



for the

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

October 2022

Executive Summary

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the two-year period of 1st January – 31st December 2020 and 1st January – 31st December 2021. 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. Work on reviewing the policies in the CMWLP has been undertaken in September 2022 to consider whether any policies in the CMWLP (adopted September 2017) need to be updated at this time. The MWDS has been updated in October 2022 to reflect the outcome of this review.

The 2021 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 2022. An additional 6.55Mt of sand and gravel is required to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period (i.e. up until 2030 with the landbank running out in 2037).

A trigger point for SP7 (Minerals Provision) is when a landbank falls below target for more than 2 years. The minimum landbank for sand and gravel is 7 years. To maintain a landbank of at least 7 years throughout the current Plan period means having sufficient reserves to last until the end of 2037 (i.e. 7 years from the end of the 2030 Plan period).

Whilst at the end of 2020 the landbank was more than 7 years (calculated as 8.15 years) , it is predicted to run out completely before the end of the Plan period with additional reserves required to come on stream by the beginning of 2022. If this trend continues it is expected that the landbank will shortly fall below the minimum requirement of 7 years. If proposals do not come forward on Site Allocations or other suitable sites it is likely that a policy update will be required to identify suitable alternative sites.

An updated WNA was commissioned in 2022 (reporting on the latest available data from WDI 2020). Once completed this report will also be available on the council’s website. This updated WDI predicts a capacity gap shortfall for residual non-inert waste: a shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity, beginning in 2025 and running out completely by 2028 (this will occur within the current Plan period); a shortfall in ‘recovery’ capacity (facilities for processing waste in addition to recycling/composting) in 2037/38 following forecast closure of the 2 MBT plants (at Carlisle and Barrow) in 2034 (this will occur in the next Plan period).

For the applications determined during 2020 and 2021 the following observations are noted:

- A total of 29 minerals and waste applications for planning permission were determined during 2020 (1 for minerals proposals and 28 for waste proposals)
- A total of 18 minerals and waste applications for planning permission were determined during 2021 (2 for minerals proposals and 16 for waste proposals) plus 1 application for Certificate of Lawfulness granted (for use of land as a waste transfer station).
- No planning applications were refused during this period (2020 and 2021)
- 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 2020 and 2021 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
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. The 2021 LAA reports on data for 2019 and 2020 and predicts that the remaining landbank (8.15 years) would run out in 2029, with new reserves required by 2022 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 LAAs are consistently reporting that there is not sufficient sand and gravel reserve to maintain the required landbank. Permitted reserves are continuing to fall and are not being replenished. Proposals are not coming forward on any of the Site Allocations.</p> <p>This will need to be addressed in any update of the CMWLP. It may be necessary to consider a Call for Additional Sites to seek alternative provision of sand and gravel reserve.</p>
SP3 Waste Capacity SAP1 Household waste recycling centres (HWRC capacity)	Site Allocations in SAP1 are required to provide replacement facilities in Kendal and	Whilst the latest Waste Needs Assessment does not identify any lack of capacity overall for

	<p>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>HWRC provision 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 has been granted for an EfW plant on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) but this has not yet been developed. No other SAP2 Site Allocations have come forward to deliver additional MRF or WTS facilities.</p>	<p>Work on the updated WNA (commissioned in 2022) identifies a shortfall for residual non-inert waste – a shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity beginning in 2025, and a shortfall in recovery capacity in 2037/38 following closure of the 2 MBT plants in Barrow and Carlisle.</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 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</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</p>

	<p>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>needed to deliver the council's climate change objectives in relation to minerals and waste development proposals.</p> <p>Previous recommendations 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 have not been followed through to date.</p>
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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.

Neither of the HWRC Site Allocations in Policy SAP1 have come forward and the existing facilities for the Kendal and Workington/Whitehaven area are considered unsuitable for long term use. It is considered that Policy SAP1 does require updating to identify and allocate alternative locations for the replacement HWRC facilities required, in order to fulfil the objectives of Policy SP3.

The next Local Aggregates Assessment to be produced (2022 LAA) will report on data at the end of 2021. This will establish whether the landbank has fallen below target and whether Policy SAP4 needs to be updated to provide alternative Site Allocations for sand and gravel reserves during the Plan period in order to meet the objectives of Policy SP7.

Introduction

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the two-year period of 1st January – 31st December 2020 and 1st January – 31st December 2021. 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 2020 and 2021, 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 but still undetermined at the end of 2021, with a note of any decision made subsequently. Assessment of policy useage in those applications will be considered in next year's AMR reporting on the calendar year 2022.

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. Work on reviewing the policies in the CMWLP has been undertaken in September 2022 to consider whether any policies in the CMWLP (adopted September 2017) need to be updated at this time. The MWDS has been updated in October 2022 to reflect the outcome of this review.

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. This administrative arrangement will change following local government reorganisation in April 2023.

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. This will remain the case after April 2023.

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 ² the English Lake District World Heritage Site and Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site..

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. Planning permission for this was granted in October 2020 with work anticipated to start in 2022. 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. Work is progressing with the Masterplan published October 2020 and Design DPD adopted in April 2021. The Draft St.Cuthbert's Local Plan went to consultation in November 2020. Construction of the first Garden Village sites is expected to commence within the next 5 years; delivery of the full scheme would extend beyond 2030.

Proposals for the A66 dualling are at the pre-planning stage with preferred routes consultation taking place in 2021, DCO submission expected in 2023, and work expected to commence in 2024/25.

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. This application is still pending consideration following the Secretary of State's decision to call-in the application, resulting in a Public Inquiry that was held during September 2021.

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 Transport Infrastructure Plan 2022-2037 - [Cumbria Transport Infrastructure Plan](#)
- 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>
- Cumbria's Local Industrial Strategy (March 2019) - <https://www.thecumbrialep.co.uk/resources/uploads/files/Local-Industrial-Strategy.pdf>

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.

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

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

Key issues for mineral and waste planning 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 and 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. These issues remain relevant for 2020/2021.

Radioactive waste management in Cumbria will face new challenges in the short -medium term as a result of nuclear decommissioning. Sellafield is no longer power generating and the last packages of spent fuel for processing were processed in 2022. Plans for decommissioning are in development. There will be quantities of very low./low level radioactive waste arising from Sellafield that may need to be stored off-site. Nationally, it is anticipated that peak demand for management of wastes associated with decommissioning will be within the next 10 – 30 years.

There is emerging national planning policy anticipated regarding in-situ disposal whereby material may be appropriately disposed of through site restoration and landscaping. Significant quantities of non-radioactive waste are also anticipated that may also require off-site storage until such a time as re-use on site can be facilitated. It is anticipated storage would be required for 5-10 years whereas permitting legislation currently allows a maximum of 3 years only. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) are currently undertaking a strategic review of their requirements for non-radioactive waste management.

Nationally, there has been a dramatic change in the amount of low-level radioactive waste (LLW) being diverted away from final disposal in the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) facility at Drigg, West Cumbria and instead being managed at other treatment/disposal facilities. (In 2009, only 5% of the UK’s LLW was diverted with 95% going into the LLWR; by 2018, 97% was being diverted away, and only 3% going into LLWR). To continue driving LLW further up the waste hierarchy, in the face of increased amounts as a result of decommissioning, will depend on capacity at these alternative facilities remaining available.

There is also potential for re-classification of the waste inventory, meaning some LLW may now be classified as VLLW, and some VLLW may now be deemed suitable for conventional waste management facilities. These changing trends will impact on the amount and type of waste treatment/management facilities that are required.

Longer term is the process of siting a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) for the final disposal of higher level radioactive waste. The siting process itself (finding a suitable site) is expected to take 15-20 years, even before progressing to the required consents and construction. In the meantime, provision still has to be made for continued suitable long-term storage of radioactive waste above ground in the shielded stores at Sellafield.

The siting process progressed in 2020 with 3 Areas of Search identified in Cumbria (2 in Copeland; 1 in Allerdale). During 2022 Community Partnerships have been formed in Mid-Copeland, South Copeland and Allerdale to investigate options further. A Community Partnership has also been formed outside of Cumbria in Lincolnshire.

The Environment Act 2021 introduces a number of measures which minerals and waste planning will need to address. A mandatory requirement for minimum 10% biodiversity net gain comes into force November 2023 which is to be achieved on all planning applications. A new requirement is introduced for local

authorities to publish a Biodiversity Report summarising the action it has taken to comply with the statutory duty to enhance biodiversity. There is also a requirement for all local authorities to produce a Local Nature Recovery Strategy, including a statement of agreed biodiversity priorities for the area and proposed measures to achieve these. It is expected that Local Plans will be a key delivery mechanism for this.

The Act also introduces requirements for separate collection of food waste and of dry recyclables that applies to non-residential properties too so will affect commercial and industrial waste collections as well as LACW. This could impact on the type and capacity of waste management facilities required in the future. Secondary legislation is still required to implement these measures.

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>

Local Nature Recovery Strategy – Cumbria Pilot

In August 2020 the government announced that Cumbria was to be 1 of 5 Pilot areas trialling the development of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). Cumbria County Council led this work as Responsible Authority, working with a wide range of partnerships, organisations and individuals.

The purpose of the LNRS is to enable nature recovery through the creation and restoration of habitats brought about by changes in land management. It is intended that the LNRS will help deliver the nature recovery networks and other initiatives launched in the government's 25-year Environment Plan. The LNRS should be the key mechanism for planning and mapping local delivery of the nature recovery network within their area. It should guide and inform spatial plans within the area, including Local Plans produced by the local planning authorities; the AONB Management Plans; river catchment plans, for example, as well as strategic planning for growth based on the green economy.

The Draft LNRS was submitted to Defra in May 2021. Learning from all the Pilot schemes will influence the final legislation and guidance that will be produced by government to support the mandatory preparation of LNRS by all local authorities in England as required by the Environment Act 2021.

Further information on the LNRS can be found on our website here - [Cumbria Local Nature Recovery Strategy – Pilot Scheme | Cumbria County Council](#)

Cumbria Coastal Community Forest

Another significant environmental project being led by the county council, alongside the National Trust and Cumbria Woodlands, is the Cumbria Coastal Community Forest (CCCF). In November 2021, Defra announced funding for this new initiative that will see thousands of new trees planted along the western coast of Cumbria, including inland areas, to help bring people closer to nature. Up to 150 ha of trees, woodlands and forests will be planted initially, with the ultimate aim of creating a minimum of 5,000 ha of new woodland along a 56 mile stretch of the Cumbrian coast over the next 25 years. Further information can be found on our website here - [Cumbria Coastal Community Forest | Cumbria County Council](#)

COVID -19

As a result of the coronavirus epidemic the UK was placed in a series of lockdowns between March 2020 and July 2021 with business across all sectors, including local authorities, severely restricted. During this period the determination of planning applications continued. Some trends observed in reduced aggregate sales and changes in waste management when preparing reports on these topics are likely attributable to the restrictions imposed in response to the pandemic.

Local Government Reorganisation in Cumbria – April 2023

In October 2020 the government invited Cumbrian councils to submit locally-led proposals for unitary local government. Following consultation on the submitted proposals, in July 2021 the government announced it intended to proceed with a two-unitary 'east/west' model for Cumbria. Two new councils will be formed 'Cumberland Council' (comprising the districts of Copeland, Allerdale and Carlisle) and 'Westmorland and Furness Council' (comprising the districts of Eden, South Lakeland and Barrow). The administrative boundary of the CMWLP will therefore change as of 1st April 2023 with the forming of these two new unitary authorities. Whilst each district has their own Local Plan to bring forward, minerals and waste planning policy has been prepared solely by the county council as minerals and waste planning authority for the whole of Cumbria. Following LGR, each unitary authority will have responsibility for minerals and waste planning within their own administrative area. A decision will have to be taken by each authority on how they intend to develop their minerals and waste planning policies going forward.

Planning for Minerals

Local Aggregates Assessment

The Cumbria and Lake District joint annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2021 (2021 LAA) reports on the calendar years 2019 and 2020 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 2021 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. Tables summarising the sales and reserves for sand and gravel and crushed rock over the past 3 years (2018 – 2020) are included as *Appendix 5*.

The 2021 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 2022. An additional 6.55Mt of sand and gravel is required to maintain a landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period (i.e. up until 2030 with the landbank running out in 2037).

Planning permissions granted

A full list of planning applications received and determined for minerals development during 2020 and 2021 is attached as *Appendix 6*.

No planning permissions were granted for additional minerals reserves during 2020. Planning application 1/20/9012 was granted for an additional 600,000 tonnes (0.6Mt) of limestone at Silvertop Quarry in February 2021.

No planning permissions were granted for time extensions of existing minerals extraction during 2020-2021.

Planning applications for recycling of inert waste to produce recycled aggregate were granted as follows:

2020

Planning permission 5/20/9003 granted to extend operations until June 2029 (for importation, stockpiling and use of road planings) at Sandside Quarry.

Planning permission 5/20/9002 granted for change of use for temporary storage and crushing of road planings prior to recycling.

2021

Planning permission 1/20/9015 granted for screening and crushing inert waste at Tarnside Farmhouse. Limited to 75,000 tpa (estimated throughput 5,000 tpa) and temporary permission until June 2024.

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.

A total of 163 minerals safeguarding consultations were received in 2020, and 282 in 2021. 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 2020/2021 is included at **Appendix 8**. Notes relating to the key minerals planning policies are listed below.

SP7	Minerals provision	Based on the 2021 LAA (2020 sales) the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (8.15 years) would run out in 2029, with new reserves required by 2022 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 2020/2021.
SP10	Marine dredged aggregates	No planning applications for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2020/2021.
SP11	Industrial limestones	No planning applications for industrial limestone determined during 2020/2021.
SP12	Peat	No planning applications relating to peat determined during 2020/2021.
DC12	Criteria for non-energy minerals	An additional 0.6Mt of limestone reserve was approved at Silvertop Quarry in 2021. No planning applications for time extensions were. No decisions were made contrary to DC12.
DC13	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals were determined during 2020-2021.
DC14	Review of mineral permissions	No ROMP applications determined during 2020-2021.
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 produced a Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) in 2019 based on the 2017 WDI which can be found on the council's website: - <https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/538/755/1929/4379018936.pdf>

An updated WNA was commissioned in 2022 (reporting on the latest available data from WDI 2020). Once completed this report will also be available on the council's website. This updated WDI predicts a capacity gap shortfall for residual non-inert waste:

- a shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity, beginning in 2025 and running out completely by 2028 (this will occur within the current Plan period)
- a shortfall in 'recovery' capacity (facilities for processing waste in addition to recycling/composting) in 2037/38 following forecast closure of the 2 MBT plants (at Carlisle and Barrow) in 2034 (this will occur in the next Plan period)

Planning permissions granted

A full list of planning applications received and determined for waste development during 2020/2021 is attached as **Appendix 7**.

The following permissions were granted for additional waste management capacity:

Additional waste management facilities permitted during 2020		
Site	Facility type	Permission end date
Roan Edge landfill and recycling facility	Extended operating hours at existing aggregate recycling facility	1 November 2031
Endmoor WwTW	Increased capacity of wastewater treatment facility to accommodate population growth in the area	-
West Coast Composting Ltd, Whitehaven	Secures permanent consent for composting and recycling facility – 25,000tpa with limits on plasterboard (2,000tpa) and construction waste (max. 500te at any one time)	-
Additional waste management facilities permitted during 2021		
Tarnside Farmhouse	Retrospective permission for screening and crushing inert material from excavation and demolition sites (est. 5,000 tpa capacity processing inert waste for recycling)	June 2024
Cyclife UK Ltd	Single storey extension to allow cold cutting of large materials prior to processing (additional capacity for recycling of LLW metals)	
Carlisle WwTW	Increased capacity of wastewater treatment facility to accommodate population growth in the area	
Roan Edge landfill and recycling facility	Installation of water storage lagoon...changes to existing screening mounds – indirectly creates 33,000 te inert waste capacity by modified screening landform	

The following permissions were granted for time extensions to existing waste management facilities in 2020; no time extension proposals were determined during 2021.

Time extensions permitted during 2020		
Site	Facility type	Permission end date
Kendal HWRC, Canal Head	Secures continued use for HWRC from August 2020 – 2025	29 August 2025

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 2020/2021 is included at **Appendix 8**. Notes relating to the key waste planning policies are listed below.

SP2	Provision for waste	A further update to the WNA was commissioned in 2022 – outside the reporting year for this AMR
SP3	Waste capacity	Planning permissions granted for additional recycling of inert waste; wastewater treatment capacity and composting. Further time extension permitted for continued use of Kendal HWRC site.
SP5	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	No significant proposals for LLW facilities determined in 2020/21 but additional capacity for recycling of LLW metals at existing site.
SP6	Higher activity radioactive wastes	No proposals for ILW or HAW determined during 2020/21.
DC7	Energy from waste	No EfW facilities determined during 2020/2021.
DC9	Criteria for waste management facilities	No planning applications approved contrary to DC9.
DC10	Criteria for landfill and landraise	No applications for landfill/landraise determined in 2020/21.
DC11	Inert waste for agricultural development	No applications for agricultural improvement determined in 2020/21.

Implementing other policies in the CMWLP

The tables in **Appendix 8** log which adopted policies have been referenced in the decision-making for minerals and waste planning applications determined during 2020 and 2021.

For the applications determined during 2020 and 2021 the following observations are noted:

- A total of 29 minerals and waste applications for planning permission were determined during 2020 (1 for minerals proposals and 28 for waste proposals)
- A total of 18 minerals and waste applications for planning permission were determined during 2021 (2 for minerals proposals and 16 for waste proposals) plus 1 application for Certificate of Lawfulness granted (for use of land as a waste transfer station).
- No planning applications were refused during this period (2020 and 2021)
- 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 not routinely referred to in all planning applications and where it is identified as a key policy it is often not discussed in detail within the report. This can make it difficult to monitor how effectively the policy is being implemented. However, the principles of policy SP13 tend to be assessed with reference to 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 nearly all of the planning applications determined.

Examples of SP13 being implemented include: reduction in waste miles; potential for use of renewable energy on a site (solar array on roof) although this is likely to be permitted development. .

One action considered as part of the county council's 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. This recommendation has not been formally followed through so there is still no consistent approach to identifying and assessing Policy SP13 in all minerals and waste planning application reports.

Policy SP14 (economic benefit) - in some cases is referred to as a key policy but then no further assessment or evidence of economic benefit is provided. Examples of economic benefit identified in applications determined during 2020/2021 include: sustaining jobs through the lateral extension at

Silvertop Quarry; supporting a small business (Tarnside Farm) by allowing diversification into screening/crushing of inert waste; extension of operating hours at Roan Edge allowing the business to be more responsive to market demands thus safeguarding existing jobs and supporting wider supply chains; sustaining local employment through granting permanent consent for the West Coast Composting facility.

Policy SP14 is also a consideration when granting further consents at Kendal HWRC because continued operation of the facility there (in the absence of an alternative site coming forward) impacts on the long term regeneration plans for that part of the town.

Policies SP15 (Environmental Assets) and DC16 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) - SP15 and DC16 are frequently referenced. There is evidence in the planning application reports that 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 (a requirement under SP15) include the use of wildflower seed mix to support pollinators on grassed areas at WwTW sites. Although relatively minor developments, the applicant used the Defra Biodiversity Metric to demonstrate net gains of 10% and 12% increase in habitat units, using specie-rich grassland as compensation/offsetting for the small loss of poorer quality grassland within the site.

Native habitat landscaping was secured by condition on an application at Cyclife UK (for extension to car park and alterations to buildings) to provide compensatory habitat for loss of woodland.

The application for lateral extension at Silvertop Quarry included a compensation strategy for great crested newts (3 new ponds) which was considered to be a biodiversity net gain. Specifically at LLWR, an application for creation of a new newt pond was an enhancement for that site requested by Natural England.

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

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 2020 and 2021.

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. Planning permission for Kendal was extended again in July 2020, granting an additional 5 year period until August 2025. The situation regarding the need for additional or replacement HWRC facilities within the county before the end of the Plan period continues to be a concern. Liaison with the council's waste operations team is required as to date no alternative sites/proposals have come forward to meet the need previously identified.

SAP 2 (waste treatment and management facilities) – No applications for new or replacement facilities were determined on any SAP 2 site allocations during 2020/21. There is some evidence that SAP2 is

listed as a relevant policy for context when considering proposals for waste management facilities but the suitability of those proposals is for consideration under the criteria in Policy DC9.

SAP 3 (radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal) – No proposals for new/additional facilities on these Site Allocations. Some minor applications to amend conditions on existing permissions at LLWR were determined in 2022.

SAP 4 (areas for minerals) – No proposals or enquiries within any of the Preferred Areas or Areas of Search were submitted during 2020/21. However, the proposal for lateral extension at Silvertop Quarry (limestone) established that the Site Allocation M10 (land adjacent Silvertop Quarry) does not contain any viable reserve. The approved extension is not within a Preferred Area or Area of Search. This Site Allocation should therefore be deleted from the CMWLP when it is next updated. As this Site Allocation was not to generate additional reserves but to establish whether an alternative area for quarrying is available that would have less impact on the North Pennines AONB, an alternative Site Allocation for this mineral is not required at this time.

SAP 5 (safeguarding of existing and potential railheads and wharves) - No applications were determined during 2020/21 affecting existing and potential railheads and wharves.

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.

None of the minerals and waste planning applications determined during 2020/21 were granted subject to a S106 Planning Obligation:

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. There were no Community Benefit packages received in connection with any minerals and waste developments approved during 2020/21.

Monitoring and enforcement

Policy SP18 deals with monitoring and enforcing planning control. During 2020 at least 22 mining and landfill monitoring site visits were carried out and around 5 during 2021. The ability to carry out site visits during this period was restricted due to the lockdowns imposed during the coronavirus pandemic.

At least 5 enforcement complaints were investigated during 2020/21. In 2020 a Planning Contravention Notice (PCN) was served at Roan Edge in relation to non-compliance with the height of stockpiles and further monitoring visits undertaken during 2021 to ensure progress was made towards compliance by reducing the height. A PCN was also served on Augill House Farm in relation to excavation works with potential to pollute the watercourse and obstruct a public right of way. This site was investigated in 2021.

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 2020/21 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.	4 March 2020 10 September 2020 (discussed response to Planning White Paper) March 2021 August 2021
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. Now including regular updates on the GDF siting process.	23 April 2020 29 July 2020 12 October 2020 (presentation from LLWR on waste management programme and NDA on approach to master planning) 30 April 2021 21 July 2021 3 November 2021 (LLWR update and NDA land use planning)
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. Now including regular updates on the GDF siting process.	11 March 2020 10 June 2020 9 September 2020 9 December 2020 10 March 2021 15 September 2021 8 December 2021
North West Aggregates Working Party (AWP)	Regular meeting of north west minerals planning authorities to discuss progress on Local Aggregates Assessments and	20 May 2020 – specifically to discuss Warrington Borough Council’s SoCG. 5 November 2020

	discuss strategic issues relating to managed supply of minerals	23 March 2021 29 June 2021 24 November 2021 ?meeting with CE for marine aggregates?
North West Waste Network Meeting (NWWN)	Recently reconvened 'Regional Technical Advisory Board' to discuss strategic waste planning matters. Attended by NW waste planning authorities and Environment Agency. To feed into National TAB on waste matters; maintain consistent approach to DtC, and monitor issue of regional concern (e.g. landfill capacity).	7 January 2021 8 July 2021
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.	4 March 2020 12 October 2021
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.	24 June 2020 11 September 2020 12 March 2021
Duty to Cooperate – consultations/information requests with other local authorities		
Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton & Warrington	Response to DtC request concerning LAA 2019 in particular sand and gravel provision	June 2020
Northumberland County Council	Correspondence on waste movements between NCC and CCC	January 2020
Hampshire County Council	DtC correspondence regarding waste movements (Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan)	September 2021
Response to other LPA Local Plan Consultations		
Durham County Council	Durham Minerals and Waste DPD – no comments made on these non-strategic policies.	December 2021 (Jan 2022)
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	Throughout 2020 and 2021.

	or concerns about safeguarding infrastructure.	
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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 the 2020/2021 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. The 2021 LAA reports on data for 2019 and 2020 and predicts that the remaining landbank (8.15 years) would run out in 2029, with new reserves required by 2022 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 LAAs are consistently reporting that there is not sufficient sand and gravel reserve to maintain the required landbank. Permitted reserves are continuing to fall and are not being replenished. Proposals are not coming forward on any of the Site Allocations.</p> <p>This will need to be addressed in any update of the CMWLP. It may be necessary to consider a Call for Additional Sites to seek alternative provision of sand and gravel reserve.</p>
SP3 Waste Capacity SAP1 Household waste recycling centres (HWRC capacity)	<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 latest Waste Needs Assessment does not identify any lack of capacity overall for HWRC provision 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</p>

		<p>appropriate provision of HWRC facilities across the county.</p>
<p>SP3 Waste Capacity SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities</p>	<p>Planning permission has been granted for an EfW plant on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) but this has not yet been developed. No other SAP2 Site Allocations have come forward to deliver additional MRF or WTS facilities.</p>	<p>Work on the updated WNA (commissioned in 2022) identifies a shortfall for residual non-inert waste – a shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity beginning in 2025, and a shortfall in recovery capacity in 2037/38 following closure of the 2 MBT plants in Barrow and Carlisle.</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 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>Previous recommendations 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 have not been followed through to date.</p>

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 2020. In 2021 retrospective permission was granted for processing inert waste for recycling at Tarnside Farmhouse; this was a temporary permission granted until 2024.

No proposals have come forward on any of the Site Allocations in SAP2 during 2020/2021. The EfW facility approved previously on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) has not yet been developed.

The temporary permission for Kendal HWRC was renewed again and will now expire in 2025. Assessment of the proposal confirms that this existing HWRC site is not a suitable site for a HWRC in the longer term but is acceptable as an interim measure. The 5 year time period given is considered to provide sufficient time for the applicant to review potential alternative sites within or close to Kendal and to develop a replacement facility. To date no proposals for alternative facilities on Site Allocation SL 1B, or any other location, have been submitted.

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.

Neither of the HWRC Site Allocations in Policy SAP1 have come forward and the existing facilities for the Kendal and Workington/Whitehaven area are considered unsuitable for long term use. It is considered that Policy SAP1 does require updating to identify and allocate alternative locations for the replacement HWRC facilities required, in order to fulfil the objectives of Policy SP3.

A trigger point for SP7 (Minerals Provision) is when a landbank falls below target for more than 2 years. The minimum landbank for sand and gravel is 7 years. To maintain a landbank of at least 7 years throughout the current Plan period means having sufficient reserves to last until the end of 2037 (i.e. 7 years from the end of the 2030 Plan period).

Recent LAAs have reported as follows on the sand and gravel landbank position:

Published LAA	Data year	Landbank years	Predicted Landbank End date	Year additional reserves required to maintain 7-year landbank
2013	2012	15.3	Early 2028	Early 2021
2014	2013	15.5	Mid 2029	Mid 2022
2015	2014	14.6	Mid 2029	Mid 2022
2016	2015	13.92	Late 2029	Late 2022
2017	2016	12.33	Early 2029	Early 2022
2018	2017	9.34	Early 2027	Early 2020
2019	2018	9.43	Early 2028	Early 2021
- ³	2019	8.73	Late 2028	Late 2021
2020/21	2020	8.15	Early 2029	Early 2022

These figures shows that the permitted sand and gravel reserves have depleted over the years and not been replenished, with the remaining available landbank reducing. Whilst at the end of 2020 the landbank was more than 7 years, it is predicted to run out completely before the end of the Plan period with additional reserves required to come on stream by the beginning of 2022.

If this trend continues it is expected that the landbank will shortly fall below the minimum requirement of 7 years. If proposals do not come forward on Site Allocations or other suitable sites it is likely that a policy update will be required to identify suitable alternative sites.

The next Local Aggregates Assessment to be produced (2022 LAA) will report on data at the end of 2021. This will establish whether the landbank has fallen below target and whether Policy SAP4 needs to be updated to provide alternative Site Allocations for sand and gravel reserves during the Plan period in order to meet the objectives of Policy SP7.

³ No LAA produced in 2020 due to national survey taking place to capture 2019 data

APPENDICES

1. Monitoring Matrix (with 2020/2021 commentary)
2. Cumbria Observatory Population Statistics
3. CO2 emissions in Cumbria
4. Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria
5. 2020 Aggregates sales and reserve figures (from LAA 2021)
6. Minerals planning applications determined in 2020/2021
7. Waste planning applications determined in 2020/2021
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	2020-21 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 2020-21.
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.

					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.	No proposals for EfW considered in 2020/21.
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.	Proposal for wind turbine and photovoltaic panels at quarry site and potential for use of renewable energy on a site (solar array on roof) which is likely to be permitted development.

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	2020/21 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 2020/21.

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 benefits evidenced through securing existing employment and supporting wider supply chains.
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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest 	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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna • Soil resources 					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or DC22.
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>	No applications determined subject to S106 Legal Agreements during 2020/21.
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>	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.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.

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

					Significant increase in enforcement action due to dust complaints.	
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts. Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact. 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.	No applications for EfW determined during 2020/21.
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	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.	Proposal for wind turbine and photovoltaic panels at quarry site and potential for use of renewable energy on a site (solar array on roof) which is likely to be permitted development.

	energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources					
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.	Additional 0.6Mt limestone reserve at Silvertop Quarry. Outside Area of Search but met criteria in DC12.
DC13 Criteria for energy minerals	Number of applications for energy minerals granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	No applications determined for energy minerals during 2020/21.
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 or II*) 	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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solway Moss Registered Battlefield • Registered Historic Parks and Gardens 					
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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	2020/21 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>	CCC EA	<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>	<p>Work on updated WNA 2022 (using 2020 data) identifies some shortfall in capacity for residual non-inert waste (non-inert landfill and other recovery) during the Plan period. This could be met appropriately from facilities outside Cumbria.</p> <p>The 2022 WNA plans for sufficient capacity to achieve the required targets for recycling and landfill.</p>
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.	Permanent consent granted for existing green recycling/composting facility. Further temporary consent

	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.	granted for existing Kendal HWRC. Still no HWRC Site Allocations coming forward and no new/additional waste management facilities approved for 2020/21.
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 2020/21.
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 2020/21.
DC7 Energy from Waste	Applications granted or refused for EfW facilities, and their capacity.	CCC EA Waste management companies	DC decisions National data survey Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC7. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No EfW proposals in 2020/21.

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.	No applications for landfill or landraising in 2020/21. Work on 2022 WNA shows % LACW and CDE waste managed to landfill decreasing since the previous WNA. % of C&I waste to landfill remains relatively high for 2020.
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.	No applications for agricultural improvement received during 2020/21.
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.	Temporary permission at Kendal HWRC renewed until 2025. Still o proposals come forward on HWRC 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 for LLW in 2020/21.
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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	2020/21 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.	Work on updated WNA 2022 (using 2020 data) identifies some shortfall in capacity for residual non-inert waste (non-inert landfill and other recovery) during the Plan period. This could be met appropriately from facilities outside Cumbria. The 2022 WNA plans for sufficient capacity to achieve the required targets for recycling and landfill.
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	Permanent consent granted for existing green recycling/composting

	<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>facility. Further temporary consent granted for existing Kendal HWRC.</p>
SP4 Transparent decision making	<p>Number of radioactive waste facilities permitted, that demonstrate consideration of the principles set out in Policy SP4.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Number of appropriate applications approved, which do not take into consideration the principles of sustainable development, precaution and proximity, and the waste hierarchy.</p>	<p>No applications for radioactive waste facilities determined in 2020/21. SP4 relates specifically to proposals for radioactive waste.</p>
SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	<p>Number of low level radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.</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 SP5.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>No proposals for new LLW facilities determined during 2020/21.</p>
SP6 Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	<p>Number of higher activity radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP6.</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 SP6.</p>	<p>No proposals for new HAW facilities determined in 2020/21.</p>

					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 2020/21.
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 and/or appropriate mitigation provided.

	<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 					Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved.
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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. 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 proposals come forward on site allocations. Further temporary consent granted for existing Kendal HWRC.
SAP2 Waste treatment and	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for waste treatment and	No proposals submitted on Site Allocations. No proposals for new

management facilities					management facilities not located on the sites identified in policy SAP2.	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 for LLW during 2020/21.

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	2020/21 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision and SP8 Minerals safeguarding	<p>Size of landbanks for sand and gravel.</p> <p>Identification of sufficient sites for sand and gravel, crushed rock, high specification roadstone, brickmaking mudstones, slate and gypsum.</p> <p>10 year and 3 year average sales for aggregate minerals</p> <p>All proposals accord with amenity and environmental protection policies.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>Mineral operators</p>	Maintain appropriate landbank for mineral type, in line with most recent Local Aggregate Assessment	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Landbank falls below target for more than two years.</p> <p>Significant number of applications approved which do not satisfy the strategy for the supply of minerals within Cumbria.</p>	<p>The 2021 LAA (based on 2020 data) shows the landbank for sand and gravel could run out completely in 2029 with additional reserves required in 2022 to maintain a minimum 7-year landbank throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>The 2022 LAA (based on 2021 data) will establish whether the</p>

						landbank has continued to fall below target. Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. No consultation requests from district council applications raised issues of the need for prior extraction.
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 2020/21.
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 2020/21.
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 2020/21.
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	No applications relating to peat extraction determined during 2020/21.

					criteria set out in policy SP12. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.
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.	Proposal for extension at Silvertop Quarry for limestone extraction approved in 2021. Extension not within Area of Search on that site (M10) but DC12 criteria met.
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 2020/21.
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 2020/21.
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.	Planning permission for a lateral extension at Silvertop Quarry (for an additional 0.6Mt of Limestone) was approved in 2021. This extension was not within the AoS M10 identified on land adjacent Silvertop

						<p>Quarry. Site investigations have established this area does not have any winnable reserve.</p> <p>Site Allocation M10 should therefore be deleted from Policy SAP4 in the event of the Plan being updated. However, as the Site Allocation was for the purposes of identify a less visually intrusive location for extraction (as opposed to the need to identify additional reserves) an alternative Site Allocation for limestone extraction is not required.</p>
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	2020/21 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision and SP8 Minerals safeguarding	Number of non-exempt, non-minerals planning applications granted by Local Planning Authorities within safeguarded areas.	CCC Mineral operators	Aggregate monitoring surveys	Annual data collection from the	If landbank falls below 7 years for sand and gravel or 10 years for crushed rock.	The 2021 LAA (based on 2020 data) shows the landbank for sand and gravel could run

	Percentage of approved applications that do not have an adverse effect on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas as identified on the Policies Map.		DC decisions	previous calendar year	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>out completely in 2029 with additional reserves required in 2022 to maintain a minimum 7-year landbank throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>The 2022 LAA (based on 2021 data) will establish whether the landbank has continued to fall below target.</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>
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.	Planning permission for a lateral extension at Silvertop Quarry (for an additional 0.6Mt of Limestone) was approved in 2021. This extension was not within the AoS M10 identified on land adjacent Silvertop Quarry. Site investigations have established this area does not have any winnable reserve.

						Site Allocation M10 should therefore be deleted from Policy SAP4 in the event of the Plan being updated. However, as the Site Allocation was for the purposes of identify a less visually intrusive location for extraction (as opposed to the need to identify additional reserves) an alternative Site Allocation for limestone extraction is not required.
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Objective 7: That mineral resources will be identified and safeguarded.

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2020/21 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>The 2021 LAA (based on 2020 data) shows the landbank for sand and gravel could run out completely in 2029 with additional reserves required in 2022 to maintain a minimum 7-year landbank throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>The 2022 LAA (based on 2021 data) will establish whether the landbank has</p>

						<p>continued to fall below target.</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>
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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	2020/21 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>Permanent consent granted for existing green recycling/composting facility.</p> <p>Further temporary consent granted for existing Kendal HWRC.</p> <p>Work on 2022 WNA indicates some shortfall in capacity expected but could potentially be managed outside of the county.</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 2020/21.
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>Evidence of economic benefit through sustaining existing jobs, supporting wider local supply chain and supporting</p>

						diversification of business.
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.
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.	Proposal for extension at Silvertop Quarry for limestone extraction approved in 2021. Extension not within Area of Search on that site (M10) but DC12 criteria met.
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 2020/21.

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	2020/21 Commentary
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and DC22 Restoration and aftercare	Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and communities (e.g. through area strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans). % of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.	CCC Minerals/ waste operators	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policies SP16 and DC22. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or DC22.
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.	No permissions granted subject to S106 planning obligations in 2020/21.
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.	Site monitoring visits undertaken during 2020/21. Number of visits possibly impacted by restrictions during lockdowns imposed during coronavirus pandemic. No significant increase in level of enforcement 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 2020/21.
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. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No applications for landfill or landraising during 2020/21.
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.	No proposals for agricultural improvement in 2020/21.
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. Appropriate mitigation provided 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, areas of flood risk, critical drainage areas, coastal waters, surface water and private water supplies.	CCC EA	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC19 and policy DC20. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC19 and DC20. No decisions made contrary to advice from the EA or LLFA.

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	2020/21 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.

<p>SP15 Environmental assets</p>	<p>International Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within the screening distance for HRA for Internationally Designated sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramsar sites • Special Protection Areas • 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 	<p>CCC</p>	<p>DC decisions</p>	<p>On-going (annual monitoring)</p>	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP15.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to SP15.</p> <p>Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or appropriate mitigation provided.</p> <p>Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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>	<p>Site monitoring visits undertaken during 2020/21. Number of visits possibly impacted by restrictions during lockdowns imposed during coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>No significant increase in level of enforcement action taken.</p>

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

DC4 Quarry blasting	Number of planning applications granted for quarry blasting, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC4.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC4. Any increase in enforcement action due to quarry blasting.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC4 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.
DC5 Dust	Number of minerals/waste applications granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC5. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria. Significant increase in enforcement action due to dust complaints.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC5 – 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.	Proposal for wind turbine and photovoltaic panels at quarry site and potential for use of renewable energy on a site (solar array on roof) which is likely to be permitted development.
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: • The two World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments	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"> Listed Buildings (Grade I/II*) Solway Moss Registered Battlefield Registered Historic Parks and Gardens 				Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
DC19 Flood risk and DC20 The water environment	Number of applications granted with, or refused due to, potentially unacceptable, adverse impacts on waterbodies, groundwater SPZs, areas of flood risk, critical drainage areas, coastal waters, surface water and private water supplies.	CCC EA	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC19 and policy DC20. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC19 and DC20. No decisions made contrary to advice from the EA or LLFA.
DC21 Protection of soil resources	Number of minerals and waste applications granted, that protect soil resources.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC21. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC21. Policy used to justify imposing conditions relating to soil handling and retention.

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	2020/21 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 LLW facilities determined in 2020/21.
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. Evidence of economic benefit through sustaining existing jobs, supporting wider local supply chain and supporting diversification of business.
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.	No permissions granted subject to S106 planning obligations in 2020/21.
SP18 Monitoring and enforcing planning control	Number of applications granted, which meet the criteria set out in policy SP17.	CCC Waste management companies	DC decisions Site monitoring	Ongoing throughout life of development	No breaches of planning control on applications permitted during the Plan period.	Site monitoring visits undertaken during 2020/21. Number of visits possibly impacted by restrictions during

		Minerals operators				lockdowns imposed during coronavirus pandemic. No significant increase in level of enforcement 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.

Briefing

Population at Census Day 2021

Cumbria and Districts

Aim

This briefing aims to present the first results from the 2021 Census in relation to Cumbria and districts; the usual resident population as at Census Day (21 March 2021).

Key Points

At Census Day 2021:

- The usual resident population of England & Wales was 59.6 million; an increase of 3.5 million (+6.3%) since 2011.
- Cumbria's usual resident population was 499,800; a decrease of 100 people (-0.02%) since 2011.
- Three of Cumbria's six districts had experienced decreases in population since 2011; Copeland (-5%), Barrow-in-Furness (-2.5%) and Allerdale (-0.3%).
- Inversely, the remaining three districts in Cumbria had experienced increases in population since 2011; Eden (+4.1%), Carlisle (+2.3%) and South Lakeland (+0.8%).
- Copeland and Barrow-in-Furness had the 3rd and 7th greatest proportional decreases in population in England respectively.
- Compared to the national average, Cumbria and all of the county's districts had older age profiles; with lower proportions of younger residents and higher proportions of older residents, South Lakeland had the 4th smallest proportion of 0-14 year olds in England.
- Numbers of 0-14 year olds in Cumbria have decreased since 2011 (-3.7% vs. +4.7% nationally), Copeland experienced the 8th greatest proportional decrease in England (-8%).
- Numbers of 15-64 year olds in Cumbria have also decreased since 2011 (-4.9% vs. +3.3% nationally), Copeland experienced the 4th greatest proportional decrease in England (-10.6%).
- Finally, numbers of residents aged 65+ in Cumbria have increased since 2011 (+18.3% vs. +20% nationally), with the greatest proportional increase in the county seen in Eden (+25%).

Background

Every ten years the Office for National Statistics (ONS) carries out a census to find out more about the population of England and Wales, and about the make-up of local communities. The most recent census took place on Sunday the 21st of March 2021.

The results of the Census are used to plan for, and allocate resources to, services such as transport, healthcare and education. Census data on population also informs decisions about the allocation of local authority funding.

Census results require significant quality assurance work to ensure accuracy including statistical adjustment for people who have not completed the Census questionnaire. Due to the breadth and depth of the information collected in the 2021 Census, results are being released in three phases.

The ONS began phase one by releasing the first results from Census 2021 on Tuesday the 28th of June 2022. The first results are estimates of the number of people and households in England and Wales as at Census Day (21 March 2021) by sex and age at local authority level. The following briefing provides an analysis of the usual resident population of Cumbria and districts based on the 2021 census first results.

Total Population

Figure 1: Resident Population at Census Day:

	Resident Population		Numerical Change	Proportional Change
	2011	2021	2011-2021	2011-2021
England & Wales	56,075,900	59,597,300	3,521,400	+6.3%
Cumbria	499,900	499,800	-100	-0.02%
Allerdale	96,400	96,100	-300	-0.3%
Barrow-in-Furness	69,100	67,400	-1,700	-2.5%
Carlisle	107,500	110,000	2,500	+2.3%
Copeland	70,600	67,100	-3,500	-5.0%
Eden	52,600	54,700	2,100	+4.1%
South Lakeland	103,700	104,500	800	+0.8%

Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

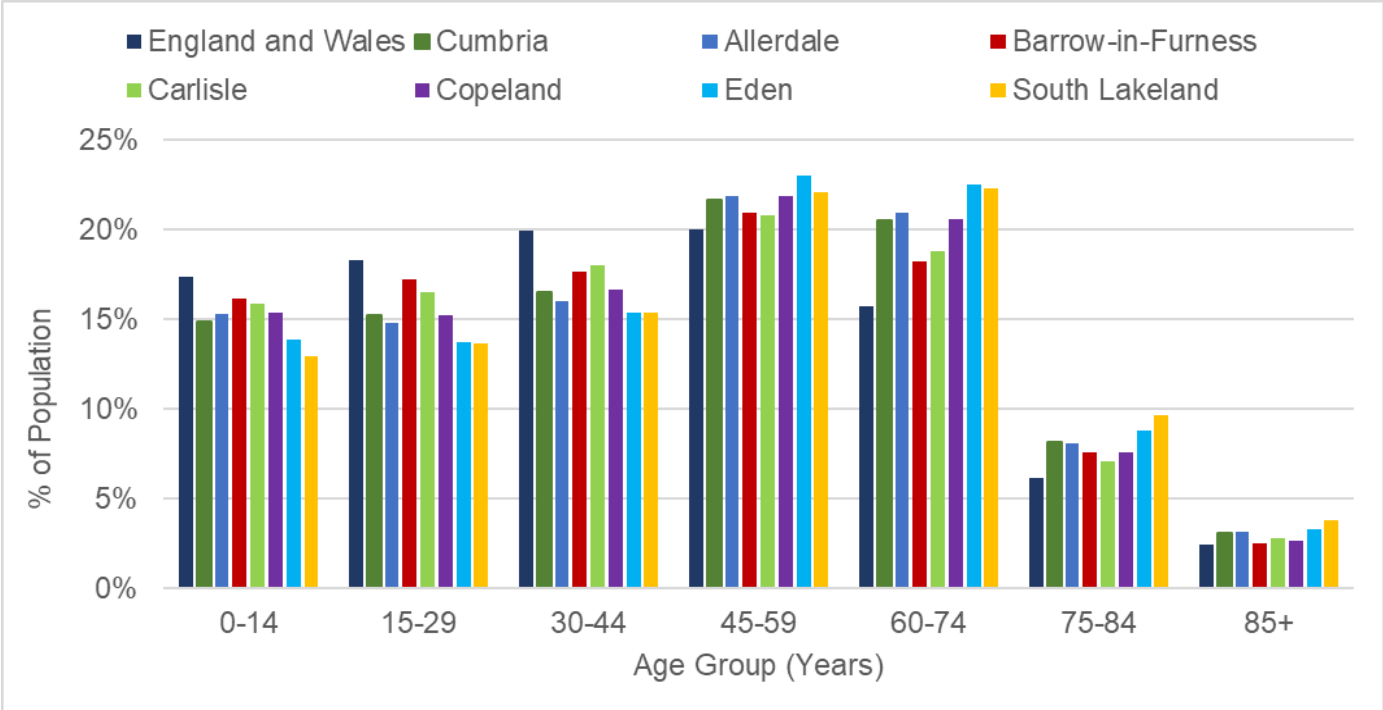
The usual resident population of England & Wales at Census Day 2021 was 59.6 million, an increase of 3.5 million people (+6.3%) since 2011.

Cumbria's usual resident population at Census Day 2021 was 499,800; a decrease of 100 people (-0.02%) since 2011.

Three of Cumbria’s six districts experienced decreases in population between 2011 and 2021; Copeland (-5.0%), Barrow-in-Furness (-2.5%) and Allerdale (-0.3%). Inversely, the remaining three districts in Cumbria experienced increases in population between 2011 and 2021; Eden (+4.1%), Carlisle (+2.3%) and South Lakeland (+0.8%). Copeland and Barrow-in-Furness had the 3rd and 7th greatest decreases in population in England respectively.

Population by Age

Figure 2: Resident Population: 2021:

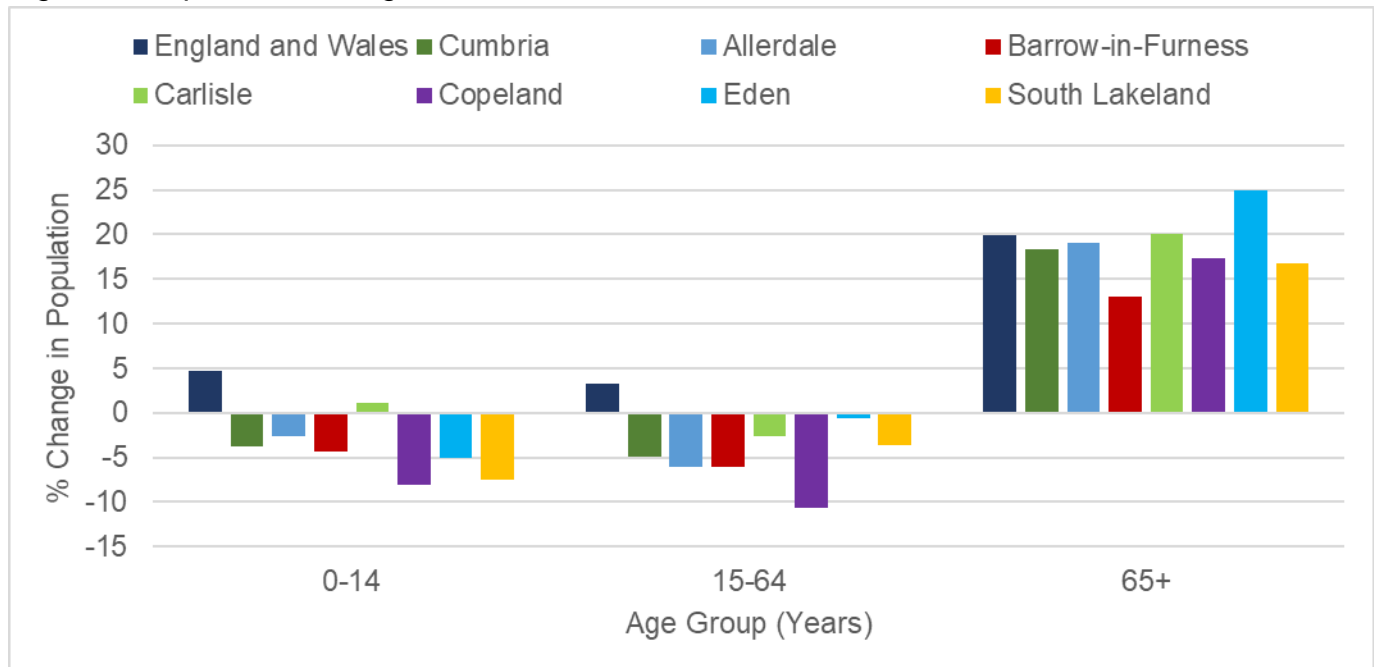


Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Compared to the national average, Cumbria and all of the county’s districts had older age profiles in 2021; with lower proportions of younger residents and higher proportions of older residents. However, there was some variation between the districts.

Compared to the county average, Barrow-in-Furness and Carlisle had higher proportions of residents in all three of the under 45 age groups. Inversely, Eden and South Lakeland had greater proportions of residents in all four of the over 45 age groups. Furthermore, South Lakeland had the 4th smallest proportion of 0-14 year olds in England.

Figure 3: Population Change: 2011-2021:



Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics, figures may not sum due to rounding.

Between 2011 and 2021:

- Numbers of 0-14 year olds in Cumbria decreased (-3.7%); nationally this age group increased (+4.7%).
- All of Cumbria’s districts experienced a decrease in 0-14 year olds except Carlisle. The greatest proportional decrease was in Copeland (-8%); the 8th greatest proportional decrease in England. In Carlisle 0-15 year olds increased by 1.2%.
- Numbers of 15-64 year olds in Cumbria also decreased (-4.9% vs. +3.3% nationally).
- All of Cumbria’s districts experienced a decrease in 15-64 year olds. The greatest proportional decrease was again in Copeland (-10.6%); the 4th greatest proportional decrease in England.
- Finally, numbers residents aged 65+ in Cumbria increased (+18.3% vs. +20% nationally).
- All of Cumbria’s districts experienced an increase in 65+ year olds. The greatest proportional increase was in Eden (+25%).

Further information

The ONS plan to release all the main 2021 Census results within two years of Census Day. Please check the Cumbria Intelligence Observatory website over the coming months for further 2021 Census briefings and statistics as results are published:

<http://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/>

For more information:

Email: info@cumbriaobservatory.org.uk

CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IN CUMBRIA (2019 data)

YEAR	TOTAL CO ₂ emissions in Cumbria (Kt)	Annual Change	% change
2005	(Baseline figure) 4,746.7	-	-
2006	4,693.6	-	-
2007	4,520.0	-	-
2008	4,451.2	-	-
2009	3,978.6	-	-
2010	4,281.1	-	-
2011	3,782.6	-	-
2012	4,089.3	-	-
2013	4,034.7	-	-
2014	3,567.9	-	-
2015	3,615.5	-	-
2016	3,295.9	-	-
2017	3,184.1		
2018	3,187.5		
2019	3,057.5	-130	-4.08%
Change since 2005 baseline		-1,689.2	-35.59%
Change since start of Plan period (2015)		- 558	-15.43%

Table 1: Cumbria CO2 emissions (Kt) 2005 – 2019

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria Total
2018 Est							
CO₂ (Kt)	631.8	394.7	594.1	357.5	559.6	736.4	3,274.0
Per head (t)	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.2	10.6	7.0	6.5
2018 Revised							
CO₂ (Kt)	629.6	397.9	607.6	254.9	569.7	727.7	3,187.5
Per head (t)	6.5	5.9	5.6	3.7	10.8	7.0	6.4
2019 Est							
CO₂ (Kt)	617.7	370.4	582.1	245.2	543.2	699.0	3,057.5
Per head (t)	6.3	5.5	5.4	3.6	10.2	6.7	6.1

Table 2: Emissions of CO2 in 2018 and 2019 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-2019>

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)

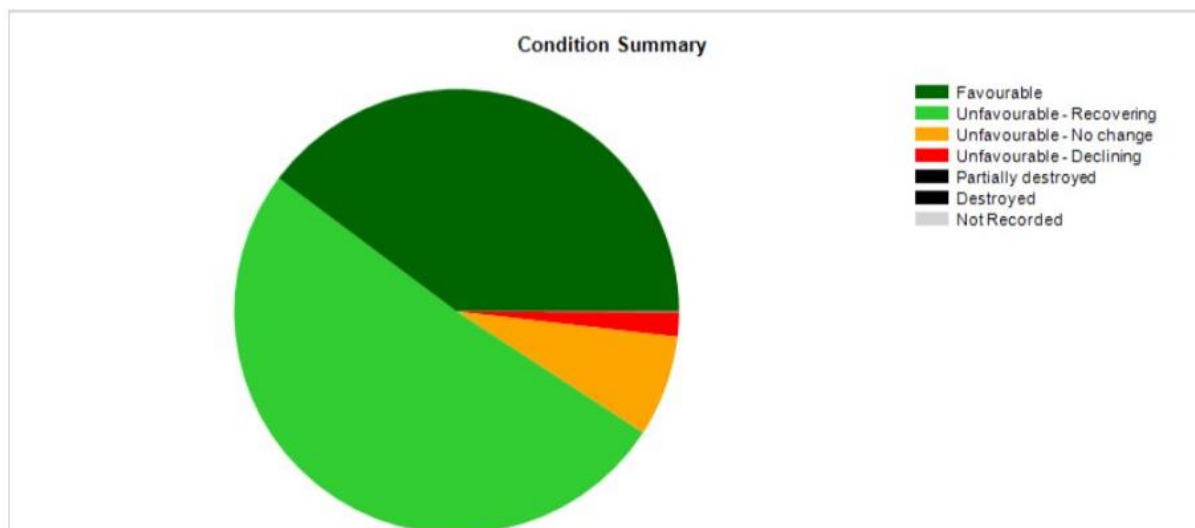


Figure 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria (source Natural England)

1

The figures from the Natural England database at July 2020 were reported in the 2019 AMR. When preparing this current AMR for 2020-2021 it was evident very few site inspections had taken place since then as would be expected due to restrictions in place during lockdowns imposed as a result of the coronavirus pandemic between March 2020 and July 2021. This table and the commentary below have therefore not been updated for the 2020-2021 AMR.

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>

Table 1: 3-year summary of sales and reserves for Sand and Gravel

Summary of Sales and Reserves data SAND AND GRAVEL	2020	2019	2018
Year end sales figures (million tonnes)	0.75	0.77	0.71
10-year average sales (million tonnes)	0.66	0.64	0.62
3-year average sales (million tonnes)	0.74	0.76	0.77
Permitted reserves of sand & gravel (million tonnes)	6.03	6.63	7.26
Landbank based on 10-year average sales (years)	9.14	10.36	11.72
Landbank based on 3-year average sales (years)	8.15	8.73	9.43
LAA provision	0.74	0.76	0.77
Landbank end date – based on LAA provision	Early 2029	Late 2028	Mid 2028
Reserve and Landbank remaining at end of Plan period (2030) – based on LAA provision	-6.55 Mt (deficit) - 1.85 yrs	-7.05 Mt (deficit) -2.27 yrs	-7.36 Mt (deficit) - 2.57 yrs
Additional tonnage required to maintain landbank – based on LAA provision	6.55 Mt	7.05 Mt	7.37 Mt

Table 2: 3-year summary of sales and reserves for Crushed Rock

Summary of Sales and Reserves data ALL CRUSHED ROCK	2020	2019	2018
Year end sales figures (million tonnes)	2.59	3.01	2.82
10-year average sales (million tonnes)	2.80	2.9	2.89
3-year average sales (million tonnes)	2.80	2.81	2.77
Permitted reserves (million tonnes)	116.35	115.51	120.88
Landbank based on 10-year average sales (years)	41.55	39.83	41.83
Landbank based on 3-year average sales (years)	41.55	41.11	43.64
LAA provision	2.80	2.9	2.89
Landbank end date – based on LAA provision	Mid 2062	Late 2059	Late 2060
Reserve and Landbank remaining at end of Plan period (2030) – based on LAA provision	60.35 Mt (surplus) + 31.55 yrs	54.6 Mt (surplus) + 28 yrs	57.30 Mt (surplus) +29.83 yrs
Additional tonnage required to maintain landbank – based on LAA provision	-	-	-

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2020

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
1/20/9008	S73	Brocklewath Quarry, Great Corby, Carlisle	Vary condition to amend agreed restoration scheme	Approved 15.12.2020				After-use was originally for agricultural land. Now will be primarily biodiversity enhancement and agricultural land.
1/20/9002	S73	Kirkhouse Quarry, Hallbankgate	Vary condition 2 of permission 1/09/9016 to extend operations to 30 November 2031	Withdrawn 05.02.2020				
1/20/9001	S73	Kirkhouse Quarry, Hallbankgate	Vary condition 1 of permission 1/09/9015 to extend operations to 30 November 2031	Withdrawn 05.02.2020				
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2020								
1/20/9012	Full	Silvertop Quarry, Hallbankgate	Proposed extension to the north of Silvertop Quarry	Approved 24.02.2021	Additional 600,000te limestone	Adjacent to North Pennines AONB and within buffer zone for Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. Potential impact has been assessed and considered to be acceptable		Compensation strategy for great crested newts (3 x new gcn ponds) is considered to be biodiversity net gain

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
1/20/9006	S73	Kirkhouse Quarry, Hallbankgate	Variation of condition 2 of permission 1/90/9016 to extend operations to 30 th November 2033	Decision pending				
1/20/9005	S73	Kirkhouse Quarry, Hallbankgate	Variation of conditions 1 and 2 of permission 1/09/9015 to extend operations to 30 th November 2032 (revised restoration to be completed by November 2033)	Decision pending				
5/20/9009	Certificate of Lawfulness	L&W Wilson (Endmoor Ltd)	Concrete batching operations (retrospective)	Decision pending				
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 <i>Called in by Secretary of State Public Inquiry held September 2021</i>				
2/19/9011	Full	2.0028 High House Farm, Plumbland CA7 2HF	New vehicular access to quarry	Withdrawn April 2021				
2/19/9010	ROMP	2.0028	Determination of new planning conditions	Decision pending				

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

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
1/20/9012	Full	Silvertop Quarry, Hallbankgate	Proposed extension to the north of Silvertop Quarry	Granted 24.02.2021	Additional 600,000te limestone	Adjacent to North Pennines AONB and within buffer zone for Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. Potential impact has been assessed and considered to be acceptable.		Compensation strategy for great crested newts (3 x new gcn ponds) is considered to be a biodiversity net gain
3/21/9005	Full	Crag Nook Quarry, Lazonby Fell, Lazonby, Penrith	Siting of storage container with associated wind turbine, photo-voltaic panel and fencing	Granted 23.08.21				
2/19/9011	Full	2.0028 High House Farm, Plumbland CA7 2HF	New vehicular access to quarry	Withdrawn April 2021				
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2021								
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 Called in by Secretary of State Public Inquiry held September 2021				

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	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				
1/20/9006	S73	Kirkhouse Quarry, Hallbankgate	Variation of condition 2 of permission 1/90/9016 to extend operations to 30th November 2033	Granted 20.01.22	No additional capacity – allows remaining reserve of 525,000te sand to be extracted –@ rate of 50ktpa likely to run out 2030	Potential impact on integrity of River Eden SAC taken into account		Existing restoration plan for agricultural, woodland and wetland areas still considered appropriate and to be an ecological enhancement
1/20/9005	S73	Kirkhouse Quarry, Hallbankgate	Variation of conditions 1 and 2 of permission 1/09/9015 to extend operations to 30th November 2032 (revised restoration to be completed by November 2033)	Granted 20.01.22		As above		As above
1/20/9004	Full	Esk Quarry, Sand Pit no.2, Faugh	Aggregate recycling of inert waste to	Withdrawn 16.2.22		Potential new facility for secondary		

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
			produce non-waste aggregate products			aggregate production		
5/20/9009	Certificate of Lawfulness	L&W Wilson (Endmoor Ltd)	Concrete batching operations (retrospective)	Refused 31.01.22				
4/21/9004	Full	Lambhill Quarry, Low Moresby, Whitehaven, CA28 6NG	Continuation of mineral working	Approved 03.02.22				
3/21/9004	S73	Low Plains Quarry	Variation of condition 2 and 27 of permission 3/16/9002	Decision pending				
3/21/9002	S73	West Brownrigg Quarry	Continued extraction of block sandstone and vary condition 1 of permission 3/16/9007 to allow continued operation until 31 July 2041 with restoration of the site complete by 31 st July 2042	Approved 02.02.22				

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
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.	Granted 05.10.2020				
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	Temporary extension of operation hours overnight to allow for handling/ storage of inert waste (until 1 May 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	Extended operating hours at existing aggregate recycling facility (1 Nov 2031)			
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	Extended operating hours at existing aggregate recycling facility (1 Nov 2031)			

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 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	Extended operating hours at existing aggregate recycling facility (1 Nov 2031)			
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	Increased capacity of wastewater treatment facility to accommodate population growth in the area			
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				

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4/19/9008	Full	4.0069 LLWR, Drigg, CA19 1XP	Creation of new newt pond between ponds 3 & 17	Granted 27.01.2020		LLWR site immediately adjacent Drigg Coast SSSI and within 3km of potential Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary SPA. Cumbrian Coast Marine Coastal Zone (MCZ) includes and area west of the site. Impact on these areas considered in context of ecological benefits (newt pond). Impact assessment not applicable to minor nature of other applications (e.g. portacbin)		Creation of additional newt pond to act as stepping stone pond between existing newt ponds. An enhancement as requested by Natural England.
3/19/9003	Full	3.0315 Motherby WwTW, Penrith, CA11 0RJ	Ferric dosing kiosk	Granted 03.03.2020				
2/20/9002	S73	Land north west of Home Farm Close, Dearham, CA15 7JB	Variation of condition 1 of 2/18/9005 to extend use of temporary access to 13 th March 2022 and restoration of site by 30 March 2022	Granted 05.03.2020				
2/20/9001	S73	Former Brass Band Hall, Dearham, CA15 7HE	Variation of condition 1 of 2/18/9007 to extend use of temporary compound until 13 th March 2022 and restoration of site by 30 March 2022	Granted 05.03.2022				
4/20/9002	S73	Sellafield, Seascale, CA20 1PG	S73 to remove various conditions 1,2,3,4 and 5 from 4/91/0315 as they have either been complied with or no longer required	Granted 09.06.2020				

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3/20/9001	Full	Land south-east of Nenthall Bridge, Nentsberry, Alston	Installation of an underground minewater transfer pipeline	Granted 22.04.2020		Within North Pennines AONB. Close to Tyne and Nent SAC/ Hags Bank SSSI. Impact assessed and considered to be acceptable – conditions to ensure appropriate mitigation for potential impact on habitats/species of importance within the SAC/SSSI.		
6/20/9002	Full	Sinkfall Farm WTS, Rakesmoor Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, LA14 4QE	Erection of building for storage and bailing of waste associated with the recycling transfer centre	Granted 26.06.2020	Regularising replacement building for existing waste management activity			
2/20/9003	Full	Westnewton WwTW, Wigton Road, Westnewton, Aspatria, CA7 3PD	Construction of 3no. kiosks, inlet works motor control, plant container etc.	Granted 07.07.2020				

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4/20/9003	S73	West Coast Composting Ltd, Whitehaven, CA28 9QJ	Amend permission 4/15/9006 to allow permanent permission to operate green recycling/composting facility	Granted 17.08.2020	Secures permanent consent for composting and recycling facility. Condition 3 limits imported material to 25,000te compost and 2,000te plasterboard in any 52 weeks. Condition 4 limits amount of construction waste to not exceed 500te at any one time. Condition 5 limits number of tyres to be recycled to 1,000 at any one time.			
5/20/9004	S73	Kendal HWRC, Canal Head North, Kendal, LA9 7BY	Variation of condition 1 of 5/16/9005 to allow continued use of land for HWRC for extended period of 5 years	Granted 08.07.2020	Relates to southern part of site only but secures continued use as part of HWRC from August 2020 - August 2025			

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3/20/9003	Full	Land north of Mellgaurds Farm, Southwaite, Carlisle, CA4 0LE	Improvements to existing WwTW to include ferric and dosing kiosks etc	Granted 16.09.2020				<p>Biodiversity metric used by applicant. Will deliver net gain of 10% habitat units.</p> <p>Landscaping to include planting of species-rich grassland as mitigation/offsetting for small loss of poorer quality grassland within site.</p>
3/20/9004	Full	Greystoke WwTW, Greystoke, Penrith, CA11 0TJ	Construction of 3no. kiosks	Granted 07.10.2020				<p>Biodiversity metric used by applicant. Will deliver net gain of 12% habitat units.</p> <p>Landscaping to include planting of species-rich grassland as mitigation/offsetting for small loss of poorer quality grassland within site.</p>

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2/20/9004	Full	Cockermouth WwTW, Cockermouth, CA13 0HH	Covering of tanks and installation of odour control unit and vent stack to reduce odour levels	Granted 20.10.2020		River Derwent & Tributaries SSSI and River Derwent & Bassenthwaite Lake SAC. Mitigation secured against airborne pollution and spread of invasives to ensure no adverse impact.		
6/20/9003	Full	Greenscoe Quarry, Askham-in-Furness, LA16 7HE	Erection of new wash plant facility	Granted 23.10.2020		Partly within Cragg Wood County Wildlife Site. Close to Cragg Wood Ancient Woodland. TPO across whole quarry site. Also designated Local Geological Site (LGS). Considered to be no adverse impact on these statutory designations.		
5/20/9007	Full	Diamond Yard, Pennington Lane, Lindal-in-Furness, LA12 0LA	Extension of working area to provide for stockpile areas, associates landscaping, walls and bunkers	Granted 21.12.2020		Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)-proposal will not involve any alterations to the important features on site (spoil tips)		
2/20/9005	Full	Wigton WwTW, Oulton Road, Wigton, CA7 9DP	Addition to approved trade effluent plant (2/18/9012)	Granted 22.12.2020				

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5/20/9003	S73	Sandside Quarry, Sandside	Vary condition 1 of permission 5/16/9008 to extend operations to 30 June 2029 (for importation , stockpiling and use of road planings)	Approved 09.06.2020		Within Arnside and Silverdale AONB. Close to Morecambe Bay SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Assessment considered no likely significant effects.	Should not be approved without further consideration of surface water impacts. Applicant provided further information on localised ground conditions to address this point.	
5/20/9002	Full	Sandside Quarry, Sandside	Change of use for temporary storage and crushing of road planings prior to recycling	Approved 09.06.2020		Within Arnside and Silverdale AONB. Close to Morecambe Bay SAC, SPA and Ramsar. Assessment considered no likely significant effects.		
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2020								
6/20/9005	Full	Former Partylite Ltd, Park Road, Barrow	Installation of new biomass unit	Decision pending				
6/19/9009	Full	Sinkfall Farm Waste Transfer Station	Erection of a topsoil and garden waste building	Granted 20.05.21				

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6/19/9008	CLU	Sinkfall Farm Waste Transfer Station	CoL for use of land as waste transfer station	Granted 08.06.21				
6/19/9007	Full	Sinkfall Farm Waste Transfer Station	Erection of replacement transfer building	Granted 19.01.2021				
5/20/9008	Full	Kendal WwTW	Removal of existing wooden enclosure	Granted 21.01.2021				
5/20/9001	Full	Ulverston WwTW	Control kiosk and humus tank	Decision pending				
4/20/9005	Full	Sellafield, Seascale	Land preparation for future waste development	Granted 12.03.21				
1/20/9015	Full	Tarnside, Tarnside Farmhouse	Retrospective planning application for screening and crushing inert material from excavation and demolition sites	Granted 29.06.21				
1/20/9013	Full	Unit B, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Estate	Extensions to Unit B, remedial work to existing roof, re-cladding site walls	Granted 19.02.21				
1/20/9004	Full	Esk Quarry, Sand Pit no.2, Faugh	Aggregate recycling of inert waste to produce non-waste aggregate products	Withdrawn 16.02.22				

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Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
6/19/9009	Full	Sinkfall Farm Waste Transfer Station	Erection of a topsoil and garden waste building	Approved 20.05.21				
6/19/9008	CLU	Sinkfall Farm Waste Transfer Station	CoL for use of land as waste transfer station	Approved 08.06.21				
6/19/9007	Full	Sinkfall Farm Waste Transfer Station	Erection of replacement transfer building	Approved 19.01.2021				
5/20/9008	Full	Kendal WwTW	Removal of existing wooden enclosure	Approved 21.01.2021				
4/20/9005	Full	Sellafield, Seascale	Land preparation for future waste development	Approved 12.03.21				
1/20/9015	Full	Tarnside, Tarnside Farmhouse	Retrospective planning application for screening and crushing inert material from excavation and demolition sites	Approved 29.06.21	Est. 5,000tpa capacity processing inert waste for recycling Limit to 75,000tpa Temporary permission until June 2024			

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1/20/9013	Full	Unit B, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Estate	Extensions to Unit B, remedial work to existing roof, re-cladding site walls	Approved 19.02.21		Within potential Visual Impact Zone of Hadrian's Wall WHS; 600m from Solway Coast AONB. Potential impact from run-off to River Eden SAC and Solway Firth MCZ. Addressed through comprehensive drainage strategy.		
6/21/9005	Full	Sinkfall Farm Waste Transfer Station	Extension to previously approved (building) (6/18/9005) for erection of building to cover existing biomass drying floors	Approved 02.12.21				
5/21/9005	Full	Kendal WwTW, Wattsfield Road, Kendal	Request for Screening Opinion and full planning permission for the continued use of temporary outfall structure and discharge until a permanent solution is constructed and operational	Approved 02.12.21		Close to Water Crook Roman Fort and civil settlement – a Scheduled Monument. Impact on setting has been considered and deemed acceptable.		
5/21/9003	Full	Scrap Yard, Back Lane, Ulverston, LA12 EW	Dismantling/removal of steel portal framed building and demolition of single story workshop	Approved 27.10.21				
2/21/9006	Full	Land north of Greenlands Road, Dearham, Maryport	Installation of above ground vent stack in association with below ground wastewater infrastructure	Approved 02.12.21				
2/21/9005	Full	Land to the north of Wilson Farm Close	Installation of above ground vent stack, post and rail fencing with pedestrian gate, and land reprofiling in association with below ground wastewater infrastructure	Approved 02.12.21		Potential impact on Grade 1 Listed Church (St.Mungo's). Assessed and considered acceptable.		

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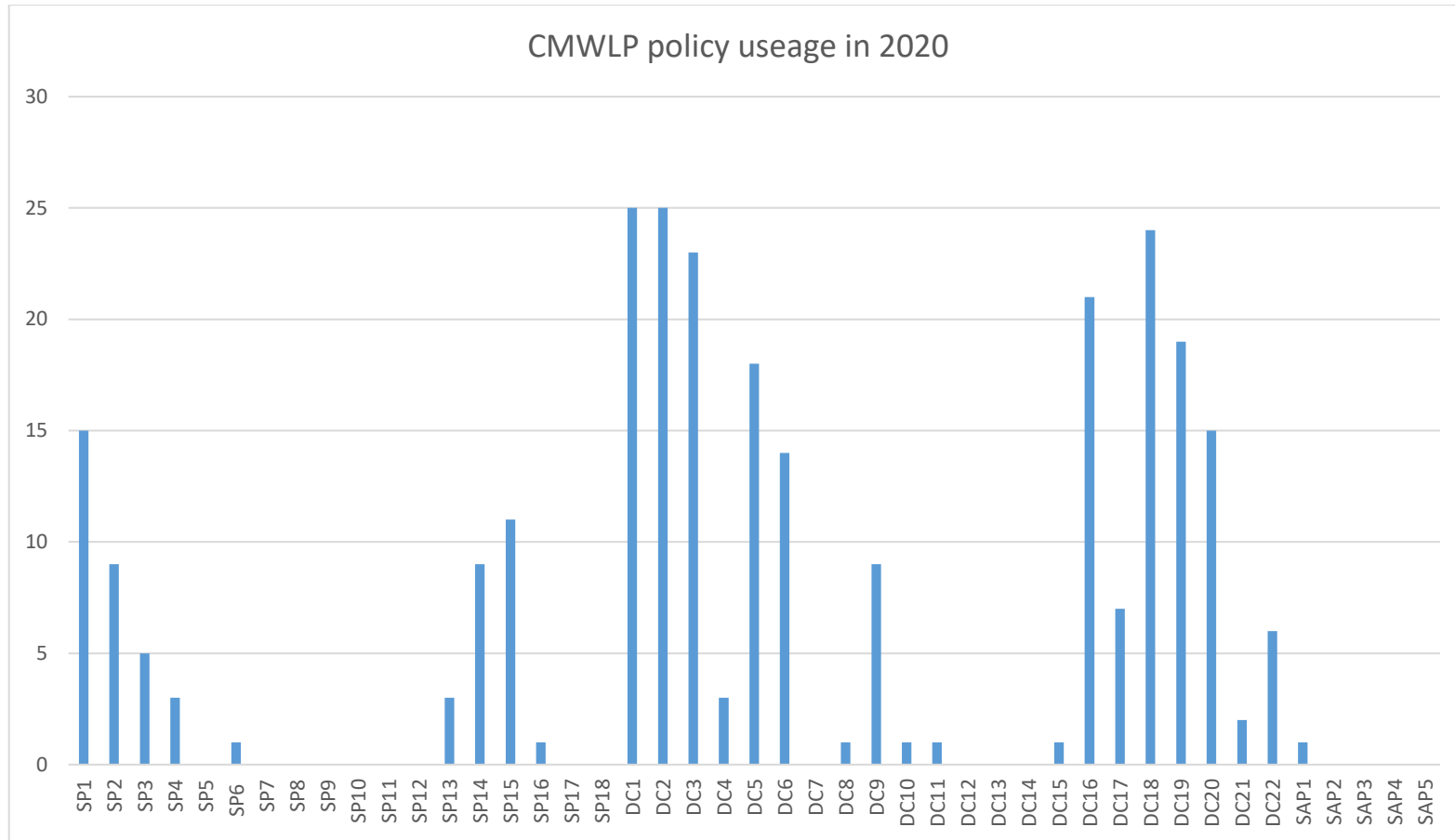
2/21/9004	Full	Land at Cyclife UK Ltd, 1 Joseph Noble Road	Expansion to existing vehicular parking area to form an additional 34 spaces and erection of prefabricated units to form a first storey extension to the existing ECC building to provide additional office space	Approved 08.12.21				Native habitat landscaping secured by condition to provide compensatory habitat to offset loss of woodland
2/21/9003	Full	Cyclife UK Ltd, 1 Joseph Noble Road	Erection of single storey extension to the south elevation of the principal building, to allow cold cutting of large materials prior to processing in the main facility; minor realignment of security fence	Approved 13.10.21				
1/21/9005	Full	Carlisle WwTW	Proposed development of 6 no. kiosks as part of upgrade works necessary to enable compliance with enhanced EA discharge consent for phosphorous, and to increase treatment capacity	Approved 29.10.21	Increased WwTW treatment capacity to cater for predicted population growth in the catchment area to 2035	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall) WHS – course of wall runs through site. No impact on the wall itself but potential to affect associated remains. Archaeological recording secured through condition. Close to River Eden SSSI and SAC.		BNG achieved in the landscaping proposals. 65% net gain of habitat units – enhancing existing poor quality grassland (planting species-rich grassland with native species and shrubs)
1/21/9001	Full	North West Recycling Ltd, Kingmoor Park	Proposed realigned vehicle and pedestrian entrance to Kingmoor Park, including weighbridges- in and out traffic	Approved 12.07.21				

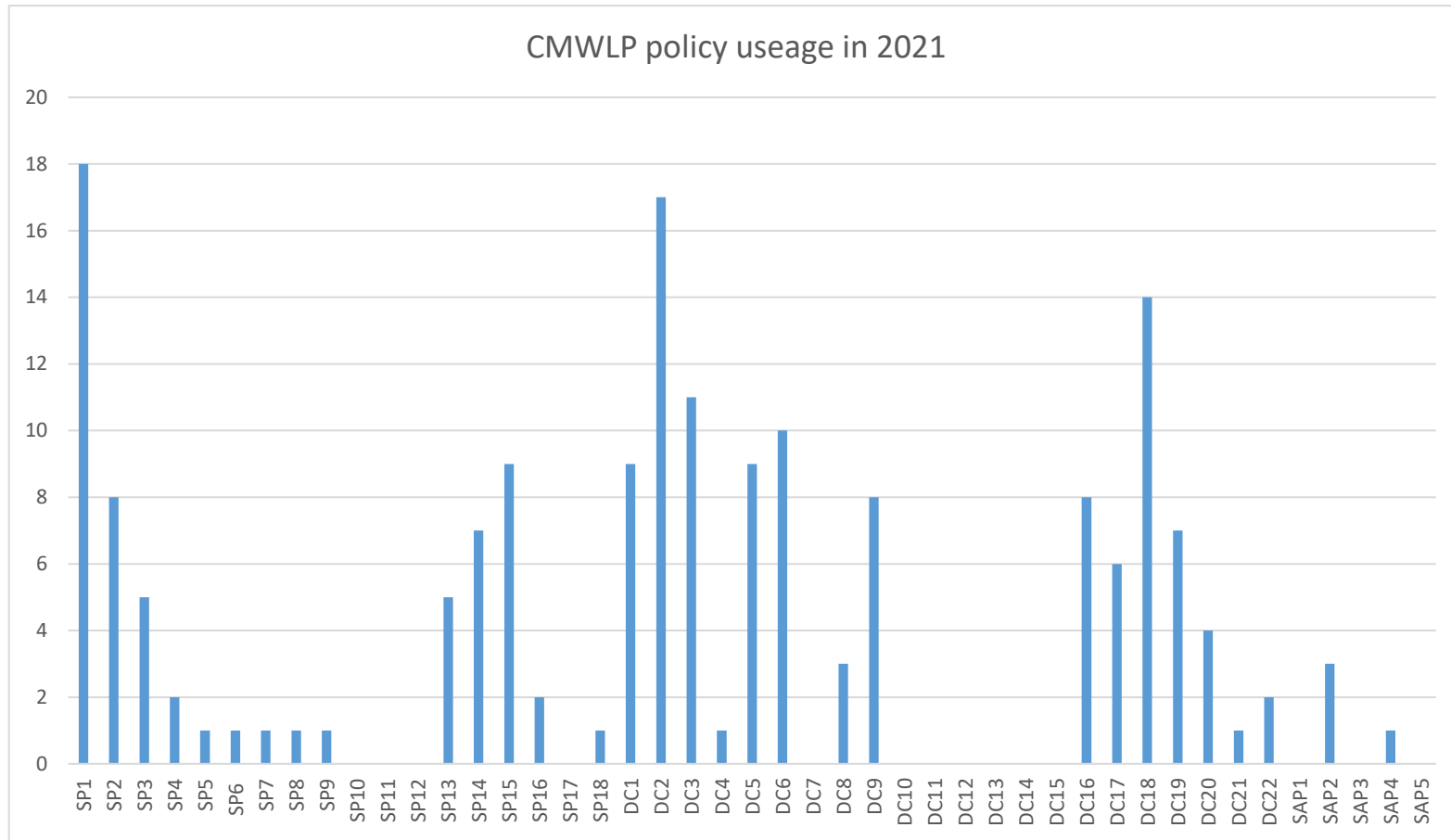
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5/20/9005	Full	Land east of Roan Edge inert landfill, quarry and waste recycling facility, New Hutton, Killington	Installation of a water storage lagoon, associated drainage infrastructure and changes to existing screening mounds	Approved 15.10.21	Indirectly creates 33,000te inert waste capacity by modified screening landform and its retention within the proposed restoration scheme.			
Applications undetermined at 31 December 2021								
6/20/9005	Full	Former Partylite Ltd, Park Road, Barrow	Installation of new biomass unit	Decision pending				
5/20/9001	Full	Ulverston WwTW	Control kiosk and humus tank	Decision pending				
6/21/9006	Full	Ormsgill Landfill Site, Walney Road, Barrow-in-Furness	Discharge of obligations in S106 Agreement dated 3 December 1990 relating to the former Ormsgill Landfill site (app no.6/90/0855)	Decision pending				
4/21/9005	Full	Sellafield Ltd, Seacale, CA20 1PG	Construction of Lightly Shielded Store (LLS1), ancillary support buildings and associated infrastructure	Approved 13.04.22				
4/21/9002	Full	Energy Coast Business Park, Haile, Beckermat, Egremont	Erection of 2.2m fencing to existing recycling yard and adjacent areas to be used for reclaimed material storage	Decision pending				

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1/21/9008	Full	Hespin Wood, Jobling Purser Road,	Erection of steel frame building for the storage of materials and equipment	Approved 25.03.22				
1/21/9007	S73	Unit B, Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe Estate, Carlisle	Extensions to Unit B, remedial work to existing roof; re- cladding of existing site walls	Decision pending				
1/21/9004	S73	Hespin Wood waste management park, Rockcliffe, Carlisle	S73 for the construction and operation of a building for the processing of waste to produce Refuse Derived Fuel, and processing of co-mingled recyclable material.	Decision pending				
1/21/9002	Full	Site D, Rockcliffe Industrial Estate, Kingmoor Park, Carlisle	Creation of a waste processing facility, including the erection of a new building, and an extension to and recladding of the existing building together with landscaping and associated works	Withdrawn 05.04.22				





Use of Adopted CMWLP policies determining minerals and waste applications during 2020¹

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.
SP2	9	Provision for waste	Frequently referenced in reports. No planning applications approved contrary to SP2.
SP3	5	Waste Capacity	Referenced in applications to extend operating hours and for a wash plant facility. Not referenced in applications for Increased capacity of wastewater treatment facility or securing permanent consent for 25,000 tpa capacity for composting and recycling.
SP4	3	Transparent decision making	Referred to as a key policy but not discussed further. Used in applications relating to wastewater treatment works and to extension of an area for stockpiling. SP4 relates specifically to proposals for radioactive waste.
SP5	0	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	No applications for proposals relating to management of low level radioactive waste. Planning applications at LLWR related to minor ancillary works.
SP6	1	Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	SP6 relates to proposals for the treatment, management and storage of higher activity radioactive waste. Referenced in application at Sellafield for removal of conditions no longer required.
SP7	0	Minerals provision	Based on 2020 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand & gravel would run out in 2029, with new reserves required by 2022 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 2020 . No proposals for minerals extraction determined in 2020.
SP8	0	Minerals safeguarding	Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. This policy is implemented in conjunction with Policy DC15 with the county council being consulted by the district councils on applications for development within the identified Minerals Consultation Area.

¹ 29 applications determined in total (excluding Certificates of Lawfulness and withdrawn applications)- 1 minerals proposals and 28 waste proposals

SP9	0	Strategic areas for new mineral developments	No proposals for new minerals developments have come forward on these Strategic Areas in 2020.
SP10	0	Marine dredged aggregates	No applications for marine dredged aggregates determined in 2020.
SP11	0	Industrial limestone	No applications for industrial limestone determined in 2020.
SP12	0	Peat	No applications relating to peat extraction determined in 2020.
SP13	3	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Only referenced in 3 reports but most criteria covered in other Development Control policies that are frequently referenced. Are all applicants being asked to demonstrate that energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development?
SP14	9	Economic benefit	There are some example of Policy SP14 being listed as a key policy but no further assessment or evidence provided. Economic benefits identified include reference to extended operating hours allowing a business to be more responsive to market demands and thus help secure existing employment, therefore safeguarding jobs and supporting wider supply chains.
SP15	11	Environmental benefit	Referenced frequently in reports, along with DC16 (Biodiversity & Geodiversity). 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.
SP16	1	Restoration and aftercare	Policy used when considering revised restoration schemes for existing sites.
SP17	0	Section 106 Planning Obligations	No permissions granted subject to a S106 Agreement in 2020.
SP18	0	Monitoring and enforcing planning control	No direct reference made when determining planning applications. Site Monitoring visits undertaken during 2020 and some enforcement action.
Development Control Policies			
DC1	25	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	23	Noise	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.

DC4	3	Quarry blasting	Policy used where appropriate and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC5	18	Dust	Policy used where appropriate and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC6	14	Cumulative environmental impacts	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.
DC7	0	Energy from Waste	No applications relating to EfW plant determined in 2020.
DC8	1	Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	Referenced in proposal where water used to wash aggregates would be filtered back into the system to reduce water resource consumption.
DC9	9	Criteria for waste management facilities	Evidence of criteria being assessed in officer reports to confirm suitability of location.
DC10	1	Criteria for landfill and landraise	Listed but not discussed in application for extension to stockpiling area, incorporating landscape bunds.
DC11	1	Inert waste for agricultural improvement	Listed but not discussed in application for extension to stockpiling area, incorporating landscape bunds. Proposal not related to agricultural improvement.
DC12	0	Criteria for non-energy minerals development	No planning applications determined for additional reserves during 2020.
DC13	0	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals determined during 2020.
DC14	0	Review of Mineral Permissions	No ROMP applications determined during 2020.
DC15	1	Minerals safeguarding	Listed as a key policy but not discussed further. Proposal is for a wash plant facility so not directly relevant to minerals safeguarding. No issues raised regarding the need for prior extraction when responding to district council consultations.
DC16	21	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	7	Historic environment	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC18	24	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	15	The water environment	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC21	2	Protection of soil resources	Criteria referred to when assessing proposals for waste developments. Policy used to justify imposing conditions relating to soil handling and retention. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC22	6	Restoration and aftercare	Criteria referred to when assessing proposals for or affecting restoration schemes. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
Site Allocation Policies			
SAP1	1	Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	Policy referenced in report for time extension at existing Kendal HWRC but no applications for alternative/replacement HWRC submitted on SAP1 sites.
SAP2	0	Waste treatment and management facilities	No applications submitted on SAP2 sites.
SAP3	0	Radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal	Minor applications submitted at LLWR, Drigg (a SAP3 allocated site) to amend conditions on existing permissions. But no proposals for new/additional facilities. No issues relating to safeguarding of existing site.
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

Use of Adopted CMWLP policies determining minerals and waste applications during 2021¹

Policy Number	Number of times used	Policy Title	Comments
Strategic Policies			
SP1	18	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Frequently referenced in reports. No planning applications approved contrary to SP1.
SP2	8	Provision for waste	Frequently referenced in reports. No planning applications approved contrary to SP2.
SP3	5	Waste Capacity	Referenced in relatively minor applications for extensions/alterations to buildings, creation of waste water lagoon etc.
SP4	2	Transparent decision making	SP4 relates specifically to proposals for radioactive waste. Appropriately used in relation to application for cold cutting facility for radioactive metals. But also used in application for lateral extension to limestone quarry.
SP5	1	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Appropriately used in relation to application for cold cutting facility for radioactive metals.
SP6	1	Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	SP6 relates to proposals for the treatment, management and storage of higher activity radioactive waste. Referenced in application at Sellafield to prepare land for future waste development.
SP7	1	Minerals provision	Based on 2020 sales figures (as reported in the LAA 2021), the remaining landbank for sand & gravel would run out in 2029, with new reserves required by 2022 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 2021.
SP8	1	Minerals safeguarding	Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. This policy is implemented in conjunction with Policy DC15 with the county council being consulted by the district councils on applications for development within the identified Minerals Consultation Area.
SP9	1	Strategic areas for new mineral developments	No proposals for new minerals developments have come forward on these Strategic Areas in 2021. Referenced in an application for lateral extension at Silvertop Quarry (Limestone) . SP9 does not identify any Strategic Areas for Limestone.

¹ 18 applications determined in total (excluding Certificates of Lawfulness and withdrawn applications)- 2 minerals proposals and 16 waste proposals

SP10	0	Marine dredged aggregates	No applications for marine dredged aggregates determined in 2021.
SP11	0	Industrial limestone	No applications for industrial limestone determined in 2021.
SP12	0	Peat	No applications relating to peat extraction determined in 2021.
SP13	5	Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Only referenced in 5 reports but most criteria covered in other Development Control policies that are frequently referenced. Are all applicants being asked to demonstrate that energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development? Some evidence of demonstrating reduction in waste miles, and potential for use of renewable energy on a site (solar array on roof) which is likely to be permitted development.
SP14	7	Economic benefit	There are some example of Policy SP14 being listed as a key policy but no further assessment or evidence provided, for example on a proposal for additional kiosks to upgrade a WwTW facility. Economic benefits identified include sustaining jobs by extending a limestone quarry, and supporting s small (farm) business through diversifying to allow screening and crushing of inert material.
SP15	9	Environmental benefit	Referenced frequently in reports, along with DC16 (Biodiversity & Geodiversity). 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.
SP16	2	Restoration and aftercare	Policy used when considering revised restoration schemes for existing sites.
SP17	0	Section 106 Planning Obligations	No permissions granted subject to a S106 Agreement in 2021.
SP18	1	Monitoring and enforcing planning control	No direct reference made when determining planning applications. Site Monitoring visits undertaken during 2021.
Development Control Policies			
DC1	9	Traffic and transport	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC2	17	General criteria	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC3	11	Noise	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC4	1	Quarry blasting	Policy used where appropriate and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.

DC5	9	Dust	Policy used where appropriate and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC6	10	Cumulative environmental impacts	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.
DC7	0	Energy from Waste	No applications relating to EfW plant determined in 2021.
DC8	3	Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	Referenced in proposal for dismantling/demolition of building on waste site but not directly relevant. Proposal for wind turbine and photovoltaic panels at quarry site and potential for use of renewable energy on a site (solar array on roof) which is likely to be permitted development.
DC9	8	Criteria for waste management facilities	Evidence of criteria being assessed in officer reports to confirm suitability of location.
DC10	0	Criteria for landfill and landraise	No proposals for landfill and landraising in 2021.
DC11	0	Inert waste for agricultural improvement	No proposals for agricultural improvement in 2021.
DC12	0	Criteria for non-energy minerals development	No reference to DC12 in application for lateral extension at Silvertop Quarry (extraction of additional limestone). Even though this extension is outside of the Areas of Search and Preferred Areas identified in the Plan.
DC13	0	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals determined during 2021.
DC14	0	Review of Mineral Permissions	No ROMP applications determined during 2021.
DC15	0	Minerals safeguarding	No issues raised regarding the need for prior extraction when responding to district council consultations.
DC16	8	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	6	Historic environment	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy. Some archaeological recording secured through planning condition.
DC18	14	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	7	Flood Risk	Policy criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.

DC20	4	The water environment	Policy criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC21	1	Protection of soil resources	Listed in 1 application but not discussed further when assessing the proposals (for limestone extraction). Conditions still imposed relating to soil handling and retention even without policy reference. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC22	2	Restoration and aftercare	Criteria referred to when assessing proposals for or affecting restoration schemes. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
Site Allocation Policies			
SAP1	0	Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	No proposals or applications submitted on SAP1 sites. Still no alternative HWRC proposals forthcoming in Site Allocations or alternative sites.
SAP2	3	Waste treatment and management facilities	No applications submitted on SAP2 site allocations. Policy referenced for context and the need for/appropriateness of site assessed in accordance with DC9. 1 proposal on Rockcliffe Estate the report mentions outlines the concept of Broad Areas (as listed in Policy SAP2) but does not assess further or acknowledge the application site is within a Broad Area (BRO5). Appropriate assessment carried out in accordance with Policy DC9.
SAP3	0	Radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal	No proposals submitted on or affecting safeguarded radioactive waste sites.
SAP4	1	Areas for minerals	No proposals or enquiries within Preferred Areas or Areas of Search submitted in 2021. The application for lateral extension at Silvertop Quarry establishes that the Site Allocation M10 (land adjacent Silvertop Quarry) does not contain a viable reserve. Approved extension is not within PA or AoS.
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