



for the

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

September 2020

Executive Summary

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the period 1st January – 31st December 2019. The CMWLP was adopted on 6th 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.

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 2019 (2019 LAA) reports on the calendar year 2018 and provides a detailed assessment of the current permitted reserves, available landbanks and status of extant planning permissions on quarries in Cumbria. The 2019 LAA concludes there is more than sufficient reserve of crushed rock to maintain a landbank of at least 10 years (as required by the NPPF) throughout the Plan period. However, current permitted reserves of sand and gravel are not sufficient to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years. In order to ensure permitted reserves remain above the “at least” 7 years landbank for sand and gravel required by the NPPF, new reserves need to come on stream no later than 2020.

A trigger point for SP7 (Minerals Provision) is when a landbank falls below target for more than 2 years. It has not been possible to obtain sales and reserves data for 2019 due to delays in the MHCLG aggregates survey being sent out to operators. This, coupled with the fact that many quarries are closed and/or staff furloughed due to Covid-19, means we cannot yet determine whether the landbank has fallen below target for more than 2 years. It is also likely that the data for 2020 will be significantly affected by Covid-19 leading to a drop in sales figures that will extend the lifetime of the landbank currently available.

The council has produced an up-to-date Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) in 2019 based on the 2017 WDI which became available at the end of 2018. Overall, the 2019 WNA shows there is sufficient capacity to accommodate predicted waste arisings and achieve appropriate recycling targets throughout the Plan period to 2030, with capacity remaining at 2035.

For the applications determined during 2019 the following observations are noted:

- A total of 31 minerals and waste applications for planning permission were determined during 2019 (10 for minerals proposals and 22 for waste proposals)
- 2 applications for waste proposals were refused during 2019 on the grounds they were contrary to the adopted CMWLP policies.
- No planning applications were approved 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 2019 under the Duty to Cooperate.

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.

Overall, there is evidence of the relevant planning policies being applied in officer reports and the detailed criteria being taken into account when determining planning applications. The following policy issues have been identified as requiring further monitoring in future AMRs.

Policy	Issue	Monitoring action
<p>SP7 Minerals Provision SAP 4 Areas for Minerals</p> <p>(Sand and gravel reserves)</p>	<p>If the landbank for sand and gravel falls below 7 years that would be a trigger point for a Local Plan review. Based on 2019 LAA (2018 sales) the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (9.43 years) would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 in order to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years.</p> <p>The Site Allocations in the CMWLP should provide sufficient reserve to maintain the required landbank. However, to date no proposals have come forward.</p>	<p>The LAA will re-assess the landbank position each year. If reserves continue to fall and the Preferred Areas/ Areas of Search currently allocated do not come forward it may be necessary to consider a Call for Additional Sites to seek alternative provision of sand and gravel reserve.</p> <p>Due to delays with the MHCLG aggregate surveys being sent out this year we do not currently have data on 2019 reserves and sales to provide an update on last year's monitoring position.</p>
<p>SP3 Waste Capacity SAP1 Household waste recycling centres (HWRC capacity)</p>	<p>Site Allocations in SAP1 are required to provide replacement facilities in Kendal and Workington. To date no proposal has come forward for the site in Kendal and the planning permission for a new facility at Workington has expired with no funding committed to develop a facility there. Facilities at Frizington and Millom are known to be inadequate for provision of modern, efficient facilities but temporary permissions have been extended to ensure capacity remains throughout the Plan period.</p>	<p>Whilst the 2019 Waste Needs Assessment does not identify any lack of capacity overall it will be important to liaise with the Waste Operations team to ensure that the capacity and efficiency of individual sites, and the need for replacement facilities, is kept under review.</p> <p>If proposals do not come forward on the Site Allocations or other appropriate locations it may be necessary to consider alternative Site Allocations to ensure appropriate provision of HWRC facilities across the county.</p>

<p>SP3 Waste Capacity SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities</p>	<p>Planning permission for EfW plant on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) not yet implemented and now due to expire in January 2022. No other SAP2 Site Allocations have come forward to deliver additional MRF or WTS facilities.</p>	<p>The need for additional or replacement waste treatment and management facilities will be closely monitored through work on the Waste Needs Assessment and liaison with the council's Waste Operations team.</p> <p>If a capacity gap is identified and proposals do not come forward for additional facilities on the Site Allocations it may be necessary to consider alternative Site Allocations to ensure appropriate waste management provision across the county.</p>
<p>SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>	<p>Policy SP13 requires that <i>"proportionate to the scale and type of development, energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development"</i>. With increasing focus on the climate change agenda there is a need for more rigorous assessment of development proposals against this policy requirement and more transparency in decision-making as to how this policy has been applied.</p>	<p>Monitoring implementation of this policy will establish whether more engagement with applicants is required to provide the necessary information, or whether alternative policy wording is needed to deliver the council's climate change objectives in relation to minerals and waste development proposals.</p> <p>It is recommended that officer reports for all planning applications now include a paragraph specifically referring to Policy SP13 and how it has been addressed in the proposal.</p>

The need for additional or replacement waste treatment and management facilities, in particular the HWRC facilities, will be closely monitored through work on the Waste Needs Assessment and liaison with the council's waste operations team. There are no grounds at this stage to trigger a review of policy. The outcome of any further application for renewal of the Kendal HWRC facility will be used to inform the need to review Policy SP3 by seeking an alternative Site Allocation for that location.

The next Local Aggregates Assessment to be produced is likely to incorporate both 2019 and 2020 sales and reserves figures and this will be critical in determining whether or not Policy SP7 needs to be reviewed by seeking alternative Site Allocations or resources to provide additional sand and gravel reserves during the Plan period.

Introduction

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the period 1st January – 31st December 2019. The CMWLP was adopted on 6th 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 Cooperate¹

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 purpose of the AMR is to assess use of the adopted planning policies in determining applications, rather than the timescales in which planning permissions are granted, this AMR will consider applications determined as all those where a decision has been made on the application during 2019, even where planning permission has not yet been granted (for example, if the S106 Legal Agreement has not been completed). The tables at **Appendix 6** and **Appendix 7** include details of any planning applications received during 2019 but still undetermined at the end of that year, with a note of any decision made subsequently. Assessment of policy usage in those applications will be considered in next year's AMR reporting on the calendar year 2020.

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

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

¹ '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 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

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 ²and the English Lake District World Heritage Site.

² 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 the Local Aggregates Assessment.

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. It is currently anticipated that work on the road and the first phases of St.Cuthbert's will commence in 2021 but this is still subject to the relevant consents being granted. Delivery of the full scheme proposed for St.Cuthbert's 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, as well as providing significant employment and training opportunities for this part of the county.

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
- 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 2019.

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.

Climate Change

The adopted CMWLP was prepared in accordance with the requirement of the NPPF for planning policy to take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, including the statutory target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions to at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

In June 2019 this target was increased through the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Amendment) Order 2019, committing the UK to reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

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.

Strategic Objective 1 of the CMWLP is, 'That minerals and waste management developments will take due account of the issues of climate change, in particular through energy use and transport'. Policy SP13 deals specifically with 'climate change mitigation and adaptation' and a number of other policies also contribute to achieving this objective.

On 11th September 2019 Cumbria County Council's Full Council unanimously supported a motion to become a carbon neutral county and to mitigate the likely impact of existing climate change. The council is chairing the Cumbria Climate Change Working Group that brings together partners across the public, private and third sectors to agree an appropriate strategy and target for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the county.

Further information on how the council is responding to climate change can be found on our website -

<https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/climatechange.asp>

COVID -19

As a result of the coronavirus epidemic the UK has been in lockdown since 23rd March 2020 with business across all sectors, including local authorities, severely restricted. At the time of writing (May 2020) many of these restrictions are still in place. The coronavirus epidemic does not have any impact on policy use and decision-making reported in this AMR as it covers the calendar year 2019 before the outbreak occurred. However, it has some effect on availability of other data that could have been included, for example the MHCLG 4-yearly aggregate survey (which would have reported on sales and reserves as of 31 December 2019) has been put on hold due to government staff redeployed to tackle coronavirus and many quarries closed or with staff furloughed so unable to complete the surveys. It has also proved difficult the access the latest 2018 Waste Data Interrogator (which published in September 2019 would have reported on the calendar year 2018) whilst working remotely from home.

Planning for Minerals

Local Aggregates Assessment

The Cumbria and Lake District joint annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2019 (2019 LAA) reports on the calendar year 2018 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 2019 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. A summary table showing the latest sales and reserve figures based on 2018 returns is included as **Appendix 5**. The LAA concludes there is more than sufficient reserve of crushed rock to maintain a landbank of at least 10 years (as required by the NPPF) throughout the Plan period. However, current permitted reserves of sand and gravel are not sufficient to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years. In order to ensure permitted reserves remain above the “at least” 7 years landbank for sand and gravel required by the NPPF, new reserves need to come on stream no later than 2020.

Work on producing the next LAA would normally have commenced around March/April with the issue of operator surveys requesting data for the calendar year 2019. The 2019 operators surveys have been delayed for two reasons. Primarily because it falls to the MCHLG to circulate their 4-yearly Aggregate Minerals Survey 2019 for the same period so minerals planning authorities tend to rely on those surveys for producing the LAA rather than sending further surveys out to the operators. In addition, as a result of the Covid-19 restrictions which commenced from 23rd March 2020 there have been resourcing issues and the MCHLG surveys are unlikely to be sent out until much later in the year. Advice to minerals planning authorities from the MCHLG is to avoid potential confusion, duplication and additional burdens on the sector and to wait for the AMS19 survey results to be provided.

Planning permissions granted

A full list of planning applications received and determined for minerals development during 2019 is attached as **Appendix 6**.

No planning permissions were granted for additional non-energy minerals reserves during 2019.

Planning application 3/18/9026 was granted permission for producing secondary/recycled aggregate at Stoneraise quarry with capacity to process upto 25,000 tpa quarry waste and 25,000 tpa imported inert waste.

Time extensions were approved at Shapfell quarry (limestone); High House quarry (sand and gravel) and Low Gelt quarry (Sand and Gravel).

1 ROMP was approved at Goldmire quarry (Limestone).

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 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.

During 2019 a total of 204 minerals safeguarding consultations were received. None of the consultations received raised any concerns regarding the need for prior extraction. Several of the planning applications

were for minor agricultural developments, particularly covering of existing structures within farmyards. It may be worth revisiting Table 15.1 during any review of the Plan to include such proposals in the list of exempt developments.

Implementing the minerals policies

Commentary on implementing all the policies in the CMWLP is included in the monitoring matrix at **Appendix 1**. Data on how each policy has been used in determining minerals and waste planning applications during 2019 is included at **Appendix 8**. Notes relating to the key minerals planning policies are listed below.

SP7	Minerals provision	Based on 2019 LAA (2018 sales) the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (9.43 years) would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 in order to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years.
SP8	Minerals safeguarding	No concerns have been raised about the need for prior extraction when consulted on district council planning applications.
SP9	Strategic areas for new minerals development	No proposals brought forward in Strategic Areas during 2019.
SP10	Marine dredged aggregates	No planning applications for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2019.
SP11	Industrial limestones	No planning applications for industrial limestone determined during 2019.
SP12	Peat	No planning applications relating to peat determined during 2019.
DC12	Criteria for non-energy minerals	No planning permissions granted for additional reserves during 2019. Time extensions approved at Shapfell quarry for continued limestone extraction and High House and Low Gelt quarries for continued sand and gravel extraction. Criteria used to assess proposals. No planning applications granted contrary to DC12.
DC13	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals were determined during 2019.
DC14	Review of mineral permissions	1 ROMP application determined during 2019 at Goldmire Quarry (Limestone)
DC15	Minerals safeguarding	No planning applications granted contrary to Minerals Safeguarding policy. No issues raised regarding the need for prior extraction when consulted on district council planning applications. Criteria for exempted development in Table 15.1 could be expanded to include development within existing farmyards.

Planning for Waste

Waste Needs Assessment

As a waste planning authority, the council is required to produce a Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) to assess the waste arisings and future capacity requirements across all waste streams in order to inform waste management policies in the CWMLP.

The main data source used to analyse waste movements and capacity of waste management facilities is the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). This is typically published around September each year, reporting on data from the previous calendar year. The council has produced an up-to-date Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) in 2019 based on the 2017 WDI which became available at the end of 2018. This can be found on the council's website: - <https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1929/4379018936.pdf>

Overall, the 2019 WNA shows there is sufficient capacity to accommodate predicted waste arisings and achieve appropriate recycling targets throughout the Plan period to 2030, with capacity remaining at 2035.

Data from the 2018 WDI (published September 2019) will be reviewed to compare waste arisings across different waste streams as part of ongoing monitoring. The published 2019 WNA remains the main evidence base.

Planning permissions granted

A full list of planning applications received and determined for waste development during 2019 is attached as **Appendix 7**.

The following permissions were granted for additional waste management capacity:

Additional waste management facilities permitted during 2019		
Site	Facility type	Permission end date
Silvertop Quarry	Renewal of permission to maintain capacity for 100,000tpa Inert waste recycling	21 February 2042
Thackwood MRF	150,000 tpa additional HIC waste recycling capacity at existing MRF	Permanent consent
Cargo Hill Farm, Carlisle	Land Recovery – capacity for 29,000 tonnes inert (excavation) waste	No time limit on permission
Strawberry Fields, Kendal	Land Recovery – capacity for 7,500 tonnes inert (excavation) waste	31 December 2022

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

Time extensions permitted during 2019		
Site	Facility type	Permission end date
Bennet Bank Landfill	Non-inert landfill (and clinical waste transfer station)	30 June 2020 for waste disposal (landfill); 30 June 2022 for retention of clinical WTS
Winder Moor, Flookburgh	Land Recovery – importing inert waste	29 March 2022
Kendal WwTW	Wastewater treatment (continued temporary use of outfall)	31 October 2021

Planning permissions 1/19/9005 and 1/19/9006 granted permanent consent to North West Recycling to extend the operating hours at their Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in Carlisle until 10.45pm. This follows the granting of 12 month temporary consents in 2018 and relates only to waste treatment activities taking place within the two buildings on site. Extending the operating hours enables the site to handle its maximum permitted waste capacity, as the refinement process involved in producing Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) can take more time and slow the throughput of waste at the site.

Implementing the waste policies

Commentary on implementing all the policies in the CMWLP is included in the monitoring matrix at **Appendix 1**. Data on how each policy has been used in determining minerals and waste planning applications during 2019 is included at **Appendix 8**. Notes relating to the key waste planning policies are listed below.

SP2	Provision for waste	The WNA has been updated to ensure assessment against SP2 and SP3 has the most recent waste data available.
SP3	Waste capacity	Planning permissions granted for additional HIC recycling capacity, and importing inert waste for land recovery. Time extension permitted for completion of existing land recovery and landfill/restoration schemes.
SP5	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	No proposals for LLW facilities determined in 2019 (only for associated road infrastructure for existing facilities).
SP6	Higher activity radioactive wastes	No proposals for ILW or HAW determined during 2019.
DC7	Energy from waste	No EfW facilities determined during 2019 (only amendments to an existing approved facility).
DC9	Criteria for waste management facilities	No planning applications approved contrary to DC9.
DC10	Criteria for landfill and landraise	2 proposals for landfill/landraise approved in 2019.
DC11	Inert waste for agricultural development	1 applications for agricultural improvement refused in 2019; time extension approved for 1 existing approved scheme.

Implementing other policies in the CMWLP

The table in **Appendix 8** logs which adopted policies have been referenced in the decision-making for minerals and waste planning applications determined during 2019.

For the applications determined during 2019 the following observations are noted:

- A total of 31 minerals and waste applications for planning permission were determined during 2019 (10 for minerals proposals and 22 for waste proposals)
- 2 applications for waste proposals were refused during 2019 on the grounds they were contrary to the adopted CMWLP policies.
- No planning applications were approved 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, with evidence of those issues being assessed against appropriate supporting information (e.g. noise assessments) when required. This demonstrates consideration is being given to the criteria in these policies when assessing the proposal against the CMWLP to form a recommendation. Commentary is provided below on some of these policies to note. 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.

Policy SP13 (climate change mitigation and adaptation) - is referred to as a key policy in 4 of the applications determined during 2019 but only discussed in detail in 2 of these reports. However, that does not mean the principles of policy SP13 have not been considered as most will be transposed into the relevant Development Control policies. For example, minimising water use and encouraging sustainable water management is covered in Policy DC20; reducing 'minerals or waste road miles' is covered by Policy DC1; consideration of climate change issues in restoration and aftercare proposals is addressed in Policy DC22. Proposals for low carbon renewable energy on existing minerals and waste sites is also covered fully in Policy DC8.

An important requirement in SP13 is that "*proportionate to the scale and type of development, energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development*"; ". This is addressed in Policy DC2 General Criteria with the requirement to demonstrate "*the overall carbon footprint of the development has been minimised*". It may be that the more detailed requirement in SP13 would be more effective if included in the criteria for DC2, given that Policy DC2 was directly referred to in 26 of the planning applications determined in 2019.

Examples of SP13 being implemented include: incorporating solar panels on a building at Bowscar Quarry, and the design considerations of a building to cover biomass drying floors at Sinkfall Waste Transfer Station.

One action considered as part of the county council's ongoing work towards becoming carbon neutral is to include a statement within council decisions showing how they impact on climate change. For planning application decisions it is recommended that officer reports include a paragraph specifically referring to Policy SP13 and how that has been addressed. If this recommendation is followed through it will be easier to monitor the effectiveness of Policy SP13 in future reports.

Policy SP14 (economic benefit) - is referred to as a key policy in 8 of the applications determined during 2019. Most make reference to the number of existing jobs supported and/or new jobs created. Examples of SP14 being implemented include:

- Thackwood MRF (3/18/9002) – 15 people employed and positive impact on the wider economy
- Kingwood EfW (1/18/9012) – 40 full-time jobs and an additional 100 jobs in construction – but note this a variation of an existing permission so no net increase in jobs over and above the original scheme (yet to be implemented)
- North West Recycling (1/19/9005; 1/19/9006) – increased capacity creates 2 additional full-time jobs at the plant
- Whitehaven Skips (4/17/9004) – this application was refused on the grounds of environmental impact but would have sustained 2 full-time jobs

Policies SP15 (Environmental Assets) and DC16 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) - SP15 was referenced in 11 applications; DC16 was referenced in 19 applications. Designated areas are taken into account and either no adverse impact identified or proposals modified to address any issues raised. Evidence of biodiversity net gain include: new habitat planting within sites (including increased herb-rich grassland and 1.9ha of native woodland); installation of bird and bat boxes; and creating wildlife refuge areas with brash and log piles.

Policy DC9 (criteria for waste management facilities) – DC9 was identified as a key relevant policy in 9 planning applications. All proposals were in accordance with the locational and other criteria set out in Policy DC9.

The proposal at Whitehaven Skips (4/17/9004) was considered to be an acceptable location in accordance with DC9 if the site was managed properly but the application was refused due to concerns over lack of compliance with environmental permitting and subsequent lack of information to demonstrate there would be no harm to the water environment.

Policy DC11 (inert waste for agricultural improvement) - was used in 3 applications determined during 2019. A proposal at Newland Farm (5/18/9008) was refused permission being considered contrary to DC11 it would divert landfill away from approved landfill restoration sites nearby and in doing so would not be diverting waste away from landfill to recycling. The criteria in DC11 were all taken into account; the applicant also did not confirm the source of the waste as required by this policy. Extension of time for an existing scheme at Flookburgh (5/19/9005) was permitted noting that the best option was to allow the site to be properly restored for agricultural use. DC11 was also used to assess the proposal at Strawberry Fields, Kendal (5/19/9002) establishing that depositing the waste here would not undermine any approved quarry or landfill restoration schemes.

Site Allocations

SAP 1 (HWRCs) – Site allocations for HWRCs are at Lillyhall (AL 37) and Kendal Fell Quarry (SL 1B). No applications were determined on these sites during 2019.

The site allocations in SAP1 are to provide replacement facilities for Kendal (to replace the Canal Head site which is too small and needs to be vacated) and Workington (a single facility at Lillyhall to replace the existing Clay Flatts site in Workington as well as Frizington HWRC. To date no proposals have come forward for a replacement facility at Kendal. Planning permission was granted for a facility at the Lillyhall site but this has not progressed due to lack of funding and the permission has now expired.

Planning permissions for the existing facilities at Millom and Frizington have been extended until 2029 to ensure they can remain operational during the Plan period. The planning permission for Kendal is due to expire in 2020 so it is likely a further time extension will be requested. The situation regarding the need for additional or replacement HWRC facilities within the county before the end of the Plan period will be monitored through the Waste Needs Assessment and liaison with the council's waste operations team.

SAP 2 (waste treatment and management facilities) – No applications for new or replacement facilities were determined on any SAP 2 site allocations during 2019. The EfW proposal at Kingmoor Park, Carlisle (1/18/9012) was on an allocated site but this was for variation of a planning permission already granted, not a new facility. Whilst Policy SAP 2 was referred to in 2 other applications - time extension at Bennett Bank landfill (6/19/9005) and extension at Thackwood MRF (3/18/9002) – neither of these proposals were on an allocated site.

SAP 3 (radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal) – 2 applications were determined on SAP 3 site allocations – LLWR, Drigg (4/19/9005) and Cyclife (2/19/9006). Neither of these proposals were to create additional capacity but, in accordance with Policy SAP 3, the sites were safeguarded from inappropriate development.

No applications were determined during 2019 affecting Areas for Minerals (SAP 4) or existing and potential railheads and wharves (SAP 5).

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 2019 the following applications were recommended for approval subject to a S106 Planning Obligation:

Application ref	Site	Proposal	Purpose of S106
3/18/9005	Shapfell Quarry, Hardendale, Shap	S73 to vary and remove conditions of 3/06/9010 to provide extended timeframe for completion of restoration operations	To submit a Final Restoration Plan before the end of 2036 and to secure the sheeting of all vehicles transporting limestone and limestone products to and from the site (re-negotiation of previous S33 Legal Agreement)
3/18/9004	Shapfell Quarry, Hardendale, Shap	S73 to vary and remove conditions of 3/06/9010 to provide extended timeframe for completion of restoration operations	To submit a Final Restoration Plan before the end of 2036 and to secure the sheeting of all vehicles transporting limestone and limestone products to and from the site (re-negotiation of previous S33 Legal Agreement)

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 2019 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 2019 at least 26 mining and landfill monitoring site visits were carried out.

14 enforcement complaints were investigated during 2019 with 12 warning letters issued resulting in 5 planning applications. 1 Planning Contravention Notice was served. No other formal action was taken.

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 2019 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.	18 April 2019 5 July 2019 12 November 2019 – discussed approach to joint working on biodiversity net gain
NuLeaf Radioactive Waste Planning Group	Regular meeting of local authorities hosting nuclear facilities. For planning officers to discuss updates in the nuclear industry and issues relating to management of radioactive waste, and the implications for formulating local plan policy.	30 January 2019 (masterplan approach to decommissioning; RWM site evaluation process) 24 October 2019 (presentation from LLWR and NDA; update on GDF siting process)
NuLeaf Steering Group	Regular meeting of local authorities hosting nuclear facilities. For Members and officers to discuss updates in the nuclear industry and issues relating to management of radioactive waste, and the broader socio-economic issues for their areas.	12 June 2019 (position paper on socio-economics; update on GDF siting process) 3 September 2019 (NDA Transport Strategy; BEIS policy guidance on In-Situ disposal of radioactive waste)
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	12 June 2019 16 October (Cumbria LAA ratified)

North East Minerals and Waste Planning Officers Group (NE MWPOG)	Regular meeting of minerals and waste planning policy officers from the NE region. To work jointly on LAA and discuss strategic planning issues. Attended by Cumbria CC and North Yorkshire CC as neighbouring authorities.	2 April 2019 (reporting on inert waste arisings and landfill void space)
Planning Officers Society (POS) Minerals and Waste Forum	Regular meeting of officers from minerals and waste planning authorities from across the UK. Provides opportunity for sharing knowledge and best practice.	8 November 2019
Duty to Cooperate – consultations/information requests with other local authorities		
Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council	Email correspondence regarding strategic waste movements and Statement of Common Ground (SoCG)	May 2019
Northumberland County Council	Agreed and signed SoCG	May 2019
Northumberland National Park Authority	Agreed SoCG	May 2019
Derbyshire County Council & Derby City Council	Discussed crushed rock supply. No strategic issues identified.	June 2019
Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA)	Meeting between LDNPA and CCC minerals and waste team to discuss joint working on LAA and progress with Local Plans.	21 August 2019
Response to other LPA Local Plan Consultations		
Durham County Council – County Durham Plan Pre-Submission Draft	Commented on Duty to Cooperate and confirmed no significant or strategic cross-boundary issues to address.	April 2019
Wakefield District Local Plan – Draft Plan consultation	No comment on Draft Plan. Provided update on capacity of facilities receiving waste from Wakefield. Confirmed details of waste movements between our authorities.	May 2019
Lake District National Park Authority Local Plan Review	Submitted response to Pre-Submission Version of Local Plan. Confirmed unlikely supply of high specification aggregates would run out within the next 5 years. Committed to continue to review position on demand and supply through production of joint LAA. Provided response to Inspector's questions for Local Plan Examination. Confirmed	June 2019 November 2019

	agreement with minerals policy approach (Policy 26) as consistent with NPPF.	
Norfolk County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Preferred Options	No comment on Preferred Options. Provided update on waste movements between our authorities. Informal officer comment provided on wording or criteria for different waste management facilities.	October 2019
Minerals Consultation Area Checks		
Response to district council planning application consultations	Responded to consultation requests from Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland. No issues raised regarding the need to consider prior extraction or concerns about safeguarding infrastructure.	Throughout 2019.

Issues identified for future monitoring

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.

Reflecting on policy implementation in this year’s AMR identifies the following issues where careful monitoring in future AMRs is recommended:

Policy	Issue	Monitoring action
SP7 Minerals Provision SAP 4 Areas for Minerals (Sand and gravel reserves)	<p>If the landbank for sand and gravel falls below 7 years that would be a trigger point for a Local Plan review. Based on 2019 LAA (2018 sales) the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (9.43 years) would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 in order to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years.</p> <p>The Site Allocations in the CMWLP should provide sufficient reserve to maintain the required landbank. However, to date no proposals have come forward.</p>	<p>The LAA will re-assess the landbank position each year. If reserves continue to fall and the Preferred Areas/ Areas of Search currently allocated do not come forward it may be necessary to consider a Call for Additional Sites to seek alternative provision of sand and gravel reserve.</p> <p>Due to delays with the MHCLG aggregate surveys being sent out this year we do not currently have data on 2019 reserves and sales to provide an update on last year’s monitoring position.</p>

<p>SP3 Waste Capacity SAP1 Household waste recycling centres (HWRC capacity)</p>	<p>Site Allocations in SAP1 are required to provide replacement facilities in Kendal and Workington. To date no proposal has come forward for the site in Kendal and the planning permission for a new facility at Workington has expired with no funding committed to develop a facility there. Facilities at Frizington and Millom are known to be inadequate for provision of modern, efficient facilities but temporary permissions have been extended to ensure capacity remains throughout the Plan period.</p>	<p>Whilst the 2019 Waste Needs Assessment does not identify any lack of capacity overall it will be important to liaise with the Waste Operations team to ensure that the capacity and efficiency of individual sites, and the need for replacement facilities, is kept under review.</p> <p>If proposals do not come forward on the Site Allocations or other appropriate locations it may be necessary to consider alternative Site Allocations to ensure appropriate provision of HWRC facilities across the county.</p>
<p>SP3 Waste Capacity SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities</p>	<p>Planning permission for EfW plant on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) not implemented and now due to expire in January 2022. No other SAP2 Site Allocations have come forward to deliver additional MRF or WTS facilities.</p>	<p>The need for additional or replacement waste treatment and management facilities will be closely monitored through work on the Waste Needs Assessment and liaison with the council's Waste Operations team.</p> <p>If a capacity gap is identified and proposals do not come forward for additional facilities on the Site Allocations it may be necessary to consider alternative Site Allocations to ensure appropriate waste management provision across the county.</p>
<p>SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>	<p>Policy SP13 requires that <i>"proportionate to the scale and type of development, energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development"</i>. With increasing focus on the climate change agenda there is a need for more rigorous assessment of development proposals against this policy requirement and more transparency in decision-making as to how this policy has been applied.</p>	<p>Monitoring implementation of this policy will establish whether more engagement with applicants is required to provide the necessary information, or whether alternative policy wording is needed to deliver the council's climate change objectives in relation to minerals and waste development proposals.</p> <p>It is recommended that officer reports for all planning applications now include a</p>

		<p>paragraph specifically referring to Policy SP13 and how it has been addressed in the proposal.</p>
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Have any trigger points for a Review of Local Plan policy been identified?

The Monitoring Matrix for the CMWLP includes 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.

A trigger point identified for SP3 (Waste Capacity) is Site Allocations not coming forward for development or a significant number of non-allocated sites being developed. A trigger point identified for SAP1 (HWRCs) and SAP2 (waste treatment and management facilities) is any planning applications for waste treatment and management facilities not located on the sites identified in those policies.

Policy SP3 indicates that in order to provide an integrated network and meet any waste capacity gaps that are predicted to arise during the Plan period, sites have been identified to provide for additional waste recycling and treatment facilities and also alternative sites for HWRC facilities that are required to be replaced.

There were no applications for new waste management facilities determined in 2019.

Planning permission for an EfW facility on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) was originally granted in October 2016 (1/16/9005) and has not yet been implemented. Following variation of condition approval in January 2019 this permission (1/18/9012) will now expire in January 2022.

Planning permission for Kendal HWRC expires in 2020 and no proposals for alternative facilities on Site Allocation SL 1B , or any other location, have been submitted. A further application for renewal of this permission is expected and it will be important to properly assess the suitability of this location for continued operation, and the need for an alternative facility to be developed, during determination of such a proposal.

The need for additional or replacement waste treatment and management facilities, in particular the HWRC facilities, will be closely monitored through work on the Waste Needs Assessment and liaison with the council's waste operations team.

There are no grounds at this stage to trigger a review of policy. The outcome of any further application for renewal of the Kendal HWRC facility will be used to inform the need to review Policy SP3 by seeking an alternative Site Allocation for that location.

A trigger point for SP7 (Minerals Provision) is when a landbank falls below target for more than 2 years. The 2018 sales and reserves figure show the remaining landbank for sand and gravel would run out in 2027 with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.

The 2017 figures also identified an insufficient landbank for sand and gravel with additional reserves at that time being required by 2019. The 2016 sales and reserves figures indicated that additional reserves would be required by 2021 in order to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years for sand and gravel.

It has not been possible to obtain sales and reserves data for 2019 due to delays in the MHCLG aggregates survey being sent out to operators. This, coupled with the fact that many quarries are closed and/or staff furloughed due to Covid-19, means we cannot yet determine whether the landbank has fallen below target for more than 2 years. It is also likely that the data for 2020 will be significantly affected by Covid-19 leading to a drop in sales figures that will extend the lifetime of the landbank currently available.

The next Local Aggregates Assessment to be produced is likely to incorporate both 2019 and 2020 sales and reserves figures and this will be critical in determining whether or not Policy SP7 needs to be reviewed by seeking alternative Site Allocations or resources to provide additional sand and gravel reserves during the Plan period.

APPENDICES

1. Monitoring Matrix (with 2019 commentary)
2. Cumbria Observatory Population Statistics
3. CO2 emissions in Cumbria
4. Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria
5. 2018 Aggregates sales and reserve figures
6. Minerals planning applications determined in 2019
7. Waste planning applications determined in 2019
8. Use of adopted CMWLP policies in planning decisions

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	2019 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.	No applications relating to peat extraction determined in 2019.
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.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 and DC22. S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) where appropriate.

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
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>	No planning applications approved 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)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC6.</p> <p>Evidence of cumulative impact with neighbouring land uses being taken into account on proposals for new development.</p>

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.	1 application for amendments to existing approval for EfW plant.
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.	Solar panels included on extension to building at Bowscar Quarry; proposal at Sinkfall waste transfer station for biomass supports renewable energy use and carbon reduction.

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	2019 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.	No applications relating to peat extraction determined in 2019.

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.
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 decisions. A total of 17 full-time jobs plus positive impact on wider economy on 2 waste applications.
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"> • Ramsar sites • Special Protection Areas • Special Areas of Conservation • World Heritage Sites and • European and Global Geopark sites National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within	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 biodiversity net gain being achieved; archaeological

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings • National Parks and their settings • Heritage Coasts and their settings • Marine Conservation Zones • Nature Improvement Areas • National Nature Reserves • Ancient Woodlands • Limestone Pavements • Scheduled Monuments • Registered Historic Battlefields • Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and • Listed Buildings <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Nature Reserves • RSPB Nature Reserves • County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites • Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity • Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships • Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites • Conservation Areas and their settings • Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character 					<p>recording/interpretation also secured.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna • Soil resources • Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands • Lakes, tarns and rivers • Undeveloped coast; and • Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings. 					
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>S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) where appropriate.</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 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and additional compensatory measures where appropriate.</p>
DC1 Traffic and transport	Mineral and waste related applications granted that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.

	Mineral and waste applications granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria. Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.				criteria set out in policy 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.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC5 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.

					Any appeal lost on 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. Evidence of cumulative impact with neighbouring land uses being taken into account on proposals for new development
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.	1 application for amendments to existing approval for EfW plant.
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.	CCC EA Waste management companies	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.	Solar panels included on extension to building at Bowscar Quarry; proposal at Sinkfall waste transfer station for biomass supports renewable

	Number of minerals and waste operations securing a % of their energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources	Minerals operators			Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	energy use and carbon reduction.
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. Evidence of criteria being assessed to confirm suitability of location.
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.	No applications determined for additional reserves during 2019.
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 applications determined for energy minerals during 2019.
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"> • The two World Heritage Sites 	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.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC17.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments • Listed Buildings (Grade I or II*) • Solway Moss Registered Battlefield • Registered Historic Parks and Gardens 				Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
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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	2019 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&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>	2019 WNA published (using data from 2017). This shows there is sufficient capacity to accommodate predicted waste arisings and achieve appropriate recycling targets throughout the Plan period to 2030, with capacity remaining at 2035
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>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of non allocated sites are developed.	Additional capacity granted for HIC waste recycling and inert waste recycling to aggregate.

	Waste capacity lost from early closure of sites or loss of facilities, which will impact on existing capacity.				Landfill as a % share of total waste increases over a 2 year period. Loss of existing capacity indicating shortfall in capacity for managing waste locally.	No proposals coming forward on site allocations for HWRC.
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 2019.
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 HAW facilities determined in 2019.
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.	1 application for amendments to existing approval for EfW plant.

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. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria. Landfill as a % share total of waste increases over a 2 year period.	1 application for new landraising scheme determined. 2019 WNA shows % waste managed to landfill decreasing between 2015 – 2017
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.	3 applications for agricultural improvement determined in 2019. Policy criteria used to assess proposals. 1 scheme refused for failing to meet criteria.
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 2019. No proposals come forward on site allocations.
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 submitted on Site Allocations. No new facilities proposed on non-allocated sites.

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 prejudicing allocated sites or requesting additional capacity.
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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	2019 Commentary
SP2 Provision for waste	The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met. Net amount of waste imported/exported per annum.	CCC EA	Planning permission data Licensed waste management facility data	On-going (annual monitoring)	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&I and in line with the adopted strategy for LACW). Waste capacity in the Plan area increases/ decreases in comparison with waste arisings for each relevant waste stream.	2019 WNA published (using data from 2017). This shows there is sufficient capacity to accommodate predicted waste arisings and achieve appropriate recycling targets throughout the Plan period to 2030, with capacity remaining at 2035
SP3 Waste capacity	Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with site allocations.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of	Additional capacity granted for HIC waste recycling and inert

	<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>				<p>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>waste recycling to aggregate.</p> <p>No proposals coming forward on site allocations for HWRC</p> <p>2019 WNA shows % waste managed to landfill decreasing between 2015 – 2017</p>
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 applications for radioactive waste facilities determined in 2019. SP4 relates specifically to proposals for radioactive waste.
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)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined during 2019.
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.	No proposals for new HAW facilities determined in 2019.

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
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 proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2019.
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	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"> • Ramsar sites • Special Protection Areas • Special Areas of Conservation • World Heritage Sites and • European and Global Geopark sites National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within	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 biodiversity net gain being

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest. • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings • National Parks and their settings • Heritage Coasts and their settings • Marine Conservation Zones • Nature Improvement Areas • National Nature Reserves • Ancient Woodlands • Limestone Pavements • Scheduled Monuments • Registered Historic Battlefields • Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and • Listed Buildings <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Nature Reserves • RSPB Nature Reserves • County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites • Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity • Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships • Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites • Conservation Areas and their settings • Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character 					<p>achieved; archaeological recording/interpretation also secured.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna • Soil resources • Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands • Lakes, tarns and rivers • Undeveloped coast and • Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings. 					
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>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.
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>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</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 DC6.</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact considered in determining applications.

	developments occurring concurrently or successively.					
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. Evidence of criteria being assessed to confirm suitability of location.
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.	Evidence of criteria being used to assess proposals. No applications determined contrary to DC16.
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. 1 application refused as contrary to DC20 due to concerns poor management would have adverse impact on the water environment. 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 2019. No proposals come forward on site allocations.
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 submitted on Site Allocations. No proposals for new facilities proposed on non-allocated sites.
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 prejudicing allocated sites or requesting additional capacity.

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	2019 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision and SP8 Minerals safeguarding	Size of landbanks for sand and gravel. Identification of sufficient sites for sand and gravel, crushed rock, high specification roadstone, brickmaking mudstones, slate and gypsum.	CCC Mineral operators	Maintain appropriate landbank for mineral type, in line with most recent Local	On-going (annual monitoring)	Landbank falls below target for more than two years. Significant number of applications approved	Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand & gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by

	<p>10 year and 3 year average sales for aggregate minerals</p> <p>All proposals accord with amenity and environmental protection policies.</p>		Aggregate Assessment		<p>which do not satisfy the strategy for the supply of minerals within Cumbria.</p>	<p>2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>2019 sales and reserves data is not yet available so it is not currently possible to provide an update on this trigger.</p> <p>Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. No consultation requests from district council applications raised issues of the need for prior extraction.</p>
SP9 Strategic areas for new minerals development	Planning applications, granted or refused, for non-minerals development within Strategic Areas.	CCC Mineral operators	Aggregate monitoring surveys DC decisions	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 2019.
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 proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No proposals for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2019.

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 2019.
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.	No applications relating to peat extraction determined during 2019.
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 concerning lorry traffic	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 the criteria.	No planning applications approved 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)	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.	No applications determined for additional reserves during 2019.
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 applications for energy minerals determined during 2019.
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.	No ROMP applications determined during 2019.

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.	No proposals or enquiries within Preferred Areas or Areas of Search during 2019.
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.	No proposals affecting safeguarded railheads and wharves.

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	2019 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision and SP8 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>Mineral operators</p>	<p>Aggregate monitoring surveys</p> <p>DC decisions</p>	Annual data collection from the previous calendar year	<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 and SP8 and result in sterilisation.</p>	<p>Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand & gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>2019 sales and reserves data is not yet available so it is not currently possible to provide an update on this trigger.</p> <p>Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant</p>

						is safeguarded. No consultation requests from district council applications raised issues of the need for prior extraction.
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.	No proposals or enquiries within Preferred Areas or Areas of Search during 2019.

Objective 7: That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2019 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>Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand & gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>2019 sales and reserves data is not yet available so it is not currently possible to provide an update on this trigger.</p> <p>Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant</p>

						is safeguarded. No consultation requests from district council applications raised issues of the need for prior extraction.
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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	2019 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>Additional capacity granted for HIC waste recycling and inert waste recycling to aggregate.</p> <p>No proposals coming forward on site allocations for HWRC</p> <p>2019 WNA shows % waste managed to landfill decreasing between 2015 - 2017</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 2019.
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 decisions. A total of 17 full-time jobs plus positive impact on wider economy on 2 waste applications.</p>

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). % 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 SP15 and DC22. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or DC22. S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) where appropriate.
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.	No applications determined for additional reserves during 2019.
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 applications determined for energy minerals during 2019.

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	2019 Commentary
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and	Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and communities (e.g. through area	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	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or DC22.

DC22 Restoration and aftercare	strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans). % of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.				policies SP16 and DC22. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) where appropriate.
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.	S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and additional compensatory measures where appropriate.
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.	Monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. 1 Planning Contravention Notice served; no formal action taken.
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.	No ROMP applications determined during 2019.
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.	1 application for new landraising scheme determined.

					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.	3 applications for agricultural improvement determined in 2019. Policy criteria used to assess proposals. 1 scheme refused for failing to meet criteria
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.	Evidence of criteria being used to assess proposals. No applications determined contrary to DC16. Amendments made to schemes where required to mitigate adverse impact.
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,	CCC EA	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the	No planning applications approved contrary to DC19 and DC20.

	areas of flood risk, critical drainage areas, coastal waters, surface water and private water supplies.				criteria set out in policy DC19 and policy DC20. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	1 application refused as contrary to DC20 due to concerns poor management would have adverse impact on the water environment. 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	2019 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 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"> • Ramsar sites • Special Protection 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 SP15.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP15. Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Areas of Conservation • World Heritage Sites and • European and Global Geopark sites <p>National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest. • Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings • National Parks and their settings • Heritage Coasts and their settings • Marine Conservation Zones • Nature Improvement Areas • National Nature Reserves • Ancient Woodlands • Limestone Pavements • Scheduled Monuments • Registered Historic Battlefields • Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and • Listed Buildings <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Nature Reserves • RSPB Nature Reserves • County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites • Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity • Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships 				<p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.</p> <p>Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved; archaeological recording/interpretation also secured.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites • Conservation Areas and their settings • Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character • Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna • Soil resources • Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands • Lakes, tarns and rivers • Undeveloped coast and • Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings. 					
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>	Monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. 1 Planning Contravention Notice served; no other formal action taken.
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>	No planning applications approved 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)	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.
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)	No planning applications approved contrary to DC5 –

					that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC5. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria. Significant increase in enforcement action due to dust complaints.	conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.
DC6 Cumulative environment-al 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.	Solar panels included on extension to building at Bowscar Quarry; proposal at Sinkfall waste transfer station for biomass supports renewable energy use and carbon reduction.
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. Evidence of criteria being assessed to confirm suitability of location.

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.	Evidence of criteria being used to assess proposals. No applications determined contrary to DC16. Amendments made to schemes where required to mitigate adverse impact.
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"> • The two World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments • Listed Buildings (Grade I/II*) • Solway Moss Registered Battlefield • Registered Historic Parks and Gardens 	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. 1 application refused as contrary to DC20 due to concerns poor management would have adverse impact on the water environment. 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. Policy used to justify imposing conditions relating to soil handling and retention.
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Objective 11: That there will be increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2019 Commentary
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 2019.
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 decisions. A total of 17

						full-time jobs plus positive impact on wider economy on 2 waste applications.
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.	S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and additional compensatory measures where appropriate.
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.	Monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. 1 Planning Contravention Notice served; no other formal action taken.
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

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 30th 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 8th, 4th and 14th greatest proportional decreases respectively out of all 348 local authority districts in England & Wales.

Population Profile by Age

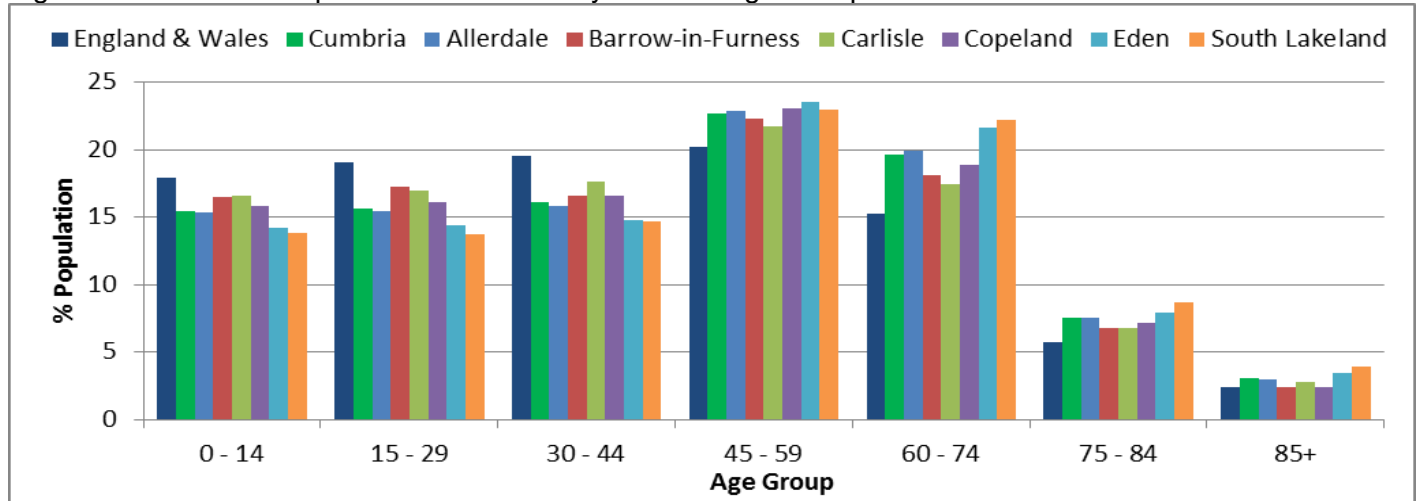
Figure 2a presents the proportion of the population by broad age group for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts, while figure 2b plots the proportion of the population by 15 year age group for the same areas.

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 5th and 8th lowest proportions of 0-15 year olds respectively, while South Lakeland had the 12th largest proportion of residents aged 65+ nationally.

Population Change by Age

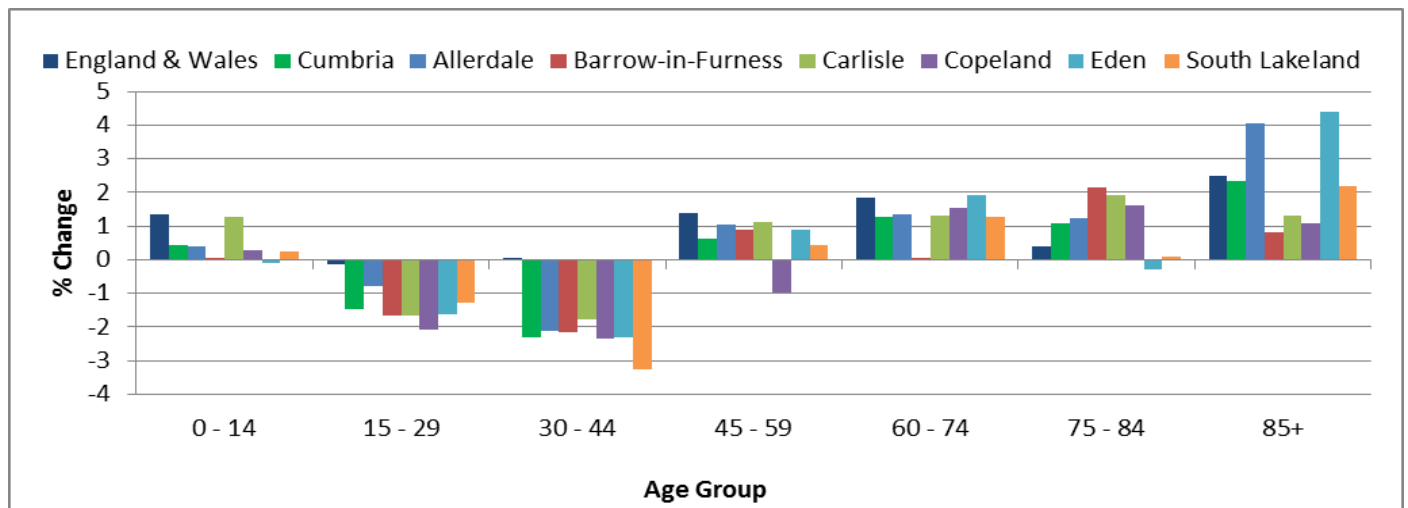
Figure 3a presents the proportional change in population by broad age group between mid-2015 and mid-2016 for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts, while figure 3b plots the proportional change in population by 15 year age group for the same areas.

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 2nd 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.

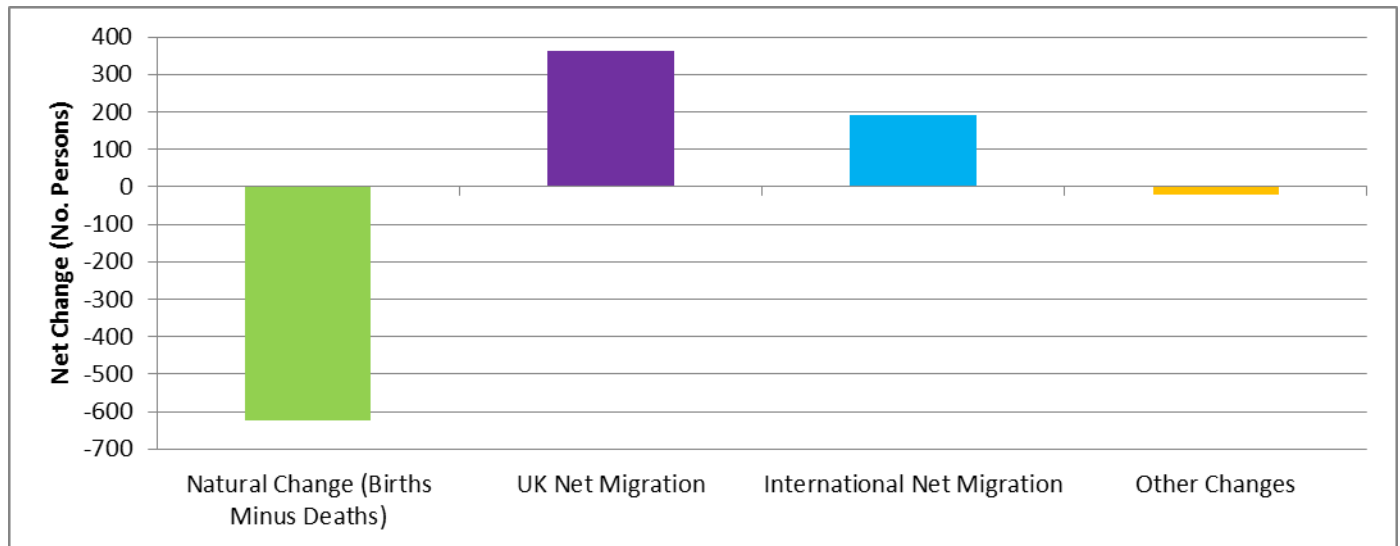
The number of 16-64 year olds in Cumbria decreased by 2,300 persons (-0.8%) between mid-2015 and mid-2016. This decrease was contrary to the national average (England & Wales +0.5%). All of Cumbria's districts followed the county wide trend in experiencing a decrease in numbers of 16-64 year olds, with the biggest proportional decreases seen in Copeland (-1.5%) and Barrow-in-Furness (-1%); the 5th and 12th 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:



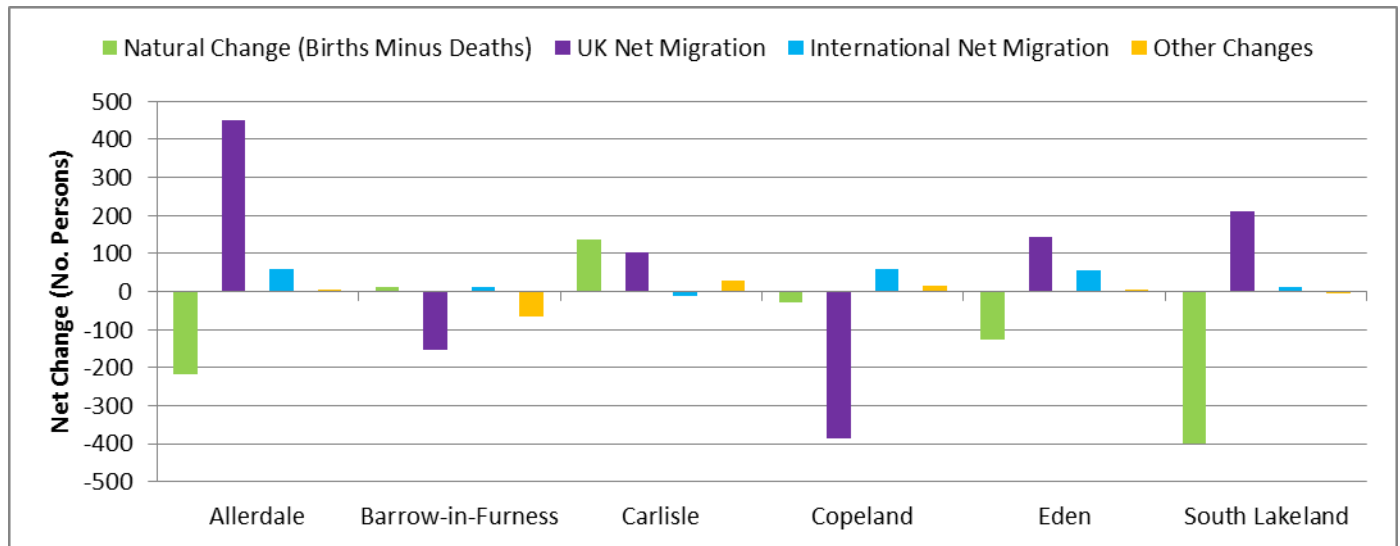
Source: Office for National Statistics, 'Other Change' refers to effect of changes to prisoner, armed forces and their overseas based dependent populations.

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:

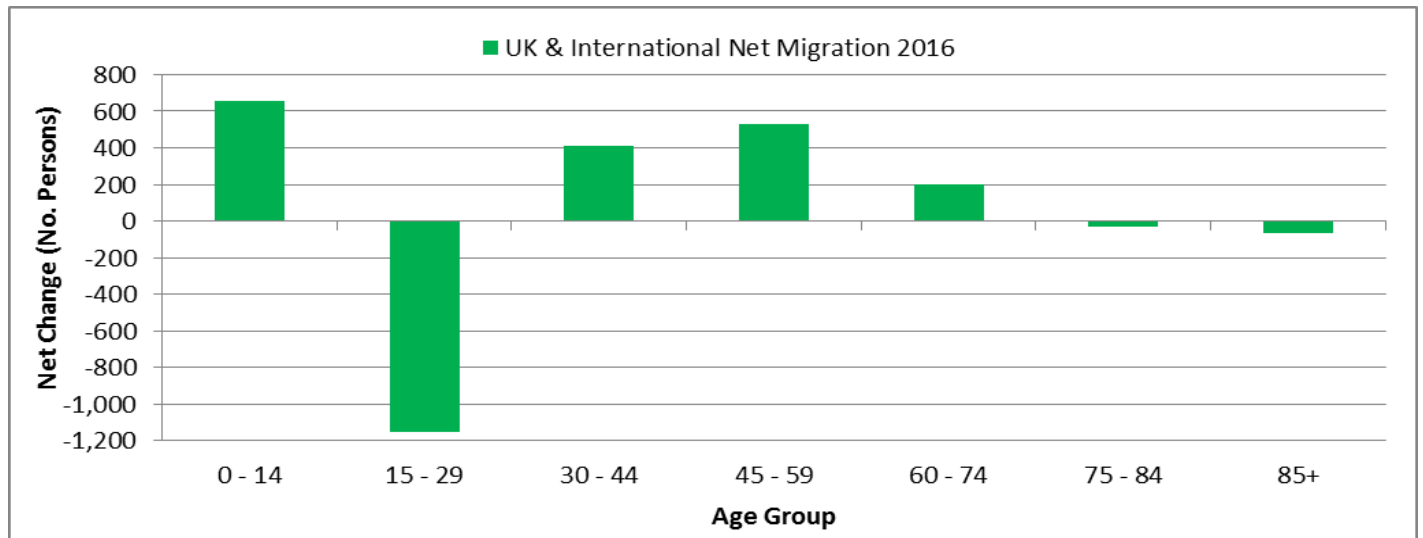


Source: Office for National Statistics

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).

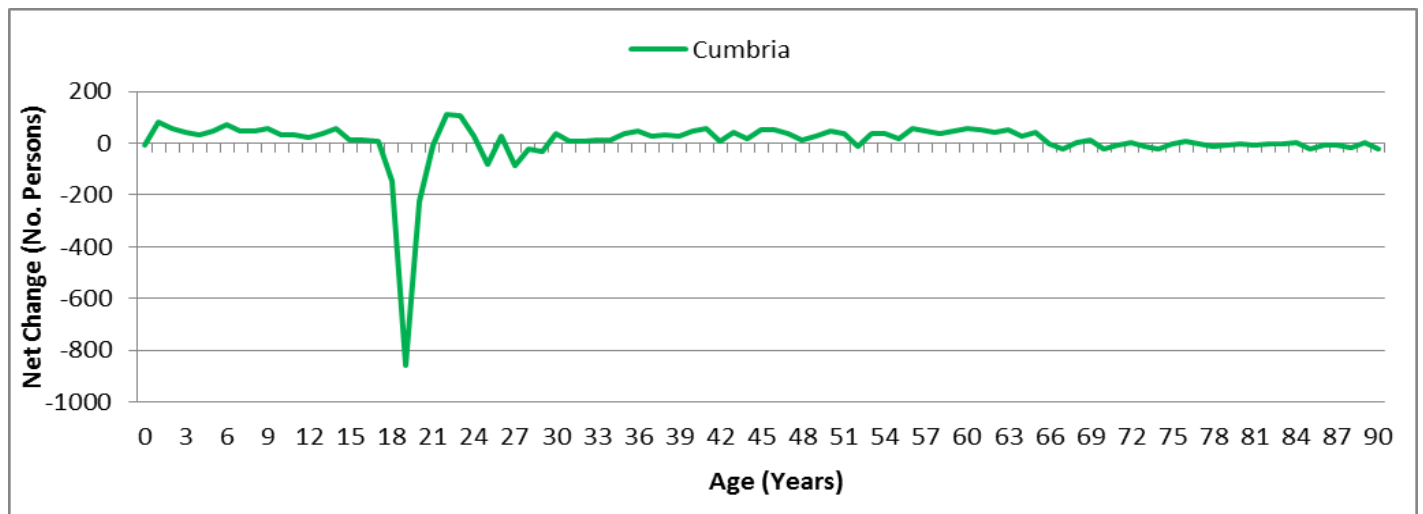
Figure 6a plots the net sums of migrants (those moving into Cumbria from elsewhere in the UK and overseas minus those moving out of Cumbria to elsewhere in the UK and overseas) in 2015-16 by 15 year age group, while figure 6b plots the net sums of migrants in 2015-16 by single year of age.

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.

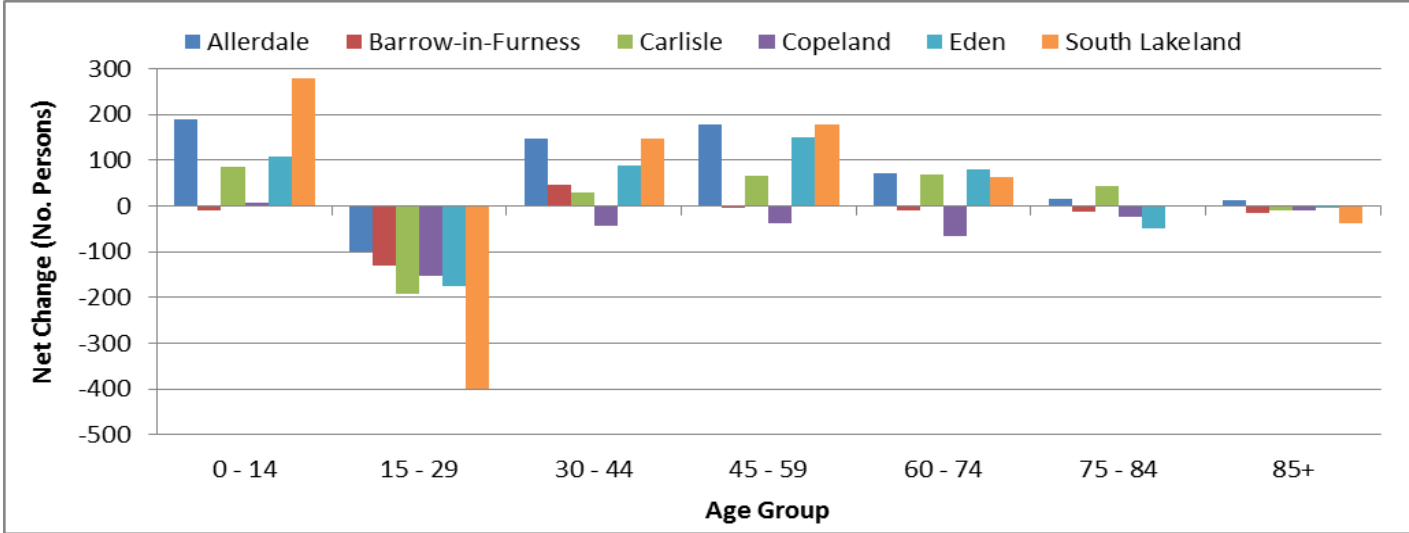
The only age group to show a large negative net migration in Cumbria during 2015-16 was the 15-29 age group; 1,200 more 15-29 year olds moved out of Cumbria than moved in. This net outflow of residents contributed considerably to the 1,200 person decrease in Cumbria's numbers of 15-29 year olds in 2015-16. 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.

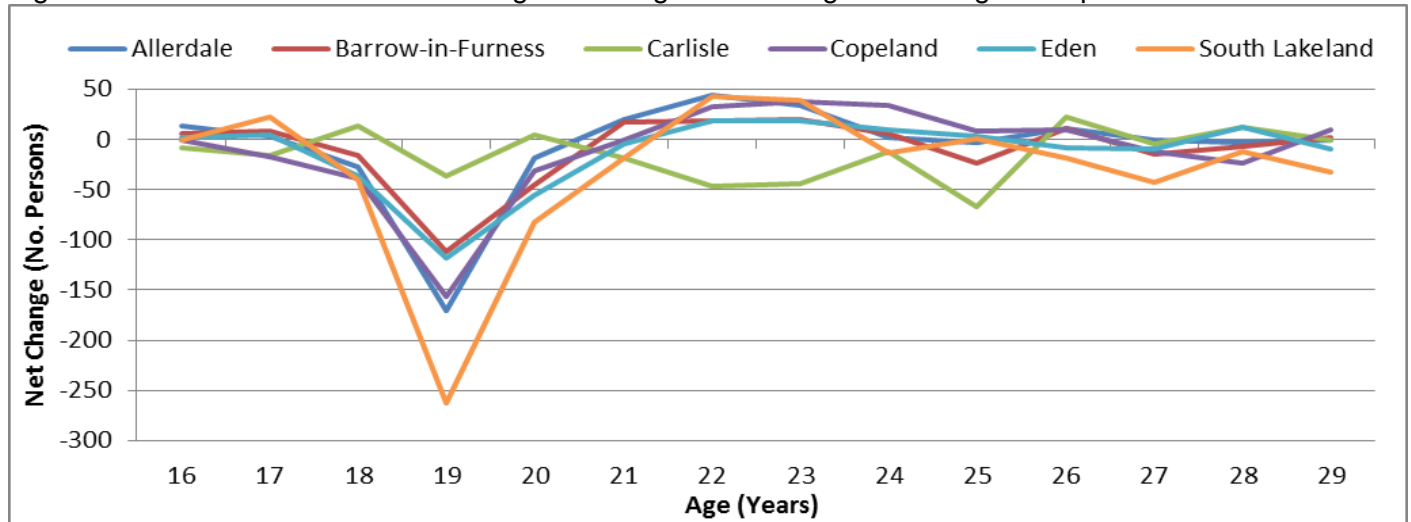
Figure 7a plots the net sum of migrants for each of Cumbria’s districts in 2015-16 by age group, while figure 7b plots the net sum of migrants for each of Cumbria’s districts in 2015-16 by single year of age for the 15-29 age group.

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

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IN CUMBRIA (2018 data)

YEAR	TOTAL CO ₂ emissions in Cumbria (Kt)	Annual Change	% change
2005	(Baseline figure) 4844.0	-	-
2006	4,783.8	-	-
2007	4,589.4	-	-
2008	4,546.9	-	-
2009	4,108.5	-	-
2010	4,429.0	-	-
2011	3,902.2	-	-
2012	4,212.1	-	-
2013	4,171.0	-	-
2014	3,722.8	-	-
2015	3,728.4	-	-
2016	3,398.0	-	-
2017	3,304.1		
2018	3,274.0	-30.1	-0.91%
Change since 2005 baseline		-1,570.0	-32.41%
Change since start of Plan period (2015)		- 454.4	-12.17%

Table 1: Cumbria CO2 emissions (Kt) 2005 – 2018

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria Total
2017 Est							
CO₂ (Kt)	640	400.5	597.1	344.9	536.4	732.9	3251.8
Per head (t)	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.0	10.2	7.0	6.5
2017 Revised							
CO₂ (Kt)	643.5	400.2	595.1	370.9	552.2	742.1	3,304.1
Per head (t)	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.4	10.5	7.1	6.6
2018 Est							
CO₂ (Kt)	631.8	394.7	594.1	357.5	559.6	736.4	3274.0
Per head (t)	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.2	10.6	7.0	6.6

Table 2: Emissions of CO2 in 2017 and 2018 by Districts and per head

National Statistics produce these estimate figures annually for the previous calendar year¹. 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

¹<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

of improved data and methodology, to allow for consistent analysis of trends. The revisions are shown in Table 2 for comparison with previous AMRs.

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
Area (ha) in Cumbria (04.04.2018)	129,736	55,347	74,388	6,669	2,400	9.3	31	74
% of Cumbrian SSSI area (04.04.2018)	93.39	39.84	53.55	4.8	1.73	0.01	0.02	0.05
Area (ha) in Cumbria (15.01.2020)	126,243	55,294	70,948	10,273	2,317	9.3	31	57
% of Cumbrian SSSI area (15.01.2020)	90.87	39.8	51.07	7.39	1.67	0.01	0.02	0.04
Area (ha) in Cumbria (08.07.2020)	126,174	55,250	70,925	10,211	2,447	9.3	31	57
% of Cumbrian SSSI area (08.07.2020)	90.82	39.77	51.05	7.35	1.76	0.01	0.02	0.04

Table 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria (hectares rounded, no decimal points) (source Natural England – 08.07.2020¹)

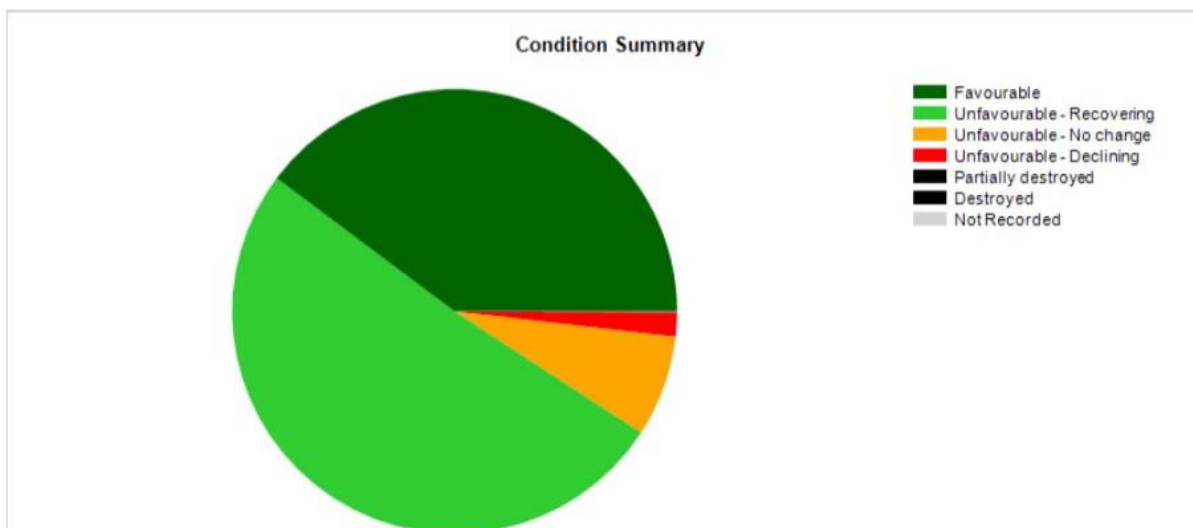


Figure 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria (source Natural England)

1

When reporting in the 2017 AMR, the data in these tables was 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 then was March 2014. In the 2018 AMR the data was taken from the website reports on 15.01.2020 and it is noted that additional SSSI units had since been surveyed between 2015 and 2019 with some inspection dates in March 2019 (1,555 out of a total of 1,558 SSSI units are now recorded as assessed). Both sets of data are included in the table for comparison.

There had been a slight reduction in SSSI units described as 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable - recovering' and a more noticeable increase in SSSI units described as 'Unfavourable – no change'. These changes are most likely evident due to the increase in amount of SSSI units that had been surveyed since 2014. Positively, there was a reduction in the SSSI units described as 'Unfavourable – declining' and there is no change to the number of units 'Destroyed' or 'Partially destroyed'.

The figures in Table 4.1 show that since the 2018 AMR there has been a reduction in the amount of hectares recorded as being Favourable; Unfavourable/Recovering, and Unfavourable/No Change. Overall, they show an additional 130ha now recorded as Unfavourable/Declining. There are still 3 SSSI units shown as Not Recorded (same as was reported last year) so it is assumed that some sites have been revisited since March 2019 and that a deterioration in their condition has been recorded. The last recorded site visit and comments on condition of individual SSSIs can be found on the Natural England website database referred to here.² This shows site inspections taking place later in 2019 and as recently as May and July 2020. A number of the 2020 site inspections record units in Unfavourable/Declining condition. Reasons include invasive species; inappropriate water levels and , notably at one location, Public Access/ Disturbance.

Future AMRs will continue to monitor this Natural England data to see whether a shift from 'declining' and 'no change' towards 'recovering' could be achieved for those SSSIs currently in an Unfavourable condition. However, it is 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. Many of the reasons cited for adverse condition of the SSSIs in Cumbria include under-grazing or over-grazing; inappropriate scrub control; surface water pollution/agricultural run-off and inappropriate ditch management.

It should be noted that any changes in SSSI condition will not have occurred intensively over the previous 12 months. This is simply an annual 'snapshot' which takes into account any site inspections that have taken place since the last time the Natural England database was searched for the purposes of AMR reporting.

2

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ReportUnitCondition.aspx?Export=True&SiteType=ALL&countyCode=9&ReportTitle=CUMBRIA>

Aggregate sales & reserve at the end of 2018	Reserve Mt	2018 Sales Mt	Trend ¹
Limestone	81.94	1.99	↑
Igneous + sandstone exc. V/HSA.	22.84	0.31	↓
V/HSA igneous + sandstone	16.11	0.52	↑
TOTAL igneous + sandstone.	38.95	0.83	↔
TOTAL ALL crushed rock	120.88	2.82	↑
Land-won sand and Gravel	7.26	0.71	↓
Marine-dredged	0.0	0.0	↓
TOTAL sand and gravel	7.26	0.71	↓
Secondary/ recycled	-	0.176	↑
Slate waste	-	0.220	↔
TOTAL secondary + slate	-	0.396 (0.4Mt)	↑

¹ Compared to previous year's sales

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
3/18/9006	CoU	3.0012 Stoneraise Quarry, Great Salkeld, Penrith, CA11 9NF	Change of use of stocking area for quarry to use for processing excavated mineral waste and processing inert waste to produce secondary aggregate and replacement site cabin	Granted 08.04.2019	Capacity for processing up to 25,000 tpa secondary aggregate and 25,000 tpa inert waste	Mitigation measures secured to ensure no adverse impact on adjoining Wan Fell SSSI		
1/19/9009	CoU	1.0025 Silvertop Quarry, Hallbankgate, Brampton,	Change of use to allow imported inert (construction, demolition and excavation) waste to be screened and processed (for use as secondary aggregate)	Granted 04.11.2019	100,00tpa inert waste recycling (previous permission lapsed) (source of recycled aggregate)	Adjacent North Pennines AONB and Visual Impact Zone for Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site		
3/18/9005	S73	3.0007 Shapfell Quarry, Hardendale, Shap, CA10 3LH	S73 to vary and remove conditions of 3/06/9010 to provide extended timeframe for completion of restoration operations	Recommended for approval 22.02.19, subject to completion of S106 Agreement. Decision Notice issued 19.06.2019		Crosby Ravensworth Fell SSSI Asby Complex SAC On boundary of YDNPA and 2km from LDNPA		
3/18/9004	S73	3.0007 Shapfell Quarry, Hardendale, Shap, CA10 3LH	S73 to vary and remove conditions of 3/06/9011 to provide extended timeframe for completion of restoration operations	Recommended for approval 22.02.19, subject to completion of S106 Agreement.		Crosby Ravensworth Fell SSSI Asby Complex SAC		

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
				Decision Notice issued 19.06.2019		On boundary of YDNPA and 2km from LDNPA		
3/18/9003	Full	3.0010 Shap Beck Quarry, Shap, CA10 2NX	Erection and operation of replacement asphalt plant, storage sheds and associated development	Granted 26.03.2019		Close to boundary of LDNPA/WHS		
6/18/9006	ROMP	6.0002 Goldmire Quarry, Dalton-in-Furness LA14 4QG	Review of Minerals Permission for 6/03/9020	Granted 11.07.2019				
2/18/9010	Full	2.0009 High House Quarry, Aldoth, Wigton	Extension of permitted operating period for sand & gravel extraction from 31 Dec 2021 to 31 Dec 2036; amendments to approved operations programme; reduction in approved extraction area; proposed new extension area, revised restoration scheme.	Granted 18.01.2019				
4/19/9002	S73	4.0023 Birkhams Quarry, Sandwith, Whitehaven, CA28 9UU	S73 application to vary condition 2 of permission 4/15/9001 to allow revised scheme of working and minor amendments to final restoration plan	Granted 04.06.2019		Within St.Bee's Head SSSI and Heritage Coast		Increased amount of herb-rich grassland in place of bracken is a positive change that promotes biodiversity

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
3/18/9007	Full	3.0014 Bowscar Quarry, Bowscar Road, Bowscar, Penrith CA11 8RY	Erection of extension to the existing building, a stand-alone building and a filter press plant and installation of roof-mounted solar photovoltaic panels	Granted 13.02.2019				
1/19/9013	S73	1.0010 Low Gelt Quarry, Brampton CA8 1SY	Variation of conditions 1, 2, 30 and 32 of permission 1/09/9033 to extend the time period permitted for mineral extraction to 2026 and amend restoration scheme	Granted 15.11.2019		Close to Gelt Woods SSSI; River Eden SAC and Hellbeck Ancient Woodland. Relatively low impact and sufficient separation buffer to avoid significant impact.		Additional 1.9ha of native woodland in revised restoration scheme
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2019								
4/17/9007	Full	4.0333 Former Marchon site, Pow Beck Valley (West Cumbria Mining)	Development of new underground metallurgical coal mine & associated development	Decision pending				
2/19/9011	Full	2.0028 High House Farm, Plumbland CA7 2HF	New vehicular access to quarry	Decision pending				

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
2/19/9010	ROMP	2.0028 High House Farm, Plumbland CA7 2HF	Determination of new planning conditions for dormant minerals permission CA49 incorporating an area for plant, stockpiling and storage	Decision pending				

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
1/19/9009	CoU	1.0025 Silvertop Quarry, Hallbankgate, Brampton,	Change of use to allow imported inert (construction, demolition and excavation) waste to be screened and processed (for use as secondary aggregate)	Granted 04.11.2019	100,00tpa inert waste recycling (previous permission lapsed) (source of recycled aggregate)	Adjacent North Pennines AONB and Visual Impact Zone for Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site		
4/17/9004	CoU	4.0331 Whitehaven Skips & Service Ltd	Yard for skip hire, storage and sorting of waste	Refused 04.12.2019				
5/18/9014	Full	Diamond Yard, Pennington Lane, Lindal-in-Furness, LA12 0LA	Storage /workshop and site office and welfare building	Granted 18.01.2019				
6/18/9005	Full	6.0086 Sinkfall Waste Transfer Station, Barrow-in-Furness, LA14 4QE	Proposed building to cover existing biomass drying floors and vehicle parking	Granted 04.02.19				
5/18/9008	Full	5.0315 Land at Newland Farm, Newland, Ulverston, LA12 7QQ	Proposed restoration scheme on former tip site to improve farm land.	Refused 21.01.19				
3/18/9002	Full	3.0171 Thackwood MRF, Monkcastle, Southwaite, CA4 0PZ	Use of land as materials recycling facility and construction of building and other ancillary facilities	Granted 07.01.19	Additional 150,000 tpa HIC waste recycling			

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
1/18/9012	S73	1.0188 Kingmoor Park Industrial Estate, Carlisle, CA6 4BJ	Section 73 variation to Condition 4 of 1/16/9005 to allow amendments to the approved plans for an Energy from Waste plant as illustrated on Figures 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5, including: amendment to roof profile, configuration of air cooled condenser and car parking area, removal of fuel processing hall and 2No. silos for storage and preparation of fuel, throughput and thermal EfW technology.	Granted 29.01.19				
6/19/9005	S73	6.0019 Bennett Bank Landfill Site, Barrow, LA14 4QH	S73 application to amend condition 1 of permission 6/17/9011 to extend waste disposal operations	Granted 27.11.19				
5/19/9005	S73	5.0304 Land at Winder Moor, Flookburgh	S73 variation to condition 1 of permission 5/15/9004 extending permitted duration of operations	Granted 23.05.2019		Close to Morecambe Bay SPA, SAC & SSSI.NERC Act 2006 priority habitat (coastal floodplain grazing marsh)		

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
5/19/9004	Full	5.0282 Kendal WwTW, Kendal, LA9 5JN	Continued use of temporary outfall from Kendal WwTW upto 31 st October 2021	Granted 23.05.2019		River Kent SAC. 30m from Scheduled Monument (Watercrock Roman fort and civil settlement)		
4/19/9005	Full	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg, CA19 1XP	Creation of additional link road to improve site infrastructure	Granted 29.11.2019		Adjacent Drigg Coast SSSI/SAC and County Wildlife Trust Site. Also potential Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA.		
3/19/9002	Full	3.0244 Calthwaite WwTW, Calthwaite	Installation of motor control centre kiosk	Granted 09.09.2019		Potential indirect impact on River Eden SSSI and SAC		Installation of bat & bird boxes; native planting; creation of brash and log piles to create refuge for wildlife
2/19/9012	Full	Scatterbeck, NW of Raby Grange, nr Wigton	Retrospective permission for 2no. replacement pipebridges as part of Raby Cote pipeline scheme	Granted 11.12.2019		Application site close to Solway Coast AONB		
2/19/9009	Full	2.0486 Hayton WwTW, Aspatria, Wigton, CA7 2PA	Erection of motor control centre kiosk building and associated works	Granted 18.10.2019		Within visual impact buffer zone of Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site		

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2019

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
2/19/9006	Full	2.0410 Cyclife, 21 Joseph Noble Road, Workington, CA14 4JX	Erection of replacement control cabin	Granted 15.10.2019				
2/19/9005	Full	Aspatia WwTW	Construction of one ferric dosing kiosk and one motor control kiosk	Granted 13.08.2019				Installation of bat & bird boxes; creation of brash and log piles to create refuge for wildlife
2/19/9003	Full	2.0418 Wigton WwTW, Oulton Road, Wigton, CA7 9DP	Erection of 4no. control kiosk buildings	Granted 18.04.2019				New habitat planting within site
2/19/9002	Full	2.0418 Wigton WwTW, Oulton Road, Wigton, CA7 9DP	Erection of odour control unit and associated vent stack	Granted 21.03.2019				
1/19/9006	S73	1.0126 North West Recycling Ltd, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Estate, Carlisle,	S73 variation of Condition 2 of permission 1/17/9019 to permanently extend hours of operation	Granted 13.08.2019		Close to River Eden SAC & SSSI. Within visual impact zone of Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.		
1/19/9005	S73	1.0126 North West Recycling Ltd, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Estate, Carlisle,	S73 variation of Condition 4 of permission 1/17/9018 to permanently extend hours of operation	Granted 13.08.2019		Close to River Eden SAC & SSSI. Within visual impact zone of Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.		

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2019

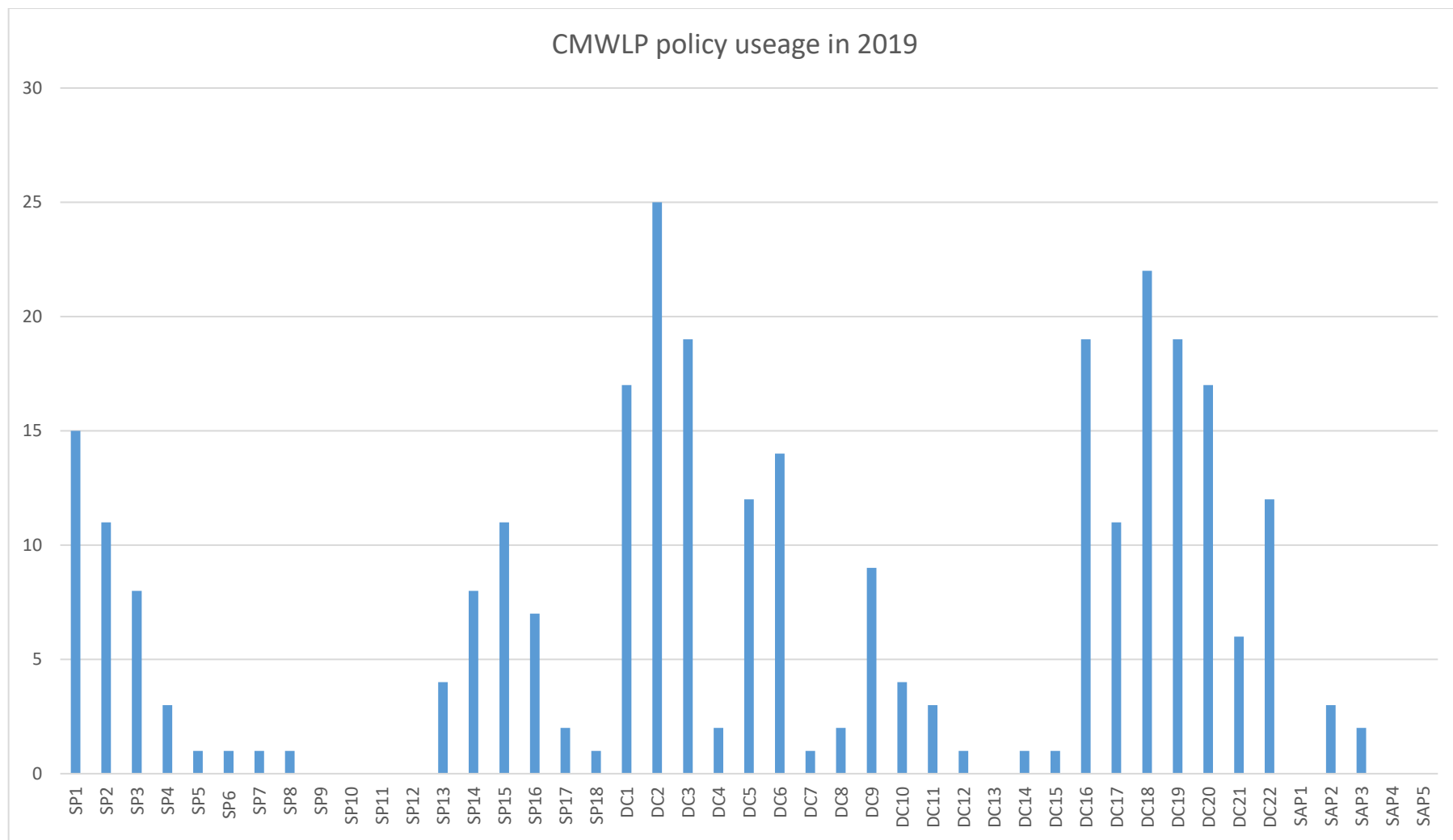
Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
1/19/9004	Full	1.0410 Cargo Hill Farm, road leading to Kingmoor Road junction	Importing waste soils and inert material under provision of EA recovery permit	Granted 13.12.2019	29,000 tonnes inert Excavation waste	River Eden SAC & SSSI. Close to Solway Coast AONB. Within visual impact zone of Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site.		
5/19/9002	Full	1 Strawberry Fields, Kendal, LA9 7TA	Engineering operations to infill and level part fields 8900 and 9108	Granted 23.05.2019	7,500 tonnes (5,000 cu.m) inert Excavation waste (clay and soil)			
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2019								
5/18/9005	Full	5.0325 Low Mill Business Park Ulverston LA12 9EE	New stormwater detention tank, kiosk, pressure balance stack and associated land reprofiling to address an Unsatisfactory Intermittent Discharge associated with the existing Dragley Beck Combined Sewer Overflow.	Decision still pending				
6/19/9006	S73	6.0086 Sinkfall WTS, Barrow-in- Furness, LA14 4QE	S73 to vary conditions 2, 3 & 6 of permission 6/06/9016 relating to approved scheme, outside storage of inert waste and operating hours	Granted 22.01.2020				
5/19/9014	S73	5.0109 Roan Edge landfill & recycling facility, New Hutton, Kendal, LA8 0AP	S73 to remove conditions 4 & 5 of permission 5/16/9016 to remove restrictions on operating hours of wash plant	Granted 22.01.2020				

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5/19/9013	S73	5.0109 Roan Edge landfill & recycling facility, New Hutton, Kendal, LA8 0AP	S73 to remove conditions 2 & 3 of permission 5/16/9015 to remove restrictions on operating hours of the site	Granted 22.01.2020				
5/19/9012	S73	5.0109 Roan Edge landfill & recycling facility, New Hutton, Kendal, LA8 0AP	S73 to remove conditions 9 & 10 of permission 5/16/9014 to remove restrictions on operating hours of the site	Granted 22.01.2020				
5/19/9006	Full	5.0322 Endmoor WwTW, Endmoor, LA7 7NW	Change of use of field to WwTW extension to allow for increase in capacity to accommodate population growth	Granted 10.03.2020				
4/19/9012	S73	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg, CA19 1XP	S73 to amend condition 1 of permission 4/16/9002 to retain the portacabin until January 2025	Granted 27.01.2020				
4/19/9011	S73	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg, CA19 1XP	S73 to vary conditions 2, a, c, & f of permission 4/15/9010 to allow increase in size of the cabin to 2.4m x 6m	Granted 27.01.2020				
4/19/9010	S73	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg, CA19 1XP	To solely amend the wording of condition 28 of permission 4/15/9012 to refer to the noise levels of the locations identified in Fig 8.1	Granted 26.02.2020				
4/19/9009	S73	4.0182 LLWR, Drigg, CA19 1XP	To amend condition 9 of permission 4/04/9008 and condition 8 of permission 4/08/9014 to allow restoration of the boreholes to be undertaken when the boreholes are decommissioned	Granted 20.02.2020				

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2019

4/19/9008	Full	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg, CA19 1XP	Creation of new newt pond between ponds 3 & 17	Granted 27.01.2020				
3/19/9003	Full	3.0315 Motherby WwTW, Penrith, CA11 0RJ	Ferric dosing kiosk	Granted 03.03.2020				



Use of Adopted CMWLP policies determining minerals and waste applications during 2019¹

Policy Number	Number of times used	Policy Title	Comments
Strategic Policies			
SP1	15	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Frequently referenced in reports. No planning applications approved contrary to SP1. One refusal on grounds proposed development would not lead to improvements in social, economic or environmental conditions in the area.
SP2	11	Provision for waste	Frequently referenced in reports. No planning applications approved contrary to SP2.
SP3	8	Waste Capacity	Frequently referenced in reports. Additional 150,000 tpa capacity for HIC waste recycling granted at Thackwood MRF; additional 36,500 te inert/excavation waste capacity through 2 approved land recovery schemes; 100,000 tpa inert waste recycling for aggregate use retained by renewal of permission at Silvertop Quarry.
SP4	3	Transparent decision making	Listed as a relevant policy in 3 waste applications but not discussed further in report. None of these applications related to radioactive waste. SP4 relates specifically to proposals for radioactive waste.
SP5	1	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Listed as key policy in 1 application for new road at LLWR but not discussed in report. SP5 relates to proposals for new facilities for treatment, management, storage or disposal of low level radioactive waste (LLW).
SP6	1	Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	Listed as key policy in 1 application for new road at LLWR but not discussed in report. SP6 relates to proposals for the treatment, management and storage of higher activity radioactive waste.
SP7	1	Minerals provision	Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand & gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period. No proposals brought forward on Preferred Areas or Areas of Search during 2019. Reference to sand and gravel landbank position (and SP7) in report for time extension at Low Gelt quarry when considering need for the aggregate.
SP8	1	Minerals safeguarding	Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. This policy is implemented in

¹ 32 applications determined in total (excluding Certificates of Lawfulness and withdrawn applications)- 10 minerals proposals and 22 waste proposals

			<p>conjunction with Policy DC15 with the county council being consulted by the district councils on applications for development within the identified Minerals Consultation Area.</p> <p>SP8 was referenced in one application for extension to building and new plant at Bowscar Quarry.</p>
SP9	0	Strategic areas for new mineral developments	No proposals for new minerals developments have come forward on these Strategic Areas in 2019.
SP10	0	Marine dredged aggregates	No applications for marine dredged aggregates determined in 2019.
SP11	0	Industrial limestone	No applications for industrial limestone determined in 2019.
SP12	0	Peat	No applications relating to peat extraction determined in 2019.
SP13	4	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	<p>Only referenced in 5 reports but most criteria covered in other Development Control policies that are frequently referenced. In one application there is explicit reference to the design incorporating energy management/ resource efficiency. In another (West Cumbria Mining) consideration of CO2 emissions was discussed with reference to SP13. Are all applicants being asked to demonstrate that energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development?</p>
SP14	8	Economic benefit	<p>Referred to as key policy in 9 reports. Economic benefits identified include 15 new full-time jobs created as well as supporting additional jobs through the supply chain at Thackwood MRF; 2 additional full-time jobs at North West Recycling; 40 full-time jobs and 100 in construction were attributed to an EfW facility (but this was variation of a permission already granted). West Cumbria Mining proposals stated 518 direct jobs and 50 apprenticeships, with a further 370 jobs indirectly based on ONS multiplier. One refused application would have sustained 2 full-time jobs.</p>
SP15	11	Environmental benefit	<p>Referenced frequently in reports, along with DC16 (Biodiversity & Geodiversity) and DC17 (Historic Environment). Sometimes not used when DC16 & DC17 are referenced. Impact on designated areas is taken into account, in respect of both ecology and heritage assets. Either no adverse impact identified or proposal modified to overcome concerns. Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved. Archaeological recording/interpretation secured.</p>
SP16	7	Restoration and aftercare	Policy used when considering revised restoration schemes for existing sites.

SP17	2	Section 106 Planning Obligations	Planning obligations used at Shapfell Quarry to secure restoration of the works site as well as the quarry operation site. Extensive S106 included in recommendation for West Cumbria Mining, including for off-site highway improvements and control of HGV routing; enhancement of the public rights of way network, including pedestrian/cycle link; extension of aftercare period from 5 to 10 years, and securing a bond to guarantee long term restoration of the site in the event of the applicant or subsequent owner ceasing operations before restoring the land.
SP18	1	Monitoring and enforcing planning control	Listed in one committee report but no further reference made. Site monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. 1 Planning Contravention Notice served but no other formal action taken.
Development Control Policies			
DC1	17	Traffic and transport	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC2	25	General criteria	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC3	19	Noise	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC4	2	Quarry blasting	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC5	12	Dust	Policy used where appropriate and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC6	14	Cumulative environmental impacts	Identified as key policy in 14 applications though not always discussed specifically in report. Overall, evidence of cumulative impact with neighbouring land uses being considered on proposals for new development, particularly taking into account ecology and highways issues as well as noise, dust and light pollution. In the West Cumbria Mining application reference was made to other significant developments underway or planned in the vicinity of the application site.
DC7	1	Energy from Waste	1 application for amendments to existing approval for EfW plant – associated with change in combustion technology.
DC8	2	Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	Solar panels included on extension to building at Bowscar Quarry; proposal at Sinkfall waste transfer station for biomass supports renewable energy use and carbon reduction.

DC9	9	Criteria for waste management facilities	Identified as key policy in 9 applications. Evidence of criteria being assessed in officer reports to confirm suitability of location.
DC10	4	Criteria for landfill and landraise	Only 1 application for new landraising – other applications for time extension/amendment of detail to existing facilities.
DC11	3	Inert waste for agricultural improvement	1 application refused as contrary to DC11 – it would have diverted waste away from existing landfill. Criteria clearly applied when assessing other proposals.
DC12	1	Criteria for non-energy minerals development	No planning applications determined for additional reserves during 2019. Policy listed in report for time extension at Low Gelt sand and gravel quarry.
DC13	0	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals determined during 2019.
DC14	1	Review of Mineral Permissions	No ROMP applications determined during 2019.
DC15	1	Minerals safeguarding	No issues raised regarding the need for prior extraction when responding to district council consultations. Policy DC15 considered re extension to building on existing minerals site. Referred to in West Cumbria Mining application but only in the context of provision for coal being met by minerals safeguarding rather than any strategic or site allocation.
DC16	19	Biodiversity and geodiversity	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy. Amendments made to schemes where required to avoid unacceptable impact.
DC17	11	Historic environment	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy. Archaeological recording requested on some applications.
DC18	22	Landscape and visual impact	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. Robust LVIA reports submitted and carefully assessed. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC19	19	Flood Risk	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC20	17	The water environment	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy. 1 application refused on the grounds of poor management, with greater weight given to the need to protect the water environment.
DC21	6	Protection of soil resources	Criteria referred to when assessing proposals for waste developments. Policy frequently used to justify imposing conditions relating to soil handling and retention. No permissions granted contrary to policy.

DC22	12	Restoration and aftercare	Criteria referred to when assessing proposals for or affecting restoration schemes. No permissions granted contrary to policy. Considered in detail in proposal to extend operational period for importing inert waste for agricultural land improvement at Flookburgh. Further increase in timescale was not ideal but balanced against impact of an unfinished site and the fact completion of the site would allow it to be restored to agricultural use.
Site Allocation Policies			
SAP1	0	Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	No applications for HWRC submitted on SAP1 sites.
SAP2	3	Waste treatment and management facilities	1 application was for variation of an existing permission for EfW plant on allocated site (Kingmoor Park). Referenced in 2 other applications but neither proposal was on an allocated site.
SAP3	2	Radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal	Proposals at LLWR Drigg and Cyclife (both allocated sites) – issue was safeguarding not additional capacity.
SAP4	0	Areas for minerals	No proposals or enquiries within Preferred Areas or Areas of Search
SAP5	0	Safeguarding of existing and potential railheads and wharves	No proposals affecting safeguarded railheads and wharves

Key

	Issue identified for future monitoring
	Issue identified that could trigger need for Local Plan Review