



for the

**Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local  
Plan 2015 – 2030**

December 2018

## Executive Summary

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the period 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017. The CMWLP was adopted on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

The adopted CMWLP includes a monitoring matrix which aims to monitor the policies based on the Plan Objectives. This sets out indicators that can be used to assess how the policies are being implemented and also suggests what circumstances might trigger the need to review a particular policy. The monitoring matrix is attached as *Appendix 1* to this AMR. For the purposes of the AMR, an additional column is added to provide commentary for the AMR reporting year.

As the CMWLP was adopted towards the end of the reporting year (2017) some planning application decisions for this period will have referred to the previous Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (2009) although emerging policies will have carried some weight. This AMR will concentrate on assessment of the policies in the adopted CMWLP.

Following adoption of the CMWLP the council updated its MWDS in July 2018 to outline the work that will be undertaken to monitor and review the adopted Plan. A decision on whether or not to revise the plan, following such a review, will need to be made and formally published before 6 September 2022.

The Cumbria and Lake District joint annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2018 (2018 LAA) reports on the calendar year 2017 and provides a detailed assessment of the current permitted reserves, available landbanks and status of extant planning permissions on quarries in Cumbria.

A key point from the 2018 LAA is that there are not sufficient reserves of sand and gravel to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years (based on 2017 sales figures). Site Allocations have been made in the adopted CMWLP which if progressed would provide sufficient reserve to provide the additional 8.42Mt required. The need to monitor the supply of Very High Specification Aggregate (VHSA) roadstone is also addressed as this is a nationally significant resource and Cumbria is one of the few areas in the UK where this aggregate can be produced.

The council produced a Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) in 2014 to assess the waste arisings and future capacity requirements across all waste streams in order to inform waste management policies in the CMWLP. A subsequent 2015 WNA provided an update, particularly in relation to inert waste (to assess landfill requirements) and commercial and industrial waste.

Work is currently ongoing to provide an updated Waste Needs Assessment using Environment Agency data for the calendar year 2017. This should be available for reporting in the next AMR.

Planning applications where the adopted policies have been referenced in the decision-making are listed in the table at *Appendix 8*. Future AMRs will be able to report on the use and effectiveness of these policies throughout the whole of the reporting year and will provide some statistics relevant to the various indicators set out in the monitoring matrix (e.g. number of applications granted where jobs were created/safeguarded, or where ecological enhancement was secured). This AMR provides an overview of how the adopted policies have been used since September 2017.

For the applications determined during 2017 using the adopted policies the following observations are noted:

- All minerals and waste planning applications determined in 2017 were approved.
- No planning applications were considered contrary to the adopted CMWLP policies.
- Where planning permission was granted within or close to a designated area (SSSI, SPA/SAC, AONB) no adverse effect was identified. This was either because the proposal as submitted was small in scale, or because the proposal was modified to overcome any concerns raised.
- No planning applications were determined contrary to Environment Agency or Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) advice relating to flood risk

The council has worked collaboratively with other planning authorities and stakeholders on strategic minerals and waste issues throughout 2017 under the Duty to Cooperate. This work has continued following adoption of the CWMLP.

Some assessment has been carried out in this AMR of how the adopted policies have been used following adoption of the plan, using the Monitoring Matrix which forms part of the adopted plan. There is nothing to indicate at this stage that any of the policies in the adopted CMWLP are either unused or ineffective.

No change has been observed in any key data relating to the environmental, social or economic characteristics of the county that would indicate at this stage that any of the policies in the adopted CWMLP are inappropriate or ineffective.

The Waste Needs Assessment has not been updated since 2015 and this work is in hand. It is important this work is completed in the next monitoring year to inform development management decisions and to check that relevant policies in the adopted CMWLP are still appropriate and effective.

## Introduction

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the period 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017. The CMWLP was adopted on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

It is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (section 35) - as amended by the Localism Act 2011 (section 113) – that every local planning authority must produce reports on the progress of their local development scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in the local development scheme are being complied with.

Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 sets out what information must be included within a local planning authority's monitoring report. This should cover –

- The timetable for preparation and stage reached for each local plan or supplementary planning guidance specified in the authority's local development scheme
- Reasons as to why any document preparation is behind the timetable
- How effectively the policies in the local plan are being implemented and - if policies are not being implemented - the reasons why and what steps the authority will take to ensure they are implemented
- Details of any actions taken by the authority during the reporting period under the Duty to Cooperate<sup>1</sup>

The adopted CMWLP includes a monitoring matrix which aims to monitor the policies based on the Plan Objectives. This sets out indicators that can be used to assess how the policies are being implemented and also suggests what circumstances might trigger the need to review a particular policy. The monitoring matrix is attached as *Appendix 1* to this AMR. For the purposes of the AMR, an additional column is added to provide commentary for the AMR reporting year.

As the CMWLP was adopted towards the end of the reporting year (2017) some planning application decisions for this period will have referred to the previous Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework (2009) although emerging policies will have carried some weight. This AMR will concentrate on assessment of the policies in the adopted CMWLP.

This AMR will be published on the council's website where previous monitoring reports can also be viewed:

[https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/mwdf/Ann\\_rep.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/Ann_rep.asp)

Other information and evidence that is produced by the council to inform the monitoring process is published on the website throughout the year on the following pages as Updated Research and Evidence:

[https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/MWLP/URE.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/URE.asp)

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<sup>1</sup> 'Duty to Co-operate' - a statutory requirement for local planning authorities to demonstrate that they have engaged relevant stakeholders in the preparation of a Local Plan. Compliance with this legal requirement must be satisfactorily demonstrated at the independent examination of the Local Plan.

## Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Sections 15 and 16 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 require local planning authorities to prepare and maintain a Local Development Scheme to provide a timetable for preparation of their local development plan documents. In areas covered by a district council the county council - as minerals and waste planning authority - must prepare and maintain a scheme to be known as their Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS).

Changes to the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which came into force on 6 April 2018 require local planning authorities to review their local plans and Statements of Community Involvement at least once every five years from adoption. Under the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017, local planning authorities must consider whether to revise the document following such a review, and publish their reasons if they decide not to do so. Any decision not to revise the local plan following this review must be published within five years of the date of the adoption of the plan.

Following adoption of the CMWLP the council updated its MWDS in July 2018 to outline the work that will be undertaken to monitor and review the adopted Plan. A decision on whether or not to revise the plan, following such a review, will need to be made and formally published before 6 September 2022.

The MWDS can be viewed on the council's website:

[https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/MWLP/mwds-lp.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/mwds-lp.asp)

## Survey of Area

Sections 13 and 14 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 require local planning authorities - as part of their development plan survey work - to keep under review any matters which may be expected to affect the development of their area or the planning of its development. In areas covered by a district council the county council must review matters which may affect development relating to a county matter.

Matters to be kept under review include the physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the authority area; the main purpose for which land is used in the area; the size, composition and distribution of the population; communications, transport system and traffic of the area, and any other considerations which may be expected to affect those matters.

Cumbria County Council has responsibility for minerals and waste planning. There are six district councils in Cumbria (Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden and South Lakeland) who deal with housing, retail, leisure and employment planning issues.

The Lake District National Park Authority and Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority are the minerals and waste planning authority for those parts of Cumbria included within their administrative boundaries.

As well as the two National Parks - both of which extended their boundaries further into Cumbria in 2016 - there are three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) within Cumbria (Arnside & Silverdale; Solway Coast and the North Pennines). Other designated areas within Cumbria include a number of SSSIs, SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites<sup>2</sup> and the English Lake District World Heritage Site.

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<sup>2</sup> Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) UK designation under Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981; Special Area of Conservation (SAC) EU designation under the Habitats Directive; Special Protection Area (SPA) EU designation under the Birds Directive; Ramsar site – wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention

The latest population figures are used to calculate household growth, labour force and employment projections. In waste planning the figures are used to estimate future growth of waste arisings to plan for adequate waste management capacity within the Plan period. In minerals planning projected household growth and anticipated timescales for major infrastructure projects is taken into account when managing the supply of minerals throughout the Plan period. The effect of any planned changes in neighbouring minerals and waste planning authorities is also considered when preparing the council's aggregates and waste needs assessments.

Consideration of planned infrastructure projects is set out in detail in Local Aggregates Assessment. Key items to note in this AMR are that the proposed new Moorside nuclear power station and associated North West Connections project have experienced continued delays, with a further setback at the end of 2018 when Toshiba withdrew from the project and proceeded to wind down NuGen.

There are a number of significant infrastructure projects planned for Cumbria which are scheduled to take place during the Plan period (i.e. by 2030). The Carlisle Southern Link Road is being developed to enable strategic growth to the south of Carlisle. An urban extension – St Cuthbert's Garden Village – is proposed which could accommodate up to 10,000 new homes along with new schools and community facilities. Initial work on planning the extension and the link road has commenced; delivery of this scheme would extend beyond 2030.

A planning application submitted by West Cumbria Mining in 2017 for a new metallurgical coal mine at Whitehaven includes a Rail Loading Facility together with sidings and signalling works further north near Maryport. If approved, this would help to increase capacity on the West Coast line.

More information on the current key issues and priorities for growth within Cumbria can be found in the following documents which are available on-line:

- The Council Plan 2018 – 2022 - <https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/councilplan/2018/default.asp>
- Cumbria Infrastructure Plan (May 2016) - [https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/31341\\_Cumbria-LEP-Infrastructure-Plan\\_FINAL\\_v2-2.pdf](https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/31341_Cumbria-LEP-Infrastructure-Plan_FINAL_v2-2.pdf)
- Cumbria Rural and Visitor Economy Growth Plan 2017 - <https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Cumbria-Rural-and-Visitor-Economy-Growth-Plan2-FINAL-edited-for-PDF-1.pdf>
- Draft Local Industrial Strategy for Cumbria <https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/local-industrial-strategy/>

Data on the following environmental and socio-economic characteristics that may affect development relating to county matters can be found in *Appendices 2 -4* of this AMR.

- Cumbria Observatory Population Statistics
- CO2 emissions in Cumbria
- Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria

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 adopted CMWLP; these issues remain relevant for 2017.

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.

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.

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.

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, needs to combat the increased incidence of flooding experienced due to climate change.

## Planning for Minerals

### ***Local Aggregates Assessment***

The Cumbria and Lake District joint annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2018 (2018 LAA) reports on the calendar year 2017 and provides a detailed assessment of the current permitted reserves, available landbanks and status of extant planning permissions on quarries in Cumbria. A copy of the 2018 LAA and previous LAA reports can be viewed on the council website: [https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp). A shorter Overview document for the LAA is also available on the website and attached as *Appendix 5* to this AMR.

Key points to note from the 2018 LAA are:

### Sand and gravel

- There are not sufficient permitted reserves of sand and gravel to maintain the required minimum 7 year landbank (based on 2017 sales figures). The remaining landbank of 9.34 years would run out in 2026, with reserves starting to fall below the required 7-year supply in 2019.
- An additional 8.42Mt of sand and gravel reserve is required to maintain the landbank throughout the Plan period. Site Allocations have been made in the adopted CMWLP for Areas of Search/Preferred Area for sand and gravel. If progressed, these would provide sufficient reserve to satisfy pre-recession sales levels and provide a 7 year landbank at the end of the Plan period

### Very High Specification Aggregate

- The High and Very High Specification Aggregates (HSA and VHSA) produced in Cumbria are essential for the building and maintenance of low-skid surfaces on roads, especially motorways. They have a national and regional market and are a nationally significant resource. A distinction is also made between a HSA with a PSV of 58+ and Very High Specification Aggregate (VHSA) with a PSV of 68+ which are geologically rare.
- Current permitted reserves of HSA and VHSA combined are sufficient to maintain the required minimum 10 year landbank based on 10-year average sales. If sales increase significantly, the need for additional reserve to maintain the 10-year landbank could occur around the start of the next Plan period (after 2030)
- Ghyll Scaur is the only operating quarry in England to produce the VHSA roadstone. This is a nationally significant resource and therefore demand is likely to increase as a result of planned growth in housing and infrastructure across the UK, not just within Cumbria. Based on 10-year average sales the permitted reserve of VHSA alone would start to fall below a 10-year landbank

in 2028. An additional 0.67Mt will be required to maintain a 10 year supply of VHSA right to the end of the Plan period.

- The situation with VHSA needs to be closely monitored. Site Allocations in the adopted CMWLP are made for two Areas of Search for HSA. There is potential for an Area of Search for VHSA to be made within the Lake District National Park but currently their policies would not permit extraction.

### **Planning permissions granted**

A full list of planning applications received and determined for minerals development during 2017 is attached as *Appendix 6*.

The following permissions were granted for additional reserves:

<b>Additional reserves permitted during 2017</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Additional reserve</b>	<b>Permission end date</b>
Overby	Sand and gravel	0.27Mt <sup>3</sup>	2020
Roan Edge Recycling & Landfill	High specification roadstone	0.3Mt	

The following permissions were granted for time extensions to existing planning permissions:

<b>Time extensions permitted during 2017</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Permission end date</b>
Holme Park	Limestone	2043
Snowhill No.1	Limestone	2022
Red Rock Quarry	Sandstone (building stone/flags)	2035

The following Renewal of Old Minerals Permissions (ROMPs)<sup>4</sup> were determined during 2017:

<b>ROMPs determined during 2017</b>			
<b>Site</b>	<b>Mineral</b>	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Permission end date</b>
Solway Moss	Peat	Approved	2042

### **Minerals safeguarding**

Mineral safeguarding areas are identified on the Policies Map of the adopted CMWLP. Within these areas the county council – as minerals planning authority- should be consulted by the district councils on any planning applications they receive for non-minerals development that would be likely to affect the winning and working of minerals. Policy DC15 sets out the criteria to be considered when deciding whether prior extraction of the mineral should be carried out prior to the proposed development taking

<sup>3</sup> This was to regularise mineral working that had been taking place outside the original permitted area

<sup>4</sup> Section 96 and Schedules 13 and 14 of the Environment Act 1995 provide for the initial review and updating of old mining permissions granted between 30 June 1948 and 22 February 1982 and the periodic review of all mineral planning permissions thereafter (every 15 years) as a means of protecting the environment and amenity



place. The accompanying Table 15.1 lists the types of development that are identified as having negligible impact on potential future extraction and are therefore exempt from this requirement.

Monitoring of the minerals consultation requests received from the district councils began in 2018 so will be reported in the next AMR.

### ***Implementing the minerals policies***

Commentary on implementing all the policies in the CMWLP is included in the monitoring matrix at *Appendix 1*.

The key minerals planning policies are listed below.

As the CMWLP was adopted towards the end of 2017 not all planning applications determined during 2017 have referred to the adopted policies. Some have made reference to them as emerging policy carrying weight once the Inspector's Examination report was received. Planning applications where the adopted policies have been referenced in the decision-making are listed in the table at *Appendix 8*.

SP7	Minerals provision	Based on 2017 sales the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (9.34 years) would run out in 2026, with reserves starting to fall below the required minimum 7-year supply in 2019.
SP8	Minerals safeguarding	Monitoring of consultation requests commenced in 2018
SP9	Strategic areas for new minerals development	No proposals brought forward in Strategic Areas during 2017.
SP10	Marine dredged aggregates	No proposals for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2017.
SP11	Industrial limestones	No proposals for industrial limestone determined during 2017.
SP12	Peat	ROMP application approved at Solway Moss peat works. No proposals for time extensions determined during 2017.
DC12	Criteria for non-energy minerals	Planning permissions granted for additional reserves and time extensions during 2017. Criteria used to assess proposals. No planning applications granted contrary to DC12.
DC13	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals determined during 2017
DC14	Review of mineral permissions	1 ROMP application approved in 2017 (Solway Moss peat works)
DC15	Minerals safeguarding	No planning applications granted contrary to Minerals Safeguarding policy. Monitoring of district council consultation requests commenced in 2018.

## **Planning for Waste**

### ***Waste Needs Assessment***

The council produced a Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) in 2014 to assess the waste arisings and future capacity requirements across all waste streams in order to inform waste management policies in the CWMLP. A subsequent 2015 WNA provided an update, particularly in relation to inert waste (to assess landfill requirements) and commercial and industrial waste.

These reports can be found as part of the Evidence Base for the CMWLP on the council's website: 2014 WNA document LD267 - <https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1929/42101152156.pdf>;  
2015 WNA document LD300 - <https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1929/425871107.pdf>

The main data source used to analyse waste movements and capacity of waste management facilities is the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). The most up to date information is the 2017 WDI – published at the end of 2018 and reporting on data from the calendar year 2017. Work is currently ongoing to provide an updated Waste Needs Assessment using the 2017 WDI. This should be available for reporting in the next AMR.

### **Planning permissions granted**

A full list of planning applications received and determined for waste development during 2017 is attached as *Appendix 7*.

The following permissions were granted for additional waste management facilities:

<b>Additional waste management facilities permitted during 2017</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Facility type</b>	<b>Permission end date</b>
Flusco Quarry and landfill site	Materials Recovery Facility (extension to existing facilities)	n/a
Roan Edge Landfill & Recycling	Inert landfill (510,000 cu m from additional extraction)	2031
Cross Lane Garage, Ulverston	Metals Recycling Site (relocation of existing facilities)	n/a
Isabella Rd, Workington	Metals Recycling Site (new facility)	n/a
Ulverston WwTW	Wastewater treatment works (WwTW) (increased capacity)	n/a
Hespin Wood	Materials Recovery Facility (extension to existing facilities)	n/a
Hespin Wood	Non-Inert landfill (240,00 cu m additional voidspace from revised contours)	2039

The following permissions were granted for time extensions to existing waste management facilities:

<b>Time extensions permitted during 2017</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Facility type</b>	<b>Permission end date</b>
Land adjacent Rosegarth, Long Marton	Inert landfill	2018
Hespin Wood	Non-Inert Landfill	2039
Roan Edge Landfill & Recycling	Inert Landfill	2031

**Implementing the waste policies**

Commentary on implementing all the policies in the CMWLP is included in the monitoring matrix at *Appendix 1*.

The key waste planning policies are listed below.

As the CMWLP was adopted towards the end of 2017 not all planning applications determined during 2017 have referred to the adopted policies. Some have made reference to them as emerging policy carrying weight once the Inspector’s Examination report was received. Planning applications where the adopted policies have been referenced in the decision-making are listed in the table at *Appendix 8*.

SP2	Provision for waste	2015 WNA being updated to ensure assessment against SP2 and SP3 has the most recent waste data available.
SP3	Waste capacity	<p>Planning permissions granted for extensions to existing facilities and additional inert landfill capacity. 1 new metals recycling site approved in Workington.</p> <p>SP2 and SP3 were implemented when dealing with the applications a Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling. There was a shortfall in inert waste void space identified due to other sites closing or not yet being operational; also it provides the only landfill facility in the south/south-east of the county.</p> <p>These policies were also applied when extending the operational life of the HWRC at Yeathouse Quarry, Frizington until 2034. There are some concerns about the suitability of this long-established site due to its small size. However, it provides a much needed facility in Copeland, with the nearest facilities 32 miles away in Millom or 19 miles away in Workington. The proposed additional HWRC facility at Lillyhall that was intended to replace both Frizington and Workington HWRC sites is unlikely to be developed due to lack of funds. The operations at Yeathouse Quarry were approved until 2029 to coincide with the end of the Plan period , to ensure adequate waste management capacity during the Plan period in accordance with SP2 and SP3. Condition 1 requires the site to cease operation sooner if any replacement facility becomes fully operational in the meantime.</p>
SP5	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined in 2017.
SP6	Higher activity radioactive wastes	<p>No proposals for new higher activity facilities determined in 2017.</p> <p>Referred to in the application at Cyclife UK Ltd, Lillyhall although the proposal was for relocation of existing storage facilities on site and not provision for new or additional storage capacity.</p>
DC7	Energy from waste	Installation of wood waste burner at North West Recycling Ltd, Rockcliffe. Heat from the boiler would be used in the drying plant as part of the production of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).
DC9	Criteria for waste management facilities	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC9.</p> <p>Additional capacity was created at the Ulverston WwTW, in accordance</p>

		with DC9 (g) as an appropriate location with no unacceptable impacts identified. Proposals to extend the waste recycling operations at Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling until 2031 were also considered to comply with DC( f) .
DC10	Criteria for landfill and landraise	750,000 cu m additional landfill capacity approved during 2017. No planning applications approved contrary to DC10. Used to determine continued landfill operation at Roan Edge.
DC11	Inert waste for agricultural development	One application for agricultural improvement withdrawn during 2017.

### Implementing other policies in the CMWLP

Planning applications where the adopted policies have been referenced in the decision-making are listed in the table at *Appendix 8*. Future AMRs will be able to report on the use and effectiveness of these policies throughout the whole of the reporting year and will provide some statistics relevant to the various indicators set out in the monitoring matrix (e.g. number of applications granted where jobs were created/safeguarded, or where ecological enhancement was secured). This AMR provides an overview of how the adopted policies have been used since September 2017.

For the applications determined during 2017 using the adopted policies the following observations are noted:

- All minerals and waste planning applications determined in 2017 were approved.
- No planning applications were considered contrary to the adopted CMWLP policies.
- Where planning permission was granted within or close to a designated area (SSSI, SPA/SAC, AONB) no adverse effect was identified. This was either because the proposal as submitted was small in scale, or because the proposal was modified to overcome any concerns raised.
- No planning applications were determined contrary to Environment Agency or Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) advice relating to flood risk

The broader Strategic (SP) and Development Control (DC) policies that apply to most minerals and waste proposals (for example, those dealing with traffic issues; noise and dust; biodiversity issues; landscape and visual impact; flood risk; restoration and aftercare; consideration of economic benefits and environmental assets) are regularly referred to in officer reports. This demonstrates consideration is being given to the criteria in these policies when assessing the proposal against the CMWLP to form a recommendation.

The more specific policies will be used only in those applications where they are of direct relevance to a particular minerals or waste proposal. These are reported in the preceding sections of this AMR.

### Site Allocations

SAP4 (areas for minerals) was considered when permitting extraction of HSA roadstone at Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling. It identifies land to the south-east of Roan Edge quarry as an Area of Search for HSA roadstone. The application site was not located within the Area of Search but the site allocation is evidence of the demand for this aggregate which justified its extraction prior to the additional landfilling taking place.

SAP 3 (radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal) was referred to when dealing with proposals at LLWR, Drigg (although the proposal was just for erection of a building and not directly related to the treatment and storage of waste) and also at Cyclife UK Ltd, Lillyhall (although this was for the relocation of existing storage facilities for decontaminated material at the site). None of these planning applications related to the implementation or capacity of the site allocations.

### **Planning obligations and Community Benefit**

Policy SP17 deals with S106 Planning Obligations. These would generally be used to secure either long term management of environmental assets or to provide necessary infrastructure to support the proposal. In exceptional circumstances they may be used to provide financial guarantees for site restoration works.

During 2017 the following S106 Planning Obligations were completed:

<b>Application ref</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Purpose of S106</b>
5/16/9002	Kirkby Slate Quarry	Extraction of clog and extensions to quarry	To secure payment towards the Habitat Compensation Fund and the undertaking of works set out in a habitat management site works plan

Planning applications that were recommended for approval subject to completion of a S106 Legal Agreement but were still undetermined at the end of 2017 include extension of time at Holme Park Quarry (here the S106 was to secure long term management of the National Nature Reserve, routing of HGVs and a financial contribution towards highway improvements) and another variation of condition at Holme Park Quarry (here the S106 Agreement relates only to HGV routing).

A Community Benefit, as defined by the Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum is “..a payment in money or in kind to a local community in recognition and/or reward for hosting a development that, whilst delivering national benefits, imposes a particular environmental, financial or other burden upon the locality where it is sited.” Historically, Community Benefit packages have been considered only in the context of the nuclear industry but they are equally relevant for mineral, waste management and renewable energy developments. Community Benefit is separate to the planning process and would be in addition to any mitigation measures secured through a S106 Legal Agreement.

Receipt of Community Benefit packages will be reported in the AMR. During 2017 there were no Community Benefit packages received in connection with any minerals and waste developments approved that year.

### **Monitoring and enforcement**

Policy SP18 deals with monitoring and enforcing planning control. During 2017 at least 9 mining and landfill monitoring site visits were carried out.

19 enforcement complaints were investigated during 2017 but no formal enforcement action has been taken. This is due to a number of factors including complaints being resolved (no breach of planning control or the issue being a district council not a county council matter); the unauthorised activity ceasing or being minor in nature; retrospective applications being received.

## Duty to Cooperate

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.

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”.

The following cooperative work was undertaken with stakeholders during 2017 relating to minerals and waste planning policy:

Who	What	When
Cumbria Development Plans Officer Group (DPOG)	Regular officer meetings to discuss Local Plan progress and policy issues. Presented protocol for district councils regarding Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA) and Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA) in the adopted CMWLP (October meeting)	11 April 2017 11 October 2017
NuLeaf Radioactive Waste Planning Group	Regular meeting of local authorities hosting nuclear facilities to discuss updates in the nuclear industry and issues relating to management of radioactive waste.	24 January 2017
North West Aggregates Working Party (AWP)	Regular meeting of north west minerals planning authorities to discuss progress on Local Aggregates Assessments and discuss strategic issues relating to managed supply of minerals	28 June 2017 13 October 2017
SLR Consulting	Meeting to discuss North West Coast Connections project and aggregates requirements for the proposed work.	21 February 2017
<b>Duty to Cooperate – consultations/information requests with other local authorities</b>		
Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA)	Meetings between LDNPA and CCC minerals and waste team to discuss joint working on LAA; attendance of NW AWP and progress with Local Plans	15 June 2017 13 September 2017
Copeland Council	Discussion on Site Allocation CO32 in CMWLP	27 March 2017

South Gloucestershire Council	Shared CCC radioactive waste policies to assist with SGC plan preparation	5 June 2017
Rutland County Council	Responded to request for details of strategic minerals movements between Rutland and CCC	18 October 2017
Surrey County Council	Responded to request for information on cross-border waste movements	24 November 2017
<b>Response to other LPA Local Plan Consultations</b>		
Northamptonshire Minerals&Waste Local Plan – Submission- Main Modifications	Comment on Main Modifications MM12 relating to low level radioactive waste	31 January 2017
Essex Replacement Waste Local Plan	Comment on minor modifications relating to nuclear and non-nuclear waste	30 January 2017
Suffolk Minerals&Waste Local Plan- Issues and Options	Comments on minerals and waste policy wording	31 January 2017
<b>Minerals Consultation Area Checks</b>		
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA)	Provided MSA and MCA mapping layers to assist in YDNPA land and property searches	January 2017
Allerdale Council	Responded to officer requests for MCA information on land and property searches	October 2017

### Issues identified for future monitoring

The CMWLP was adopted in September 2017 so has only been in place for the last 4 months of the reporting year 2017. Some assessment has been carried out in this AMR of how the adopted policies have been used following adoption of the plan, using the Monitoring Matrix which forms part of the adopted plan. There is nothing to indicate at this stage that any of the policies in the adopted CMWLP are either unused or ineffective.

No change has been observed in any key data relating to the environmental, social or economic characteristics of the county that would indicate at this stage that any of the policies in the adopted CWMLP are inappropriate or ineffective.

The Waste Needs Assessment has not been updated since 2015 and this work is in hand. It is important this work is completed in the next monitoring year to inform development management decisions and to check that relevant policies in the adopted CMWLP are still appropriate and effective.

## APPENDICES

1. Monitoring Matrix (with 2017 commentary)
2. Cumbria Observatory Population Statistics
3. CO2 emissions in Cumbria
4. Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria
5. Overview of 2018 Local Aggregates Assessment
6. Minerals planning applications determined in 2017
7. Waste planning applications determined in 2017
8. Use of adopted CMWLP policies in planning decisions



## Authority Monitoring Report 2017 - APPENDIX 1

## CMWLP - MONITORING MATRIX

**Strategic Objective 1: That minerals and waste management developments will take due account of the issues of climate change, in particular through energy use and transport.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Number of mineral/waste applications granted or refused in conflict with national guidance.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP1.
SP12 Peat	Number of developments for time extensions to enable proper restoration, which will provide an environmental benefit.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Peat development permitted, which will not provide adequate restoration or environmental benefit.	ROMP granted for Solway Peat Moss. Acceptable restoration scheme secured by condition.
SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and DC22 Restoration and aftercare	Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and communities (e.g. through area strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans).  Percentage of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.	CCC  Minerals/waste operators	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policies SP16 and DC22.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 and DC22. S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and habitat management works where appropriate.

DC1 Traffic and transport	<p>Mineral and waste related applications granted, that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.</p> <p>Mineral and waste applications granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.</p> <p>Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC1.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.</p> <p>S106 Legal Agreement used to control HGV routing where appropriate.</p> <p>Planning permission granted for minerals and rail loading facility at Cavendish Dock.</p>
DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	<p>Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6.
DC7 Energy from Waste	Applications granted or refused for EfW facilities, and their capacity.	<p>CCC</p> <p>EA</p> <p>Waste management companies</p>	<p>DC decisions</p> <p>National data survey</p> <p>Monitoring and enforcement</p>	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC7.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC7.</p> <p>Permission 1/17/9014 granted for wood waster burner at Kingmoor Park,</p>

					proposals not meeting the criteria.	Rockcliffe (North West Recycling Ltd)
DC8 Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	Renewable energy generation capacity at minerals and waste management facilities.  Quantity of waste managed through processes generating renewable energy.  Number of minerals and waste operations securing a % of their energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources.	CCC  EA  Waste management companies  Minerals operators	DC decisions  Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC8.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning permissions granted for renewable energy facilities.  Certificate of Lawful Use issued for ground mounted solar array at Workington WwTW.

**Strategic Objective 2: That opportunities will be taken to secure improvements to Cumbria’s environment, communities, and local economy maximising potential benefits and avoiding adverse impacts.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Number of mineral/waste applications granted or refused in conflict with national guidance.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP1.
SP12 Peat	Number of developments for time extensions to enable proper restoration, which will provide an environmental benefit.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Peat development permitted, which will not provide adequate restoration or environmental benefit.	ROMP granted for Solway Peat Moss. Acceptable restoration scheme secured by condition.
SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period)	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.

					that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	Consideration of reduced “minerals or waste road miles” when permitting extension to landfill operations.
SP14 Economic benefit	Number of planning applications granted, which demonstrate their potential to provide economic benefit.  Number of planning applications granted, which create and/or protect jobs.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP14.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP14.  Economic benefit weighted in planning application decisions.  Monitoring of this indicator to commence in 2018.
SP15 Environmental assets	International Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within the screening distance for HRA for Internationally Designated sites including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar sites</li> <li>• Special Protection Areas</li> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation</li> <li>• World Heritage Sites and</li> <li>• European and Global Geopark sites</li> </ul> National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> <li>• Areas of Outstanding Natural</li> </ul>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP15.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP15.  Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.  Evidence of environmental enhancements secured through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal

	<p>Beauty and their settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Parks and their settings</li> <li>• Heritage Coasts and their settings</li> <li>• Marine Conservation Zones</li> <li>• Nature Improvement Areas</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves</li> <li>• Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>• Limestone Pavements</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Registered Historic Battlefields</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and</li> <li>• Listed Buildings</li> </ul> <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>• RSPB Nature Reserves</li> <li>• County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites</li> <li>• Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships</li> <li>• Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites</li> <li>• Conservation Areas and their settings</li> <li>• Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character</li> <li>• Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna</li> <li>• Soil resources</li> <li>• Veteran and other substantial</li> </ul>					<p>Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period.</p>
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	<p>trees, hedgerows and woodlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lakes, tarns and rivers</li> <li>• Undeveloped coast; and</li> <li>• Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings.</li> </ul>					
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and DC22 Restoration and aftercare	<p>Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and communities (e.g. through area strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans).</p> <p>Percentage of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.</p>	CCC Minerals/ waste operators	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policies SP16 and DC22.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or DC22.</p> <p>Evidence of environmental enhancements secured through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period.</p>
SP17 Section 106 obligations	Minerals and waste applications granted with an associated Planning Obligation.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any Section 106 obligations that fail to sufficiently provide for environmental benefits and long term sustainability.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>S106 at Kirkby Slate to secure payment towards the Habitat Compensation Fund and the undertaking of works set out in a habitat management site works plan.</p> <p>Other decisions pending subject to S106 re environmental and highways improvements.</p>
DC1 Traffic and transport	<p>Mineral and waste related applications granted that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.</p> <p>Mineral and waste applications</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.

	granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.  Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.				DC1.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
DC3 Noise	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC3.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC3.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.  Significant increase in enforcement action due to noise complaints.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC3 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.
DC5 Dust	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC5.  Any appeal lost on	No planning applications approved contrary to DC5 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.

					proposals not meeting the criteria.  Significant increase in enforcement action due to dust complaints.	
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.  Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact considered in determining applications.
DC7 Energy from Waste	Applications granted or refused for EfW facilities and their capacity.	CCC  EA  Waste management companies	DC decisions  National data survey  Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC7.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No energy from waste proposals determined in 2017
DC8 Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	Renewable energy generation capacity at minerals and waste management facilities.  Quantity of waste managed through processes generating renewable energy.  Number of minerals and waste operations securing a % of their energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources	CCC  EA  Waste management companies  Minerals operators	DC decisions  Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC8.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No renewable energy installations determined in 2017.  Solar array at Workington WwTW was Certificate of Lawfulness.



DC9 Criteria for waste management facilities	<p>Number of waste planning applications granted or refused in accordance with the criteria set out in policy DC9.</p> <p>Distance of waste management facilities from main settlements for which planning permission is granted.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC9.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC9. Criteria used to assess proposals at Workington WwTW and Roan Edge waste recycling.
DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development	<p>Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, outside Preferred Areas in line with criteria listed in policy DC12.</p> <p>Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, which do not conflict with other policies and are within Preferred Areas.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC12.	Criteria used to assess proposals. No planning applications approved contrary to DC12.
DC13 Criteria for energy minerals	Number of applications for energy minerals granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	No energy minerals proposals determined in 2017.
DC17 Historic environment	<p>Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable adverse impacts on Cumbria's heritage assets and their settings, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two World Heritage Sites</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Listed Buildings (Grade I or II*)</li> <li>• Solway Moss Registered Battlefield</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> </ul>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC17.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC17.

**Strategic Objective 3: That effective waste minimisation measures will be adopted and, following these, that waste, including radioactive waste, will be managed at the highest practicable 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.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP2 Provision for waste	<p>The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met.</p> <p>Net amount of waste imported/exported per annum.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>EA</p>	<p>Planning permission data</p> <p>Licensed waste management facility data</p>	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Failure to meet targets set out within WNA (reduce the levels of waste disposed to landfill to no more than 10% by 2030 and to increase current levels of recycling to 65% for C&amp;I and in line with the adopted strategy for LACW).</p> <p>Waste capacity in the Plan area increases/ decreases in comparison with waste arisings for each relevant waste stream.</p>	2015 WNA being updated to ensure assessment against SP2 has the most recent waste data available.
SP3 Waste capacity	<p>Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with site allocations.</p> <p>Number of facilities delivered on unallocated sites.</p> <p>Waste capacity lost from early closure of sites or loss of facilities, which will impact on existing capacity.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of non allocated sites are developed.</p> <p>Landfill as a % share of total waste increases over a 2 year period.</p> <p>Loss of existing capacity indicating</p>	<p>Planning permissions granted for extensions to existing facilities and additional inert landfill capacity. 1 new metals recycling site approved in Workington.</p> <p>2015 WNA being updated to ensure assessment against SP3 has the most recent waste data</p>

					shortfall in capacity for managing waste locally.	available.
SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Number of low level radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined in 2017.
SP6 Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	Number of higher activity radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP6.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for new higher activity facilities determined in 2017.
DC7 Energy from Waste	Applications granted or refused for EfW facilities, and their capacity.	CCC  EA  Waste management companies	DC decisions  National data survey  Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC7.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	Installation of wood waste burner at North West Recycling Ltd, Rockcliffe. Heat from the boiler would be used in the drying plant as part of the production of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF).
DC10 Criteria for landfill and landraise	Number of planning applications granted or refused for additional landfill that meet the criteria set out in policy DC10.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC10.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC10. Used to determine continued landfill operation at Roan Edge.

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.  Landfill as a % share total of waste increases over a 2 year period.	
DC11 Inert waste for agricultural improvement	Number of planning applications granted or refused for inert waste to be used for agricultural improvement, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC11.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC11.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	One application for agricultural improvement withdrawn during 2017.
SAP1 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for HWRCs not located on the sites identified in policy SAP1.	No new HWRC proposals determined during 2017.
SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for waste treatment and management facilities not located on the sites identified in policy SAP2.	No proposals for new facilities determined during 2017.
SAP3 Low Level radioactive Wastes (LLW) treatment, management storage and disposal	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications for Low Level radioactive Waste treatment, management, storage and disposal sites not located on the sites identified in policy SAP3.	No proposals for new LLW facilities determined during 2017.

**Objective 4: That whilst aiming for net self-sufficiency in waste imports and exports, waste will be managed as near as practicable to where it is produced, without endangering people's health and without harming the environment.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP2 Provision for waste	<p>The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met.</p> <p>Net amount of waste imported/exported per annum.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>EA</p>	<p>Planning permission data</p> <p>Licensed waste management facility data</p>	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Failure to meet targets set out within WNA (reduce the levels of waste disposed to landfill to no more than 10% by 2030 and to increase current levels of recycling to 65% for C&amp;I and in line with the adopted strategy for LACW).</p> <p>Waste capacity in the Plan area increases/ decreases in comparison with waste arisings for each relevant waste stream.</p>	2015 WNA being updated to ensure assessment against SP2 has the most recent waste data available.
SP3 Waste capacity	<p>Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with site allocations.</p> <p>Number of facilities delivered on unallocated sites.</p> <p>Waste capacity lost from early closure of sites or loss of facilities, which will impact on existing capacity.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of non allocated sites are developed.</p> <p>Landfill as a % share of total waste increases over a 2 year period.</p> <p>Loss of existing capacity indicating</p>	<p>Planning permissions granted for extensions to existing facilities and additional inert landfill capacity. 1 new metals recycling site approved in Workington.</p> <p>2015 WNA being updated to ensure assessment against SP3 has the most</p>

					shortfall in capacity for managing waste locally.	recent waste data available.
SP4 Transparent decision making	Number of radioactive waste facilities permitted, that demonstrate consideration of the principles set out in Policy SP4.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Number of appropriate applications approved, which do not take into consideration the principles of sustainable development, precaution and proximity, and the waste hierarchy.	No radioactive waste facility proposals determined during 2017.
SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Number of low level radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined during 2017.
SP6 Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	Number of higher activity radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP6.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP6.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for higher activity waste facilities determined during 2017.
SP10 Marine dredged aggregates	Number of applications for marine dredged aggregates granted, that meet the criteria set out in Policy SP10.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP10.  Any appeal lost on	No proposals for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2017.

					proposals not meeting the criteria.	
SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.
SP15 Environmental assets	<p>International Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within the screening distance for HRA for Internationally Designated sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar sites</li> <li>• Special Protection Areas</li> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation</li> <li>• World Heritage Sites and</li> <li>• European and Global Geopark sites</li> </ul> <p>National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</li> <li>• Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings</li> <li>• National Parks and their settings</li> <li>• Heritage Coasts and their settings</li> <li>• Marine Conservation Zones</li> <li>• Nature Improvement Areas</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves</li> <li>• Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>• Limestone Pavements</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> </ul>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP15.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to SP15.</p> <p>Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.</p> <p>Evidence of environmental enhancements secured through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registered Historic Battlefields</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and</li> <li>• Listed Buildings</li> </ul> <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>• RSPB Nature Reserves</li> <li>• County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites</li> <li>• Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships</li> <li>• Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites</li> <li>• Conservation Areas and their settings</li> <li>• Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character</li> <li>• Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna</li> <li>• Soil resources</li> <li>• Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands</li> <li>• Lakes, tarns and rivers</li> <li>• Undeveloped coast and</li> <li>• Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings.</li> </ul>					
DC1 Traffic and transport	Mineral and waste related applications granted that propose to utilise	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual	Any planning applications approved	No planning applications approved



	<p>sustainable transport methods.</p> <p>Mineral and waste applications granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.</p> <p>Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.</p>			monitoring)	<p>(within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC1.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	contrary to DC1.
DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	<p>Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact considered in determining applications.
DC9 Criteria for waste management facilities	<p>Number of waste planning applications granted or refused in accordance with the criteria set out in policy DC9.</p> <p>Distance of waste management facilities from main settlements for which planning permission is granted.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC9.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC9. Criteria used to assess proposals at Workington WwTW and Roan Edge waste recycling.
DC16 Biodiversity and geodiversity	Number of minerals and waste applications, granted or refused, with mitigation for adverse impacts on	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period)	No planning applications approved contrary to DC16.

	biodiversity or geodiversity.				that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC16.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.
DC19 Flood risk and DC20 The water environment	Number of applications granted with, or refused due to, potentially unacceptable, adverse impacts on waterbodies, groundwater SPZs, areas of flood risk, critical drainage areas, coastal waters, surface water and private water supplies.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC19 and policy DC20.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC19 and DC20.  No decisions made contrary to advice from the EA or LLFA.
SAP1 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for HWRCs not located on the sites identified in policy SAP1.	No new HWRC proposals determined during 2017.
SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for waste treatment and management facilities not located on the sites identified in policy SAP2.	No proposals for new facilities determined during 2017.
SAP3 Low Level radioactive Wastes (LLW) treatment, management	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications for Low Level radioactive Waste treatment, management, storage and disposal sites not	No proposals for new LLW facilities determined during 2017.

storage and disposal					located on the sites identified in policy SAP3.	
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**Objective 5: 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.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision and SP8 Minerals safeguarding	<p>Size of landbanks for sand and gravel.</p> <p>Identification of sufficient sites for sand and gravel, crushed rock, high specification roadstone, brickmaking mudstones, slate and gypsum.</p> <p>10 year and 3 year average sales for aggregate minerals</p> <p>All proposals accord with amenity and environmental protection policies.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>Mineral operators</p>	Maintain appropriate landbank for mineral type, in line with most recent Local Aggregate Assessment	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Landbank falls below target for more than two years.</p> <p>Significant number of applications approved which do not satisfy the strategy for the supply of minerals within Cumbria.</p>	<p>0.27Mt additional sand &amp; gravel reserve permitted in 2017. Based on 2017 sales the remaining landbank for sand &amp; gravel (9.34 years) would run out in 2026, with reserves starting to fall below the required 7-year supply in 2019.</p> <p>Sites Allocations in CMWLP should provide sufficient reserve to meet the shortfall.</p>
SP9 Strategic areas for new minerals development	Planning applications, granted or refused, for non-minerals development within Strategic Areas.	<p>CCC</p> <p>Mineral operators</p>	<p>Aggregate monitoring surveys</p> <p>DC decisions</p>	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) outside of the Strategic Areas identified by policy SP9.	No proposals brought forward in Strategic Areas during 2017.
SP10 Marine dredged aggregates	Number of applications for marine dredged aggregates granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP10.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP10.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on</p>	No proposals for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2017.

					proposals not meeting the criteria.	
SP11 Industrial limestones	Number of planning applications granted or refused for the extraction of industrial limestone.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP11.	No proposals for industrial limestone determined during 2017.
SP12 Peat	Number of developments for time extensions to enable proper restoration, which will provide an environmental benefit.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP12.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	ROMP application approved at Solway Moss peat works.  No proposals for time extensions determined during 2017.
SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.
DC1 Traffic and transport	Mineral and waste related applications granted that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.  Mineral and waste applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.  Number of substantiated complaints	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC1.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.

	concerning lorry traffic				the criteria.	
DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.  Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact considered in determining applications.
DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development	Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, outside Preferred Areas in line with criteria listed in policy DC12.  Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, which do not conflict with other policies and are within Preferred Areas.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC12.	Criteria used to assess proposals. No planning applications approved contrary to DC12.
DC13 Criteria for energy minerals	Number of applications for energy minerals granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	No energy minerals proposals determined in 2017.
DC14 Review of Mineral Permissions	Number of applications for new conditions granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC14.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy	1 ROMP approved for Solway Moss peat works.

					DC14.	
SAP4 Areas for minerals	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for minerals development that falls outside of the Preferred Areas or Areas of Search identified in policy SAP4.	Extraction of 0.3Mt HSA was not in Strategic Area but the need for this aggregate justified its prior extraction before extending the landfill operation.
SAP5 Safeguarding of existing and potential railheads and wharves	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for railheads or wharves not located on the sites identified in policy SAP6.	Application submitted in 2017 for new rail loading facility with minerals storage at Cavendish Dock Rd, Barrow

**Objective 6: 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.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision and SP8 Minerals safeguarding	Number of non-exempt, non-minerals planning applications granted by Local Planning Authorities within safeguarded areas.  Percentage of approved applications that do not have an adverse effect on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas as identified on the Policies Map.	CCC  Mineral operators	Aggregate monitoring surveys  DC decisions	Annual data collection from the previous calendar year	If landbank falls below 7 years for sand and gravel or 10 years for crushed rock.  Number of approved proposals (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out within SP7 and SP8 and result in sterilisation.	0.27Mt additional sand & gravel reserve permitted in 2017. Based on 2017 sales the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (9.34 years) would run out in 2026, with reserves starting to fall below the required 7-year supply in 2019.  Sites Allocations in CMWLP should provide sufficient reserve to meet the shortfall.
SAP4 Areas for minerals	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual	Any planning application for minerals	Extraction of 0.3Mt HSA was not in Strategic

				monitoring)	development that falls outside of the Preferred Areas or Areas of Search identified in policy SAP4.	Area but the need for this aggregate justified its prior extraction before extending the landfill operation.
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**Objective 7: That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision, SP8 Minerals safeguarding and DC15 Minerals Safeguarding	<p>Number of non-exempt, non-minerals planning applications granted by Local Planning Authorities within safeguarded areas.</p> <p>Percentage of approved applications that do not have an adverse effect on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas as identified on the Policies Map.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>All Local Planning Authorities</p>	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>If landbank falls below 7 years for sand and gravel or 10 years for crushed rock.</p> <p>Number of approved proposals (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out within SP7, SP8 and DC15 and result in sterilisation.</p>	<p>0.27Mt additional sand &amp; gravel reserve permitted in 2017. Based on 2017 sales the remaining landbank for sand &amp; gravel (9.34 years) would run out in 2026, with reserves starting to fall below the required 7-year supply in 2019.</p> <p>Sites Allocations in CMWLP should provide sufficient reserve to meet the shortfall.</p> <p>No planning applications granted contrary to Minerals Safeguarding policy.</p>

**Objective 8: That the economic benefits of minerals and waste management developments will be optimised without harming the environment.**

Policies	Indicator (s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP3 Waste capacity	<p>Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with site allocations.</p> <p>Number of facilities delivered on unallocated sites.</p> <p>Waste capacity lost from early closure of sites or loss of facilities, which will impact on existing capacity.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of non allocated sites are developed.</p> <p>Landfill as a % share of total waste increases over a 2 year period.</p> <p>Loss of existing capacity indicating shortfall in capacity for managing waste locally.</p>	<p>Planning permissions granted for extensions to existing facilities and additional inert landfill capacity. 1 new metals recycling site approved in Workington.</p> <p>2015 WNA being updated to ensure assessment against SP3 has the most recent waste data available.</p>
SP9 Strategic areas for new minerals development	Number of planning applications granted or refused for non mineral development within Strategic Areas.	<p>CCC</p> <p>Mineral operators</p>	<p>Aggregate monitoring surveys</p> <p>DC decisions</p>	Annual data collection from the previous calendar year	Any planning applications approved outside the Strategic Areas.	No proposals brought forward in Strategic Areas during 2017.
SP14 Economic benefit	<p>Number of planning applications granted, which demonstrate their potential to provide economic benefit.</p> <p>Number of planning applications granted, which create and/or protect jobs.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP14.	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to SP14.</p> <p>Economic benefit weighted in planning application decisions.</p> <p>Monitoring of this indicator to commence in 2018.</p>
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and	Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and	<p>CCC</p> <p>Minerals/</p>	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period)	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or



DC22 Restoration and aftercare	communities (e.g. through area strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans).  % of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.	waste operators			that do not meet the criteria set out in policies SP15 and DC22.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	DC22.  Evidence of environmental enhancements secured through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period.
DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development	Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, outside Preferred Areas, in line with criteria listed in policy DC12.  Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, which do not conflict with other policies and are within Preferred Areas.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC12.	Criteria used to assess proposals. No planning applications approved contrary to DC12.
DC13 Criteria for energy minerals	Number of applications for energy minerals granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	No energy minerals proposals determined in 2017.

**Objective 9: 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.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and DC22 Restoration and aftercare	Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and communities (e.g. through area strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans).	CCC  Minerals/ waste operators	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policies SP16 and DC22.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or DC22.  Evidence of environmental

	% of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.				Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	enhancements secured through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period.
SP17 Section 106 obligations	Minerals and waste applications granted with an associated Planning Obligation.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any Section 106 obligations that fail to sufficiently provide for environmental benefits and long term sustainability.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	One minerals planning permission granted subject to S106 during 2017; two recommended for approval with S106 still pending.
SP18 Monitoring and enforcing planning control	Alleged breaches of planning permission/control reported to the Development Control and Regulation Committee.  Site monitoring of all waste management facilities and mineral developments.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Number of sites not monitored within 12 months of gaining planning permission.  An increase in use of enforcement on previous monitoring period.	At least 9 mining and landfill monitoring site visits carried out. No formal enforcement action taken during 2017.
DC14 Review of Mineral Permissions	Number of applications for new conditions granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC14.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC14.	1 ROMP approved during 2017. In accordance with criteria in DC14.
DC10 Criteria for landfill and landraise	Number of planning applications granted or refused for landfill that meet the criteria set out in Policy DC10.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC10.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC10. Used to determine continued landfill operation at Roan Edge.

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
DC11 Inert waste for agricultural improvement	Number of planning applications, granted or refused, for the use of inert waste for agricultural improvement, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC11.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC11.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	One application for agricultural improvement withdrawn during 2017.
DC16 Biodiversity and geodiversity	Number of minerals and waste applications, granted or refused, with mitigation for adverse impacts on biodiversity or geodiversity.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC16.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC16.  Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.
DC18 Landscape and visual impact	Number of minerals and waste planning applications refused on grounds of significantly adverse impacts on landscape and visual impact.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC18.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC18.

DC19 Flood risk and DC20 The water environment	Number of applications granted with, or refused due to, potentially unacceptable, adverse impacts on waterbodies, groundwater SPZs, areas of flood risk, critical drainage areas, coastal waters, surface water and private water supplies.	CCC EA	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC19 and policy DC20.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC19 and DC20.  No decisions made contrary to advice from the EA or LLFA.
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**Objective 10: 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.**

Policies	Indicator (s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2017 Commentary
SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.
SP15 Environment-al assets	International Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within the screening distance for HRA for Internationally Designated sites including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar sites</li> <li>• Special Protection Areas</li> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation</li> <li>• World Heritage Sites and</li> <li>• European and Global Geopark sites</li> </ul> National Sites: Minerals and waste	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP15.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP15.  Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.

	<p>planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</li> <li>• Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings</li> <li>• National Parks and their settings</li> <li>• Heritage Coasts and their settings</li> <li>• Marine Conservation Zones</li> <li>• Nature Improvement Areas</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves</li> <li>• Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>• Limestone Pavements</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Registered Historic Battlefields</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and</li> <li>• Listed Buildings</li> </ul> <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>• RSPB Nature Reserves</li> <li>• County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites</li> <li>• Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships</li> <li>• Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites</li> <li>• Conservation Areas and their settings</li> <li>• Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape</li> </ul>					<p>Evidence of environmental enhancements secured through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period</p>
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	<p>character</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna</li> <li>• Soil resources</li> <li>• Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands</li> <li>• Lakes, tarns and rivers</li> <li>• Undeveloped coast and</li> <li>• Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings.</li> </ul>					
SP18 Monitoring and enforcing planning control	<p>Alleged breaches of planning permission/control reported to the Development Control and Regulation Committee.</p> <p>Site monitoring of all waste management facilities and mineral developments.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Number of sites not monitored within 12 months of gaining planning permission.</p> <p>An increase in use of enforcement on previous monitoring period.</p>	<p>At least 9 mining and landfill monitoring site visits carried out. No formal enforcement action taken during 2017.</p>
DC1 Traffic and transport	<p>Mineral and waste related applications granted, that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.</p> <p>Mineral and waste applications granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.</p> <p>Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC1.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.</p>
DC2 General criteria	<p>Number of minerals/waste applications granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.</p>

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria	
DC3 Noise	Number of minerals/waste applications granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC3.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC3.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.  Significant increase in enforcement action due to noise complaints.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC3 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.
DC4 Quarry blasting	Number of planning applications granted for quarry blasting, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC4.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC4.  Any increase in enforcement action due to quarry blasting.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC4 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.
DC5 Dust	Number of minerals/waste applications granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC5.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC5 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.

					Significant increase in enforcement action due to dust complaints.	
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.  Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact considered in determining applications.
DC8 Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	Renewable energy generation capacity at minerals and waste management facilities.  Quantity of waste managed through processes generating renewable energy.  Number of minerals and waste operations securing a % of their energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources.	CCC EA  Waste management companies  Minerals operators	DC decisions Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC8.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No renewable energy installations determined in 2017.  Solar array at Workington WwTW was Certificate of Lawfulness.
DC9 Criteria for waste management facilities	Number of waste planning applications granted or refused in accordance with the criteria set out in policy DC9.  Distance of waste management facilities from main settlements for which planning permission is granted.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC9.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC9. Criteria used to assess proposals at Workington WwTW and Roan Edge waste recycling.
DC16 Biodiversity and geodiversity	Minerals and waste applications, granted or refused, with mitigation for adverse impacts on biodiversity or geodiversity.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC16.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC16.  Planning permissions granted within or



						adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.
DC17 Historic environment	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable adverse impacts on Cumbria's heritage assets and their settings, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two World Heritage Sites</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Listed Buildings (Grade I/II*)</li> <li>• Solway Moss Registered Battlefield</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> </ul>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC17.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC17.
DC19 Flood risk and DC20 The water environment	Number of applications granted with, or refused due to, potentially unacceptable, adverse impacts on waterbodies, groundwater SPZs, areas of flood risk, critical drainage areas, coastal waters, surface water and private water supplies.	CCC EA	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC19 and policy DC20.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC19 and DC20.  No decisions made contrary to advice from the EA or LLFA.
DC21 Protection of soil resources	Number of minerals and waste applications granted, that protect soil resources.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC21. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC21.

**Objective 11: That there will be increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.**

<b>Policies</b>	<b>Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Who?</b>	<b>How?</b>	<b>When?</b>	<b>Trigger for review of the Plan policy</b>	<b>2017 Commentary</b>
SP1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Mineral/waste applications granted or refused in conflict with national guidance.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria in policy SP1.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP1.
SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Number of low level radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria in policy SP5.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined in 2017.
SP14 Economic benefit	Number of planning applications granted, which demonstrate their potential to provide economic benefit.  Number of planning applications granted, which create and/or protect jobs.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP14.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP14.  Economic benefit weighted in planning application decisions.  Monitoring of this indicator to commence in 2018.
SP17 Section 106 obligations	Minerals and waste applications granted with an associated Planning Obligation.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any Section 106 obligations that fail to sufficiently provide for environmental benefits and long term sustainability.	One minerals planning permission granted subject to S106 during 2017; two recommended for approval with S106 still pending.

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
SP18 Monitoring and enforcing planning control	Number of applications granted, which meet the criteria set out in policy SP17.	CCC Waste management companies Minerals operators	DC decisions Site monitoring	Ongoing throughout life of development	No breaches of planning control on applications permitted during the Plan period.	No formal enforcement action taken during 2017.
DC2 General criteria	Number of applications granted, which meet the criteria set out in policy DC2	CCC Waste management companies Minerals operators	DC decisions Site monitoring	Ongoing throughout life of development	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.

**Cumbria & Districts:****Recent Population Trends: Incorporating Mid-2016 Estimates**

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**Aim**

To present the population trends observed in Cumbria and districts over the most recent year and consider the factors driving these trends; based on the Mid-2015 and Mid-2016 Population Estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics.

**Key Points**

- Mid-2016 population of Cumbria estimated to be 497,900 persons, a decrease of 100 persons since mid-2015 (0% change vs. England & Wales +0.9%);
- Allerdale, Carlisle and Eden experienced small population increases in 2015-16;
- Barrow-in-Furness, Copeland and South Lakeland experienced small population decreases in 2015-16, the 8th, 4th and 14th greatest proportional decreases respectively out of all 348 local authority districts nationally;
- At mid-2016 Cumbria and the county's districts all had lower proportions of younger residents and higher proportions of older residents than the national average;
- At mid-2016 Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Copeland had higher proportions of younger residents than the county average, while Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland had greater proportions of older residents than the county average;
- At mid-2016 South Lakeland and Eden had the 5th and 8th lowest proportions of 0-15 year olds nationally, while South Lakeland had the 12th largest proportion of residents aged 65+ nationally;
- In 2015-16 the number of 0-15 year olds in Cumbria increased by 200 persons (+0.3%), while the number of residents aged 65+ years increased by 2,000 persons (+1.7%);
- However, numbers of 16-64 year olds in Cumbria decreased by 2,300 persons (-0.8%) in 2015-16;
- In 2015-16 there were 4,800 births in Cumbria and 5,400 deaths resulting in a net natural decrease of 600 persons;
- In 2015-16 17,000 people moved into Cumbria from other parts of the UK and 16,600 people moved out from Cumbria to other parts of the UK resulting in a net increase of 400 persons;
- In 2015-16 1,500 people moved into Cumbria from overseas and 1,400 people moved out from Cumbria to overseas resulting in a net increase of 200 persons.

## Background

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces annual estimates of the resident population of each local authority within England & Wales as of the 30<sup>th</sup> of June each year. These estimates are known as the 'Mid-Year Estimates'. In June 2017 the ONS released the Mid-2016 Estimates. This briefing provides an analysis of the population trends observed in Cumbria between Mid-2015 and Mid-2016. For analysis of population trends over the last decade, please refer to:

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/population/population-further-information/>

## Analysis

### *Total Population*

At mid-2016 the resident population of England & Wales was estimated to be 58.4 million persons; an increase of 495,800 persons (+0.9%) since mid-2015. The resident population of Cumbria was estimated to be 497,900 persons at mid-2016; a decrease of 100 persons (0%) since mid-2015. Figure 1 displays the mid-2015 and mid-2016 population estimates for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts.

Figure 1: Population Estimates:

	No. Persons		Numerical Change	Proportional Change
	Mid-2015	Mid-2016	2015-2016	2015-2016
England & Wales	57,885,400	58,381,200	495,800	0.9
Cumbria	498,000	497,900	-100	0.0
Allerdale	96,700	97,000	300	0.3
Barrow-in-Furness	67,500	67,300	-200	-0.3
Carlisle	108,200	108,400	300	0.2
Copeland	69,600	69,300	-300	-0.5
Eden	52,600	52,600	100	0.1
South Lakeland	103,500	103,300	-200	-0.2

Source: Office for National Statistics, figures rounded to the nearest 100, may not sum due to rounding.

Population change varied amongst Cumbria's six districts between mid-2015 and mid-2016. Allerdale, Carlisle and Eden experienced small population increases, while Barrow-in-Furness, Copeland and South Lakeland experienced small population decreases; the 8<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> greatest proportional decreases respectively out of all 348 local authority districts in England & Wales.

### *Population Profile by Age*

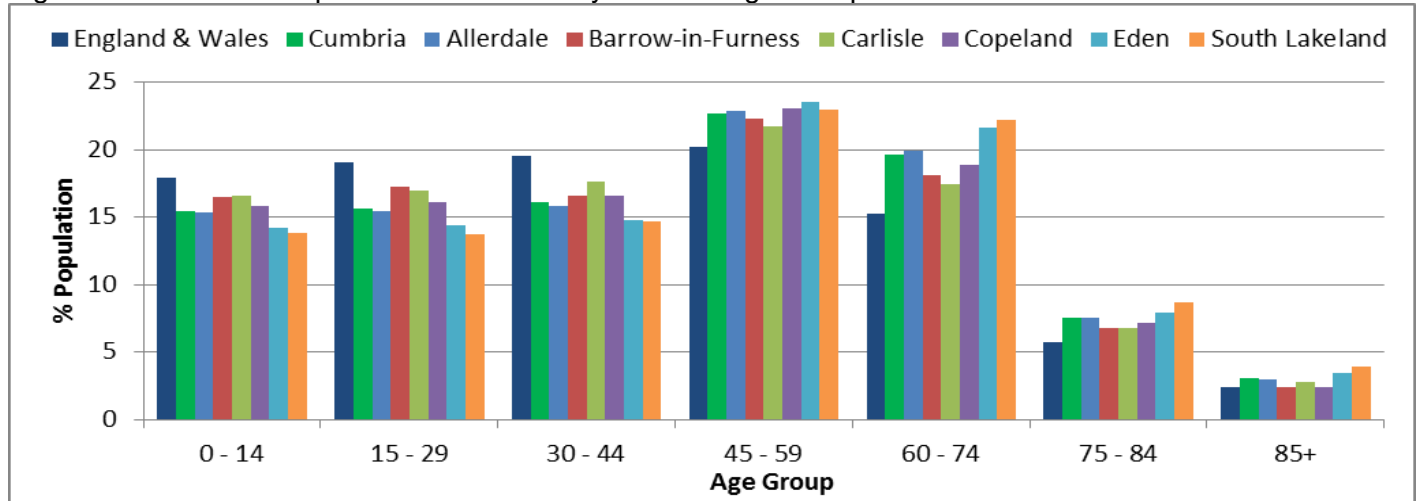
Figure 2a presents the proportion of the population by broad age group for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts, while figure 2b plots the proportion of the population by 15 year age group for the same areas.

Figure 2a: Mid-2016 Population Estimates: % of Population by Broad Age Group:

	England & Wales	Cumbria	Allerdale	Barrow-in-Furness	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland
0-15 Years	19.0	16.5	16.4	17.6	17.6	16.8	15.2	14.9
16-64 Years	63.0	60.0	59.9	61.1	61.5	61.3	59.0	57.5
65+ Years	18.0	23.5	23.7	21.2	20.8	21.9	25.8	27.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2b: Mid-2016 Population Estimates: By 15 Year Age Group:



Source: Office for National Statistics

Compared to the national average, Cumbria and all six of the county’s districts had older age profiles at mid-2016; with lower proportions of younger residents and higher proportions of older residents. However, there was some variation between the districts; Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle and Copeland had higher proportions of younger residents than the county average while, inversely, Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland had greater proportions of older residents than the county average. Of the 348 local authority districts in England & Wales, South Lakeland and Eden had the 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> lowest proportions of 0-15 year olds respectively, while South Lakeland had the 12<sup>th</sup> largest proportion of residents aged 65+ nationally.

**Population Change by Age**

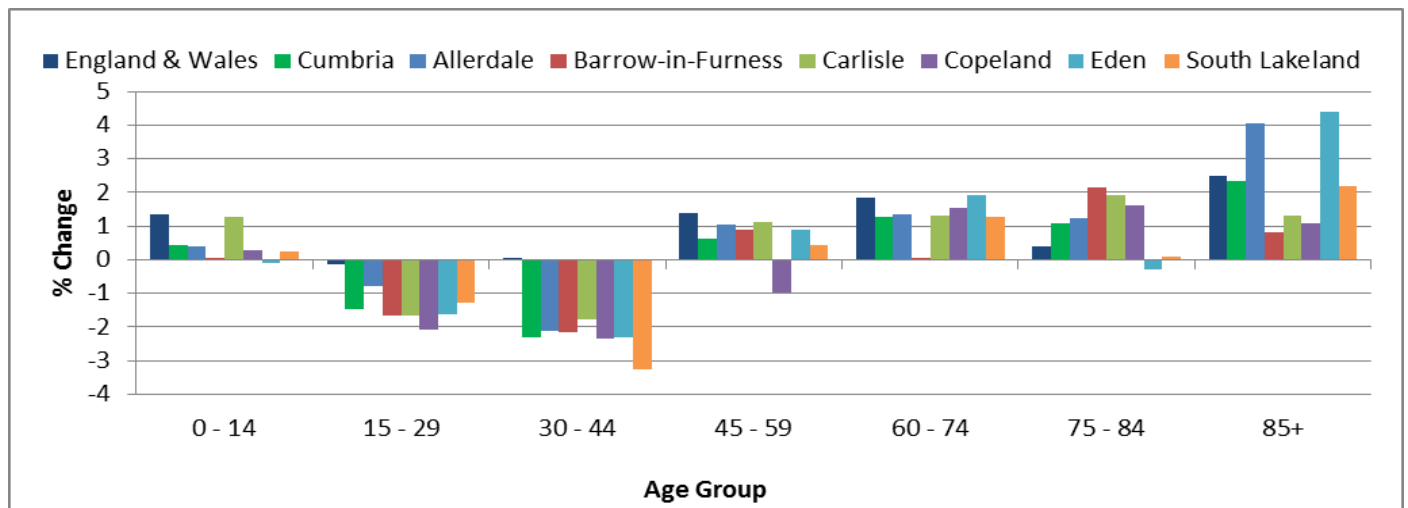
Figure 3a presents the proportional change in population by broad age group between mid-2015 and mid-2016 for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts, while figure 3b plots the proportional change in population by 15 year age group for the same areas.

Figure 3a: Mid-2015 to Mid-2016: % Change in No. Persons: By Broad Age Group:

Age Group	LA	No. Persons		Numerical Change	Proportional Change
		Mid-2015	Mid-2016	2015-2016	2015-2016
0-15 Years	England & Wales	10,960,400	11,086,200	125,800	1.1
	Cumbria	81,700	81,900	200	0.3
	Allerdale	15,900	15,900	0	0.2
	Barrow-in-Furness	11,800	11,900	0	0.3
	Carlisle	18,900	19,100	300	1.4
	Copeland	11,600	11,600	0	0.1
	Eden	8,100	8,000	-100	-1.1
	South Lakeland	15,400	15,300	0	-0.2
16-64 Years	England & Wales	36,588,700	36,777,600	188,900	0.5
	Cumbria	301,100	298,800	-2,300	-0.8
	Allerdale	58,300	58,100	-200	-0.4
	Barrow-in-Furness	41,500	41,100	-400	-1.0
	Carlisle	67,100	66,700	-400	-0.6
	Copeland	43,100	42,500	-600	-1.5
	Eden	31,300	31,000	-200	-0.7
	South Lakeland	59,800	59,300	-400	-0.7
65+ Years	England & Wales	10,336,300	10,517,500	181,100	1.8
	Cumbria	115,200	117,200	2,000	1.7
	Allerdale	22,500	23,000	500	2.2
	Barrow-in-Furness	14,100	14,300	200	1.2
	Carlisle	22,200	22,600	400	1.9
	Copeland	14,900	15,200	300	1.9
	Eden	13,200	13,600	400	2.8
	South Lakeland	28,300	28,600	300	0.9

Source: Office for National Statistics, figures rounded to the nearest 100, may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 3b: Mid-2015 to Mid-2016: % Change in No. Persons: By 15 Year Age Group:



Source: Office for National Statistics

Between mid-2015 and mid-2016 the number of 0-15 year olds in Cumbria increased by 200 persons (+0.3%). This increase was less pronounced than the national average (England & Wales +1.1%). All but two of Cumbria's districts followed the county wide trend in experiencing an increase in numbers of 0-15 year olds, with the biggest proportional increase seen in Carlisle (+1.4%). The two exceptions to the county wide trend were Eden and South Lakeland, where numbers of 0-15 year olds fell by 1.1% and 0.2% respectively. Of the 348 local authority districts in England & Wales, Eden experienced the 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest proportional decrease in numbers of residents aged 0-15 years.

Although the numbers of 0-15 year olds decreased in Eden and South Lakeland, numbers of 0-14 year olds showed little change in Eden (-0.1%) and a small increase in South Lakeland (+0.2%). This phenomenon was mainly due to a drop in numbers of births observed in these districts between mid-1999 and mid-2000; which saw a larger birth cohort turn 16 years old and leave the 0-15 year age group in 2015-16, the same decrease was seen in the 0-14 year age group in 2014-15 as the same large cohort turned 15 years old.

The number of 16-64 year olds in Cumbria decreased by 2,300 persons (-0.8%) between mid-2015 and mid-2016. This decrease was contrary to the national average (England & Wales +0.5%). All of Cumbria's districts followed the county wide trend in experiencing a decrease in numbers of 16-64 year olds, with the biggest proportional decreases seen in Copeland (-1.5%) and Barrow-in-Furness (-1%); the 5<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> biggest proportional decreases respectively in 16-64 year olds nationally. Figure 3b demonstrates that the county and district decreases in working age residents have been driven almost entirely by decreases in adults aged 15-29 and 30-44 years, while there were local increases in numbers of 45-59 years olds with the exception of Copeland. In Copeland numbers of 45-59 years olds decreased by 1%, which was the only decrease in this age group amongst all local authorities nationally.

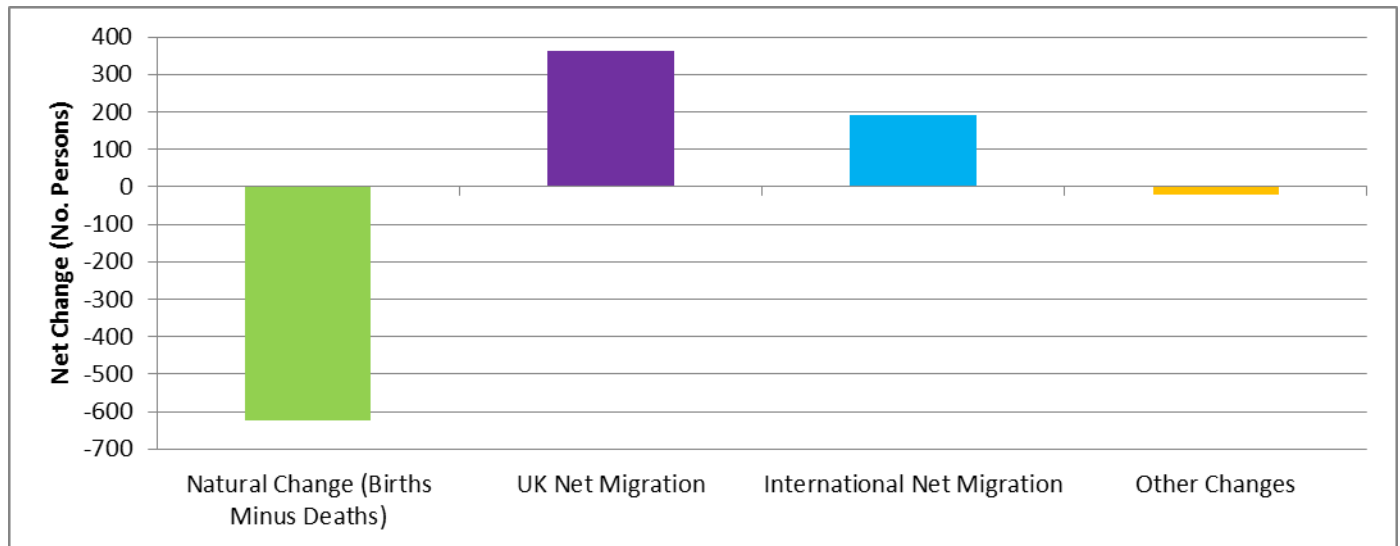
Finally, the number of residents aged 65+ years in Cumbria increased by 2,000 persons (+1.7%) between mid-2015 and mid-2016. This increase was in line with the national average (England & Wales +1.8%). All of Cumbria's districts followed the county wide trend in experiencing an increase in numbers of 65+ year olds, with the biggest proportional increase seen in Eden (+2.8%).

### ***Components of Change***

It is the combined effect of changes in numbers of births, deaths and migrants that determine overall population change. These factors are known as the 'components of change'. Figure 4 examines the net impact of each component of change between mid-2015 and mid-2016 for Cumbria.



Figure 4: Mid-2015 to Mid-2016: Components of Population Change: Cumbria:



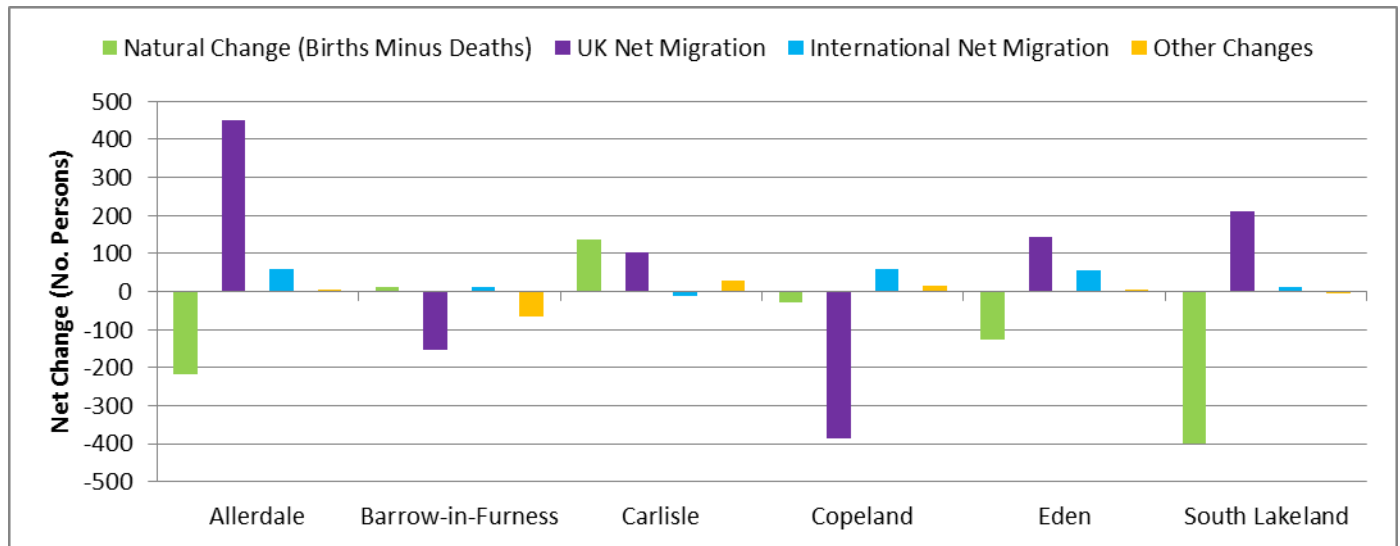
Source: Office for National Statistics, 'Other Change' refers to effect of changes to prisoner, armed forces and their overseas based dependent populations.

The green bar in figure 4 shows the net impact of natural change (births minus deaths). Between mid-2015 and mid-2016, Cumbria's natural change was negative (the green bars are below zero). This shows that there were more deaths than births. Overall, between mid-2015 and mid-2016, there were 4,800 births in Cumbria and 5,400 deaths; resulting in a net natural decrease of 600 persons.

The purple bar shows the net impact of internal migration (to and from other parts of the UK). Internal migration had a positive impact on Cumbria's population in 2015-16; with an estimated 17,000 people moving into Cumbria from other parts of the UK and an estimated 16,600 people moving out from Cumbria to other parts of the UK resulting in a net increase of 400 persons.

The blue bar shows the net impact of international migration (to and from overseas). International migration also had a small positive impact on Cumbria's population in 2015-16; with an estimated 1,500 people moving into Cumbria from overseas and an estimated 1,400 people moving out from Cumbria to overseas resulting in a net increase of 200 persons. Figure 5 plots the components of change between mid-2015 and mid-2016 for Cumbria's districts.

Figure 5: Mid-2015 to Mid-2016: Components of Population Change:

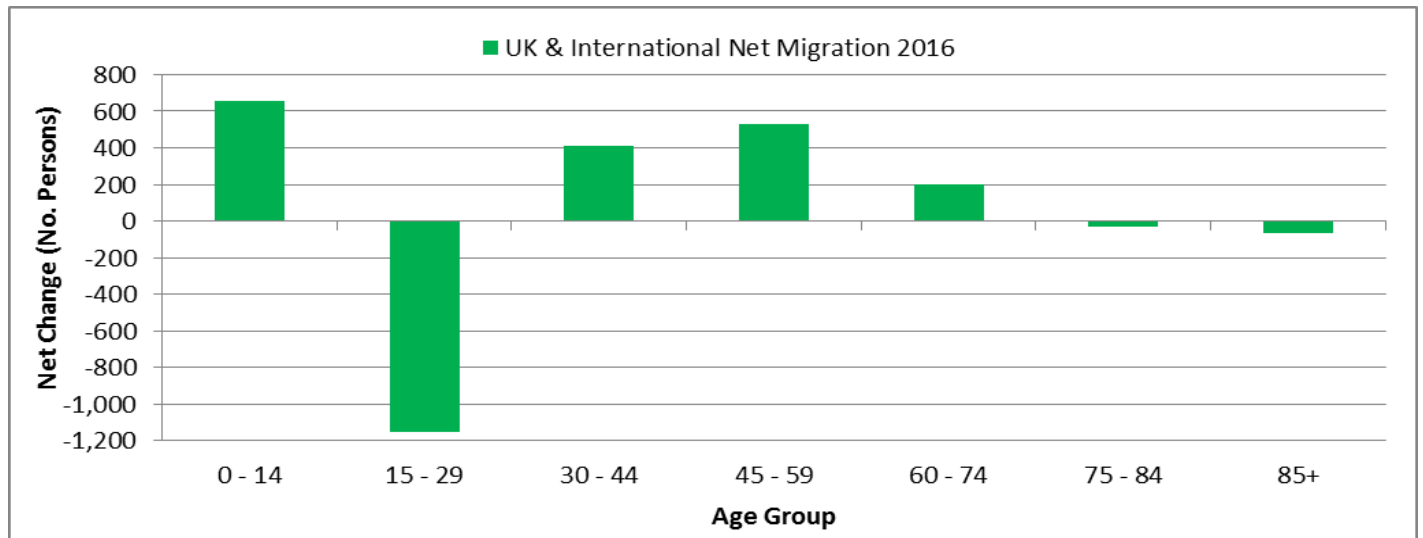


Source: Office for National Statistics

Between mid-2015 and mid-2016 all of Cumbria’s districts, except Carlisle and Barrow-in-Furness, experienced negative natural change (more deaths than births). South Lakeland experienced the greatest natural decrease (400 more deaths than births). In Carlisle there were 100 more births than deaths, while in Barrow-in-Furness numbers of births and deaths were more or less equal. UK migration accounted for increases in the populations of Allerdale, Carlisle, Eden and South Lakeland, with Allerdale experiencing the greatest net population increase due to this component (+400 persons), while Copeland experienced the greatest net decrease (-400 persons). International migration accounted for small increases in the populations of Allerdale, Copeland and Eden (all +100 persons).

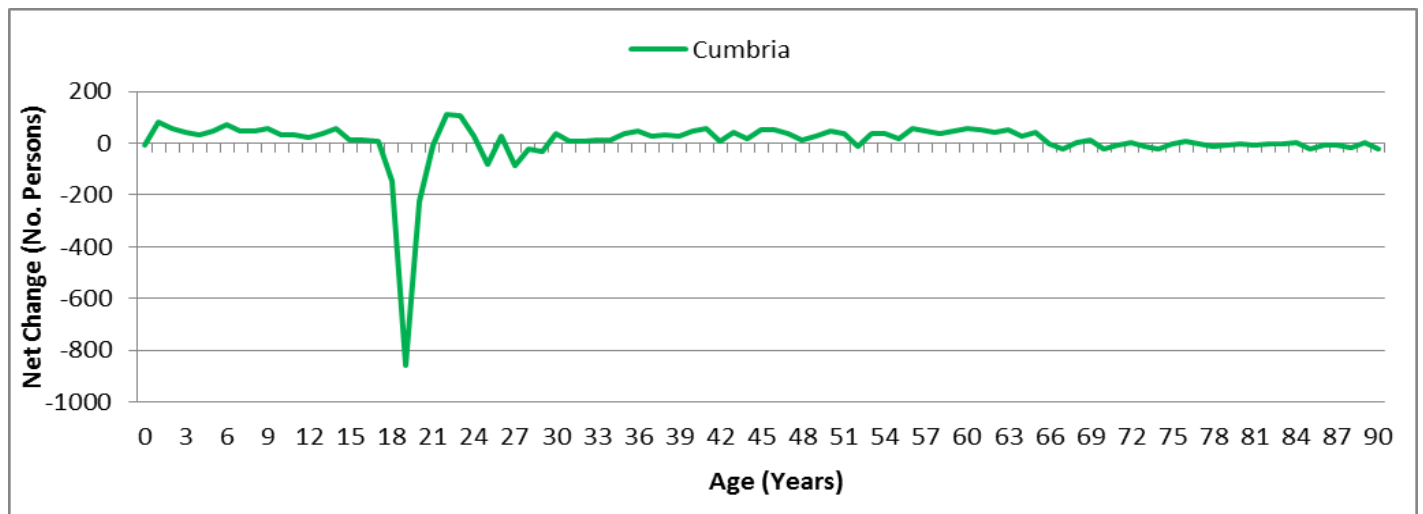
Figure 6a plots the net sums of migrants (those moving into Cumbria from elsewhere in the UK and overseas minus those moving out of Cumbria to elsewhere in the UK and overseas) in 2015-16 by 15 year age group, while figure 6b plots the net sums of migrants in 2015-16 by single year of age.

Figure 6a: 2015-16: Sum of Net No. Migrants: By Age Group: Cumbria:



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 6b: 2015-16: Sum of Net No. Migrants: By Single Year of Age: Cumbria:



Source: Office for National Statistics

In 2015-16, 700 more 0-14 year olds moved into Cumbria than moved out. As numbers of 0-14 year olds across the county only increased by 300 during this timeframe, it seems that this positive net migration has been offset by natural changes, such as fluctuating birth rates.

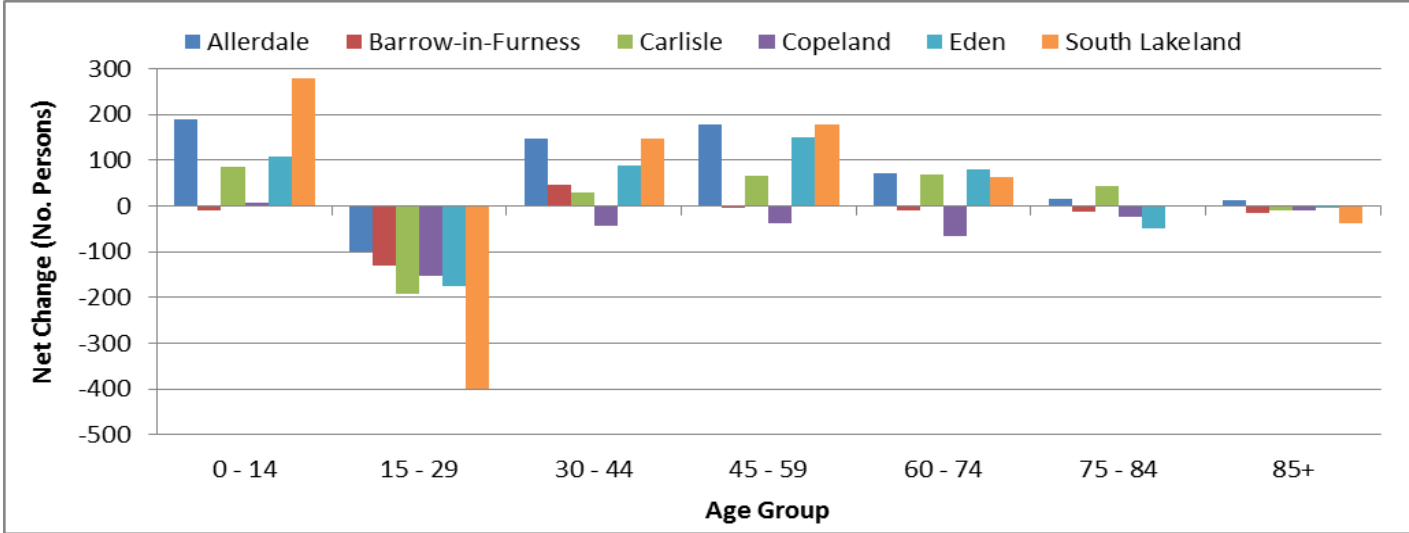
The only age group to show a large negative net migration in Cumbria during 2015-16 was the 15-29 age group; 1,200 more 15-29 year olds moved out of Cumbria than moved in. This net outflow of residents contributed considerably to the 1,200 person decrease in Cumbria's numbers of 15-29 year olds in 2015-16. Figure 6b shows that the county's decrease in 15-29 year olds was almost entirely driven by a large net out migration of 19 year olds, with a positive net migration into Cumbria of 22-23 year olds.

Cumbria experienced a positive net migration in relation to 30-44 year olds (+400 persons). However, numbers of residents aged 30-44 fell across the county by 1,900 persons in 2015-16, so it seems that this decrease has been driven by natural change as opposed to out migration (i.e. the dip in birth rates Cumbria experienced in the 1970s).

Although the county experienced a positive net migration of residents aged 45-59 and 60-74, the net numbers of migrants aged 75+ were close to zero. While the positive net numbers of migrants aged 45-59 and 60-74 will have contributed to Cumbria’s increase in numbers of residents within these age groups in 2015-16, it seems that increases in the 75+ age groups may have been driven by natural change, such as increases in birth rates prior to the 1950s and increasing life expectancy, as well as historic migration of middle-aged residents who have moved into the older age groups over time.

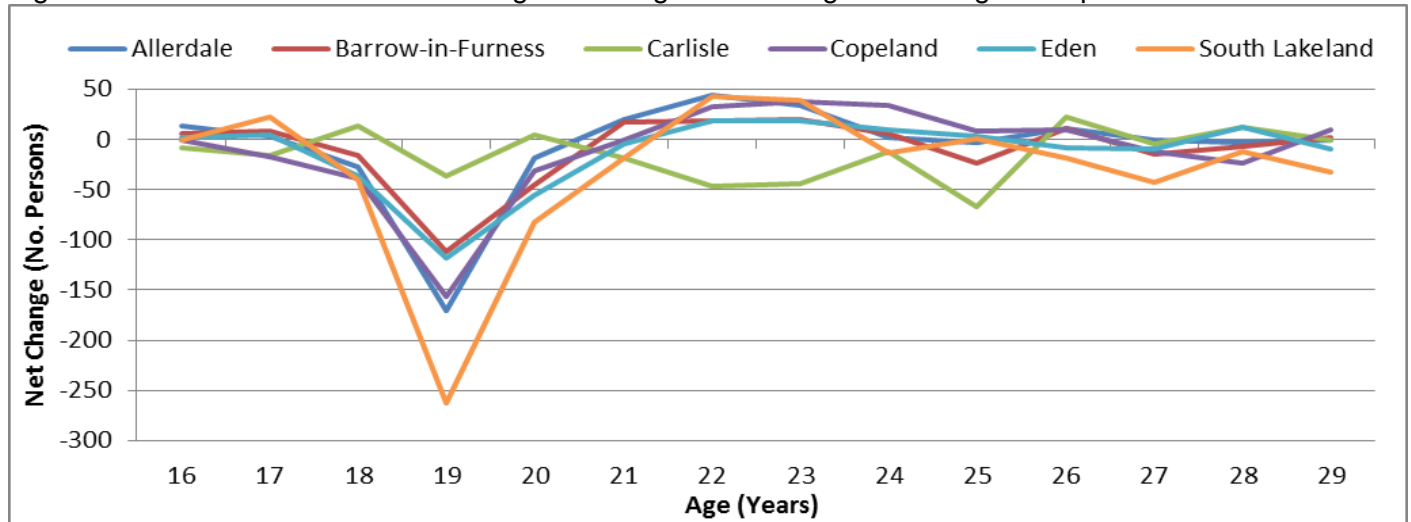
Figure 7a plots the net sum of migrants for each of Cumbria’s districts in 2015-16 by age group, while figure 7b plots the net sum of migrants for each of Cumbria’s districts in 2015-16 by single year of age for the 15-29 age group.

Figure 7a: 2015-16: Sum of Net No. Migrants: By Age Group: Cumbria’s Districts:



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 7b: 2015-16: Sum of Net No. Migrants: Single Year of Age: 15-29 Age Group:



Source: Office for National Statistics

In 2015-16 all of the county’s districts experienced a negative net migration of 15-29 year olds. However, net levels of migration in relation to other age groups varied considerably between districts. All districts except Carlisle followed the county wide trend in experiencing large net out migrations of 19 year olds, with positive net in migrations of 22-23 year olds. While Carlisle did experience a net out migration of 19 year olds, it was less pronounced and accompanied by a small net out migration of 22-23 year olds.

**Further Information**

For further population briefings and data, including analysis for individual districts, analysis of longer term population trends and one page county and district population summaries, please visit: <https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/population/>

Or contact: [info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk](mailto:info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk)

**CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IN CUMBRIA (2016 data)**

YEAR	TOTAL CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Cumbria (Kt)	Annual Change	% change
2005	(Baseline figure) 4,933.5	-	-
2006	4,856.8	-	-
2007	4,660.4	-	-
2008	4,617.2	-	-
2009	4,180.4	-	-
2010	4,499.6	-	-
2011	3,966.4	-	-
2012	4,273.9	-	-
2013	4,225.3	-	-
2014	3,662.7	-	-
2015	3,756.2	-	-
2016	3,469.8	-286.4	-7.62
<b>Change since 2005 baseline</b>		- 1,463.7	- 29.66%
<b>Change since start of Plan period (2015)</b>		- 286.4	-7.62%

Table 3.1 - Cumbria CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Kt) 2005 – 2016

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	<b>Cumbria Total</b>
<b>2015 Est</b>							
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt)</b>	866.2	299.6	643.8	285.3	567.8	797.1	<b>3459.8</b>
<b>Per head (t)</b>	9.0	4.4	6.0	4.1	10.8	7.7	<b>6.9</b>
<b>2015 Revised</b>							
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt)</b>	863.5	471.2	646.4	408.8	557.7	808.6	<b>3756.2</b>
<b>Per head (t)</b>	8.9	7.0	6.0	5.9	10.6	7.8	<b>7.5</b>
<b>2016 Est</b>							
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt)</b>	682.6	428.1	605	371.7	613.7	768.8	<b>3469.8</b>
<b>Per head (t)</b>	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.4	11.7	7.4	<b>7.0</b>

Table 3.2 - Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2015 and 2016 by Districts and per head

National Statistics produce these estimate figures annually for the previous calendar year<sup>1</sup>. When published in June the following year, the figures will relate to the year of publication minus 2. The full dataset records all emissions that occur within the boundaries of each local authority. The subset dataset excludes some emissions, such as motorway traffic and diesel railways, which it is considered local authorities would be unable to directly influence. This AMR reports on the figures from the subset dataset. Previous years' figures may be revised each year back to the baseline year of 2005, as a result of improved data and methodology, to allow for consistent analysis of trends. The revisions are shown in Table 3.2 for comparison with previous AMRs.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016>

**CONDITION OF SSSIs IN CUMBRIA**

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

Table 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria and England (source Natural England – 04.04.18<sup>1</sup>)

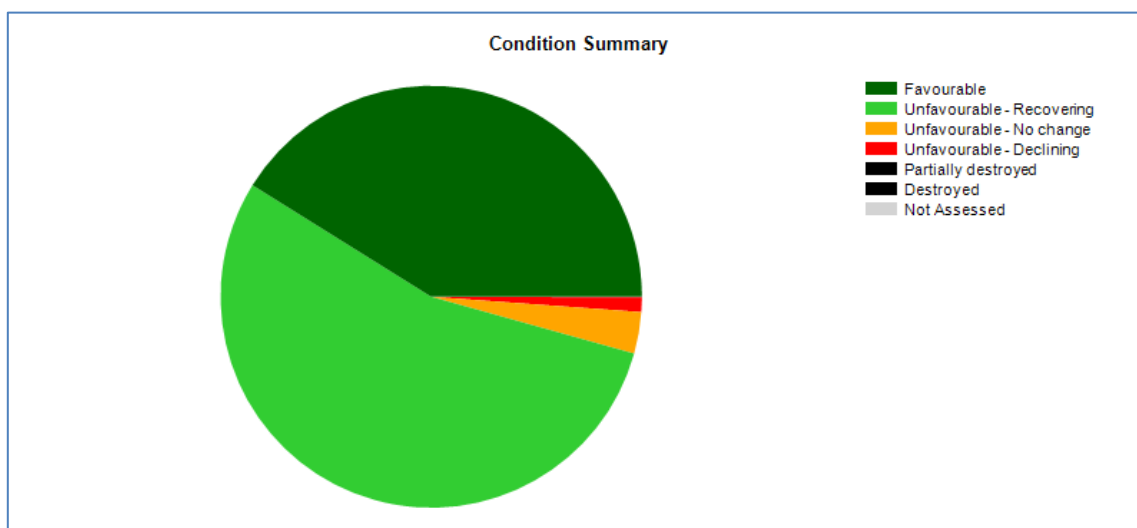


Figure 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria (source Natural England<sup>2</sup>)

The data in these tables is taken from the reports generated on the Natural England website on 04.04.2018. The most recent inspection date shown for a SSSI in Cumbria is March 2014.

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.

1

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

2

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



## Cumbria and the Lake District National Park

### Joint Annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2018 (incorporating figures for 2017)

#### OVERVIEW

1. The purpose of the annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) is for each mineral planning authority to assess the balance between the demand for and supply of aggregates. It should show whether there is a shortage or a surplus of supply. If there is a shortage, it should say how this is being addressed.
2. Whilst lower than the 2016 figures which peaked across most of the aggregate types, generally sales in 2017 have continued the pattern of steady increase since 2013/2014.
3. Current permitted reserves of land-won **sand and gravel** for aggregate use (7.38Mt) are not sufficient to maintain the required land-bank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period (2015-2030). **A provision based on 2017 sales figures (0.79Mt) gives a landbank of 9.34 years which would run out in 2026.** Reserves would start to fall below the required 7-year supply in 2019. An additional 8.42Mt of sand and gravel reserve is needed to maintain the landbank throughout the Plan period.
4. Current permitted reserves of **all crushed rock** for aggregate use (127.35Mt) are more than sufficient to maintain the required land-bank of at least 10 years throughout the Plan period (2015-2030). **A provision based on 10-year average sales (2.99Mt) gives a landbank of 42.59 years which would run out in 2059.**
5. The 10-year average sales for **sandstone and igneous (excluding high specification aggregates)** gives a landbank of 74.38 years which would run out in early 2091. **A provision based on 2017 sales figures (0.41Mt) maintains a landbank of 70.75 years which should last until 2087.**
6. Looking at reserves for **limestone** alone (also excluding high specification aggregates) the **10 year average sales (2.07Mt) gives a landbank of 39.51 years which would run out in 2056.**
7. Current permitted reserves of **high specification and very high specification aggregates** for use as roadstone is 16.56Mt. This is sufficient to maintain the required land-bank of at least 10 years throughout the Plan period (2015-2030). **Provision based on 10-year average sales (0.54Mt) gives a landbank of 30.67 years which would last until mid-2047.**



8. If sales increase, the need for additional reserve to maintain the 10-year landbank could occur around the start of the next Plan period (after 2030).
9. Ghyll Scaur is the only operating quarry in England to produce the very high specification roadstone. This is a nationally significant resource and therefore demand is likely to increase as a result of planned growth in housing and infrastructure across the UK, not just within Cumbria. If VHSA sales increase significantly additional reserves will be needed to maintain a landbank of 10 years supply of this specific aggregate right to the end of the current Plan period (2030).
10. **Secondary or recycled aggregates** will potentially have an increasingly important role in the provision of aggregate supply. Recorded sales of secondary aggregates in 2017 is 0.31Mt but is likely to be higher in reality. Sales will continue to be monitored as we hope to identify a pattern of increased use of secondary aggregates during the Plan periods.

### **Managing supply and demand**

11. Cumbria has traditionally supplied far more aggregate than is needed for its own use and this trend continues. Planned significant infrastructure requirements within Cumbria are not expected to reach construction stage until 5- 10 years' time so are unlikely to have any short term impact on the landbank position for primary aggregates.
12. As a nationally significant resource, the supply of HSA and VHSA roadstone will be affected by major infrastructure requirements from across the UK and not just within Cumbria. Additional monitoring of this resource is therefore required.
13. Site Allocations have been made in the CMWLP that would provide sufficient reserve to maintain the landbank required for sand and gravel; however there is no guarantee that applications will be forthcoming. There is potential for marine-dredged sand and gravel to make a greater contribution towards the supply and use of secondary/recycled aggregate could also provide an alternative.
14. Site Allocations have been made in the CMWLP for safeguarding the reserve of high specification roadstone but no provision is made for very high specification roadstone. There is an area with potential for VHSA close to Ghyll Scaur but this lies within the Lake District National Park.
15. There are no concerns at this stage regarding supply and demand of crushed rock generally. The Site Allocation made for limestone is not to identify further reserves but to establish whether an alternative area for quarrying is available that would have less impact on the setting of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty than part of the area currently permitted.
16. The full LAA – which contains all the supporting information - is available on the council website at [http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planningenvironment/policy/minerals\\_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp](http://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planningenvironment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp) and also on the Lake District National Park website: <http://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicies/ldfresearchevidence>

Aggregate sales, reserve & landbank at the end of 2017	Sales Mt	Reserves Mt	10 yr avg sales	3 yr avg sales	LAA provision <sup>1</sup>	Landbank (years) <sup>2</sup>	Land bank end date	Reserve & Landbank years remaining at end of 2030	Additional tonnage required to maintain landbank <sup>3</sup>
<b>Crushed rock</b>									
Limestone	1.78	81.78	2.07	2.07	2.07	39.51	Mid 2056	54.87 Mt (+26 years)	
Igneous + sandstone exc. V/HSA.	0.41	29.01	0.39	0.42	0.41 <sup>4</sup>	70.75	Late 2087	23.68Mt (+57 years)	-
V/HSA igneous + sandstone	0.43	16.56	0.54	0.44	0.54	30.67	Mid 2047	9.54 Mt (+17 years)	-
TOTAL igneous + sandstone.	0.83	45.57	0.92	0.86	0.92	49.21	Early 2066	33.61Mt (+36 years)	-
TOTAL ALL crushed rock	2.61	127.35	2.99	2.93	2.99	42.59	Mid 2059	88.48 Mt (+29 years)	-
<b>Sand and gravel</b>									
Land-won sand and Gravel	0.79	7.38	0.62	0.77	0.79 <sup>5</sup>	9.34	Early 2026	-2.89 Mt (deficit) -3.6 yrs (deficit)	8.42Mt
Marine-dredged	0.008	0.008	-	-	-	-	-		-
TOTAL sand and gravel	0.80	7.39	0.62	0.77		9.34	Early 2026		
<b>Secondary /recycled aggregates</b>									
Secondary/recycled	0.088	-	-						
Slate waste	0.220	-	-						
TOTAL secondary + slate	0.308 (0.31Mt)	-	-	0.314	-	- <sup>6</sup>	-		-

<sup>1</sup> 10 -year average sales is the starting point but the LAA should also take into account recent trends (3-year average sales) and Other Relevant Local Information when establishing what sales figures to use when calculating landbank provision

<sup>2</sup> Calculated from LAA provision figure

<sup>3</sup> Only required where there is a deficit. Calculated to maintain landbank until end of Plan period (2030) i.e. to last until 2037 or 2040 .This is based on the LAA provision figure.

<sup>4</sup> Based on 2017 sales figure

<sup>5</sup> Based on 2017 sales figure

<sup>6</sup> Landbank not required for secondary aggregates

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2017**

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
5/16/9002	Full	5.0006 Kirkby Slate Quarry, Kirkby-in-Furness, LA17 7UN	Extraction of clog from existing tip and extensions to quarry	Granted 17.03.17 following completion of S106 Agreement (recommendation for approval made 16.11.16)				
5/17/9012	S73	5.0006 Kirkby Slate Quarry, Kirkby-in-Furness, LA17 7UN	Section 73 planning application to 5/16/9002 to amend the wording of the first sentence of condition nos 31, 34, 36 & 37 which states "No development shall commence in each phase" to read "No works shall commence in Phase 3 until details have been submitted ...	Granted 10.11.17				Y
5/16/9018	Full	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility Site, New Hutton, Killington, Kendal, LA8 0AP	Southern extension so as to extract mineral, engineer landfill void and deposit inert waste.	Granted 1.11.17	0.3Mt HSA road stone			Y
3/17/9010	Full	3.043 Land at Black Band, Rotherhope Fell, Garrigill, Alston	Working of a Borrow Pit	Granted 20.10.17	For estate track repairs only	Within North Pennines AONB; Moorhouse-Upper Teasdale SAC; North Pennine Moors SPA. No adverse impact identified.		Y

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
3/17/9008	Full	3.0141 Red Rock Canyon Quarry, Bowscar, Penrith, Cumbria	Deepening of the quarry to 195m AOD, retrospective permission to regularise lateral extensions to the existing quarry and erection of a building.	Granted 04.08.17	Building stone			Y
3/17/9007	S73	3.0141 Red Rock Canyon Quarry, Bowscar, Penrith, Cumbria	Variation of Conditions 2 and 17 of Planning Permission 3/99/9011 to extend the timescale for mineral working to 10 January	Granted 04.08.17				Y
2/17/9004	Full	2.0008 Overby Quarry, Aikshaw, Aspatria, Cumbria	Application to regularise working outside existing planning permission boundary and associated restoration work	Granted 23.08.17	0.27Mt sand			
1/16/9006	RoMP	1.0008 Solway Moss Peat Works, Longtown DG16 5HU	Periodic review of minerals permission	Granted 21.7.17		Within Solway Moss CWS. Close to Upper Solway SAC and Upper Solway Flats and Marshes SPA. No unacceptable impact identified following appropriate mitigation and early restoration.		

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2017**

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
5/16/9003	Full	5.0006 Kirkby Slate Quarry, Kirkby-in-Furness, LA17 7UN	Infilling of Winrow End quarry	Granted 17.03.17				
6/17/9002	Full	6.0006 Greenscoe Quarry, Askham-in-Furness	Creation of 130m length access road	Granted 05.04.17				
3/17/9002	Full	3.0429 Dolphin Seat, Winton, Kirkby Stephen	Extraction of stone from 5 borrow pits and use of material for surfacing moorland access track	Granted 31.07.17		Within North Pennines AONB and Stainmore Common CWS. No unacceptable impact following modifications to the scheme		Y
2/17/9005	S73	2.0048 Snowhill Quarry No1, Snowhill Farm, Wigton	S73 application to permission 2/14/9007 to extend the life of permission until 31 May 2022	Granted 19.07.17				

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2017**

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
<b>Applications undetermined at 31 December 2017</b>								
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	Approval recommended July 2017 – awaiting completion of S106 Agreement		Within Farleton Knott SSSI and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC. No unacceptable impact identified.		
5/16/9010	S73	5.0003 Holme Park Quarry, Burton-in-Kendal, LA6 1NZ	S73 to vary conditions 1, 2 & 3 on permission 5/96/9005 to extend timescales to complete quarrying operations until 2043 and vary the phasing & restoration scheme	Approval recommended July 2017 – awaiting completion of S106 Agreement		Within Farleton Knott SSSI and Morecambe Bay Pavements SAC. No unacceptable impact identified following confirmation that the existing restoration and aftercare scheme will be enhanced to offset the delay in restoration		
6/17/9010	CoU	6.0240 Land adjacent Cavendish Dock Rd, Barrow	Change of use from vacant industrial land (B2) to use for storage and distribution of minerals and rail loading facility	Granted 30.01.2018				Y

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
5/17/9013	S73	5.0001 Sandside Quarry	Vary conditions 1&5 of S/98/9005 to extend quarrying until 30 June 2029 and review restoration	Approval recommended July 2018 – awaiting completion of S106 Agreement		Within Arnside & Silverdale AONB. Restoration scheme provides nature conservation benefit to the AONB		Y
4/17/9007	Full	4.0333 Former Marchon site, Pow Beck Valley (West Cumbria Mining)	Development of new underground metallurgical coal mine & associated development	<i>Decision still pending</i>				

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2017

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
6/16/9010	Full	6.0086 Sinkfall Recycling, Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmore Lane, Barrow	Installation of twin flue and support mast for new biomass unit and installation of portable timber shavings dehumidification skips	Granted 30.3.17				
5/17/9009	Full	5.0126 Ulverston WwTW, Sandside, Ulverston	Upgrade and expansion	Granted 16.10.17	Increased waste water treatment capacity for Ulvertston	Within Morecambe Bay SAC ; Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SAC; Morecambe Bay SSSI No unacceptable impact identified subject to appropriate mitigation	EA and LLFA raised objections initially but these concerns could be reasonably overcome through use of planning conditions. Also the site extension works were in FZ1	Y
5/17/9008	Full	5.0282 Kendal WwTW, Wattsfild Road, Kendal	Erection of UU mcc control kiosk on a raised platform	Granted 27.07.17		Adjacent River Kent SAC and SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		Y
5/17/9007	S73	5.0282 Kendal WwTW	S73 for retention of temporary outfall until 31.10.2018 whilst existing one is reinstated	Granted 05.06.17				



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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
5/17/9003	Full	5.0315 Newlands Farm, Newlands, Ulverston	Proposed restoration scheme on former tip site to improve farmland	Withdrawn				
5/17/9002	Full	5.0129 Scrap yard Church Walk, Ulverston	Dismantling/removal of steel portal framed buildings and demolition of workshops and garages	Granted 05.05.2017				
5/17/9001	CoU	5.0321 Cross Lane Garage, Cross Lane, Ulverston	Change of use of land & building to scrapyard and tyre repair, trailer garage and erection of building & ancillary development	Granted 05.05.17				
5/16/9012	Full	5.0282 Kendal WwTW	Erection of 2 control kiosk buildings	Granted 16.01.16		Adjacent River Kent SAC & SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		
4/17/9013	Full	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg, Holmrook	Erection of single storey building and associated development, including formation of service yard and parking area	Granted 03.10.17				Y
4/17/9012	Full	4.0111 Sellafield Works, Seascale	Extension to existing site ION Exchange Effluent Plant (SIXEP)	Granted 01.11.17				Y
4/17/9011	Full	4.0111 Sellafield Works	Construction of temporary access road, siting of temporary contractors' welfare/office building, reprofiling landscape mound.....	Granted 20.09.17				Y

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
4/17/9010	S73	4.0069 Manhole II, LLWR, Drigg	Amendment of condition 2 of permission 4/16/9006 to update the precautionary working method statement	Granted 31.07.17		Adjacent to Drigg Coast SCA & SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		
4/17/9005	Full	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg	Temporary siting of portable building for 5 years and associated compound layout, including parking bays and storage facilities	Granted 13.04.17		Adjacent to Drigg Coast SCA & SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		
4/16/9015	Full	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg	Permanent retention of six boreholes	Granted 13.01.17		Adjacent to Drigg Coast SCA & SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		
3/17/9006	S73	3.0411 Land adjacent Rosegarth, Long Marty	Vary condition 1 of permission 3/12/9005 to extend the timescale for inert landfilling to 20 December 2018	Granted 18.07.17				
3/17/9001	Full	3.0105 Kirkby Stephen WwTW, B6259, Kirkby Stephen	Proposed welfare office and laboratory accommodation for operational staff at WwTW	Granted 16.03.17		Close to River Eden & Tributaries SAC. No unacceptable impact identified.		
3/16/9018	Full	3.0013 Flusco Quarry & Landfill site, Flusco, Penrith	Extension to Materials Recovery Facility	Granted 16.02.17				

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
2/17/9011	Full	2.0166 Cockermouth WwTW, Low Road, Cockermouth	Erection of 2 x 4m high paladin fence along the south eastern and south western boundaries	Granted 02.10.17		Adjacent River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC and River Derwent & Tributaries SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		Y
2/17/9010	S73	2.0410 Cyclife UK Ltd, Lilly hall	S73 to amend wording of condition 3 on permission 2/07/9002 and amendments to relocation of storage areas of decontaminated material within the site	Granted 03.10.17				Y
2/17/9008	Full	2.0166 Cockermouth WwTW	Erection of 2 kiosk buildings	Granted 08.06.17		Adjacent River Derwent SAC & SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		
2/16/9011	Full	2.0166 Cockermouth WwTW	Extension to works site, erection of plant machinery and kiosk buildings and ancillary development	Granted 30.03.17	Additional wastewater treatment capacity for Cockermouth	Adjacent River Derwent SAC & SSSI. No unacceptable impact identified.		
1/17/9009	Full	1.0122 Land east of Dalston WwTW, Dalston, Carlisle	Construction of new outfall structure	Granted 15.08.17		Adjacent River Eden SAC. No unacceptable impact identified.		Y
4/17/9015	S73	4.0057 Yeathouse Quarry HWRC	Amend conditions on permission 4/14/9014 to extend life until 31.12.2029	Granted 8.12.17				Y

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
2/17/9012	CoU	1.0409 Former Pattern Store, Isabella Rd Workington	Change of use of building to scrap metal recycling	Granted 20.11.17	New recycling facility			Y
1/17/9008	S73	1.0409 North West Recycling Ltd, Unit B & Bm Rockcliffe	Variation of conditions 1, 10, 11 of permission 1/11/9001	Granted 20.07.17				Y
1/17/9006	Full	1.0131 Hespin Wood	Extension to existing Materials Recovery Facility	Granted 19.07.17				
1/17/9001	Full	1.0131 Hespin Wood	Full application with updated topics of ES to amend condition 1 to extend life from 31 10 20 to 21 10 2039; Condition 14 to amend plans to take waste in different phases and to redefine pre-settlement contours	Granted 19.07.17				
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	Granted 01.11.17				Y

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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	Granted 01.11.17				Y
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	Granted 01.11.17				Y
5/16/9017	Full	5.0109 Roan Edge Landfill and Recycling Facility Site, New Hutton, Killington, Kendal	Erection of building containing concrete batching plant	Granted 01.11.17				Y
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	Granted 01.11.17	510,000 cu.m additional inert void space			Y

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Adopted CMWLP policies referred to
1/17/9014	Full	1.0448 North West Recycling Ltd Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe	Erection of building to house wood waste burner, including installation of wood waste boiler	Granted 08.12.17				Y
2/17/9009	LDC	2.0312 Workington WwTW, Siddick, Workington	Lawful Development Certificate for ground mounted solar array	Certificate issued 24.07.2017				n/a
<b>Applications undetermined at 31 December 2017</b>								
6/17/9011	S73	6.0019 Bennett Bank Landfill Site	Amend conditions of permission 6/15/9005 to extend time from 2017 - 2019	Granted 24.01.18				Y
6/17/9003	Full	6.0237 Partylite, Barrow	Waste transfer station	Granted 08.10.2018				Y
4/17/9004	CoU	4.0331 Whitehaven Skips & Service Ltd	Yard for skip hire, storage and sorting of waste	<i>decision still pending</i>				

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2/17/9019	Full	2.0166 Cockermouth WwTW	Erection of substation block	Granted 22.02.18				Y
2/17/9018	Full	2.0418 Wigton WwTW	Extension to accommodate new trade effluent plant and machinery	Granted 21.03.18				Y
2/17/9014	Full	2.0166 Cockermouth WwTW	Retrospective application for increase in size of kiosk	Granted 29.01.18				Y
2/17/9013	Full	2.0402 Distington Landfill site	Construction of new weighbridge and office accommodation	Granted 29.01.18				Y
1/17/9019	S73	1.0488 North West Recycling Ltd Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe	Vary condition 3 of permission 1/15/9006 to extend hours of operation on site	Granted 31.05.18				Y

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1/17/9018	S73	1.0448 North West Recycling Ltd Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe	Vary condition 2 of permission 1/17/9008 to extend hours of operation on site	Granted 31.05.18				Y



