. Some of the adopted policies are quite broad in their remit, whilst the rest of the policies are specific in what they are seeking.

4.59 The MWDF Monitoring Matrix listed the following policies as implementing these objectives: CS Policies 3 (community benefits) and 4 (environmental assets), plus GDC Policies DC1 (traffic and transport), DC2 (general criteria), DC3 (cumulative environmental impacts), DC8 (applications for new conditions), DC10 (biodiversity and geodiversity), DC11 (historic environment), DC12 (landscape), DC13 (flood risk), DC14 (the water environment), DC15 (protection of soil resources) and DC16 (afteruse and restoration).

4.60 However, only three indicators were listed in the matrix (see Table 4.9), and it was noted that national core output indicators on habitat and environmental assets were likely to change.

Subject	Indicator	Baseline value	Data year	Target or milestone	End 2014 Data
Flood Risk and Water Quality	permission granted contrary to EA advice	0		0	0
Significant adverse impacts or enhancements	change in priority habitat on plan apps with EIA	No entry in matrix			
	contribution to Biodiversity AP targets	No entry in matrix			

Table 4.9: Performance of MWDF against environment Monitoring Matrix

4.61 The first indicator was intended to record the number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on flooding and water grounds. Its purpose is to show numbers of developments that were potentially located where (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase risk of flooding elsewhere and (ii) adversely affect water quality.

4.62 The target listed was zero, and this was achieved, with no planning decisions between 1 April 2009 and 31 December 2015 against objections from the EA. None of the planning permissions granted during 2016 were contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding.

4.63 Impacts or enhancements to habitats and designated areas in Cumbria as a whole, not limited to those that might be affected by minerals and waste developments, can be seen in the tables on the condition of SSSIs available from Natural England. Table 4.10, and the associated pie chart, show that the vast majority of the SSSIs in Cumbria are in either favourable or recovering condition.

However, the percentage in these conditions in Cumbria is slightly worse than for the whole of England.

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
Area (ha) in Cumbria	129,735.5	55,347.22	74,388.28	6,668.87	2,400	9.29	30.73	73.95
% of Cumbrian SSSI area	93.39	39.84	53.55	4.8	1.73	0.01	0.02	0.05
% of SSSI in England	94.05	38.66	55.39	3.45	1.73	0.03	0.02	0.17

Table 4.10: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria and England
(source Natural England – 04.04.18[17])

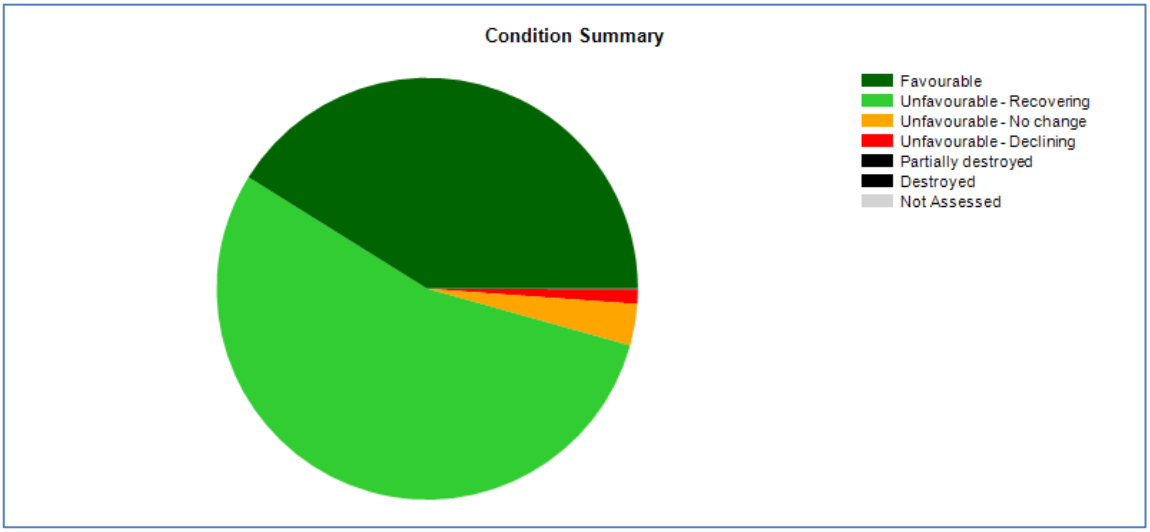

Figure 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria (source Natural England[18])

4.64 The data in these tables is taken from the reports generated on the Natural England website on 04.04.2018. The reports issued show slightly different figures to the ones quoted in last year's AMR (2016). The figures now reported show a slightly lower percentage of SSSI area to be in favourable or unfavourable/recovering condition, and a slightly higher percentage of area to be in unfavourable/no change or unfavourable/declining. Notably, the amount of SSSI area showing as Not Assessed in Cumbria is now reported much higher at 73.95ha compared to 28 ha as reported previously, although in percentage of total SSSI area this is only an increase of 0.03%.

4.65 It is not clear why these figures have changed as the SSSIs are not inspected annually; the most recent inspection date shown for a SSSI in Cumbria is March 2014. However, the changes are not significant and importantly the same level of change is apparent when running the figures for SSSIs across the whole of England

17 https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ReportConditionSummary.aspx?countyCode=9&ReportTitle=CUMBRIA

18 https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ReportConditionSummary.aspx?countyCode=9&ReportTitle=CUMBRIA

4.66 As the figures reported here are the most up-to-date currently available then they should form the new baseline data going forward for using the new Monitoring Matrix to assess the effectiveness of policies in the adopted Local Plan. In particular it would be useful to focus on the SSSI areas in Unfavourable condition and see if a shift from declining and no change towards recovering could be achieved. However, this level of assessment depends on the work of Natural England and others and it is also important to remember that other factors, including development not related to minerals and waste, will continue to impact on the condition of the SSSIs within the County.

4.67 The key indicator proposed to monitor impacts of the MWDF on designated areas and habitats was limited to examination of minerals and waste developments falling under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, i.e. identified as likely to have a significant adverse effect. Twenty-one of the applications determined between 1 April 2009 and 31 December 2015 required EIA; Habitats Regulations Assessment was also carried out, where required. With the exception of one application that was refused planning permission, mitigation and/or compensation was secured for any adverse impacts. Enhancements to habitat have been more difficult to measure, as most are secured as part of restoration schemes that have not yet been implemented.

4.68 However, recording of predicted impacts on designated areas and priority habitats are noted in EIA's, and in reports on planning applications with EIAs. Data availability is better than it was in 2009, and in the future, analysis of existing and proposed minerals and waste developments could track changes in those designated areas that are potentially affected by development. For example, by noting the number of minerals and waste applications where development was proposed within a SSSI; where adverse impact on the SSSI is identified and, where appropriate, mitigated; and whether any planning permissions have been granted contrary to the recommendations or advice of Natural England.

4.69 None of the planning permissions granted during 2016 were contrary to the advice of Natural England, including a number that were approved within or adjacent to a SSSI. An example of securing appropriate mitigation is in the case of Helbeck Quarry (3/16/9003) where the restoration plans were to include provision of calcareous grassland habitat to compensate for the loss of this habitat arising from the lateral extension.

Amendments to policies proposed following the 2016 AMR

4.70 Since the 2015 AMR was published the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan has been formally adopted in September 2017. The newly adopted Local Plan picks up on changes required to the MWDF that were discussed in previous AMRs.

4.71 This 2016 AMR covers the last full calendar year of the MWDF being the relevant Local Plan. During 2017 the new Local Plan will have taken on increasing weight leading up to its adoption in September 2017. The 2017 AMR will focus on these new policies and therefore no further detailed assessment of performance of the MWDF policies in 2016 is considered to be necessary.

Local Plan Monitoring Framework

4.72 National policy and guidance now encourage a focused approach to monitoring, which is designed to assess whether policies are being effective and clear objectives being delivered. The monitoring framework for the new Local Plan has been consulted on during the Local Plan consultation and now forms part of the adopted Local Plan.

4.73 A Monitoring Matrix is set out in Appendix 5 of the adopted Local Plan which lists all the policies relevant to each Strategic Objective, together with the Indicators for monitoring their effectiveness, and suggested triggers for review of the Local Plan policy.

5. Managing Waste Sustainably

The 2015 Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) and future monitoring

5.1 The most recent assessment of waste arisings in Cumbria and available capacity for all types of management, treatment and disposal of waste, is the 2015 WNA prepared jointly by Urban Vision and Cumbria County Council. The 2015 WNA was published in June 2016, based on 2014 data, much of it from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogators, and the County's Waste Management Team.

5.2 The policies and site allocations in the adopted Local Plan (September 2017) were developed to provide sufficient future capacity, and flexibility to address the outputs from the 2015 WNA. Key policies for waste are: SP2 and SP3; DC7, DC9, DC10 and DC11; SAP1 and SAP2.

5.3 Policies related to radioactive waste are SP4, SP5, SP6, and SAP3. These are specialist matters, which were addressed in the WNA Supplement on LLW and are not discussed further in this AMR.

5.4 The WNA should be reviewed every two years and work on this has commenced. It is anticipated there will be a newly adopted WNA to refer to in the 2017 AMR which is due to be published later this year.

Potential monitoring and reporting schedule

5.5 Every Waste Planning Authority (WPA) is required to provide sufficient information in its Authority Monitoring Report to answer the basic question about the provision of local waste infrastructure; however, it is also required to release relevant information in a timely manner, as soon as reasonable after it is available.

5.6 The Environment Agency (EA) usually publishes its Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) database for January to December waste movements in October of the following year. This then allows this information to be fed in to the preparation on the Authority Monitoring Report.

5.7 The AMR for a Waste Planning Authority looks at the policies in place locally that govern waste development, and assess if they a delivering the local planning strategy effectively. If the AMR identifies any failings, this can spark the need to consider a Local Plan review.

Waste arisings, current management, and growth profiles

Local Authority Collected Waste

5.8 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) arisings in Cumbria in 2015 were 275.6 thousand tonnes (Kt). The majority of which (248.7Kt) was household waste, with a small amount (26.7Kt) consisting of trade waste collected by the Local Authorities from (usually) very small businesses, and various sources such as street, gutter and park sweepings.

5.9 The LACW stream is managed under a contract with Shanks Ltd, which operates two Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT) plants, with one located near Carlisle and the other in Barrow. LACW is collected from the kerbside by the district authorities, and a network of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) are operated by Cumbria Waste Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of the County Council.

5.10 Cumbria Waste Management also operates two non-inert landfills and a number of waste transfer and materials recovery facilities, which accept both LACW and other waste streams. Table 5.1 shows how LACW was being managed in 2016, with over 109,000tonnes of household waste being processed through the MBT plants, which each have an annual capacity of 75,000 tpa. This compares to just over 98,000 tonnes during 2015.

	Initial destination	Recycled or composted		Treated		Landfilled
		Recycled	Composted	RDF	Process Losses	
Household Waste (HH):						
to MBTs	109,607	1451	3,943	63,892	37,918	2,402
other destinations	139,258	57,502	45,705	111	1,228	34,712
Total HH	**248,866**	**58,954**	**49,649**	**64,003**	**39,146**	**37,114**
Non-Household:						
to MBTs	6,290	87	235	3,625	2,199	144
to other destinations	3,755	1,560	0	3	247	1,965
to C&D facilities	16,662	16,662	0	0	0	0
Total non HH	**26,728**	**18,310**	**235**	**3,628**	**2,446**	**2,109**
SUMMARY LACW:						
to MBTs	115,898	1,539	4,178	67,517	40,117	2,547
to other destinations	143,034	59,063	45,705	114	1,475	36,677
to C&D facilities	16,662	16,662	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LACW	**275,594**	**77,263**	**49,883**	**67,631**	**41,592**	**39,224**

Table 5.1: LACW waste arisings in Cumbria and management fate 2016 (tonnes)[19]

[19] Data from Cumbria County Council - Waste Data Flow (some imbalance due to transfer station throughput)

5.11 Table 5.1 shows that there has been an increase in the total amount of LACW waste, which represents a 2.8% increase compared to the 267,987 tonnes reported in 2015. When looking at how the waste is managed, there is a 5% increase in the percentage of waste being processed through the MBT plants and a 5.5% reduction in the percentage of waste going to landfill.

5.12 The low landfill tonnages can be attributed to the fact the MBT plants were operating for most of the year. Tonnages of MBT outputs recycled or composted can vary from year to year depending on how the plants have been operated. There is some process loss shown which is due mostly to a difference in tonnages in to and out of transfer stations. In part this is due to having a balance of materials already in storage at the beginning or end of the reporting period, and also due to moisture run-off from street cleansing waste whilst in storage. This year's data also specifies the amount of waste going to construction demolition (C&D) facilities. This is largely rubble and plasterboard collected at the household waste recycling centres. Whilst is originates from householders, due to its nature it is classified as C&D not household waste.

5.13 Approximately 67,517 tonnes of refuse derived fuel (RDF), which included 3,625 tonnes of non-household waste collected by the Local Authorities, was produced from the MBT plants in 2016. This is an increase of 20% compared to 56,318 tonnes in 2015. Some of this was the higher specification solid recovered fuel (SRF), which can be burned as a fossil fuel substitute in cement kilns, but Table 5.1 does not distinguish between the two. Both treatments would be classified as "thermal treatment".

5.14 Figure 5.1 shows the management/disposal or "waste fates" of the household element of LACW. Previously the majority of RDF was not treated within Cumbria but was shipped to Europe for use in appropriate facilities. However, Shanks has a contract to deliver 200,000tpa of RDF to the Ferrybridge Multi-fuel Facility[20] in West Yorkshire, which would include the RDF from Cumbria MBT plants. Initial deliveries were in March 2015, with the plant becoming fully operational by the end of 2015.

5.15 During the first quarter of 2016, most of the RDF continued to be sent to the Ferrybridge Facility. Some RDF was sent to facilities in Lancashire (Lancashire Waste and Envirofuels) for further refinement, and the refined RDF was then sent to cement kilns operated by Hansons. From Quarter 2 onwards nearly all of the RDF was sent to Lancashire Waste and Envirofuels. Regular deliveries to Ferrybridge ceased, although very occasional loads were still sent there (and also in 2017). Loads are still occasionally sent to other destinations for example, if cement kilns are not operating and the regular outlets temporarily don't have an outlet. However, the regular arrangement is still that RDF is sent to Lancashire Waste and Envirofuels.

[20] http://www.shanksmunicipal.co.uk/news-story-p9.aspx?id=56

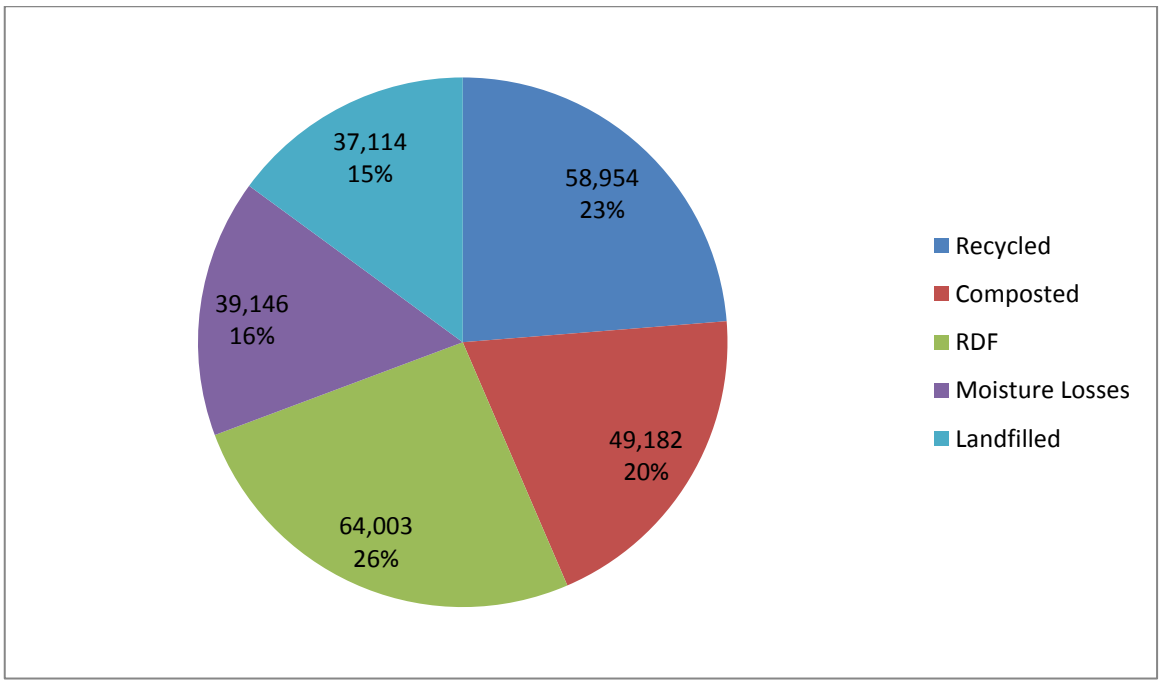

Figure 5.1: Cumbria Household Wastes – arisings and management 2016
source: Cumbria County Council 2016 – all figures in tonnes

5.16 The management mix for LACW is likely to stay within the parameters developed as part of the Cumbria Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS), and incorporated in the waste contract. These are reflected in the WNA "Best Case" scenario for waste management mix to 2020, whilst the "Best Case" to 2030 is based on the EU review of the waste directives, as proposed in 2014. This was withdrawn in February 2015, but alternative measures were under review. However, following the recent decision to withdraw from Europe, it is not yet clear what this will mean for these targets going forward. The Government is committed to reducing levels of waste and it is seems unlikely that existing targets would be dropped.

5.17 The "Pragmatic Case" is set lower than the Best Case, and it is likely that the amount of waste to landfill across the whole Plan period will fall between the two estimates.

5.18 The 150 Ktpa capacity of the two MBT plants, was designed to meet the maximum potential inputs, with significant "headroom". Table 5.1 shows that 115,898 tonnes of waste was sent to the MBT plants in 2016, which was well below that capacity. It is considered unlikely that a significantly larger proportion of LACW could be sent through the MBT plants whilst still achieving the agreed kerbside recycling rates in the waste contract. Even if a similar 5% increase in total waste going to MBTs was maintained each year this would still be within the 150kpa capacity for the next 5 years up until 2021. (This does not take into account any increase in the total amount of waste each year although it is assumed this would be maintained or reduced during the Plan period).

5.19 The need for landfill and other waste management facilities to accommodate LACW is addressed under the specific type of facility below.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

5.20 Estimations of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arisings are difficult, because producers of waste are not required to report directly, and facilities that receive the waste only have to record a limited range of information. The 2014 WNA estimated Cumbria C&I arisings as 685.4Kt for calendar year 2013, using a method that extrapolated data from a survey of the NW region, which provided disaggregated data to investigate current and future need for waste management infrastructure.

5.21 In the 2015 WNA an estimate of C&I arisings in 2014 was based on a new method to establish national C&I arisings[21] which gives a lower total of 564.2Kt. This estimate uses actual data from the 2014 WDI, but further analysis would be required to establish the sector where the waste arises.

5.22 Table 5.2 shows the 2013 baseline C&I waste arisings from Cumbria as estimated in the 2014 WNA, both by source sector and how it was managed.

	Recycling	Composting	Treatment (non-thermal)	Treatment (thermal recovery)	Treatment (thermal non-recovery)	Landfilled	Total tonnes
Food, drink and tobacco	44,068	20,002	3,728	263	312	22,670	91,042
Textiles/wood/paper/publishing	20,506	17	271	14	228	14,550	35,585
Power & Utilities	1,677	175	1	13	-	676	2,541
Chemical/non-metallic minerals mfg	16,405	1,986	4,394	104	2,102	11,709	36,700
Metal manufacturing	22,742	-	255	93	17	129,661	152,768
Machinery & equipment (other mfg)	29,845	-	225	24	24	5,373	35,492
Retail & wholesale	105,604	195	526	477	306	34,159	141,267
Other services	59,390	108	341	463	205	33,509	94,016
Public sector	18,801	50	1,810	901	4,079	20,812	46,453
Micro-businesses	24,885	1,757	901	183	567	21,303	49,597
TOTAL (all C&I wastes)	343,922	24,289	12,453	2,535	7,841	294,422	
TOTAL (C waste only)	208,679	2,110	3,579	2,024	5,158	109,783	331,334
TOTAL (I waste only)	135,243	22,179	8,875	510	2,683	184,639	354,129
TOTAL (all C&I wastes)	50%	4%	2%	0%	1%	43%	
TOTAL (C waste only)	63%	1%	1%	1%	2%	33%	
TOTAL (I waste only)	38%	6%	3%	0%	1%	52%	

Table 5.2: Sources and management mixes of C&I waste arisings from Cumbria 2013 (tonnes)

5.23 Figure 5.2 shows the same data in a "pie chart", highlighting the different management and disposal mixes of the two types of waste, with commercial wastes being more likely to be recycled than industrial waste.

5.24 The growth profile for commercial and industrial waste in the 2014 WNA was driven by Experian employment forecasts for the county. The changes predicted in different sectors gave rise to positive annual growth rates for commercial wastes, and negative growth rates for industrial waste.

5.25 The basic method does not take account of increases in efficiency of resource use, or decoupling of waste and GVA, as would be expected from voluntary and

[21] Evidence Base document ND129: New methodology to estimate C and I waste generation, DEFRA, August 2014

statutory measures towards a “circular” or “zero waste” economy. The WNA model, therefore, was set up to incorporate waste minimisation, with an initial minimisation rate of 2%, but only to 2020. These assumptions gave rise to the growth profiles set out in Table 5.3.

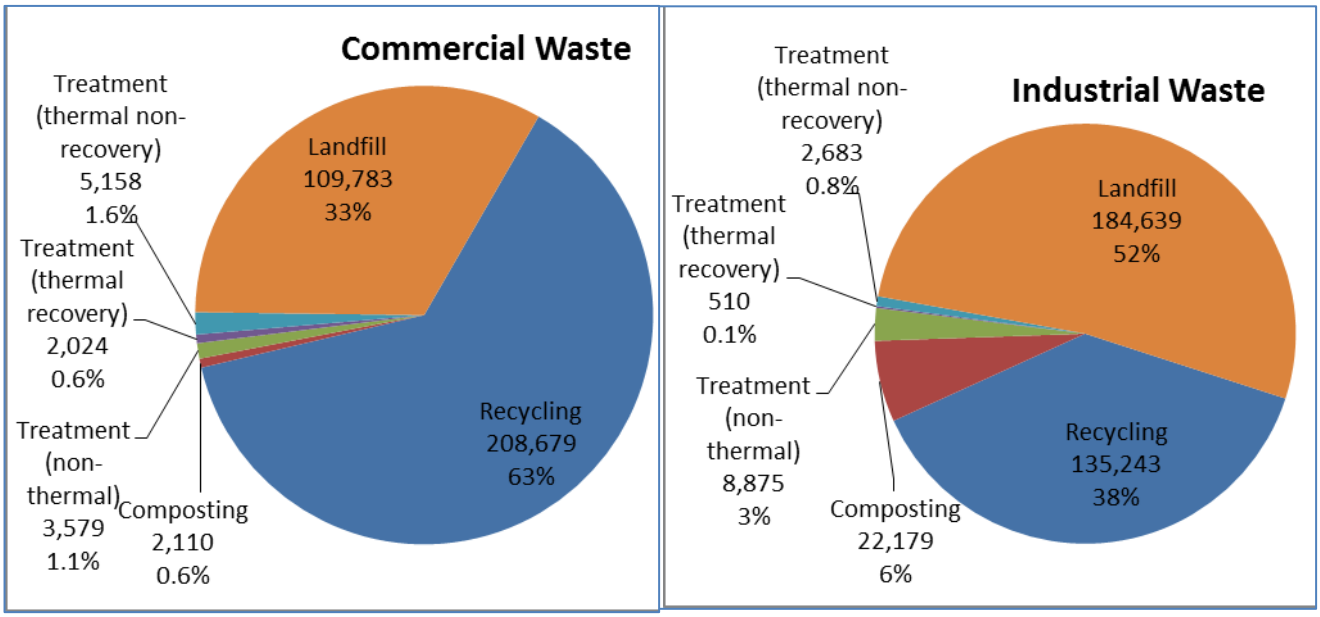

Figure 5.3: Fate of C&I wastes originating in Cumbria in 2013
source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2013 – all figures in tonnes

Commercial waste growth profile	2015	2020	2025	2030
NO waste minimisation factor	334.0	340.6	352.5	363.3
2% to 2020, 0% 2020 to 2030	320.8	295.9	306.2	315.6
Industrial waste growth profile				
NO waste minimisation factors	352.3	347.9	323.1	304.7
2% to 2020, 0% 2020 to 2030	338.4	301.9	280.4	264.4

Table 5.3: C&I waste growth profiles (Kt)
source: 2014 WNA model – all figures in tonnes

5.26 Evidence of decoupling between waste arisings and GVA in the UK is reported in DEFRA’s October 2013 report ”Forecasting 2020 Waste Arisings”, which quoted an annual fall of 5.5% of waste per unit GVA between 2003 and 2009. The document goes on to use an annual fall of 4% while the landfill tax escalator continues, and 1% thereafter.

5.27 The escalator ended in April 2015, as required by the March 2014 Budget, and the rate will now rise in line with inflation (based on Retail Prices Index (RPI)) to 5 April 2020. It may, therefore, be reasonable to apply a rate of 4% to 2015, and 1% thereafter, instead of 2% from 2013.

5.28 The effect of the waste minimisation factor is that the central estimate of the report predicts an overall drop in actual C&I waste arisings to 2020, in spite of predicted economic growth. The three forecast ranges are shown in Figure 5.3.

> *"the central forecast estimates C&I waste arisings in 2020 will be 43.9 million tonnes; this is lower than their 2009 levels"*[22]

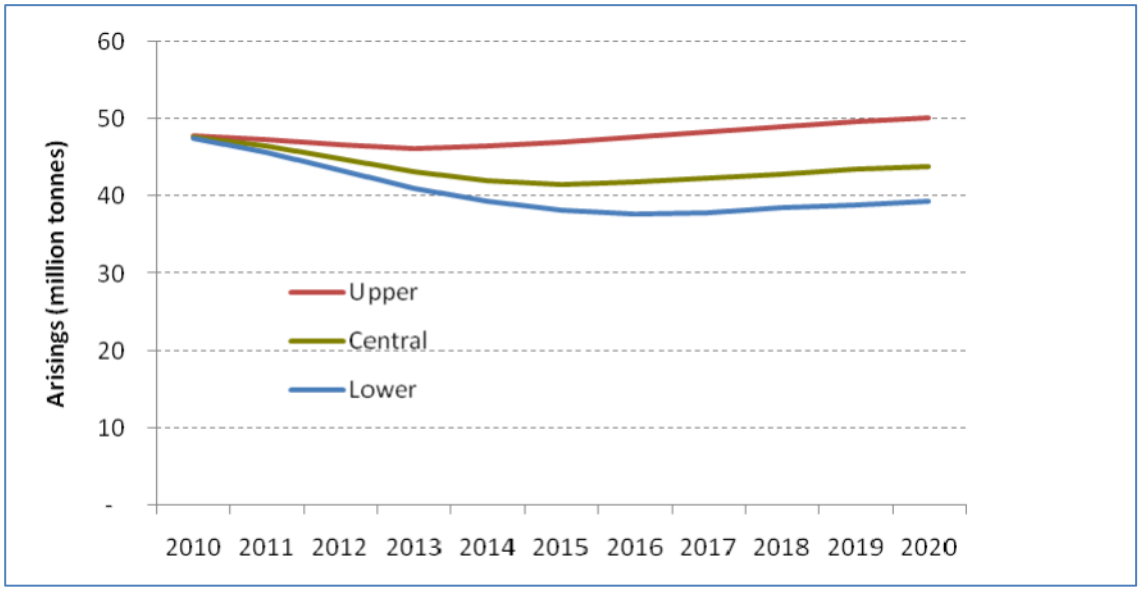

Figure 5.3: Forecast C&I arisings to 2020, England
Source: DEFRA October 2013

5.29 The 2015 Digest of Waste and Resource Statistics[23] also indicates an uncoupling of resource use from economic growth, and absolute reductions in C&I waste from 2004 to 2012, with an even deeper drop in 2009, which reflects the recession[24]. It is, therefore, considered reasonable to continue to model ongoing waste minimisation. Future Waste Needs Assessments should, however, investigate these profiles further.

5.30 The combined C&I recycling plus composting performance in Table 5.2, is already 54% (50% + 4%), only 1% below the "reference" or "pragmatic" prediction for 2020. Landfill performance at 43% is still well above the 24% predicted for 2020. This is because energy recovery for C&I waste in Cumbria has not yet developed extensively, but also because industrial sectors are stronger in Cumbria compared to commercial sectors than in the UK as a whole.

5.31 The regional C&I studies had undertaken a detailed analysis of the way waste was managed. Using the information from the WDI, this analysis is harder to determine, as estimates of the way in which C&I wastes have been managed have been based on the type of facility at which the waste was processed. This indicated that for 2014, 19.94% of C&I waste was sent direct to landfill; just over 5% was managed at Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs); and less than 1% was managed through disposal on land. Around 7% was handled through transfer

[22] Evidence Base document ND145: Forecasting 2020 waste arisings and treatment capacity, DEFRA, October 2013
[23] Tables 1.5 -1.9: Digest of Waste and Resource Statistics 2015 Edition, Defra, January 2015
[24] Table 2.1: Digest of Waste and Resource Statistics 2015 Edition, Defra, January 2015

stations and 67% was managed through treatment facilities, this includes nearly 100,000 tonnes of waste managed at waste water treatment works. If the latter is excluded from the analysis, this would increase the overall landfill to around 29%, recycling at MRFs would increase to around 8% and treatment would reduce to around 52%. This treatment includes composting, which would be classed as recycling, and general treatment of materials to produce products; therefore, combining this figure with the MRF figure would give a recycling/reuse rate of around 60%. This is slightly higher than the previous figure using the regional survey, but is justified by the lower landfill figures that correspond with this increase.

5.32 Although UK national Government seeks to remove or simplify unnecessary or burdensome regulation, further waste regulation requiring businesses to separate dry recyclables at source came into force in January 2015. It is currently unclear what impact the UK's decision to leave Europe will have on future levels of recycling of C&I waste in the UK. However given the continued reduction of available landfill, it is considered likely that levels of recycling will remain high, with increasing levels of recovery likely going forward; this is something that will need to be monitored closely.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

5.33 Arisings of Construction and Demolition (C&D) and Excavation (E) waste (857,473 tonnes) in Cumbria in 2014, were derived from the EA's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI), including removal of double counting of wastes that are transferred through more than one facility. Figure 5.4 shows the fate of C&D and E Wastes originating in Cumbria in 2014.

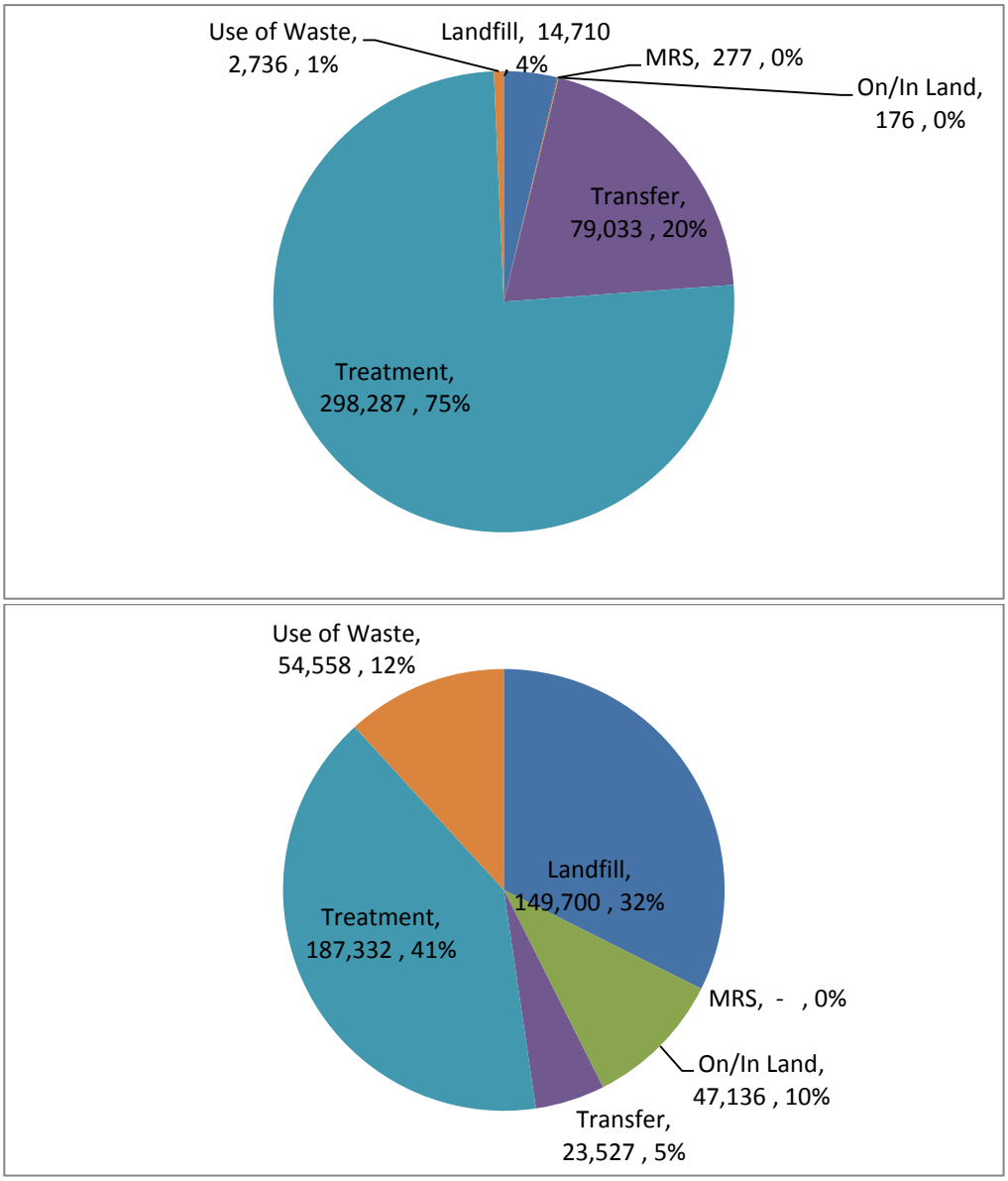

Figure 5.4 Fate of C&D and E wastes originating in Cumbria in 2014
source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2014 – all figures in tonnes

5.34 Construction and Demolition waste is subject to regulations that encourage increasing segregation of different materials at source, and it can also be used either on the site where it arises, or in restoration of other sites (under either Environmental Permits or exemptions).

5.35 The first chart in Figure 5.4 shows that management of C&D wastes is fairly sustainable, with only 5% of C&D wastes sent to permitted sites for disposal (i.e. landfill) or used in restoration, and 75% treated or reprocessed. A large proportion of this was to produce soil, which is a valuable resource.

5.36 The second chart shows that: 32% of excavation (E) wastes were disposed of to landfill; 12% used in restoration; 51% were treated or reprocessed (also mostly to produce soil); and 5% sent to transfer stations. Even if all of the waste sent to transfer stations was eventually deposited to landfill, this would give a maximum percentage of 38% of excavation waste to landfill.

5.37 The growth profile for C, D and E wastes in the 2014 WNA was driven by the same employment forecasts that were used in C&I waste, but without any waste minimisation, even though national planning guidance points out that site waste management plans are having an impact on waste arisings. Planning Practice Guidance suggests that Waste Planning Authorities assume a constant base rate of such arisings, with separate increases established in relation to major infrastructure and development.

5.38 This issue was explored further in the 2015 WNA which informed policy development in the new adopted Local Plan (September 2017). The 2015 WNA concludes that a zero growth scenario is not appropriate due to the need to reflect projected waste arisings from major infrastructure projects in the county. The realistic growth scenario estimated significantly increased excavation waste, plus increased construction and demolition waste that totals a 2.5Mt increase over the period from 2015 to 2030.

5.39 These scenarios will need to be reviewed and monitored regularly over the Plan period to ensure that an appropriate realistic growth scenario is maintained, particularly having regard to the preference in the PPG to plan for zero growth. The Monitoring Matrix for the new Local Plan includes indicators for this. A commitment to formally review the council's Waste Needs Assessment every two years will ensure that data analysis is kept up to date and growth scenarios adjusted accordingly.

5.40 The council's Waste Needs Assessment is scheduled to be reviewed in 2018 and will analyse data from the 2015 and 2016 WDI as part of that assessment. This section will be updated in the next AMR (for the calendar year 2017) to take into account the conclusions of the new WNA.

5.41 The council's LAAs will also include an assessment each year of forthcoming major infrastructure development in Cumbria, in order to assess the quantities and timing of demand for aggregates in their construction. In addition, however, C&D waste, which is an increasingly useful source of aggregates, may arise from major development sites. Excavation waste from such major projects could also include crushed rock, with the potential to be utilised as aggregate. Developers are being encouraged to explore potential synergies between waste arisings and aggregate needs, and between the different developments, in order to minimise the need for inert waste disposal.

Hazardous Waste

5.42 Data on hazardous waste arising within Cumbria (22.3Kt) was derived from the Environment Agency's Hazardous WDI, which records more data about the waste and is, therefore, easier to analyse. Imports and exports of hazardous waste, to and from the county, were 16.6Kt in 2014.

5.43 The 2014 WNA analysed arisings, imports and exports from 2006, demonstrating a small annual fall, of about 0.65%, in waste remaining in Cumbria or being imported. Figure 5.5 shows the fates of hazardous wastes arising in Cumbria in 2014.

5.44 Some hazardous wastes are imported to Cumbria facilities, but significant quantities are exported to specialist facilities elsewhere in the UK, because there is a limited range of facilities in the county. The 2014 WNA argued that current,

industry led, practice is moving hazardous waste up the waste hierarchy, and that there is little scope for the waste planning authority to influence provision.

5.45 As above, this section will be updated in the next AMR, following analysis of the 2015 and 2016 WDI as part of the review of the WNA.

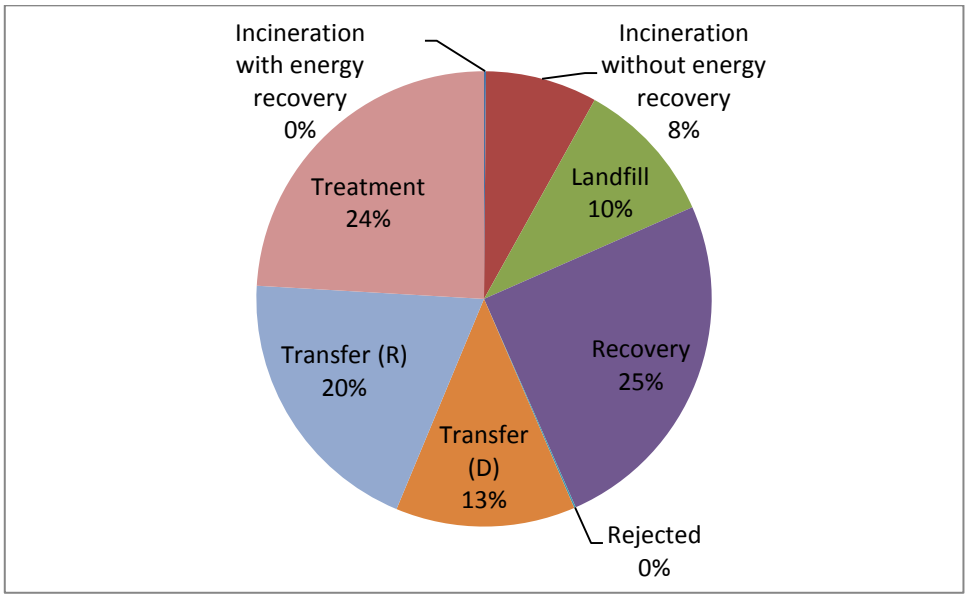

Figure 5.5: Fate of Hazardous Wastes arising in Cumbria in 2014
source: EA Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator – figures in tonnes

Waste imports and exports

5.46 The adopted Local Plan (September 2017) carries forward the concept of "net self-sufficiency" in managing other wastes, from the adopted MWDF. In order to make some assessment of whether this is being achieved, the County Council monitors waste imports and exports using the EA Waste Data Interrogator.

5.47 The 2015 WNA quotes the figures shown in Table 5.4 below for waste imports and exports (including from Scotland) using data from the 2014 WDI. Full details of waste movements are included as Appendix C of this AMR.

2014 (all in tonnes)	Hazardous	Household and C&I (non-inert)	Inert (CD & E)	TOTAL
EXPORTS	**19,047.51**	**188,997.17**	**58,372.84**	**266,417.52**
IMPORTS	**13,370.13**	**78,582.52**	**205,977.63**	**297,930.28**

Table 5.4: Comparison of controlled waste exports and imports to Cumbria, 2014
source: Environment Agency WDI, 2014

5.48 The County Council has monitored waste exports since 2006 and, in 2013, (as part of its "Duty to Co-operate") contacted those Waste Planning Authorities that received significant tonnages of waste from Cumbria. The 2014 WNA also analysed waste exports from the county and developed a list of WPAs to be considered under the Duty to Co-operate. Of these, only one WPA, Bromley, had not been consulted in 2013. The waste sent there consisted of Refuse

Derived Fuel (RDF), consigned to a facility that is now closed. It is unlikely that waste exports to Bromley will resume.

5.49 In June 2016, a further Duty to Co-operate exercise on cross-boundary waste movements was undertaken. This involved contacting the 80 Waste Planning Authorities that received waste from Cumbria, exported at levels considered to be significant for Cumbria, during the period 2011 to 2014. This exercise will be repeated as part of the review of the WNA scheduled for 2018.

Developments in 2016

Review of waste planning applications

5.50 A total of 25 waste applications were determined between 1 January and 31 December 2016 (21 submitted in 2016, 4 submitted in 2015). Of these 25, 13 (52%) were determined by the Development Control and Regulation Committee, with the remaining 12 applications (48%) determined by planning officers using delegated authority. All planning applications were approved, including one confirmation that a Prior Approval was not required.

5.51 Of the 25 applications determined, 14 (56%) were classified as 'major', 9 (36%) applications were classified as 'minor', and 2 applications were not classified. 2 of the applications were classified as EIA development. The planning application types were apportioned as set out below:

- Full planning application 15 (60%)
- Section 73[25] planning application 8 (32%)
- Change of Use planning application 1 (4%)

- Prior Notification 1 (4%)

5.52 The 25 applications were split across the six Cumbrian districts as follows:

- Allerdale 1 (4%)
- Barrow 6 (24%)
- Carlisle 4 (16 %)
- Copeland 9 (36%)
- Eden 2 (8%)
- South Lakeland 3 (12%)

5.53 A list of all these applications, together with a comment on any additional capacity permitted, can be seen as Appendix E. Planning permission 4/15/9012 for construction of additional vaults at the LLWR near Drigg, created over 810,000m^3 additional storage capacity for this waste stream that will be operational until 2045. There was some concern raised about the long term sustainability of this location due to coastal erosion. However, it was acknowledged there would be wider impact on the existing facilities which wold occur in any case, even were the additional development not to proceed. Ecological mitigation measures were required to address issues of ecological impact.

[25] a Section 73 planning application can be made to vary or remove a condition attached to a planning permission

5.54 The site at Waitby Sidings is now within the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's jurisdiction as waste planning authority.

5.55 At the end of December 2016 there were a series of five applications still undetermined in relation to Roan Wood Landfill & Recycling Centre. These sought to vary conditions in order to extend the operating timescale until November 2031 and also to obtain permission for a lateral extension to extract minerals, engineer landfill and deposit inert waste. Combined, these proposals would create an additional capacity of approximately 510,000m^3 of additional inert waste voidspace.

Waste infrastructure capacity and potential capacity gaps

5.56 The AMR is required to assess whether the existing and planned waste infrastructure in the Plan area is sufficient to meet anticipated needs, bearing in mind potential closures and other developments.

Non-inert landfill

5.57 The permitted non-inert landfill capacity in Cumbria was estimated in the 2015 WNA and model as 3,541,096 m^3. It is important to note, however, that some of the planning permissions expire within the Plan period, and utilisation of the permitted void space would depend on time extensions being permitted.

5.58 Table 5.5 provides updated information, based largely on the Environment Agency landfill void data for the end of 2015. The permitted figures given in the first column were previously reduced by 25% to take account of capping and fill, and are close to the estimates for end 2013, used in the 2014 WNA. As the cap and fill estimate (25% of the original voidspace) has already been deducted in order to arrive at the estimated available capacity at the end of 2014, we can now simply amend the estimated available capacity at the end of 2015 by reflecting the change in EA permitted voidspace. These changes represent the amount of available voidspace that has been filled during the calendar year 2015.

5.59 A planning permission (2/13/9007) was granted in 2014 at Lillyhall landfill, which quoted a non-inert capacity of 980,000m^3, and the application sought a reduction from the capacity in the previous planning permission. However, it appears that the 996,654 m^3 non-inert capacity derived from the void permitted by the EA was already based on the reduced working plan.

5.60 Planning permission 2/13/9007 also acknowledges the potential deposit of Very Low Level Radioactive Waste (VLLW) in a dedicated cell of the landfill, which, if used for that purpose, would further reduce the non-radioactive, non-inert capacity at Lillyhall.

Site	Landfill type	EA permitted voidspace (m^3)	Potential LLW capacity	Other non-inert void	Estimated cap and fill	Expiry date

Bennett Bank	Non-Haz	53,382		32,273	21,109	2017
Hespin Wood	Non-Haz	1,535,078		1,140,265	394,813	2020
Lillyhall	Non-Haz (SNRHW)	909,153	390,000	283,175	235,978	2029
Flusco	Non-Haz (SNRHW)	931,308		697,934	233,374	2032
TOTAL	**Non-inert**	**3,428,921**	**390,000**	**2,153,647**	**900,274**	-
Derwent Howe	Inert	557,000	-	-	-	2016
Roan Edge	Inert	195,882	-	-	-	2016
TOTAL	**Inert**	**752,882**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-

Table 5.5: Non-inert landfill void capacity as at end 2015, adjusted for Lillyhall planning permission 2/13/9007, and estimated inputs at Bennett Bank
source: Environment Agency

5.61 The decision notice for the planning permission ay Lillyhall, includes a condition that limits annual inputs of VLLW to 26,000m^3, which gives a total potential loss of non-inert, non-radioactive, waste of 390,000m^3 over the 15 years of the permission. If the maximum permitted inputs of VLLW were disposed of at Lillyhall landfill, this would reduce the capacity available for the non-inert waste stream to 590,000m^3. The adjusted figure in column 2 is based on the planning permission rather than the EA permit.

5.62 In addition, a S73 planning application to amend the restoration plan for Bennett Bank landfill was received in June 2015, which indicates that it will close in 2017 as in the current planning permission, and no further time extension for the planning permission will be sought. Further capacity of 200,000m^3, in cells which had planning permission, but apparently not an environmental permit, would be relinquished as part of the proposals. The capacity in column 2 is adjusted.

5.63 The highest estimate for non–inert void space required to 2030 generated by the 2014 WNA model was 3,382,000m^3 and the lowest was 2,248,000m^3; a shortage of void space could arise (under these assumptions) as early as 2025, even if a time extension were to be approved at Hespin Wood. The lower estimate however, leaves a void space of around 400,000m^3 at 2030.

5.64 The figures in Table 5.5 show that at the end of 2015 , the estimated non-inert void capacity would be 2,153,647 metres^3 which is insufficient to meet the highest growth scenario. There would only be sufficient capacity to meet the lowest growth scenario if some of the LLW capacity at Lillyhall could be used for other non-inert void. This could be achieved leaving approximately 290,000m^3 LLW capacity remaining at Lillyhall. For the highest growth scenario, even utilising all the LLW capacity would still leave a shortfall of 838,353m^3 for non-inert waste during the Plan period.

5.65 It should be noted here that a further S73 planning application (6/17/9011) has since been granted in January 2018 to extend the operating period for a further two years until 2019. This was primarily to allow sufficient time for acceptable restoration contours to be achieved and was considered in accordance with the new policies in the adopted Local Plan (2017). Continued operation of Bennet Bank will provide a local landfill facility for this part of the County which is still

needed as the approved facility nearby at Goldmire Quarry is not yet receiving waste.

5.66 Further planning permissions have also been submitted and granted since the end of 2016. At Hespin Wood (1/17/9001) to extend the operational life until 2039 and to increase the non-inert voidspace by 200,000m^3 . Also at Roan Edge (5/16/9016) for a lateral extension to extract minerals and create a landfill as well as S73 application (5/16/9014) to continue minerals extraction until 2031 will create approximately 510,000m^3 of additional inert waste voidspace.

5.67 No planning applications have been received for Derwent Howe which expired in 2016 and is no longer operational. It is understood that the EA will not issue a new Environmental Permit for waste disposal activities at this site due to coastal erosion concerns.

5.68 Further analysis of landfill capacity will be undertaken in the next AMR, following issue of the EAs latest waste data and an update of the Council's Waste Needs Assessment which is scheduled for review in 2018.

Inert landfill

5.69 Three sites with inert landfill capacity (covered by current EA permits) were listed in Table 9.2 of the 2014 WNA, and are included as the first three sites in Table 5.6 below. Additional permitted capacity at Flusco was included later in the Plan period, coming on stream as progressive restoration of the quarry is carried out with inert waste landfill. This gave a total inert void space of 2,181,000m^3.

5.70 The volumes are based on permitted void space in quarry restoration schemes; however, a lower estimate of 120,000m^3 has been estimated for Derwent Howe, due to the imminent expiry date and likely issues over the original restoration scheme.

5.71 The previous AMR identified the following key uncertainties about how much of the inert waste capacity will be available for the Plan period:

- will a planning application be submitted to extend the life of Derwent Howe or Roan Edge operations, and will those be permitted;
- will planning applications be submitted for further mineral extraction at any of the sites, creating further void space.

5.72 As noted above, there have been subsequent planning permissions granted during 2017/2018 which increase landfill capacity and will therefore generate a requirement for use of inert waste in cap and fill or quarry restoration proposals. It is also now anticipated that no further planning permission will be granted at Derwent Howe.

Site	Void space used in WNA model	Estimate: end 2014	Year of Expiry
Derwent Howe	557,000	120,000	2016
Roan Edge	212,000	210,700	2016

Goldmire Quarry[26]	1,173,000	1,173,000	2042
Silver Fields Flusco[27]	240,000	240,000	2032
TOTAL	**2,181,000**	**1,743,700**	

Table 5.6: Inert landfill void capacity (m^3) as at end 2014, adjusted

5.73 It is also unclear how much inert waste disposal might arise due to restoration or construction projects over the Plan period. In 2014, as shown in Figure 5.4, , 101,694 tonnes (22%) of E waste was used in restoration or recovery and only 32% landfilled (5% was sent to transfer stations and may have been landfilled subsequently).

5.74 Table 5.7 lists the current[28] EA environmental permits for restoration or recovery, which would be the destinations for such wastes. These projects are for construction, restoration of old quarries, agricultural improvement or landscape schemes, and indicate an inert void space of up to 300,000m^3 (the volume:weight ratio is approximately 1:1.5), plus un-quantified tonnages defined as land recovery. It should be noted, however, that EA permits are an upper limit, and tend to overstate the volume that is actually deposited.

Site	Operation type	Quantity permitted
Distington Golf Club	Land Recovery	Not quoted
Silvertop Quarry	Reclamation	<100,000
Whitehaven Golf Course	Reclamation	<100,000
Faugh no 1 Quarry	Reclamation	<50,000
Overby Quarry	Land Recovery	Not quoted
Port of Millom	Land Recovery	Not quoted
Whitehaven Development Site Restoration	Land Recovery	Not quoted
Rose Garth (subsidence infill)	Reclamation	<100,000
Newland Farm	Land Recovery	Not quoted
Dixon Hill Quarry	Reclamation	<100,000
TOTAL		**450,000 tonnes**

Table 5.7: Inert waste disposal permitted by the EA, March 2015

5.75 The volumes and timing of inert waste arisings from the National Grid's North West Coast Connections project, and the proposed new nuclear power station at Moorside, are not yet clear, but need to be monitored. The emerging National Grid route includes a tunnel under Morecambe Bay, but the volumes of spoil, and whether they would arise in Lancashire or Cumbria, is not yet known.

5.76 It is, therefore, clear that policies SP3 and DC10 of the Local Plan need to be flexible enough to address potential additional inert capacity, possibly through amendment of more quarry restoration plans to incorporate inert waste disposal. This will be assessed in future AMRs with reference to the new Monitoring Matrix for the adopted Local Plan (2017).

Other waste management capacity and facilities required

[26] capacity at Goldmire Quarry is linked to continuing extraction to create void; it is not yet receiving waste
[27] inert capacity at Flusco is linked to mineral extraction to create void; it is not yet receiving waste
28 Cumbria Permitted Waste Facilities, Environment Agency, March 2015

5.77 The total figure cannot be directly related to the total quantities of waste arisings in Table 5.1, because waste may pass through several types of facilities. The 2014 WNA model also tabulates facilities with temporary expiry dates, which are deducted from the available capacity at the appropriate date, and examines the size and timing of potential capacity gaps arising for the different types of facility.

5.78 Further capacity permitted by the EA[29] under waste management exemptions totalled: 15,080,000 tonnes for agricultural activity; 1,702,000 tonnes for non-agricultural only; and 6,497,000 tonnes for mixed agricultural and non-agricultural activity. However, neither exempt arisings nor capacity has been included in the baseline or predictions, and this is considered to be a consistent and proportionate approach.

Mixed recycling

5.79 The 2014 analysis showed an apparent capacity gap for mixed recycling for C&I waste but a very large overcapacity for mixed recycling facilities for LACW. In practice, most of the county's largest mixed recycling facilities accept both waste streams, and there is no current pressure for additional facilities.

5.80 One Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) projected to close in 2019 has already closed, but the planned replacement has opened as scheduled. One transfer station closed due to a fire in 2014; however, temporary arrangements, including a temporary building, have been permitted and implemented. Both of these facilities handled LACW and were managed by Cumbria Waste Management, the wholly owned subsidiary of the County Council, and essential provision was not significantly affected. The 2015 WNA is scheduled for a review in 2018 and any updates will be reported in the next AMR.

Facility Type	Open in 2013	2014	2015	2016
Clinical waste incinerator				
Composting (closed)	10,000			13,000
Composting (open - LACW)	37,500			
Composting (open)	87,500			
EfW (mixed)				
EfW (wood & biomass)				
Household Waste Recycling Centre	321,654			11,000
Mobile plant				
Recycling (C&D)	505,811			
Recycling (ELVs)	292,197			
Recycling (Metals)	92,996			
Recycling (MRF - LACW)	92,999		50,000	
Recycling (MRF)	261,119			
Recycling (reprocessors)				
Recycling (tyres)	19,999			
Recycling (WEEE)	74,999			
Transfer stations (C&D)	205,998		75,000	
Transfer stations (clinical waste)				
Transfer stations (hazardous)	427,326			
Transfer stations (non-haz - LACW)	77,949			
Transfer stations (non-hazardous)	67,499			
Treatment (C&D)	150,000			

[29] latest data available at county or local authority level, is set out in the 2010 Defra survey of the number, scale and type of agricultural holdings, reported at 5 year intervals back to 1995

Treatment (hazardous)	55,000			
Treatment (non-hazardous LACW)	210,000			
Treatment (non-hazardous)	414,987			
Treatment (waste water)				
TOTAL	**3,405,534**			

Table 5.8: Summary[30] of operational & planned waste management capacity
source: EA data on waste permits, and CCC planning applications

Inert (C, D and E) waste recycling

5.81 The key processing facilities for aggregate production from inert waste recycling, and the tonnage of aggregate produced, are monitored through the Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). However, this is a waste as well as a minerals issue, and the 2014 WNA highlighted one transfer station for inert waste, at Greenscoe Quarry, which has a planning permission that expires in 2025.

5.82 No capacity gap was identified in the 2014 WNA, but this should be kept under review. The 2015 WNA identified a number of sites for re-use of inert waste that have been granted planning permission by the district councils. These facilities are providing an outlet for inert waste as reuse through the restoration of sites. It is likely that similar sites will come forward during the Plan period. Review of the 2015 WNA is scheduled for 2018 and any updates will be reflected in the next AMR.

Composting

5.83 Two composting facilities have temporary planning permissions, expiring in 2021 and 2019, and a capacity shortfall would develop if the time extensions were not applied for and granted. The larger facility, processing 75,000 tpa of municipal and C&I green waste, is within the Hespin Wood waste management complex. The consent was linked to the expiry of the landfill consent, on which, as already discussed in this AMR, ongoing non-inert landfill capacity is heavily dependent. The MBT plant within the Hespin Wood complex has consent until December 2039. As noted elsewhere in this report, the consented period for the landfill facility at Hespin Wood has now been extended until 2039 and non-inert void space increased by 200,000m^3.

5.84 The expiry date of the Eden Organics Composting facility (processing up to 25,000 tpa of largely agricultural green waste), was originally linked to the expiry of Thackwood clay extraction consent but this is now a permanent facility following approval of a S73 application to remove the time-limiting condition in February 2015. The facility is open windrow, but also has a liquid waste processing facility within a modern building.

5.85 The adopted Local Plan (2017) did includes these two sites in the total number of sites requiring future provision (policy SP3), although the suitability for composting, of specific sites in policy SAP2, would need to be addressed at planning applications stage. The adopted Plan did not make any specific site allocations for additional composting facilities as the need would only arise if time-extensions on the existing facilities were not approved. As both sites have now been granted a time extension there should now be sufficient capacity within the Plan period.

[30] Table 9.1, Cumbria WNA Report, 2014

Thermal treatment capacity

5.86 A capacity gap of 35,000 tpa for LACW refuse derived fuel from the MBT plants is identified in the WNA model, and a current gap of 10,000 tpa, rising to 88,000 tpa by 2020, is identified for thermal treatment for the C&I waste stream. Whether or not this leads to a demand for a new facility within Cumbria depends on:

a) what annual capacity of plant is economically viable;

b) whether Shanks progress to supply Cumbrian RDF to Ferrybridge MF EfW plant for the duration of the Plan period;

c) whether a joint LACW/C&I "merchant" facility could be established; or

d) whether businesses set up, possibly smaller, facilities adjacent to the source of their waste arisings.

5.87 The adopted Local Plan (2017) provides for 2 thermal treatment developments within the Plan period although no site is allocated specifically for this type of waste treatment. Policy SP3 in the adopted Local Plan (2017) includes potential need for EfW facilities in its estimated provision of 7 sites. Policy SAP2 listed 7 sites for a range of waste management facilities without specifying what facility would go on each site. Only one of the site allocations, Kingmoor Park in Carlisle (CA31), was originally suggested by the owner with an EfW in mind.

5.88 Planning permission 1/16/9005 was granted in October 2016 for construction of an Energy from Waste plant at the Kingmoor Park site.

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

5.89 Four HWRCs are identified as potentially closing within the Plan period, but only two new sites are allocated in the adopted Local Plan (2017), for the reasons tabulated in Table 5.9 below.

5.90 Policy SP3 in the adopted Local Plan (2017) committed to identifying replacement sites for those facilities that the waste disposal authority has elected to replace, and the two sites referred to in Table 5.9 are identified in Policy SAP1 of the adopted Local Plan.

SITE name	Expiry date	Replacement proposed?	Reason
Canal Head (Kendal)	2020	YES – SL1B	Regeneration aspirations for the site
Flusco (near Penrith)	2031	NO	Modern site adjacent to landfill with permission to 2032; time extension first option
Redhills Quarry (Millom)	2019	NO	Alternative facilities available
Yeathouse Quarry (Frizington)	2016	YES – AL37	Small site in open countryside; adjacent landfill now closed

Table 5.9: Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

5.91 Planning permission for a facility on site allocation AL37(Lillyhall), replacing the Frizington HWRC, has been granted but not yet commenced, and no planning application has yet been submitted for allocation SL1B (adjacent Kendal Fell Quarry), the proposed replacement site for the HWRC at Kendal.

5.92 No site had been allocated for a replacement for the Penrith HWRC (Flusco), as a planning application for a time extension was anticipated. This was granted in October 2015 allowing the HWRC to operate until 2031(application reference 3/15/9007).

5.93 The current position is that a time-extension has been approved for the existing Kendal HWRC at Canal Head until 2020 and as yet no application has been received to develop the replacement facility.

5.94 Temporary timescales for the HWRC at Frizington have been requested for a number of years due to Frizington HWRC being considered to be inadequate in terms of its size and location to provide the type of modern facilities required on an HWRC site. In recognition of this, the County Council secured planning permission in July 2013 (Planning Permission ref. 2/13/9003) on a suitable alternative site at Lillyhall Industrial Estate (AL37 in the adopted Local Plan). It was intended that the new facility at Lillyhall would provide a replacement for both the Frizington and Workington HWRC sites. Unfortunately due to lack of funding for the Lillyhall project no progression has taken place and it is looking unlikely that this project will progress in the foreseeable future.

5.95 Subsequently a time-extension on Frizington HWRC (Yeathouse Quarry) until 2029 was granted in December 2017 to coincide with the Local Plan period. Although the site is not an ideal location, in the absence of a suitable alternative site it was important to ensure that a facility remained available in this part of the County.

Summary

5.96 In general the policy approach in the previous and the new adopted Local Plan appears to be effective in managing the provision of waste treatment facilities. During 2016 implementing the policies has delivered landfill time-extensions and increase in non-inert voidspace; consent for the composting facilities that will last for the Plan period; a new Energy from Waste Plant at Kingmoor Park and securing some longer term permission for HRWC at Penrith.

5.97 The previous AMR stated that future monitoring should focus on whether:

- a planning application is submitted to align the Penrith HWRC closure date with the adjacent landfill site;
- development at the permitted site at Lillyhall commences;
- the new HWRC development at Kendal proceeds as currently planned.

5.98 It indicated that Allocation of alternative sites through a Local Plan review would need to be considered if any of these three actions did not take place at the appropriate time.

5.99 The fact that development at Lillyhall now looks unlikely to proceed (despite being allocated in the Local Plan) and that development proposals have not yet come forward for the replacement Kendal HWRC means this remains a key focus for monitoring. Review of the 2015 WNA will examine this issue further as part of the monitoring process.

6. Ensuring an adequate supply of minerals

Review of mineral planning applications

6.1 A total of 18 minerals applications were determined between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016 (6 were submitted in 2015; 12 submitted in 2016). . Of these 18, 11 (61%) were determined by the Development Control and Regulation Committee, with the remaining 7 applications (39%) determined by planning officers using delegated authority. Planning permission was granted for all (100%) of the proposals, with one being granted subject to a legal agreement. 2 of the applications were classed as EIA development..

6.2 Eleven (61%) of the minerals applications determined in 2016 were major and seven (39%) were minor. The planning application types were apportioned as follows:

- Full planning application 8 (44.5%)
- Section 73 planning application 9 (50%)[31]
- Renewal of Minerals Planning application (ROMP) 1 (5.50%)
- Change of Use planning application 0 (0%)

6.3 The 18 minerals applications were split across the six Cumbrian Districts as follows:

- Allerdale 1 (5.5%)
- Barrow 0 (0%)
- Carlisle 1 (5.5%)
- Copeland 1 (5.5%)
- Eden 14 (78%)
- South Lakeland 1 (5.5%)

6.4 A list of all these applications, together with a comment on any additional capacity permitted, can be seen in Appendix E. At the end of 2016 there were 6 additional planning applications that remained undetermined- this includes application 5/16/9018 at Roan Edge Landfill & Recycling Facility which is also reported in the waste applications table as it comprises both the extraction of minerals and the engineering of landfill and deposit of inert waste.

6.5 Planning applications 3/16/9004 and 3/16/9003 at Helbeck Quarry dealt with a ROMP and a lateral extension and were classed as EIA development. As the remaining consented reserves (9 Mt) were difficult to work due to geological conditions – apart from 500,000 tonnes in Phase 3- a lateral extension was proposed to release an additional 250,000 tonnes and forgo the remaining 8.5Mt permitted reserve. This will result in a shorter life of quarrying operations, reducing the impact of quarrying activities in the area and allowing an earlier restoration of the existing quarry. Working the lateral extension will compensate for some loss of minerals and also release additional soils which could be used to enhance restoration of the existing site. The loss of permitted minerals

[31] a Section 73 planning application can be made to vary or remove a condition attached to a planning permission

reserve is considered acceptable as there was an oversupply at the time with a landbank of 42 years compared to the requirement for 10. The proposals therefore helped to reduce overprovision without sterilising reserves. A S106 agreement was used to ensure the applicant did relinquish the remaining permitted reserves.

Joint Annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2016

6.6 In October 2016, Cumbria County Council published the joint Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) with the Lake District National Park Authority[32]. This document outlined the demand for and the supply of aggregates in Cumbria, and was based on data, provided by minerals operators, relating to the 2015 calendar year.

6.7 Paragraphs 4.37 to 4.50 of this report focus on the minerals indicators included in the MWDF Monitoring Matrix, whilst this section of the AMR provides more detail from the 2016 LAA, together with updated information about the supply of and need for minerals in the county. The 2017 LAA is intended to be published in Spring 2018, and will be based on data for the 2016 calendar year.

6.8 Cumbria has 16 operational crushed rock quarries (two of these are partly within and one is wholly within the Lake District National Park)and 10 operating sand and gravel quarries. The county is self-sufficient in aggregates and also supplies other markets in the North West, especially Lancashire, as well as other regions, especially the North East. Just under a third of Cumbrian quarries supply national markets, including Wales and Scotland. Some quarries in Cumbria produce high or very high specification roadstone, which has a regional and national market.

6.9 The 2016 Joint LAA demonstrated that Cumbria, as of December 2015, had an adequate landbank of sand and gravel reserves, approximately 13.9 years , compared to the national requirement of at least 7 years. The landbank for crushed rock was approximately 45 years, some 35 years higher than the national requirement of at least 10 years.

6.10 The LAA also identified separate landbanks for limestone, and sandstone and igneous rocks, with a further sub-category for high and very high specification roadstones, and these are shown in the Table 6.1.

[32] the Joint Local Aggregates Assessment is available to view online at: http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp

	Limestone	All sandstone & igneous	All crushed rock	Land won sand and gravel
Reserves at end 2015 (million tonnes)	**97.9**	**46.73**	**144.63**	**8.77**
10-year average sales to 2015 (thousand tonnes)	2.25	0.6	3.21	0.63
landbank (in years)	43.51	77.66	45.06	13.92
landbank end	mid 2058	mid 2092	early 2060	late 2028

Table 6.1: Aggregate landbanks in Cumbria at the end of 2015
source: Cumbria and LDNPA LAA - supporting information, 2015 data

6.11 The LAA therefore concluded that Cumbria is not currently experiencing a shortage of supply of any of the types of aggregate produced in the county. However, the LAA also tabulated the expiry dates of the quarries in Cumbria, which demonstrated that all but two of the sand and gravel planning permissions expired before 2030, and some expired considerably earlier than that; therefore, the landbank for sand and gravel was dependent upon planning permissions being granted at existing quarries for time extensions, should they be submitted by the operators

6.12 During the calendar year 2016 there have been no further planning permissions granted for time extensions or additional areas of extraction for sand and gravel. However, provision has been made in the adopted MWLP (2017) through Site Allocations for Minerals Areas of Search. Details are included in the notes of Table 6.2, which shows the full list of sand and gravel quarries in Cumbria at the end of 2016.

Location	Expiry date	Notes
Low Gelt	30.12.2019	potential for time extension to be submitted
Brocklewath	31.08.2021	sold in 2013, not operated since
High House	31.12.2021	Area of Search for future extraction between this quarry and Overby is allocated in the adopted MWLP
Faugh No.2	31.12.2022	area of extraction and reserves reduced in 2012 due to lack of demand/viability
Kirkhouse	28.07.2023	Area of Search for future extraction allocated in the adopted MWLP
Faugh No.1	30.06.2024	mothballed – but time extension granted in 2014
Peel Place	26.04.2025	time extension granted in 2015 and Area of Search allocated in the adopted MWLP
Cardewmires	01.12.2025	Area of Search for future extraction allocated in the adopted MWLP
Overby No.2	31.12.2026	
Roosecote	28.05.2029	Area of Search and Preferred Area for future extraction allocated in the adopted MWLP
Low Plains	20.09.2033	time extension approved on Appeal in 2015
Bonnie Mount	07.10.2035	time extension granted in 2015

Table 6.2: Sand and gravel quarries in Cumbria at the end of 2016

6.13 The information about sales and reserves collected in the annual aggregate survey, which informs the LAA data survey, is on a confidential basis. It is, therefore, not possible to quantify with accuracy how much sand and gravel would drop out of the landbank in a particular year, or in any specific area. Neither does the aggregate survey distinguish between the different types or grades of sand and gravel used for various purposes (e.g. concreting and asphalt). However, it is considered that the table above does support the view that adequate supplies of sand and gravel are available in Cumbria at the current time, and planning permissions for time extensions have been progressed.

6.14 The LAA also considered the potential for supply shortages in some areas of Cumbria, but, for the reasons explained above, information is not available to analyse this quantitatively. However, consideration of the location of reserves in relation to the market they serve, and the dispersed settlement pattern and transport routes, has previously highlighted a key issue related to Roosecote Quarry near Barrow, which has a planning permission to 2029. Originally, the owner of the land and its mineral rights would only grant the operator at Roosecote an annual licence to continue extraction; this situation changed in 2015, whereby the quarry is now operated under a 10-year licence.

6.15 For the Barrow area, alternative supplies of sand and gravel to those at Roosecote, which is located in the far south east of the county, would have to be sourced from quarries in Eden or Lancashire, potentially 70 miles away, or from Peel Place in Copeland. This issue has been addressed through the Site Allocations at Peel Place and Roosecote in the adopted MWLP .

6.16 Although the reserves of crushed rock in Cumbria are very high, there are a number of factors that need consideration:

- potential revision of reserves at some major limestone quarries;
- availability of high specification aggregates;
- the number of quarries located in or partly within National Parks and other landscape designations;
- proposed major infrastructure development that may require aggregates for their construction.

6.17 There is some potential for downward revision of general crushed rock reserves, if dormant limestone quarries with planning permissions to 2042 are reassessed by their owners, or other operational quarries develop amended plans. This needs to be kept under review through the LAA process.

6.18 The second issue above relates to aggregates with specific properties and qualities that are essential for high skid resistant roadstone. High and very high specification aggregates (HSA and VHSA) are found in a limited number of locations in the UK, and the three quarries in Cumbria represent a nationally or regionally important resource. Separate data collection of sales and reserves has enabled a distinct landbank to be developed, which at the end of 2015 was calculated to last until early 2044.

6.19 There is also a risk of planning permission not being granted for time extensions for quarries within National Parks and other landscape designations, because this is discouraged by National policy. PPG paragraph 144 says that "when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should, as far as is practical, provide for the maintenance of landbanks of non-energy minerals from outside National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas".

6.20 In theory this could affect six of the 16 working crushed rock quarries in Cumbria (,two are partly and one wholly within the Lake District National Park; one is within the Arnside and Silverdale AONB and two are in the North Pennines AONB). In addition, the Yorkshire Dales National Park contains High Specification Aggregates quarries that currently supply a national market, and pressure on Cumbria HSA quarries could increase if these where not to continue. This has been taken into account in the adopted MWLP (2017) by making further allocations.

Location	Geology	Expiry date	Notes
Ghyll Scaur	igneous VHSA	31.12. 2045	time extension granted in 2015
Roan Edge	sandstone HSA	31.12. 2038	additional area of extraction- Area of Search allocated in adopted MWLP
Holmescales	sandstone HSA	21.02. 2042	– mothballed - additional area of extraction – Area of Search allocated in adopted MWLP

Table 6.3: High Specification Aggregates quarries in Cumbria at the end of 2016

6.21 In December 2014, the National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) was published, which presents an overview of more than 2,500 infrastructure projects and schemes that have been initiated since 2010, and showing their delivery progress. It notes that the Dong Energy offshore wind farm at Walney is complete, but also states that its extension will begin in 2018.

6.22 In Cumbria, the majority of infrastructure projects listed concern the nuclear industry, including the potential new nuclear power station at Moorside (for which the final financial decision will be taken at the end of 2018) and many replacement or refurbished facilities at the Sellafield complex. In the North West, the NIP has programmed just under £200 million on nuclear projects up to 2040, the greatest number of which will be at Sellafield. A further major project, also in south west Cumbria, is a major upgrade at the Port of Barrow, scheduled to continue for 8 years. United Utilities' water supply network project in West Cumbria is also scheduled for completion within the Plan period, and there may be a consequent need for locally sourced aggregates.

6.23 The LAA also showed that there is the potential for increased marine dredged aggregates, as the annual marine dredging rates are below those that are permitted. The 2015 figure is just under one fifth of the permitted extraction rate of 1,312,500 tonnes per year.

Review of minerals site allocations

6.24 The record of minerals applications received and determined does not demonstrate any specific planning problems arising from the lack of adopted site allocations, but mineral operators have proposed either Preferred Areas or Areas of Search that they consider are required to ensure long term provision of supplies. These have been considered through the Local Plan process and the adopted MWLP (2017) includes these Site Allocations, as well as Site Allocations for Safeguarding Areas for railheads and wharves likely to be appropriate for minerals (or waste) use.

6.25 Future AMRs will assess any planning permissions granted within these site allocations, and also any planning permissions submitted on any unallocated sites, in order to assess the performance of the new Local Plan.

7. Working with Others

Requirements

7.1 Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 amends section 33 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to include the Duty to Co-operate. This addition requires local planning authorities to demonstrate that they have constructively, actively and consistently engaged relevant stakeholders in the preparation of a Local Plan. The compliance with this legal requirement must be satisfactorily demonstrated at the independent examination of the Local Plan.

7.2 A Statement on Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate was prepared in August 2016 and included with the submission documents for the Local Plan Examination (document ref. SD40).

7.3 Part 8 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, states that "where a local planning authority has co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority's Monitoring Report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report". Therefore, this chapter summarises the co-operative work undertaken with other stakeholders during 2016 whilst work on the preparation of the Local Plan was ongoing.

Cumbrian authorities

7.4 Cumbria County Council works closely with the Cumbrian district authorities (Allerdale Borough Council, Barrow Borough Council, Carlisle City Council, Copeland Borough Council, Eden District Council and South Lakeland District Council), the Lake District National Park Authority and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

7.5 During the preparation of the Local Plan, Cumbria County Council has held meetings with officers from the District and National Park authorities, in order to discuss the content of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, and to discuss the progress on their Local Plan preparation. This allowed the County Council to identify any potential issues between the Local Plans, as well as the officers being able to ask questions about draft policies and allocations. All of these meetings were recorded and the minutes were sent to the District/National Park authority for their agreement.

7.6 These meetings were highly productive and allowed the County Council to explain the draft policies and allocations prior to the draft document being released for consultation. It also allowed the District/National Park authorities to inform the County Council of potential issues that might arise during the consultation process.

7.7 The County Council has also worked with the District authorities to ensure that the necessary Minerals Consultation Area is/will be included in their Local Plans. This allows the County Council to ensure that Minerals Safeguarding Areas are protected, so that these non-renewable resources are not needlessly sterilised. By agreeing the Minerals Consultation Area with the other authorities, it means that the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team are consulted on non-

minerals planning applications that might have an impact on the identified mineral resources. The Team has been consulted by a number of District planning authorities on planning applications that are located in the designated Minerals Consultation Area.

7.8 An officer from the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team also attends a quarterly meeting called the Development Plans Officers Group (DPOG). This group consists of planning policy officers who represent each of the District planning authorities and the Lake District National Park. More recently, officers from adjoining authorities (e.g. Lancaster, Durham and Northumberland) have either attended or participated via e-mail exchange. This group provides a forum for sharing ideas of best practice, as well as hearing talks from specialists in different areas (e.g. Environment Agency, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Cumbria Association of Local Councils). The meetings also provide the opportunity to discuss progress with development plan preparation and to keep the group updated on any cross-boundary issues.

Waste

7.9 Cumbria is part of the North West Waste Network. This is an informal group made up of North West waste planning authorities, which meets or discusses issues via e-mail, every four months. This is an opportunity for waste planning officers, and a representative from the Environment Agency, to meet to discuss best practice and any cross-boundary issues.

7.10 As part of the Duty to Co-operate, Cumbria County Council recognises the need to work across local authority boundaries. As shown in section 5 of this AMR, Cumbria exports and imports waste to and from a number of different waste planning authorities. As these waste movements have the potential to impact upon waste management facility provision in both Cumbria and the other waste planning authorities, it was considered important to write to certain authorities to establish what the future demands will be upon waste management facilities in Cumbria.

7.11 In order to determine which waste planning authorities to write to in relation to the waste Cumbria exports, a selection process was undertaken with the following two criteria:

- using the export data from 2006-2013 to identify authorities that usually receive very little or no waste from Cumbria, but in recent years there has been an anomaly and a relatively large amount was received from Cumbria;
- using the export data from 2006-2013 to identify authorities who consistently receive a significant (over 500 tonnes) amount of waste from Cumbria.

7.12 From this selection, 50 waste planning authorities were identified for contact. This included writing to four Scottish waste planning authorities (Dumfries and Galloway, East Lothian, Falkirk and South Ayrshire). Whilst Scotland does not have a Duty to Co-operate, it was considered important to write to them, given the amounts of waste involved. This exercise will be repeated during the review of the Waste Needs Assessment scheduled to take place in 2018.

7.13 The responses received from these local authorities were assessed, in order to identify any potential waste facility infrastructure capacity shortfalls, which needed to be considered during the preparation of the Local Plan.

7.14 The County Council examined waste exports from 2006 to 2013 and contacted other Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) whose facilities were consistently receiving significant quantities of waste from Cumbria. There were no significant concerns or issues raised, but the points noted were recorded in a separate report which is referred to in this AMR.

7.15 The 2014 WNA also analysed waste exports from the county and developed a list of WPAs to be considered. Of these, only one WPA, Bromley, had not been consulted in 2013, and the waste sent there consisted of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), consigned to a facility that is now closed. It is unlikely that waste exports to Bromley will resume.

7.16 The export of RDF from Cumbria is the one key issue that might imply a current lack of suitable infrastructure in the Plan area. As stated in paragraph 0 above, the RDF from MBT plants in Cumbria has, in the past, been exported to Europe by sea, after being baled at the MBT plant. However, information from Shanks plc, the operator of the MBT plants, confirms that it is now being sent to an appropriate thermal facility within the UK.

7.17 Cumbria County Council also responds to local authorities who write to the authority as part of the Duty to Co-operate. For example, Cumbria County Council has previously responded to letters about waste movements from North West London, Kent and Hampshire. This is important, as it provides the Council with information about predicted waste movements coming into Cumbria, which will need to be included in our future plans.

Minerals

7.18 Throughout the preparation of the Local Aggregates Assessment, the County Council has liaised with mineral operators across the county. This enabled the County Council to obtain the necessary information in relation to aggregate sales and reserves. This information is critical to the Minerals and Waste Local Plan, as it enables the County Council to calculate landbanks for different aggregates. In turn, this enables the County Council to determine if Areas of Search or Preferred Areas should be allocated to meet predicted future demand within the Plan period.

7.19 The Local Aggregates Assessments are produced jointly with the Lake District National Park Authority. This is due to the fact that published information about sales and reserves for the quarries in the National Park cannot be separated from those for the county as a whole.

7.20 In order to share information and gather data at a regional level, the County Council is a member of the North West Aggregates Working Party, which is comprised of the minerals planning authorities located in the North West of England. The group meet at least once a year, with officers from each of the North West minerals planning authorities attending. Representatives from the Department for Communities and Local Government, the Environment Agency,

the Minerals Products Association and the British Aggregates Association are also invited.

7.21 The County Council works closely with adjacent minerals authorities, such as the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, North Yorkshire County Council, Northumberland County Council, Lancashire County Council and Durham County Council, over the future of their quarries and the movement of minerals between the administrative areas. The County Council also liaises with other local authorities who write to us under the Duty to Co-operate about minerals movements, including discussions with Dumfries and Galloway regarding Coal Authority licences on the border between Cumbria and Dumfries and Galloway.

Responses to consultations from other authorities

7.22 When consulted, Cumbria County Council has provided responses to draft Local Plans produced by other authorities, where the interests of Cumbria could be affected. During 2016 a number of consultation responses were sent, including the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority; Northamptonshire; Kent; Essex County Council; Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole. These consultations raised no particular issue but where no comment is made the Cumbria County Council still maintains an ongoing dialogue with that authority. In response to Durham County Council , the council shared its own policy approach to flood risk management and waste management and confirmed support for the approach to Minerals Search Areas proposed for non-energy minerals and , for just Coal as an energy mineral. In response to consultations from Cheshire East Council and North Yorkshire County Council, Cumbria County Council raised the issue of management of very low level radioactive waste from establishments such as hospitals or education facilities within their areas. The responses from Cumbria encourage these authorities to consider the management options for this waste stream, rather than assume that the waste could be transported to Cumbria for management. The Low Level Waste Repository in Cumbria is a finite resource and there are alternative options to this highly engineered facility for the management of such waste.

7.23 The minerals policy officer from Cumbria County Council also met with officers from Durham County Council and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority to discuss issues and approach to minerals and waste planning in their respective Local Plan reviews.

Statutory Consultees

7.24 The Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team liaise regularly with internal colleagues such as Development Control, Historic Environment, Highways and Transport. As part of the formal consultation process, the County Council consults a number of key bodies including: Environment Agency; English Heritage; Natural England; Civil Aviation Authority; Office of Rail Regulation; Marine Management Organisation; Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership; the two Local Nature Partnerships; Network Rail; United Utilities; town and parish councils; and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Any responses received from these stakeholders to the draft Local Plan consultations were assessed by the county council and taken into consideration when finalising the Submission Local Plan content.

7.25 An Addendum to the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was published in August 2016 and included with the submission documents for the Local Plan Examination (document reference SD44).

8. Conclusion

8.1 This AMR provides a record of analysis of the former MWDF policies during the calendar year 2016 whilst it was still the adopted Local Plan. It identifies some monitoring and performance issues which have already been taken forward in the new MWLP which was formally adopted on 6 September 2017.

8.2 Further detailed analysis of the old MWDF policies is not necessary at this point. The focus should now be on effective monitoring of the policies in the new MWLP. The next AMR for the calendar year 2017 will assess performance against the new indicators in the monitoring matrix for the adopted MWLP.

8.3 The council will now also need to prepare a new Minerals and Waste Development Scheme to incorporate the timetable for review of the current adopted MWLP which must be completed before 5 years from the adoption date, so by September 2022.

APPENDICES

Appendices

A. Policy Context

Relevant European and UK legislation and policy guidance

B. Strengths and Weaknesses in Cumbria

SWOT Analysis – Cumbria Local Economic Partnership (LEP) 2014

C. Measuring success of the Core Strategy

1 Monitoring Matrix for the Core Strategy – April 2009
2 Waste imports and exports

D. Current Capacity

Minerals sites and waste facilities operating in Cumbria

E. Development permitted in 2016

1 Minerals planning applications determined
2 Waste planning applications determined
3 Use of adopted Development Plan policies in decision making

Appendix A

Policy Context

1. Since the adoption of the current MWDF in 2009, there have been a significant number of changes to planning policy, both at a national and a regional level. The text below identifies the current policy and guidance that affect the County Council as a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority.

EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

2. Waste planning authorities play a role in implementing the following Articles of the Waste Directive in England:

- **Article 4:** Waste Hierarchy
- **Article 13:** Protection of human health and the environment
- **Article 16:** Principles of proximity and self-sufficiency
- **Article 28:** Waste Management Plans
- **Article 34:** Periodic Inspections

3. In addition, all planning authorities have a role in implementing Articles 4 and 13. Articles 13, 16 and 34 are implemented in Part 6 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Implementation of the remaining Articles relies on local planning authorities discharging specific statutory responsibilities under the planning system.

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 as amended

4. This Statutory Instrument (SI 2011/988) transposes the 2008 EU Waste Framework Directive into legislation for England and Wales.

5. This was the subject of an amendment in October 2012, where Regulation 13 was replaced, to state that waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately from 1 January 2015. This amendment was entitled the Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.

6. The Regulations encourage those who produce waste to drive it up the waste hierarchy, in order to reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill. Although the County Council is not the waste collection authority in Cumbria (this function is carried out by the six Districts), as the County Council is the waste disposal authority, it will need to be aware of the Regulations and, in co-operation with the Districts, plan for facilities to accommodate the recycling and recovering of waste.

Waste Management Plan for England

7. This document was published in December 2013, and sets out how waste should be managed in order to efficiently use it as a resource, minimise its impact and support industry. It covers requirements set out in the revised Waste Framework Directive and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

8. There is strong emphasis placed on driving waste up the hierarchy in this document, as by doing this, there are great environmental and financial benefits.

Natural resources can be used more prudently and the costs of waste treatments and disposal can be reduced.

9. In order to reduce the carbon miles associated with dealing with waste, the document refers to the Waste Framework Directive's 'proximity principle'. In order to be able to achieve the aims of this principle, waste planning authorities should use planning policy to ensure that waste facilities are located in appropriate places, where there is the greatest need, and at the right time. There is clear commitment from the Government to reduce the amount of waste going to landfills in the future. Waste planning authorities should ensure that they have the necessary facilities in place to deal with increases in recycling and recovery.

10. The Waste Management Plan for England did not introduce new national waste policies, because at the time of its publication these were contained in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10. However, PPS10 was withdrawn in October 2014 and replaced by the National Planning Policy for Waste Planning (see below).

Waste Prevention Plan for England

11. This document was also published in December 2013, and highlights the savings to be realised by Local Authorities through the reduction in waste generated by households. It also focuses on minimising the generation of waste, making best use of resources and recovering value from waste, which makes sense for the business sector.

12. The document does not contain significant or fixed targets for waste reduction, for municipal or commercial and industrial waste, which are in any case embedded in the EU Directive, but seeks to encourage good practice and voluntary initiatives with the business sector.

National Planning Policy for Waste

13. This document, published in October 2014, replaced PPS10, and sets out the requirements and duties of waste planning authorities in developing their Local Plans, monitoring and assessing those Plans, and determining planning applications.

14. The document re-asserts the duties on all local planning authorities to base their Local Plans on robust analysis of the best available data and information, to appraise options, and work collaboratively with other planning authorities. However, it applies these duties specifically to waste, with detailed requirements to identify the existing waste management facilities available, predict waste arisings over the Plan period, and then consider needs for additional facilities, including those of national or more than local significance.

15. Waste planning authorities are required to identify sites and or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations, applying specific policy objectives such as: moving waste up the waste hierarchy; the proximity principle; utilising waste heat from energy from waste plants; and prioritising previously developed land. The criteria for assessing sites are also set out in the document.

16. The document content has been incorporated in the online PPG, with additional guidance and comment.

National Planning Policy Framework

17. The National Planning Policy Framework was published on 27 March 2012 as part of a wider government attempt to simplify the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework consolidated most of the existing Planning Policy Guidance and Planning Policy Statements into one document, and introduced the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This was a significant change to national planning policy, which required a substantial revision of the adopted Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

18. Guidance and policy on minerals is contained in Section 13 (paragraphs 142-149) of the National Planning Policy Framework. The document provides policy guidance on the facilitation of the sustainable use of minerals, the preparation of Local Plans and the considerations needed to be taken when determining a planning application. The NPPF places emphasis on planning and preparing for a steady and adequate supply of both aggregates and industrial minerals.

19. No waste specific policies were included in the NPPF as these were, at the time, set out in PPS10.

20. The County Council must also take other aspects of the NPPF into account, both in the formation of planning policy and in its decision making on planning applications. There are a number of core planning principles that are relevant for these statutory functions of the County Council, including: supporting the local economy; protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment; the presumption in favour of sustainable development; and supporting the transition to a low carbon future.

21. Originally the NPPF was accompanied by Technical Guidance, but this has since been superseded, and most of the content incorporated in the online Planning Practice Guidance (see below).

Planning Practice Guidance

22. On 6 March 2014, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched a planning practice guidance (PPG) web-based resource. PPG includes direction for minerals policy previously contained in many Minerals Planning Guidance (MPG) and Minerals Policy Statements (MPS), although a small number of these are still extant. The guidance includes: proximity of mineral workings to communities; dust emissions; noise emissions; stability in surface mine workings and tips; restoration and aftercare of mineral sites; and calculating landbanks for aggregate and industrial minerals.

23. Guidance on planning for hydrocarbon development was also incorporated into PPG from March 2014.

24. The online PPG is updated regularly, and the incorporation of the National Planning Policy for Waste in October 2014, as Section 28 of PPG, was a significant change to national planning policy guidance for waste.

25. PPG now provides detailed and practical guidance to Local Planning Authorities in dealing with waste matters, within the policy framework provided by the EU Waste Framework Directive, the NPPF and the Waste Management Plan for England.

26. The guidance focuses on providing sustainable waste management through positive planning, meeting the requirements of EU Waste Framework Directive and the 2011 Regulations, which brought them into force in England and Wales. The guidance refers to both the self-sufficiency and proximity principles, and explains how each waste planning authority should apply these aims, whilst also ensuring that existing capacity is used effectively and efficiently, and local flexibility is maintained to enable increased recycling without resulting in local overcapacity.

27. The guidance also sets out how waste planning authorities should prepare a Local Plan, based on a robust evidence base, working collaboratively with other waste planning authorities to plan for cross-border waste movements and any necessary national waste management requirement. The PPG provides advice on: identifying the need for waste management facilities; providing sufficient sites for new waste development; determining waste planning applications; and monitoring and reviewing waste activities in their area.

28. The policy and guidance for waste planning authorities that constituted a clarification of PPS10, or were for application of the new system for Local Plans, in particular the development of a more robust but proportionate evidence base, was anticipated in the preparation of the Local Plan. However, the early site selection and consultation stages of the Local Plan were completed prior to 16 October 2014 and could not be amended retrospectively without major delays to the Local Plan process.

The National Policy Statement for Waste Water

29. In March 2012, this framework document for planning decisions on nationally significant waste water infrastructure was published by DEFRA. It relates to construction or alteration of waste water treatment plants, where the development would have the effect of increasing capacity by:

- construction of waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding a population equivalent of 500,000 when constructed; or
- alterations to waste water treatment plants that have the effect of adding the same extra capacity.

30. The NPS states that there will be a need for new and improved waste water infrastructure to complement the increased use of sustainable drainage systems. Any new, nationally significant waste water infrastructure will support sustainable development, protect public health, protect environmental quality and improve water quality. In addition to this, the Government is aiming to reduce water consumption, to reduce the demand for waste water infrastructure and to apply the waste hierarchy to reduce, re-use and recycle water resources.

31. Planning applications for such facilities would be considered as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) in accordance with the Planning Act 2008. Development that is associated with infrastructure falling within the above thresholds, and matters ancillary to them, are also covered by this NPS, which sets out Government policy on the need for such infrastructure, the factors for examination and determination of applications, and the generic impacts to be considered.

The National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste

32. This document was published in June 2013, and is a framework document for planning decisions on nationally significant hazardous waste infrastructure. It relates to construction or alteration of facilities, where the development would have the effect of increasing capacity for hazardous waste:

- in the case of landfill or deep storage facility, by more than 100,000 tonnes per year; or
- in any other case, by more than 30,000 tonnes a year.

33. This NPS seeks to manage hazardous waste whilst: protecting human health; protecting the environment; driving waste up the waste hierarchy; encouraging areas to be self-sufficient in waste provision and to use the proximity principle; and minimising the effects of climate change.

34. The NPS identifies the need for additional hazardous waste management facilities in the future. Planning applications for such facilities would be considered as NSIPs in accordance with the Planning Act 2008. The document sets out Government policy, the need for such facilities, assessment principles and generic impacts.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

35. On 6 April 2012, the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 came into force. These Regulations updated previous Statutory Instruments that set out how local planning authorities should prepare and consult on their Local Plans.

36. Part 4 of the 2012 Regulations outlines the form and content of the Local Plan and the Policies Map. Regulation 10 outlines what matters the Local Plan must have regard to. These include: policies developed by a local transport authority; the need to protect recreational areas and areas of particular sensitivity or interest; and the national waste management plan. As Cumbria is adjacent to Scotland, the National Planning Framework for Scotland must also be taken into account.

37. Prior to preparing the Local Plan, Regulation 18 states that consultation should take place on what the Local Plan should contain, with prescribed bodies, general consultation bodies that the local planning authority considers appropriate, plus appropriate residents and businesses in the area. During the preparation of the Local Plan, the local planning authority must take into account any representation made to them during the Regulation 18 consultation period.

38. When the local planning authority is ready to submit the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Examination, under Regulation 19, the local planning authority must make available the proposed submission documents and the statement of representations. All of those who were consulted on the document under Regulation 18 must be notified of the intention to submit the document, and be provided with a list of where the documents can be viewed. Under Regulation 20, representations can be made to the local planning authority on the submission document.

39. Regulation 22 relates to the submission of the documents to the Secretary of State for Examination. The submission document must be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal, a submission Policies Map and a statement summarising the consultations carried out under Regulations 18 and 20.

40. Regulations 23-26 outline the process of the independent Examination, the publication of the recommendations of the Inspector and the adoption of the Local Plan.

41. Regulation 34 of the 2012 Regulations outlines the responsibilities of local planning authorities when it comes to preparing monitoring reports. Part of Regulation 34 is irrelevant to Cumbria County Council, as it is a Minerals and Waste Planning Authority and, as such, does not have responsibility for housing or neighbourhood planning. The relevant parts of the Regulation for the County Council, which will be included in this Monitoring Report, are:

- 34(1)(a-c) – a monitoring report must contain: the title of local plan documents; the timetable of preparation for local plan documents as identified in a development scheme; the stages that documents have reached in their preparation; reasons why preparation might have slipped behind schedule; and the details of any documents adopted in the monitoring year.
- 34(2)(a-b) – if a local planning authority is not implementing an adopted policy, they must explain why it is not being implemented and details of how they will seek to secure its implementation.
- 34(6) – where a local planning authority has carried out its Duty to Co-operate, details must be included in the monitoring report.
- 34(7) – a local planning authority must make information available as soon as possible at their offices and online.

<u>Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) Strategy 2011-2016</u>

42. The NDA Strategy for the period 2011-2016 is under review and the new Strategy will be published in April 2016. Most of the document relates to the strategy and commitments of the NDA itself; however, it is relevant for the Local Plan, as the Strategy sets out four key principles that should inform strategic decisions about radioactive waste management. These are:

- risk reduction is a priority;
- centralised and multi-site approaches should be considered where it may be advantageous;
- waste should be minimised;
- the Waste Hierarchy should be used as a framework for waste management decision making.

<u>Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MWRS)</u>

43. In June 2008 DEFRA, together with BERR and the devolved administrations of Wales and Northern Ireland, published a White Paper. Subtitled “A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal”, it set out a proposed way forward for disposal of higher activity radioactive wastes, and the voluntarism and partnership approach to be used in site selection.

44. A further White Paper, entitled “Implementing Geological Disposal”, was published by DECC in July 2014, setting out a revised way forward for developing a Geological Disposal Facility, including the Government’s intention to amend the Planning Act 2008, to bring GDFs in England within the definition of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. This was enacted in March 2015.

45. The White Paper also sets out the intention to conduct a national geological screening exercise to consider what level of information is already available, and how this relates to a safety case for a GDF and to help the developer engage openly with interested communities. Further work with experts and stakeholders is proposed, to develop the detail of community representation mechanisms in the siting process, a test of public opinion prior to final decisions and community investment.

UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Nuclear Industry

46. This document was produced in August 2010, but is currently under review, and a new version is expected in early 2016. The document provides a framework to ensure that solid low level radioactive waste from the nuclear industry can be managed in a flexible, safe, environmentally acceptable and cost-effective way. Where communities may be affected by radioactive waste management activities, open and early dialogue is required and all options must be explored.

47. The focus of the management of solid low level radioactive waste will be upon reducing the environmental impact. It is considered important that the current capacity of the Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg in Cumbria, is preserved and used prudently. Where it is practicable, the waste should be driven up the waste hierarchy. Where this is not possible and disposal is, as a last resort, considered necessary, the effects on people and the environment should be minimised. Producers of the waste should take into account the proximity principle and consider the lifecycle environmental and social benefits of all options, before deciding how to manage the waste.

48. Local waste authorities should use this strategy as guidance when preparing and reviewing their waste management planning strategies. Local waste authorities should have early dialogue with waste managers and facility operators, in order to constructively identify the needs for radioactive waste management throughout the Plan period, and to ensure that planning policies are fit for purpose.

49. The document specifically refers to Sellafield and the production of a significant amount of low level waste from this site. Sellafield Ltd., in close co-operation with the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, has developed its own strategy for the management of low level waste at the Sellafield site.

Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Waste from the Non-Nuclear Industry in the United Kingdom

50. This document, produced by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), was released on 12 March 2012. It provides a strategy for the management of solid low level waste arising from the non-nuclear industry (e.g. hospitals, pharmaceutical sector, research and education establishments). The strategy does not introduce new concepts, policies or requirements; it provides

guidance and background information on solid low level waste from the non-nuclear industry and clarifies the roles of those involved in producing and handling the waste.

51. Those producing the waste are encouraged to work with environment agencies to ensure appropriate application of the waste hierarchy. Waste planning authorities should also work with environment agencies on the issuing of environmental permits.

52. The strategy is designed to ensure that the existing network of waste management facilities is being used in an optimum manner. There is a requirement for waste planning authorities to be aware of the non-nuclear industry radioactive waste disposal requirements in the preparation of their Local Plans, and to provide the necessary facilities where required. If necessary and feasible, a waste planning authority should work with other waste planning authorities to share facilities.

National Policy Statements on Energy

53. The National Policy Statements set out, or will set out, Government policy on different types of national infrastructure development. There are three overarching topics for the 12 designated or proposed National Policy Statements - these are: energy; transport and water; waste water and waste. These policies are applied in the development of nationally significant infrastructure.

54. In July 2011, the Department for Energy and Climate Change produced the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). It sets out the Government's policy for the delivery of major energy infrastructure, in order to move to a secure, low carbon energy system. This policy is supported by a number of other National Policy Statements (EN-2 to EN-6), which are technology specific. Two of these are the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and the National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6).

55. NPS EN-3 was produced by the Department of Energy and Climate Change in July 2011. It works in conjunction with NPS EN-1, to outline how nationally significant renewable energy projects will be assessed. NPS EN-6, along with NPS EN-1, is the primary decision making document for use by the Infrastructure Planning Unit of the Planning Inspectorate, when considering development consent applications for the construction of new nuclear power stations. Sellafield is identified as a potentially suitable site for the deployment of a new nuclear power station before 2025. There is specific reference to the potential, positive cumulative effects with the nuclear site at Heysham, nearby in Lancashire, and the potential long-term effects on visual amenity, given its proximity to the Lake District National Park.

Cumbria County Council's Council Plan – 2016-2019

56. The County Council's Council Plan for 2016-2019 applies to the calendar year 2016 this AMR relates to, although a new Council Plan has since been published for the period 2018 – 2020.. The priorities are:

- to safeguard children and support families and schools so that all children in Cumbria can grow up in a safe environment, and can fulfil their potential;

- to support older, disabled and vulnerable people to live independent and healthy lives;
- to enable communities to help shape their local services, promote health and wellbeing and support those in poverty;
- to provide a safe and well-managed highways network, secure infrastructure improvements and support local economic growth;
- to be a modern and efficient council.

57. These priorities are consistent with the overall strategy and strategic objectives of the draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan, which supports these aspirations, particularly those related to the environment and sustainable economic growth, but also health and wellbeing, and the safety of communities and the road network.

58. The new Local Plan contains site allocations based on up to date waste and minerals needs assessments, which, together with positive planning policies can assist in sustainable economic development across Cumbria. The new planning policies seek a balance that supports jobs while protecting Cumbria's stunning natural and historic environment, and maintaining safe and healthy lives by ensuring developments consider noise, dust and impacts on the highway network.

Appendix B

Strengths and Weaknesses of Cumbria's Economy

STRENGTHS

- Strong long-term GVA growth
- Employment strong in manufacturing, hospitality, retail and food and drink manufacturing
- Number of internationally significant employers
- World class expertise and skills base in nuclear, energy and specialist manufacturing
- Resilient economy due to diversity
- Internationally renowned tourism 'brand'
- Significant environmental assets: LDNP, several AONBs, supporting our tourism offer
- Product strength in the agri-food sector linked to food and drink provenance
- High business survival rates
- M6 strategic connectivity

WEAKNESSES

- GVA per job still low and signs of slow down in GVA growth
- 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
- Low business start up rate
- Transport, planning and skills reported as barriers
- Limited (secure) high-speed broadband and mobile phone coverage
- Lack of affordable housing in some areas
- Current housing mix unable to meet the needs to retain and attract staff, expertise and investment
- Connectivity to core growth sites of Sellafield and Barrow via A590, A66 and rail links to the West Coast Mainline

OPPORTUNITIES

- Potential to protect and build on high value manufacturing
- Environment sector – low carbon, renewables, higher value agri-products
- Maximising opportunities for innovation and diversification through developing the UK Centre of Nuclear Excellence
- Construction of a new nuclear power station at Moorside
- 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
- Develop high value tourism offer
- Build further on our niche and artisan food and drink sector
- Connecting Cumbria broadband

THREATS

- 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 indigenous workforce growth
- Failure to take advantage of the opportunities presented by our key sectors
- Lack of investment in social and leisure infrastructure – need a stronger offer for attracting and retaining working age families and individuals to settle in Cumbria

source: Cumbria Strategic Economic Plan – March 2014

Appendix C

1 Monitoring Matrix of the adopted Core Strategy

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 **COI9**	planning applications CCC	0	none set	PPS12
					Carbon reduction strategies, incl. road miles.		0	none set	MWDF
					CO2 emissions / Cumbria	4NW	5,828,282 tonnes -2004	30% reduction of 1990 level by 2020	4NW
Waste management	2 3	8, 9, 10, 11, 12	DC4, DC5	Household waste	residual - Kg/head **NI 191**	Municipal Waste Management Partnership CCC	392 tonnes/year 2006/7	none set yet	LAA
					% recycled or composted **NI 192**		34.2% - 2006/7	60% by 2012	MWMS
				Municipal waste	annual tonnage **NI 193**		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

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 CCC	n/a		MWDF
					sand & gravel		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 CCC	1[xxii]		MWDF
					Jobs created		no baseline		MWDF
Environment	8	3, 4	DC13, DC14,	Flood risk and water quality	PP granted contrary to EA advice **COI 7**	planning applications CCC	0	0	PPS25
			DC1, DC2,DC3, DC8,DC10, DC11, DC12, DC14, DC15,DC16	Significant adverse impacts, or enhancements					

Theme	Objectives	Core Strategy policies	Generic D C Policies	Subject	Indicators	Data Source/Responsible body	Baseline	Target or milestones	Target source
	9				Change in priority habitat on plan apps with EIA[xxiii] Contribution to BAP targets	planning applications CCC	n/a	n/a	PPS9

Appendix C

2 Waste Imports and Exports

Waste Imports
(*Data taken from Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator for the year 2015)*

Origin	Waste type			TOTAL (tonnes)
	Hazardous	Household/ Industrial/ Commercial	Inert/ Construction & Demolition	
Movements where WPA specified				
Ayrshire Dumfries and Galloway	74.23			**74.23**
Barking & Dagenham		519.84		**519.84**
Bolton		471.34	35.10	**506.44**
Buckinghamshire			11.16	**11.16**
Caerphilly UA		370.00		**370.00**
Cambridgeshire		34.88		**34.88**
Cheshire	0.00			**0.00**
Cornwall	3,020.72			**3,020.72**
County Durham UA		757.74		**757.74**
Essex	50.74			**50.74**
Gateshead		433.80	46.40	**480.20**
Glasgow and Clyde Valley	6,995.83			**6,995.83**
Greenwich		99.50		**99.50**
Hartlepool UA		742.06	145.20	**887.26**
Hertfordshire		7,185.30		**7,185.30**
Islington		253.00		**253.00**
Kent	7.80	8.12		**15.92**
Lancashire	57.85	5,423.86	2,415.12	**7,896.83**
Lothian and Borders	74.04			**74.04**
Manchester		5,255.20	19.78	**5,274.98**
Merseyside	0.96			**0.96**
Middlesbrough UA		4,117.10	243.80	**4,360.90**
Newcastle Upon Tyne		2.26		**2.26**
North Yorkshire	0.31	3,495.17	13.50	**3,508.98**
Northern Ireland		604.06		**604.06**
Northumberland	65.24	8,630.43	4,523.33	**13,219.00**
Not Codeable	15.10			**15.10**

Origin	Waste type			TOTAL (tonnes)
	Hazardous	Household/ Industrial/ Commercial	Inert/ Construction & Demolition	
Movements where WPA specified				
Outside UK		3.94		**3.94**
Redcar & Cleveland UA			3.66	**3.66**
Rochdale		1.44	134.88	**136.32**
Scottish WPA		17,722.18	1,731.72	**19,453.89**
Somerset		1,465.00		**1,465.00**
Southwark		7,490.00		**7,490.00**
Staffordshire		939.00		**939.00**
Stockton-on-Tees		1,146.43	14.20	**1,160.63**
Sunderland		1,822.50	53.40	**1,875.90**
Surrey		1,548.38		**1,548.38**
Tees Valley Unitary Authorities	3,001.66			**3,001.66**
Telford & Wrekin UA		109.00		**109.00**
Tyne & Wear	4.79			**4.79**
West Midlands Metropolitan Districts	0.86			**0.86**
York UA		674.60		**674.60**
Plus movements where WPA not specified				
WPA not codeable (Cheshire)		1,797.52		**1,797.52**
WPA not codeable (London)		1,325.80	13.08	**1,338.88**
WPA not codeable (Merseyside)		646.06		**646.06**
WPA not codeable (North East)		300.00		**300.00**
WPA not codeable (North West)		1,585.56	196,558.18	**198,143.74**
WPA not codeable (Not Codeable)		1,479.59	15.12	**1,494.71**
WPA not codeable (Wales)		31.86		**31.86**
WPA not codeable (Yorks & Humber)		90.00		**90.00**
TOTALS	**13,370.13**	**78,582.52**	**205,977.63**	**297,930.28**

Waste Exports
(Data taken from Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator for the year 2015)

Destination	Waste type			TOTAL (tonnes)
	Hazardous	Household/ Industrial/ Commercial	Inert/ Construction & Demolition	
Movements where WPA specified				
Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire	7.79	230.37		**238.16**
Berkshire		1.02		**1.02**
Buckinghamshire	0.31		16.80	**17.11**
Cambridgeshire	1.62			**1.62**
Cheshire	2,793.72	10.10	684.36	**3,488.18**
County Durham	157.83	137.06	1,681.72	**1,976.60**
Derbyshire	334.85	4,937.31		**5,272.16**
Devon	108.94	292.13		**401.07**
Dorset	0.18			**0.18**
East London Waste Authority	0.05	84.74		**84.79**
East Sussex	0.19		9.84	**10.03**
Essex	0.22			**0.22**
Former Humberside	164.31	5,568.06		**5,732.38**
Gloucestershire	0.08			**0.08**
Greater Manchester	752.69	189.04	1,358.10	**2,299.83**
Hampshire	249.78	0.48	1.78	**252.04**
Herefordshire		2.00		**2.00**
Hertfordshire	33.84	1.05	0.02	**34.91**
Kent	0.14	0.00		**0.15**
Lancashire	2,202.60	51,483.54	5,829.60	**59,515.74**
Leicestershire	0.62	169.23		**169.85**
Lincolnshire	44.93	1,329.94		**1,374.87**
Merseyside	2,981.26	8,085.94	59.90	**11,127.10**
Norfolk	0.66			**0.66**
North Yorkshire	17.05	430.14		**447.19**

Northamptonshire	9.86	234.77		**244.63**
Northumberland	48.13	716.90		**765.03**
Nottinghamshire	170.92	0.17		**171.09**
Oxfordshire	0.05			**0.05**
Shropshire	2.16	1.39		**3.55**
Somerset		0.24		**0.24**
South Yorkshire	390.53	1,138.47	2,668.37	**4,197.36**
Staffordshire	603.88	227.26		**831.14**
Suffolk	18.00			**18.00**
Surrey	1.08			**1.08**
Tees Valley Unitary Authorities	5,133.61	105,483.98	31,016.17	**141,633.76**
Tyne & Wear	1,463.41	7,792.47	5,517.70	**14,773.58**
Warwickshire	58.32	0.04		**58.36**
West Midlands Metropolitan Districts	506.42	258.05		**764.47**
West Yorkshire	757.98	185.95	9,525.48	**10,469.41**
Wiltshire	0.07	2.84		**2.91**
Worcestershire	29.45	2.51	3.00	**34.96**
TOTAL	**19,047.51**	**188,997.17**	**58,372.84**	**266,417.52**

Appendix D

1) Waste sites - Current Capacity

Operator	Site address	Facility function	Waste(s) handled	Annual Throughput*	Current Closure Date	Comment on expiry date	Key Future Monitoring questions
Cumbria Waste Management Ltd	Hespin Wood Landfill Site, Todhills, Carlisle, CA6 4BJ	Non-inert Landfill (non-hazardous)	HIC	300,000	2021	Discussions on planning application for time extension have taken place.	Has time extension been submitted or granted? What is available capacity?
Cumbria Waste Management Ltd		Non-inert Landfill (Stable Non Reactive Hazardous)	SNRHW	416,000	2021	Linked to closure of Hespin landfill	Review whether information on available capacity can be accessed
FCC Recycling (UK) Ltd	Lillyhall (Stage 3), Lillyhall Waste Management Park, Joseph Noble Road, Lillyhall, Workington, Cumbria	Non-inert Landfill (non-hazardous)	HIC	175,000	2029	Following 2014 planning permission the expiry date is very close to the end of the plan period	Review whether information on available capacity can be accessed
FCC Recycling (UK) Ltd		Non-inert Landfill (Stable Non Reactive Hazardous)	SNRHW	17,500	2029	SNRHW cell linked to closure of main landfill	Review whether information on available capacity can be accessed
FCC Recycling (UK) Ltd	Bennett Bank Landfill Site, Thwaite Flat, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, LA14 4QH	Non-inert Landfill (non-hazardous)	HIC	300,000	2018	Site will definitely close in 2017 and be restored by 2018	
L&W Wilson (Endmoor) Ltd	Roan Edge Quarry, New Hutton, Kendal, Cumbria	Inert Landfill	CDE	25,000	2031	Lateral extension and continued extraction was granted in 2017	What is available capacity?
Thomas Armstrong (Aggregates) Ltd	Derwent Howe Slag Bank, Princes Way, Derwent Howe, Workington, CA14 5AE	Inert Landfill	CDE	120,000	2017	Site no longer operational Operator now depositing inert waste at Overby Quarry (80,000 m^3 estimated but no planning restriction). EA will not issue new permit to Roan Edge due to concerns over coastal erosion.	Review whether information on restoration plans or available capacity is accessible

*** Informed by Annual EA permitted capacity (tonnes) and planning application information**

**** Void Space reduced as a result of Planning permission granted in 2014**

Operator	Site name	Facility function	Waste(s) handled	Annual Throughput*	Current Closure Date	Comment on expiry date	MWLP response and Key Annual Monitoring Report questions
AW Jenkinson, Woodwaste Limited	Hespin Wood Landfill Site, Todhills, Carlisle, CA6 4BJ	Composting (open)	Mixed throughput: agricultural, C&I and LACW (green waste collections)	75,000	2039	Consent originally linked to expiry of landfill consent. The MBT plant, also within the Hespin Wood complex, has consent until Dec 2039. Permission to extend operational period of site to 2039 and increase voidspace approved in 2017.	Is there information on ratio of waste streams managed?
H&E Trotter Waste Services	Eden Organics Composting, Thackwood Landfill Site, Monkcastle, Southwaite, Carlisle, CA4 0PZ	Composting (open)	Mixed throughput: agricultural and C&I	25,000	2019	Consent originally linked to expiry of Thackwood clay extraction consent.	Has application for time extension been submitted or granted? Is there information on ratio of waste streams managed?
Harry Barker (Ireleth and Askham) Properties Ltd.	Former Greenscoe Quarry, Greenscoe, Askam-in-Furness, Cumbria, LA16 7HE	Inert-waste recycling (C&D)	CDE	74,999	2025	Planning permission to 2024 granted following two 3 year planning permissions (2003-2006 and 2006-2009).	Has application for time extension been submitted or granted?
Cumbria Waste Management Ltd	Thackwood Landfill Site, Monkcastle, Southwaite, Carlisle, CA4 0PZ	Non-inert waste recycling (MRF - LACW)	LACW	74,999	2019	This has been replaced by new MRF at Hespin Wood - planning consent 2013 already implemented	Is site being restored or is further waste use planned?
Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Canal Head North, Kendal, LA9 7BY	Household Waste Recycling Site	LACW	25,000	2020	Closure required for potential future redevelopment, but date site required is as yet unknown. Further time extension to 2018 approved in 2014. And again to 2020 in 2016.	Monitor progress on using site allocation in proposed MWLP Policy SAP1? Is alternative site allocation required?

Operator	Site name	Facility function	Waste(s) handled	Annual Throughput*	Current Closure Date	Comment on expiry date	MWLP response and Key Annual Monitoring Report questions
Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Flusco Quarry Landfill Site, Newbiggin, Penrith, Cumbria, CA11 0JA	Household Waste Recycling Site	LACW	25,000	2031	Modern site: Consent originally linked to expiry of landfill consent, which is now 2032	
Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Redhills Quarry, Redhills, Millom, Cumbria, LA18 4LD	Household Waste Recycling Site	LACW	2,499	2019	Small site with limited capacity for full HWRC facilities. Sites in Barrow and Ulverston have sufficient capacity, within reasonable travelling distance, to meet the local need.	Has need been re-defined? Is further site allocation required?
Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Yeathouse Quarry, Yeathouse Road, Frizington, Cumbria, CA26 3QR	Household Waste Recycling Site	LACW	24,999	2029	Small site with limited capacity for full HWRC facilities. Further time extension to 2018 approved in 2014. And again to 2029 approved in 2017.	Has planning permission on site allocation in proposed MWLP Policy SAP1 been implemented? Is alternative site allocation required?

*** Informed by Annual EA permitted capacity (tonnes) and planning application information**

Appendix D – 2) Details of Cumbria Quarries

CRUSHED ROCK QUARRIES

Location	Expiry date*	Notes
Eskett and Rowrah	2034 30 September	two parts of quarry now combined into one planning permission; options for working 'hard to access' reserves being considered
Flusco (Silverfields)	2032 31 December	also construction waste recycling to 31 Dec 2031
Goldmire	2042 21 February	also construction waste recycling to 2041
Hartley	2042 21 February	- ROMP conditions agreed in December 2013 - limited operations at site
Helbeck	2042 21 February	ROMP and lateral extension application submitted February 2016
Holme Park	2023 31 December	application for time extension to 2043 submitted August 2016
Kendal Fell	2042 21 February	reserves sterilised, very small chance of limited prior extraction
Moota	2024 31 December	time and physical extension approved May 2015
Sandside	2020 30 June	scoping opinion for time extension to 2029 requested 2016
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 Lake District National Park
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	planning permission for operating a deeper part of the quarry (for industrial limestones) granted a time extension to 31 March 2025
Tendley	2029 31 December	

* expiry dates as at October 2017

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

SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRIES

Location	Expiry date*	Notes
Bonnie Mount	2035 31 December	also recycling of inert building waste
Brocklewath	2021 31 August	no mineral extraction since change of owner in November 2013
Cardewmires	2025 1 December	identified for an Area of Search in MWLP
Faugh No.1	2024 30 June	currently mothballed
Faugh No.2	2022 31 December	
High House**	2021 31 December	scoping opinion for physical and time extension (to 2036) sought in 2016
Kirkhouse	2023 28 July	identified for two Areas of Search in MWLP
Low Gelt	2019 31 December	potential for time extension to be submitted
Low Plains	2033 30 September	
Overby No.2**	2026 31 December	
Peel Place	2025 26 April	Area of Search identified in MWLP
Roosecote	2029 28 May	- quarry extension identified as a Preferred Area in MWLP - adjacent greenfield quarry identified as an Area of Search in MWLP

* expiry dates as at October 2017
** an Area of Search between High House and Overby Quarries is identified in the MWLP

HIGH AND VERY HIGH SPECIFICATION ROADSTONE QUARRIES

Location	Geology	Expiry date	Notes
Ghyll Scaur	igneous	2045 31 December	- Very High Specification Aggregate
Roan Edge	sandstone	2038 31 December	identified for an Area of Search in MWLP
Holmescales	sandstone	2042 21 February	- mothballed - identified for an Area of Search in MWLP

BUILDING STONE QUARRIES IN LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

Location	Geology	Expiry date*	Notes
Brathay	slate	2018 31 March	no aggregate production
Petts (aka Pets)	slate	2020 31 December	- no aggregate production
Broughton Moor	slate	2042 21 February	no aggregate production
Bursting Stone (aka Coniston)	slate	2030 31 December	no aggregate production
Elterwater (aka Lords)	slate	2042 21 February	aggregate production
Low Brandy Crag (aka Brandy Crag)	slate	2026 30 November	no aggregate production
Peatfield (aka Hodge Close)	slate	2018 31 October	no aggregate production
High Fell (aka High Fellside or High Tilberthwaite)	slate	2024 31 March	no aggregate production
Honister	slate	2042 21 February	by products including aggregates

* expiry dates as at October 2017

BUILDING STONE QUARRIES OUTSIDE THE NATIONAL PARK - * expiry dates as at October 2017

Location	Geology	Expiry date*	Notes
Bank End	sandstone	2042 22 February	- inactive, to be restored
Baycliff Haggs	limestone	2042 21 February	- off cuts used as primary aggregate
Birkhams	sandstone	2030 31 July	- no aggregate production
Blaze Fell	sandstone	2011 29 September	- awaiting restoration
Bowscar	sandstone	2042 21 February	- no aggregate production - physical extension granted Jan 2016
Crag Nook	sandstone	2042 21 February	- no aggregate production
Flinty Fell	sandstone	2024 31 December	- waste used as aggregate
Grange	sandstone	2028 29 January	- no aggregate production
Kirkby Slate	slate	2042 21 February	- application to amend extraction area and time extension permitted 2016 - 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 - now within Yorkshire Dales National Park extension
Red Rock Canyon	sandstone	2025 10 December	- no aggregate production
Rooks	limestone	2017 31 October	- off cuts used as primary aggregate - now within Yorkshire Dales National Park extension
Scratchmill Scar	sandstone	2031 30 January	- off cuts used as primary aggregate
Snowhill no.1	limestone	2017 31 May	- no longer primarily building stone
Snowhill no.2	sandstone	2020 31 May	- primarily building stone - very limited aggregate production
Talkin Fell	sandstone	2011 3 February	- inactive
West Brownrigg	sandstone	2021 31 July	- off cuts used as primary aggregate

ALTERNATIVE AGGREGATES: MAIN PROCESSING FACILITIES

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 - now ceased operations
Goldmire Quarry	construction and demolition waste	EA permit permission to 31 Dec 2041
Bonnie Mount Quarry	inert building waste	permission to 7 Oct 2035
Roan Edge landfill	inert wastes	- permission to 1 Nov 2016 - time extension submitted
Hespin Wood landfill	secondary aggregates	EA permit - permanent
Derwent Howe slag bank	slag extraction and recycling of wastes	- permission to 31 Oct 2016 - now under restoration
McKay Plant & Skip Hire, Lillyhall	construction and demolition waste	EA permit - permanent Lillyhall Industrial Estate
Phillip Carruthers Ltd, Lillyhall	concrete, rubble and bricks	EA permit - permanent Lillyhall Industrial Estate
Ashcroft Demolition (Cumbria) Ltd, Flimby, Maryport	construction waste	EA permit - permanent Risehow Industrial Estate
Thompson's Plant Hire Ltd, Flimby, Maryport	construction waste	EA permit - permanent Risehow Industrial Estate
NW Recycling, Kingmoor, Carlisle	construction and demolition waste	EA permit - permanent Rockcliffe Estate
Cubby Construction Ltd, Kingmoor, Carlisle	construction waste, road planings	EA permit - permanent Rockcliffe Estate
Tony Brown Aggregates Ltd, Diamond Yard, Lindal-in-Furness	stone, brick, etc.	EA permit - permanent
Lawson's Recycling Centre, Beckermet	construction waste	EA permit - permanent
D A Harrison, Silloth Airfield	Inert	EA permit - permanent
Harry Barker Properties Ltd, High Greenscoe	construction waste	EA permit permission to 1 Nov 2024
Kingmoor Marshalling yards	concrete rail sleepers and spent ballast	EA permit - permanent

* expiry dates as at October 2017

Appendix E
Development permitted in 2016

1 Minerals planning applications determined between 1 January and 31 December 2016

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Major or Minor	Decision	EIA	Additional Capacity	Change to designated areas	Granted contrary to EA flood advice
2/15/9018	Full	2.0012 Tendley Quarry	Construction of a concrete batching plant within a building	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
3/15/9008	S73	3.0025 Scratchmill Scar Quarry	Section 73 application to vary condition 1 of permission 3/00/9015, to extend timescale for mineral working by 15 years, to 30 Jan 2031	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
3/15/9009	S73	3.0025 Scratchmill Scar Quarry	Section 73 application to vary condition 23 of permission 3/00/9016, to amend the working and restoration scheme	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
3/15/9010	Full	3.0014 Bowscar Quarry	Lateral extensions to south and east for the quarrying of sandstone; erection of new building and weighbridge; retrospective permission for existing plant/machinery and buildings; regularisation of minerals processing operations	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**Yes** 230,000 tonnes building stone	**Yes**	**No**
3/15/9011	S73	3.0014 Bowscar Quarry	Section 73 application for variation of condition 2 of permission 3/09/9019 to provide a revised working and progressive restoration scheme	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
415/9013	S73	4.0048 Grange Quarry	Section 73 planning application to amend condition no 2 of permission 4/03/9023 to continue operations until 29 January 2028	**Minor**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
1/16/9001	S73	1.0007 Faugh No.2	Section 73 application to vary condition 4 of permission 1/12/9011 to extend operating hours	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**-**
3/16/9002	S73	3.0153 Low Plains Quarry	Section 73 application to vary condition 19 of planning permissions 3/11/9009 and 3/11/9010 to allow delayed submission of Scheme of Working for phases 3A and 4A	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Major or Minor	Decision	EIA	Additional Capacity	Change to designated areas	Granted contrary to EA flood advice
3/16/9003	Full	3.0065 Helbeck Quarry	Lateral extension (westwards) (0.7ha) of the existing quarry	**Major**	**Granted**	**Yes**	**Yes** 250,000 tonnes of limestone	**Yes**	**No**
3/16/9004	RoMP	3.0065 Helbeck Quarry	Review of Mineral Permission for existing operational quarry	**Major**	**Granted**	**Yes**	**No** 8.5Mt reduction in consented reserves	**Yes**	**No**
3/16/9005	Full	3.0010 Shap Beck Quarry	Erection of covered storage bays.	**Minor**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
3/16/9006	Full	3.0010 Shap Beck Quarry	Installation of concrete ramp and erection of feed hopper, covered conveyor, transfer point and feed chute to form a new feed leg to the existing asphalt plant	**Minor**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**
3/16/9007	S73	3.0069 West Brownrigg Quarry	Section 73 application to vary conditions 2, 4 and 11 of permission 3/11/9007 to amend the timescales for progressive restoration and to utilise additional blasting methods	**Minor**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**--**
3/16/9011	S73	3.0013 Flusco Quarry	Section 73 application for the removal of condition 11 of permission 3/12/9014 to cease the use of the existing access from Silver Fields Quarry to the Flusco Site	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**-**
3/16/9012	S73	3.0013 Flusco Quarry	Section 73 application for the removal of condition 11 of permission 3/12/9015 to cease the use of the existing access from Silver Fields Quarry to the Flusco Site	**Major**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**	**-**
3/16/9013	Full	3.0014 Bowscar Quarry	Extension of storage building to provide office/reception facility (part-retrospective)	**Minor**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**-**
3/16/9017	Full	3.0428 Cross Gill Borrow Pit	Application for the working of a borrow pit and use of the material for creation of a length of stone aggregate track on land near Cross Gill between Long Man Hill and Round Hill, south of Garrigill, Alston	**Minor**	**Granted**	**No**	**No** purely for use as track surfacing, no sales permitted	**Yes**	

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Major or Minor	Decision	EIA	Additional Capacity	Change to designated areas	Granted contrary to EA flood advice
5/16/9006	Full	5.0006 Kirkby Slate Quarry	New security gatehouse, reception, weighbridge and associated parking area	**Minor**	**Granted**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**-**
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2016									
1/16/9006	RoMP	1.0008 Solway Moss Peat Works, Longtown DG16 5HU	Periodic review of minerals permission	Major	-	-	-	-	-
5/16/9002	Full	5.0006 Kirkby Slate Quarry, Kirkby-in-Furness, LA17 7UN	Extraction of clog from existing tip and extensions to quarry	Major					
5/16/9003	Full	5.0006 Kirkby Slate Quarry, Kirkby-in-Furnes, LA17 7UN	Infilling of Winrow End quarry	Major					
5/16/9011	S73	5.0003 Holme Park Quarry, Burton-in-Kendal, LA6 1NZ	S73 to amend condition 2 on permission 5/90/3339 to align permitted hours at ready mixed concrete plant with all other operations	Major					
5/16/9010	S73	5.0003 Holme Park Quarry, Burton-in-Kendal, LA6 1NZ	Section 73 Application to vary Conditions 1, 2 and 3 of Planning Permission 5/96/9005 for the purposes of extending the timescales to complete quarrying operations at Holme Park Quarry until 2043 and to vary the phasing and restoration schemes	Major					
5/16/9018	*Full*	*5.0109* *Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility site*	*Southern extension to extract mineral, engineer landfill void and deposit inert waste*	*Major*					

2 Waste planning applications determined between 1 January and 31 December 2016

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Major or Minor	Decision	EIA	Additional Capacity	Change to designated areas	Granted contrary to EA flood advice
2/15/9015	S73	2.0431 Land between Lowther Farm and Kirkbride Airfield	Section 73 application to vary conditions to allow revised site layout and design	Major	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
4/15/9012	Full	4.0069 Low Level Waste Repository	Phased construction of additional vaults (10 and 11 and an extension to Vault 9 (9a)); the disposal of low level radioactive wastes in the new vaults and in existing Vault 9 including the higher stacking of waste containers in Vault 9; permanent retention (disposal) of waste containers by means of higher stacking in existing Vault 8; and phased construction of permanent capping layer over trenches 1-7 and Vaults 8-11; together with other ancillary works	Major	-Granted	**Y**	**YES- (additional LLW storage capacity of at least 810,000 cubic metres**	-	**NO-**
1/15/9006	Full	1.0448 North West Recycling, Rockcliffe Industrial Estate	Change of use of one building to waste management and ancillary operational development and alterations to increase height of landscaping mound and additional landscape planting; retrospective consent for the erection of security fencing	Major	-Granted	**N-**	**-N**	-	**NO**-
1/15/9007	Full	1.0131 Hespin Wood Landfill Site	Construction and operation of a coated stone plant	Major	-Granted	**N-**	**NO**	-	**NO**
4/16/9001	**Full**	4.0111 Sellafield Works, Seascale	Proposed extensions to box encapsulation plant (BEP) and siting of temporary construction accommodation/welfare units.	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		-
4/16/9002	**Full**	4.0069 Low Level Waste Repository , near Drigg	Retrospective planning permission for the temporary siting of a portable office accommodation building until January 2020.	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		-

6/16/9001	**S73**	6.0212 Land north of Anchor Basin, Barrow	Section 73 application to amend Condition 10 on planning permission 6/14/9010 regarding the total of wood waste and/or refuse derived fuel delivered by road treated at the plant.	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
6/16/9003	**S73**	6.0213 MBT Plant, Bouthwood Rd, Sowerby Woods Industrial Estate, Barrow	Section 73 application to remove conditions 9 Noise Level, 10 Odour & 11 Monitoring of Odours of planning application 6/15/9004.	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
3/16/9008	**S73**	3.0416 Waitby Sidings, Waitby, Kirkby Stephen	Remove Condition 1 of Planning Permission 3/14/9006 so as to remove the time-limit for the use of the land for the maturation of compost.	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
3/16/9009	**Full**	3.0416 Waitby Sidings,Waitby, Kirkby Stephen	Provision of concrete slab to assist in the management of composting	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
5/16/9005	**S73**	5.0066 Kendal Household Waste Recycling Centre	To vary conditions 1 and 2 of planning permission 5/14/9005 to allow continued use as a household waste recycling centre for an extended time period and to amend the existing site layout	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		-
5/16/9007	**Full**	5.0282 Kendal Wastewater Treatment Works	Temporary outfall for up to 12 months whilst existing one is reinstated	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		-
4/16/9004	**S73**	4.1030 Calder Screen Embankment, Sellafield, Seascales	Section 73 planning application to amend condition Nos 1, 4, and 13 of planning permission 4/07/9011 to condition No 1 and allow extension of time until 31 July 2027; change the wording of condition no 4 to allow either inert excavated spoil from Sellafield works and/or building material deposited in line with the appropriate CL:AIREE protocol; Condition No 13 change approved drawing to OBE 2919389 Mod A	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**

6/16/9004	**Full**	6.0006 Greenscoe Quarry, Askham-in-Furness	Regularise the extent of the existing construction waste recycling operations and to provide a landscaped screening bund	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
6/16/9005	**CoU**	6.0236 Unit 4 Powder Works, Park Road, Barrow	Change of use of building to use as automotive repairs, breaking up of vehicles and storage of vehicles and sales.		**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
4/16/9009	**PN**	Low Level Waste Repository, Drigg	Prior notification of demolition of a redundant drum store	**Minor**	**Prior Approval not Required**	**N**	**NO**		**-**
5/16/9008	**Full**	8.5.0001 Sandside Quarry, Storth Milnthorpe	Importation, storage and processing of road planings and reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) and the regularisation of RAP Hopper and Shed	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**-**
4/16/9007	**Full**	Sellafield Works, Seascale	Erection of replacement nitrogen regeneration plant	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		-
6/16/9006	**S73**	Land north of Anchor Basin, Barrow Port	Section 73 planning application to planning permission 6/16/9001 condition no 9 to allow all deliveries of fuel to be received by road which is currently restricted to 62,000 tonnes per annum or 105 deliveries per week.	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		-
4/16/9006	**Full**	4.0069 Low Level Waste Repository, Drigg	Construction of a below ground valve chamber and an adjacent equipment kiosk	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		-
4/16/9010	**Full**	4.0069 Low Level Waste Repository, Drigg	Installation of sewage treatment facility, installation of 22 no. street lights, 1 no. CCTV column and internal link road.	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**

4/16/9012	**S73**	4.0111 Sellfield Works, Seascale	Section 73 planning application to planning permission 4/07/9014 to amend condition no 1 to allow an increase in the permitted time limit from 31 December 2024 to 31 July 2027; condition no 2 to vary the wording to allow material to be deposited in Area D1 shall consist of inert excavated spoil from the Sellafield Works and/or material being deposited in line with an appropriate CL:AIRE definition of waste code of practice and deletion of condition nos 18 (construction of soil storage mounds) and 21 (restoration of the site).	**Major**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
1/16/9005	**Full**	1.0451 Kingmoor Land to the north of Kings Drive, Carlisle	Erection of an energy from waste plant including reception and fuel processing hall, boiler house and air cooled condensing building and associated operations including 70 m high flue stack, 2 no silos for storage of fuel, 4 no silos for the storage of ash, car parking and new access roads, gatehouse, utilities building, weighbridge, and balancing pond.	**Major**	**Granted**	**Y**	**NO**		-
1/16/9008	**Full**	1.0401 Carlisle Wastewater Treatment Works, Willowholme Industrial Estate	Erection of a building on a raised platform to house a new standby generator	**Minor**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
6/16/9008	**Full**	6.0213 MBT Plant, Bouthwood Road, Sowerby Woods Industrial Estate, Barrow-in-Furness	Proposed extension to main reception hall to provide 'waste reception area' to allow enclosed area for disposal of refuse	**??**	**Granted**	**N**	**NO**		**NO**
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2016									
5/16/9014	**S73**	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility Site, New Hutton, Killington, Kendal	Variation of Conditions 1, 2 and 6 of Planning Permission 5/06/9008 in order to extend the timescale for operations by 15 years to 1st November 2031, provide a revised working scheme, and allow for night-time working						

5/16/9015	**S73**	5.1019 Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility Site, New Hutton, Killington, Kendal	Variation of Condition 1 and Removal of Condition 2 of Planning Permission 5/06/9009 in order to extend the timescale for use of the access to 1st November 2031 and allow for night-time working						
5/16/9016	**S73**	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility Site, New Hutton, Killington, Kendal	Variation of Condition 1 and Removal of Condition 7 of Planning Permission 5/12/9009 in order to extend the timescale for operation of the Wash Plant and associated infrastructure to 1st November 2031 and allow for night-time working						
5/16/9017	**Full**	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility Site, New Hutton, Killington, Kendal	Erection of building containing concrete batching plant						
5/16/9018	**Full**	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility Site, New Hutton, Killington, Kendal	Southern extension to extract mineral, engineer landfill void and deposit inert waste						

3 Use of adopted Development Plan policies in decision making

Core Strategy Policies updated both tables, no track changes in table

Minerals Planning Applications determined 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016																		
POLICY CS	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
2/15/9018	●	●		●	●									●				
3/15/9008	●	●		●	●												●	
3/15/9009	●	●		●	●												●	
3/15/9010	●	●		●	●												●	
3/15/9011	●	●		●	●												●	
4/15/9013	●	●		●	●												●	
1/16/9001				●														
3/16/9002					●													
3/16/9003	●	●	●	●	●	●							●	●				
3/16/9004	●	●	●	●	●	●							●	●				
3/16/9005	●	●						●					●					
3/16/9006	●	●						●					●					
3/16/9007					●													
3/16/9011	●	●																
3/16/9012	●	●																
3/16/9013	●	●															●	
3/16/9017	●	●		●	●													
5/16/9006	●																	
Waste Planning Applications determined 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016																		
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
1/15/9006	●								●									
1/15/9007	●																	
2/15/9015	●	●						●										
4/15/9012	●	●			●							●						
1/16/9005	●	●		●				●	●									
1/16/9008	●																	
3/16/9008	●	●						●										
3/16/9009	●	●						●										
4/16/9001										●								
4/16/9002										●								
4/16/9004										●								
4/16/9006	●	●		●								●						
4/16/9007	●									●								
4/16/9009	●											●						
4/16/9010	●											●						
4/16/9012	●									●								
5/16/9005	●							●										
5/16/9007	●																	
5/16/9008	●	●						●					●	●				
6/16/9001	●																	
6/16/9003	●						●	●	●									
6/16/9004	●	●		●				●										
6/16/9005	●																	
6/16/9006	●																	
6/16/9008								●	●									

Generic Development Control Policies

Minerals Planning Applications determined 1 January to 31 December 2016																	
POLICY DC	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
2/15/9018	●	●							●	●		●			●	●	
3/15/9008	●	●				●				●		●			●	●	
3/15/9009	●	●				●				●		●			●	●	
3/15/9010	●	●				●				●		●	●	●	●	●	
3/15/9011	●	●				●				●		●	●	●	●	●	
4/15/9013	●	●				●				●		●			●	●	
1/16/9001	●	●														●	
3/16/9002													●	●		●	
3/16/9003	●	●	●			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3/16/9004	●	●	●			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3/16/9005	●	●		●						●		●		●		●	
3/16/9006	●	●		●						●		●		●		●	
3/16/9007		●								●		●			●	●	
3/16/9011	●	●															
3/16/9012	●	●															
3/16/9013	●	●				●							●	●			
3/16/9017	●	●	●			●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
5/16/9006	●											●					
Waste Planning Applications determined 1 January to 31 December 2016																	
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
1/15/9006	●	●	●	●								●					
1/15/9007	●	●	●							●		●					
2/15/9015	●	●		●						●		●	●	●	●		
4/15/9012	●	●	●							●		●	●	●		●	
1/16/9005	●	●	●	●						●	●	●	●	●			
1/16/9008	●	●	●	●						●	●	●	●				
3/16/9008	●	●		●						●		●	●	●			
3/16/9009	●	●		●						●		●	●	●			
4/16/9001	●	●	●							●			●	●			
4/16/9002	●	●								●			●	●			
4/16/9004	●	●															
4/16/9006		●								●							
4/16/9007	●	●	●									●	●	●			
4/16/9009																	
4/16/9010		●								●		●	●				
4/16/9012	●	●	●									●	●	●			
5/16/9005	●	●	●	●													
5/16/9007		●		●						●	●			●			
5/16/9008	●	●	●	●						●		●		●			
6/16/9001	●	●	●														
6/16/9003				●													
6/16/9004	●	●		●						●		●					
6/16/9005	●	●		●									●				
6/16/9006	●	●	●														
6/16/9008	●	●															