



for the

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

January 2020

## Executive Summary

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the period 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018. The CMWLP was adopted on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

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

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

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

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

For the applications determined during 2018 the following observations are noted:

- A total of 35 minerals and waste planning applications were determined during 2018 (4 for minerals proposals and 31 for waste proposals)
- All minerals and waste planning applications determined in 2018 were approved.
- No planning applications were considered contrary to the adopted CMWLP policies.
- Where planning permission was granted within or close to a designated area (SSSI, SPA/SAC, AONB) no adverse effect was identified. This was either because the proposal as submitted was small in scale, or because the proposal was modified to overcome any concerns raised.
- No planning applications were determined contrary to Environment Agency or Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) advice relating to flood risk

The council has worked collaboratively with other planning authorities and stakeholders on strategic minerals and waste issues throughout 2018 under the Duty to Cooperate.

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

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

Policy	Issue	Monitoring action
<p>SP7 Minerals Provision SAP 4 Areas for Minerals</p> <p>(Sand and gravel reserves)</p>	<p>If the landbank for sand and gravel falls below 7 years that would be a trigger point for a Local Plan review. Based on 2019 LAA (2018 sales) the remaining landbank for sand &amp; gravel (9.43 years) would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 in order to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years.</p> <p>The Site Allocations in the CMWLP should provide sufficient reserve to maintain the required landbank. However, to date no proposals have come forward.</p>	<p>The LAA will re-assess the landbank position each year. If reserves continue to fall and the Preferred Areas/ Areas of Search currently allocated do not come forward it may be necessary to consider a Call for Additional Sites to seek alternative provision of sand and gravel reserve.</p>
<p>SP3 Waste Capacity SAP1 Household waste recycling centres (HWRC capacity)</p>	<p>Site Allocations in SAP1 are required to provide replacement facilities in Kendal and Workington. To date no proposal has come forward for the site in Kendal and the planning permission for a new facility at Workington has expired with no funding committed to develop a facility there. Facilities at Frizington and Millom are known to be inadequate for provision of modern, efficient facilities but temporary permissions have been extended to ensure capacity remains throughout the Plan period.</p>	<p>Whilst the 2019 Waste Needs Assessment does not identify any lack of capacity overall it will be important to liaise with the Waste Operations team to ensure that the capacity and efficiency of individual sites, and the need for replacement facilities, is kept under review.</p> <p>If proposals do not come forward on the Site Allocations or other appropriate locations it may be necessary to consider alternative Site Allocations to ensure appropriate provision of HWRC facilities across the county.</p>
<p>SP3 Waste Capacity SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities</p>	<p>A new Waste Transfer Station (WTS) was permitted on a non-allocated site in Barrow. However, SAP2 is not to be applied restrictively and other proposals/locations are acceptable in accordance with criteria in DC9.</p> <p>Permission granted in 2016 for EfW plant on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) but not</p>	<p>The need for additional or replacement waste treatment and management facilities will be closely monitored through work on the Waste Needs Assessment and liaison with the council's Waste Operations team.</p> <p>If a capacity gap is identified and proposals do not come</p>

	<p>implemented. No other SAP2 Site Allocations have come forward to deliver additional MRF or WTS facilities.</p>	<p>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>

Planning permission for an EfW facility on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) was granted in October 2016 (1/16/9005). Following the approval of a section 73 planning application (1/18/9012) in January 2019, these planning permissions are both extant with the scheme yet to be built. Whilst no other SAP2 Site Allocations have been brought forward to deliver the specific waste management facilities for which a need had been identified, none of the permissions granted for waste management facilities during 2018 have been contrary to SAP2 or prejudiced its future implementation. All the proposals have been in accordance with the locational criteria set out in DC9 and SAP2 is not intended to be used restrictively.

***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.***

***There are no grounds at this stage to trigger a review of policy.***

## Introduction

This is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP), reporting on the period 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018. The CMWLP was adopted on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

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

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

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

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

As the 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 2018, even where planning permission has not yet been granted (for example, if the S106 Legal Agreement has not been completed). The tables at **Appendix 6** and **Appendix 7** include details of any planning applications received during 2018 but still undetermined at the end of that year, 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 2019.

This AMR will be published on the council's website where previous monitoring reports can also be viewed: [https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/mwdf/Ann\\_rep.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/mwdf/Ann_rep.asp)

Other information and evidence that is produced by the council to inform the monitoring process is published on the website throughout the year on the following pages as Updated Research and Evidence: [https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/MWLP/URE.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/URE.asp)

---

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

## Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

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

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

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

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

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

## Survey of Area

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

Consideration of planned infrastructure projects is set out in detail in the Local Aggregates Assessment. Key items to note in this AMR are that the proposed new Moorside nuclear power station and associated North West Connections project have stalled after Toshiba withdrew from the project in December 2018 and proceeded to wind down NuGen.

There are a number of significant infrastructure projects planned for Cumbria which are scheduled to take place during the Plan period (i.e. by 2030). The Carlisle Southern Link Road is being developed to enable strategic growth to the south of Carlisle. An urban extension – St Cuthbert's Garden Village – is proposed which could accommodate up to 10,000 new homes along with new schools and community facilities. It is currently anticipated that work on the road and the first phases of St.Cuthbert's will commence in 2021 but this is still subject to the relevant consents being granted. Delivery of the full scheme proposed for St.Cuthbert's would extend beyond 2030.

A planning application submitted by West Cumbria Mining in 2017 for a new metallurgical coal mine at Whitehaven includes a Rail Loading Facility together with sidings and signalling works further north near Maryport. If approved, this would help to increase capacity on the West Coast line, as well as providing significant employment and training opportunities for this part of the county. The council's Development Control and Regulation committee recommended approval of this planning application in March 2019. Following confirmation from government that the application will not be referred to the Secretary of State, the planning permission may now be issued subject to prior completion of a Section 106 Legal Agreement.

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

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

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

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

The key issues for minerals and waste planning in Cumbria were explored in the "Options Report" for the February 2015 consultation (Regulation 18) draft of the adopted CMWLP; these issues remain relevant for 2018.

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

## Climate Change

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

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

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

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

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

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

The council is chairing the Cumbria Climate Change Working Group that brings together partners across the public, private and third sectors. Further information on how the council is responding to climate change can be found on our website here -

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

## Planning for Minerals

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

The Cumbria and Lake District joint annual Local Aggregates Assessment 2019 (2019 LAA) reports on the calendar year 2018 and provides a detailed assessment of the current permitted reserves, available landbanks and status of extant planning permissions on quarries in Cumbria. A copy of the 2019 LAA and previous LAA reports can be viewed on the council website: [https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals\\_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp](https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/planning-environment/policy/minerals_waste/MWLP/LAA.asp). A summary table showing the latest sales and reserve figures based on 2018 returns is included as *Appendix 5*. The LAA concludes there is more than sufficient reserve of crushed rock to maintain a landbank of at least 10 years (as required by the NPPF) throughout the Plan period. However, current permitted reserves of sand and gravel are not sufficient to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years. In order to ensure permitted reserves remain above the "at least" 7 years landbank for sand and gravel required by the NPPF, new reserves need to come on stream no later than 2020.



### ***Planning permissions granted***

A full list of planning applications received and determined for minerals development during 2018 is attached as **Appendix 6**.

No planning permissions were granted for additional reserves during 2018.

A long-standing application for deepening part of Shapfell Quarry (limestone) was finally withdrawn in December 2018. The quarry has ceased extraction, leaving a minimal reserve remaining in the ground (0.1Mt , of which 0.09Mt would have been for non-aggregate use as industrial limestone). Applications were submitted at the end of 2018 for removal/variation of conditions to extend the timescale for completing site restoration works.

Planning application 5/17/9013 to extend quarrying at Sandside Quarry (limestone) until 30 June 2029 and review restoration proposals was recommended for approval at committee in July 2018. Planning permission was granted in September 2019, following completion of the S106 Legal Agreement.

Planning permission 6/17/9010 was granted at Cavendish Dock, Barrow in January 2018 to use vacant industrial land for storage and distribution of minerals and for a rail loading facility.

### ***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.

Following distribution of the Minerals Consultation Area mapping layer from the adopted CMWLP in March 2018, consultations from the district councils commenced in April 2018. During 2018 a total of 121 minerals safeguarding consultations were received. None of the consultations received raised any concerns regarding the need for prior extraction. Many 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 each policy has been used in determining minerals and waste planning applications during 2018 is included at **Appendix 8**. Notes relating to the key minerals planning policies are listed below.

SP7	Minerals provision	Based on 2019 LAA (2018 sales) the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (9.43 years) would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 in order to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years.
SP8	Minerals safeguarding	Monitoring of consultation requests commenced in 2018 and no concerns have been raised about the need for prior extraction.
SP9	Strategic areas for new minerals development	No proposals brought forward in Strategic Areas during 2018.
SP10	Marine dredged aggregates	No planning applications for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2018.
SP11	Industrial limestones	No planning applications for industrial limestone determined during 2018.
SP12	Peat	No planning applications relating to peat determined during 2018.
DC12	Criteria for non-energy minerals	No planning permissions granted for additional reserves during 2018. Time extensions approved at Sandside Quarry for continued limestone extraction. Criteria used to assess proposals. No planning applications granted contrary to DC12.
DC13	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals determined during 2018
DC14	Review of mineral permissions	1 ROMP application received but not determined during 2018 (Goldmire Quarry)
DC15	Minerals safeguarding	No planning applications granted contrary to Minerals Safeguarding policy. Monitoring of district council consultation requests commenced in 2018 with no issues raised regarding the need for prior extraction. Criteria for exempted development in Table 15.1 could be expanded to include development within existing farmyards.

## Planning for Waste

### **Waste Needs Assessment**

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

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

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

**Planning permissions granted**

A full list of planning applications received and determined for waste development during 2018 is attached as **Appendix 7**.

The following permissions were granted for additional waste management capacity:

<b>Additional waste management facilities permitted during 2018</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Facility type</b>	<b>Permission end date</b>
Partylite, Barrow	Waste Transfer Station (additional capacity, replacing existing outgrown site)	n/a
Endmoor WwTW	Extension to existing WwTW (increased capacity to accommodate population growth)	n/a
Sellafield Site	Increased capacity for interim storage of radioactive waste (ILW)	n/a
Waste management centre, Lillyhall Industrial estate	New composting facility (10,000 tpa capacity)	n/a
Dearham WwTW	Extension of existing site (increasing capacity to accommodate population growth)	n/a
MRF Hespian Wood	Construction of building for processing waste to produce RDF (capacity to process 10,000 tpa for RDF production)	n/a
Overby Sand Quarry	Proposal to include waste processing and storage facilities on site	2026

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

<b>Time extensions permitted during 2018</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Facility type</b>	<b>Permission end date</b>
Bennett Bank Landfill	Non-Inert Landfill	2019
Distington Landfill Site	Waste Transfer Station	2050
Redhills Quarry	HWRC	2029

**Implementing the waste policies**

Commentary on implementing all the policies in the CMWLP is included in the monitoring matrix at **Appendix 1**. A table logging which policies have been referred to in each of the minerals and waste planning applications determined in 2018 is included at **Appendix 8**. Notes relating to the key waste planning policies are listed below.

SP2	Provision for waste	The WNA has been updated to ensure assessment against SP2 and SP3 has the most recent waste data available.
SP3	Waste capacity	Planning permissions granted for extensions to existing WwTW facilities. Permissions granted for additional capacity with new waste transfer station; composting facility; inert waste treatment/recycling, and processing of waste for RDF production.  Time extension permitted to ensure adequate HWRC provision.
SP5	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	No proposals for LLW facilities determined in 2018.
SP6	Higher activity radioactive wastes	Increased capacity for interim storage of additional ILW radioactive waste at Sellafield
DC7	Energy from waste	No EfW facilities approved during 2018.
DC9	Criteria for waste management facilities	No planning applications approved contrary to DC9.
DC10	Criteria for landfill and landraise	No landfill/landraise proposals determined in 2018.
DC11	Inert waste for agricultural development	No applications for agricultural improvement determined 2018..

**Implementing other policies in the CMWLP**

The table in **Appendix 8** logs which adopted policies have been referenced in the decision-making for minerals and waste planning applications determined during 2018..

For the applications determined during 2018 the following observations are noted:

- A total of 35 minerals and waste planning applications were determined during 2018 (4 for minerals proposals and 31 for waste proposals)
- All minerals and waste planning applications determined in 2018 were approved.
- No planning applications were considered contrary to the adopted CMWLP policies.
- Where planning permission was granted within or close to a designated area (SSSI, SPA/SAC, AONB) no adverse effect was identified. This was either because the proposal as submitted was small in scale, or because the proposal was modified to overcome any concerns raised.
- No planning applications were determined contrary to Environment Agency or Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) advice relating to flood risk

The broader Strategic (SP) and Development Control (DC) policies that apply to most minerals and waste proposals (for example, those dealing with traffic issues; noise and dust; biodiversity issues; landscape and visual impact; flood risk; restoration and aftercare; consideration of economic benefits and environmental assets) are regularly referred to in officer reports, 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 only directly referred to in 5 of the applications determined during 2018. However, that does not mean the principles of policy SP13 have not been considered as most will be transposed into the relevant Development Control policies. For example, minimising water use and encouraging sustainable water management is covered in Policy DC20; reducing 'minerals or waste road miles' is covered by Policy DC1; consideration of climate change issues in restoration and aftercare proposals is addressed in Policy DC22. Proposals for low carbon renewable energy on existing minerals and waste sites is also covered fully in Policy DC8.

An important requirement in SP13 is that "*proportionate to the scale and type of development, energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development*"; ". This is addressed in Policy DC2 General Criteria with the requirement to demonstrate "*the overall carbon footprint of the development has been minimised*". It may be that the more detailed requirement in SP13 would be more effective if included in the criteria for DC2, given that Policy DC2 was directly referred to in 31 of the planning applications determined in 2018.

Examples of SP13 being implemented include: addressing climate change by taking into account peak river flow volumes associated with climate change when preparing Flood Risk Assessments; taking climate change into account when designing surface water drainage strategies; inclusion of a biomass wood boiler on a waste site that would be fired with waste wood collected at the site and the heat used to dry out waste wood and to heat the building; incorporating solar panels to power equipment at a waste water treatment site; erection of a building to process waste to produce RDF as an alternative to fossil fuel.

**Policy SP14 (economic benefit)** - is referred to as a key policy in 8 of the applications determined during 2018. Most make reference to the number of existing jobs supported and/or new jobs created, with some providing additional comment that no adverse economic impact on neighbouring business or other industries have been identified. Examples of SP14 being implemented include:

- Rail loading facility at Cavenish Dock (6/17/9010) – has potential to bring economic benefit to the area by providing a sustainable way of moving large volumes of material over long distances and so supporting local jobs and supply chain. It is likely that without this facility, materials for major infrastructure projects would be supplied from outside the county
- Sandside Quarry (5/17/9013) – notes the quarry supports 12 full-time jobs and between 10 – 20 indirectly; 100s of other jobs are supported in the supply chain such as contractors and hauliers
- Waste Transfer Station, Partylite, Barrow (6/17/9003) – it is assumed that bigger premises would create more jobs. There would be no adverse economic impact on other neighbouring business.
- North West Recycling Ltd, Rockcliffe (1/17/9018 & 1/17/9019) – extending the operating hours will provide economic benefit in allowing the business to produce greater quantities of higher value outputs from the waste already managed on the site. It would also directly support 2 additional full-time jobs in the recycling plant. No adverse impacts on other industries or regeneration initiatives have been identified.
- Building to produce refuse-derived fuel (RDF) and increased recycling, Hespian Wood (1/18/9006) – the facility would employ an additional 10 staff members. There would also be a number of indirect jobs created during construction works.

**Policies SP15 (Environmental Assets) and DC16 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity)** - SP15 was referenced in 12 applications; DC16 was referenced in 21 applications. Designated areas are taken into account and either no adverse impact identified or proposals modified to address any issues raised. Evidence of biodiversity net gain include: improved water quality benefitting shellfish population and 680m additional hedgerow at Wigton WwTW; additional planting enhancing habitat at Dearham WwTW; restoration scheme providing nature conservation benefit at Sandside Quarry within the Arnsdale & Silverdale AONB.

**Policy DC6 (cumulative environmental impacts)** – DC6 was identified as a key relevant policy in 18 applications. However, in several cases, there was no further discussion of cumulative impact or reference to the policy within the report. This tended to be in the case of S73 applications to extend operating hours of existing, established facilities. Overall, there is evidence of the cumulative impact of proposed developments being taken into account, having regard to neighbouring land uses, particularly in respect of landscape impact and traffic generation issues. This assessment tends to be more explicit in proposals for new development.

**Policy DC9 (criteria for waste management facilities)** – DC9 was identified as a key relevant policy in 19 planning applications. In all proposals for new facilities there is evidence of the policy criteria being referred to within the report in order to assess suitability of the location. In one case (1/18/9006 – erection of building for RDF production at Hespian Wood) interpretation of policy was challenged by objectors who argued the application should be refused as the site was not allocated for such a facility. Reference to the criteria in DC9 was used to justify the recommendation for approval.

In applications for time extensions or physical extension to existing facilities (typically wastewater treatment works) there was often no discussion of the locational criteria within the report. However, suitability of the location in terms of potential for unacceptable impact was still considered in detail. In these cases the location of the waste management facility was already established and there is an acknowledgement within DC9 that wastewater treatment infrastructure will be in locations as required by the wastewater network. . All proposals were in accordance with the locational and other criteria set out in Policy DC9.

In the time extension for Millom HWRC at Redhills Quarry (4/18/9003) it is acknowledged that the location is inadequate in terms of its size and location to provide a modern facility but that there is a clear need to provide a facility in this part of Copeland. Continued operation will provide a sustainable, convenient and essential facility for the community, without significant adverse environmental impacts, until a new facility is brought forward. Should an alternative facility become available, the existing Millom HWRC would cease operating. In accordance with Policy DC9, the proposal is therefore justified under Policy SP1.

### **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 2018. Policy SAP1 was listed in the report on planning application 4/18/9003 for renewal of the permission for Millom HWRC at Redhills Quarry. It was noted that the Millom site is not ideal for provision of a modern facility but there is a need for a facility in this location until a new facility is brought forward.

Additional sites had been proposed in the previous Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), to establish small HWRCs at Appleby and Cockermouth, as well as for replacement facilities at Millom and Maryport but these plans were curtailed due to austerity measures. The site allocations in SAP1 are to provide replacement facilities for Kendal (to replace the Canal Head site which is too small

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

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

**SAP 2 (waste treatment and management facilities)** – No applications were determined in any SAP 2 site allocations during 2018. Policy SAP 2 was referenced in reports for facilities elsewhere as evidence of the need to provide additional facilities. Officer assessment also confirmed that SAP 2 is not an exclusive policy and that the Local Plan is flexible in allowing facilities in suitable locations elsewhere, subject to the criteria in Policy DC9.

**Planning obligations and Community Benefit**

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

During 2018 the following applications were recommended for approval subject to a S106 Planning Obligation:

Application ref	Site	Proposal	Purpose of S106
5/17/9013	Sandside Quarry	Vary conditions to extend quarrying until 30 June 2020 and review restoration	to secure and extended aftercare period from 5 years to 10
3/18/9001	Land between Blagill and Nentsberry, Alston	Establishment of scheme for minewater treatment	to secure off-site monitoring and contingency compensatory measures relating to the Tyne and Nent SAC

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

Receipt of Community Benefit packages will be reported in the AMR. During 2018 there were no Community Benefit packages received in connection with any minerals and waste developments approved that year.

**Monitoring and enforcement**

Policy SP18 deals with monitoring and enforcing planning control. During 2018 at least 18 mining and landfill monitoring site visits were carried out.

15 enforcement complaints were investigated during 2018 with 11 warning letters issued resulting in 3 planning applications. No formal enforcement action was been taken.

**Duty to Cooperate**

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

Part 8 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, states that “where a local planning authority has co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority’s Monitoring Report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report”.

The following cooperative work was undertaken with stakeholders during 2018 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.	14 March 2018
		11 December 2018
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.	9 May 2018
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.	21 March 2018 (update on GDF siting process)
		5 December 2018
North West Aggregates Working Party (AWP)	Regular meeting of north west minerals planning authorities to discuss progress on Local Aggregates Assessments and discuss strategic issues relating to managed supply of minerals	9 July 2018  22 November 2018 (Cumbria LAA ratified)



Duty to Cooperate – consultations/information requests with other local authorities		
Cheshire West and Chester Council	Confirmed no strategic planning issues between our authorities.	March 2018
Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA)	Meeting between LDNPA and CCC minerals and waste team to discuss joint working on LAA; attendance of NW AWP and progress with Local Plans.	8 June 2018
	Signed Statement of Common Ground between LDNPA and CCC in relation to strategic minerals matters	20 July 2018
Wakefield Council	Commented on movements of waste between our authorities – confirmed none of strategic importance.	July 2018
North Lincolnshire Council	Confirmed no waste movements between our authorities are considered to be of strategic importance.	November 2018
Response to other LPA Local Plan Consultations		
West Berkshire Local Plan Review (Scoping Report)	No comment	March 2018
Hertfordshire Draft Minerals Local Plan	Confirmed no strategic minerals planning issues between our authorities	March 2018
Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan – initial consultation	Confirmed no strategic waste planning issue between our authorities	March 2018
Dumfries & Galloway Proposed LDP - Part 2	Commented on policy wording for Coal	March 2018
Northumberland Local Plan – Update and ‘Call for Sites’	No comment	March 2018
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Minerals & Waste Local Plan – preliminary draft consultation	Confirmed no strategic minerals and waste planning issues between our authorities	June 2018
Lake District National Park Authority Local Plan Review	Contributed to CCC comments in response to consultation. Commented on need to consider designating an Area of Search for very high specification aggregates within the National Park boundary	June 2018
Northumberland National Park – Preferred Options Draft Local Plan	No comment	September 2018
Oxfordshire County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan	No comment	September 2018

Part 2 – Site Allocations Issues and Options		
Joint Lancashire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review	No comment	October 2018
<b>Minerals Consultation Area Checks</b>		
Response to district council planning application consultations	Responded to consultation requests from Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland. No issues raised regarding the need to consider prior extraction or concerns about safeguarding infrastructure.	Throughout 2018.

### Issues identified for future monitoring

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

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

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Monitoring action</b>
SP7 Minerals Provision SAP 4 Areas for Minerals  (Sand and gravel reserves)	If the landbank for sand and gravel falls below 7 years that would be a trigger point for a Local Plan review. Based on 2019 LAA (2018 sales) the remaining landbank for sand & gravel (9.43 years) would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 in order to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years.  The Site Allocations in the CMWLP should provide sufficient reserve to maintain the required landbank. However, to date no proposals have come forward.	The LAA will re-assess the landbank position each year. If reserves continue to fall and the Preferred Areas/ Areas of Search currently allocated do not come forward it may be necessary to consider a Call for Additional Sites to seek alternative provision of sand and gravel reserve.
SP3 Waste Capacity SAP1 Household waste recycling centres (HWRC capacity)	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	Whilst the 2019 Waste Needs Assessment does not identify any lack of capacity overall it will be important to liaise with the Waste Operations team to ensure that the capacity and efficiency of individual sites, and the need for replacement facilities, is kept under review.

	<p>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>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>A new Waste Transfer Station (WTS) was permitted on a non-allocated site in Barrow. However, SAP2 is not to be applied restrictively and other proposals/locations are acceptable in accordance with criteria in DC9.</p> <p>Permission granted in 2016 for EfW plant on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) but not implemented. No other SAP2 Site Allocations have come forward to deliver additional MRF or WTS facilities.</p>	<p>The need for additional or replacement waste treatment and management facilities will be closely monitored through work on the Waste Needs Assessment and liaison with the council's Waste Operations team.</p> <p>If a capacity gap is identified and proposals do not come forward for additional facilities on the Site Allocations it may be necessary to consider alternative Site Allocations to ensure appropriate waste management provision across the county.</p>
<p>SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>	<p>Policy SP13 requires that <i>"proportionate to the scale and type of development, energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development"</i>. With increasing focus on the climate change agenda there is a need for more rigorous assessment of development proposals against this policy requirement and more transparency in decision-making as to how this policy has been applied.</p>	<p>Monitoring implementation of this policy will establish whether more engagement with applicants is required to provide the necessary information, or whether alternative policy wording is needed to deliver the council's climate change objectives in relation to minerals and waste development proposals.</p>

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

A number of applications for additional waste management capacity were approved during 2018 and none of these were on allocated sites. None of these applications were for HWRC facilities.

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. Policy SAP2 identifies 7 sites to accommodate the need for 3 additional facilities – a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF); a Waste Transfer Station accepting putrescible waste, and a Thermal Treatment (Energy from Waste - EfW) facility. It is recognised that not all of these allocations will be developed and not all sites will be suitable for each facility type. The sites are located in Allerdale, Carlisle and Copeland districts. Policy SAP2 also identifies 5 Broad Areas (all existing industrial estates which have the potential to support further waste management provision). Proposals for other facility types on these allocated sites would be assessed on their own merits under Policy DC9 (criteria for waste management facilities). Furthermore, it is acknowledged that it may be possible to demonstrate a need for additional waste treatment or management facilities on unallocated sites and therefore it is not intended to use policy SAP2 restrictively. Policy DC9 is used to assess the suitability of locations for different types of waste treatment and management facilities.

Much of the waste management capacity approved during 2018 comprised extensions to existing facilities (e.g. Endmoor and Dearham wastewater treatment works and construction of a new building at the Hespian Wood MRF). Additional (i.e. new) facilities permitted in 2018 were the Waste Transfer Station at Barrow; composting facility at Lillyhall waste management centre, and waste processing facility at Overby Sand Quarry. All these facilities meet the criteria of DC9 in terms of suitable location.

The Waste Transfer Station at Barrow was to replace an existing facility in the town that had outgrown its existing premises. Only 3 of the Site Allocations in SAP2 are identified as suitable for a Waste Transfer Station and are located in either Workington or Carlisle. Broad Area BRO3 (Park Road Estate, Barrow) is identified as having potential for further waste management development but the approved location at nearby Sandscale Park (also an industrial area) also meets the locational criteria in DC9.

Lillyhall Waste Management Centre is allocated (AL08) in SAP2 as suitable for either MRF, Waste Transfer Station or Thermal Treatment (EfW). Although composting is not a facility type specified for in the Site Allocation, its location within AL08 meets the locational criteria in Policy DC9.

Planning permission for an EfW facility on Site Allocation CA31 (Kingmoor Park, Carlisle) was granted in October 2016 (1/16/9005). Following the approval of a section 73 planning application (1/18/9012) in January 2019, these planning permissions are both extant with the scheme yet to be built.

Whilst no other SAP2 Site Allocations have been brought forward to deliver the specific waste management facilities for which a need had been identified, none of the permissions granted for waste management facilities during 2018 have been contrary to SAP2 or prejudiced its future implementation. All the proposals have been in accordance with the locational criteria set out in DC9 and SAP2 is not intended to be used restrictively.

***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.***

***There are no grounds at this stage to trigger a review of policy.***

## APPENDICES

1. Monitoring Matrix (with 2018 commentary)
2. Cumbria Observatory Population Statistics
3. CO2 emissions in Cumbria
4. Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria
5. 2018 Aggregates sales and reserve figures
6. Minerals planning applications determined in 2018
7. Waste planning applications determined in 2018
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	2018 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 2018.
SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and DC22 Restoration and aftercare	Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and communities (e.g. through area strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans).  Percentage of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.	CCC  Minerals/waste operators	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policies SP16 and DC22.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 and DC22. S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and additional compensatory

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	measures where appropriate.
DC1 Traffic and transport	<p>Mineral and waste related applications granted, that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.</p> <p>Mineral and waste applications granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.</p> <p>Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC1.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.
DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	<p>Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC6.</p> <p>Evidence of cumulative impact with neighbouring land uses being taken into account on proposals for new development.</p>



DC7 Energy from Waste	Applications granted or refused for EfW facilities, and their capacity.	CCC EA Waste management companies	DC decisions National data survey Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC7.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	1 application for minor amendments to layout and elevations on a previously approved wood-fuelled Energy from Waste plant (combusting RDF).
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.	2 solar panels included to provide power to extension to waste water treatment site with no connection to electricity grid.

**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	2018 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 2018.

SP13 Climate change mitigation and adaptation	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP13.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.
SP14 Economic benefit	Number of planning applications granted, which demonstrate their potential to provide economic benefit.  Number of planning applications granted, which create and/or protect jobs.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP14.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP14.  Economic benefit weighted in planning decisions. Evidence of 24 new jobs created; over 20 indirect jobs through the supply chain; provision of a rail loading facility to enable materials from Cumbria to supply major infrastructure projects.
SP15 Environmental assets	International Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within the screening distance for HRA for Internationally Designated sites including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar sites</li> <li>• Special Protection Areas</li> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation</li> <li>• World Heritage Sites and</li> <li>• European and Global Geopark sites</li> </ul>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP15.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP15.  Planning permissions granted within or adjacent to designated sites had no unacceptable impact due to schemes either being small in scale or amended to address initial concerns.

	<p>National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest</li> <li>• Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings</li> <li>• National Parks and their settings</li> <li>• Heritage Coasts and their settings</li> <li>• Marine Conservation Zones</li> <li>• Nature Improvement Areas</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves</li> <li>• Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>• Limestone Pavements</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Registered Historic Battlefields</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and</li> <li>• Listed Buildings</li> </ul> <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>• RSPB Nature Reserves</li> <li>• County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites</li> <li>• Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships</li> <li>• Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites</li> <li>• Conservation Areas and their settings</li> </ul>				<p>Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character</li> <li>• Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna</li> <li>• Soil resources</li> <li>• Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands</li> <li>• Lakes, tarns and rivers</li> <li>• Undeveloped coast; and</li> <li>• Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings.</li> </ul>					
SP16 Restoration and aftercare and DC22 Restoration and aftercare	<p>Minerals and waste developments delivering measurable enhancements to their surrounding environment and communities (e.g. through area strategies such as Biodiversity Action Plans).</p> <p>Percentage of minerals workings covered by progressive restoration schemes.</p>	CCC Minerals/ waste operators	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policies SP16 and DC22.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to SP16 or DC22.</p> <p>Policy used when considering revised restoration schemes for existing sites.</p>
SP17 Section 106 obligations	Minerals and waste applications granted with an associated Planning Obligation.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any Section 106 obligations that fail to sufficiently provide for environmental benefits and long term sustainability.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and additional compensatory measures where appropriate.</p>
DC1 Traffic and transport	Mineral and waste related applications granted that propose to	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period)	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.

	<p>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>				<p>that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC1.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	
DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
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.
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	No planning applications approved contrary to DC5 – conditions attached to

					<p>criteria set out in policy DC5.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p> <p>Significant increase in enforcement action due to dust complaints.</p>	<p>planning permission where appropriate.</p>
<p>DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts</p>	<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>	<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 DC6.</p>	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact.</p> <p>Evidence of cumulative impact with neighbouring land uses being taken into account on proposals for new development</p>
<p>DC7 Energy from Waste</p>	<p>Applications granted or refused for EfW facilities and their capacity.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>EA</p> <p>Waste management companies</p>	<p>DC decisions</p> <p>National data survey</p> <p>Monitoring and enforcement</p>	<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 DC7.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	<p>1 application for amendments to layout and elevations on previously approved EfW plant (combusting Refuse Derived Fuel)</p>
<p>DC8 Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing</p>	<p>Renewable energy generation capacity at minerals and waste management facilities.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>EA</p>	<p>DC decisions</p> <p>Monitoring and enforcement</p>	<p>On-going (annual monitoring)</p>	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the</p>	<p>2 solar panels included to provide power for extension to</p>

minerals and waste sites	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	Waste management companies  Minerals operators			criteria set out in policy DC8.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	wastewater treatment site.
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 and used to defend objections to the proposals.
DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development	Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, outside Preferred Areas in line with criteria listed in policy DC12.  Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, which do not conflict with other policies and are within Preferred Areas.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC12.	No applications determined for additional reserves during 2018.
DC13 Criteria for energy minerals	Number of applications for energy minerals granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	No energy minerals proposals determined in 2018.
DC17 Historic environment	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable adverse impacts on	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the	No planning applications approved contrary to DC17.

	<p>Cumbria's heritage assets and their settings, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two World Heritage Sites</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Listed Buildings (Grade I or II*)</li> <li>• Solway Moss Registered Battlefield</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</li> </ul>				<p>criteria set out in policy DC17.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	
--	---	--	--	--	---	--

**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	2018 Commentary
SP2 Provision for waste	<p>The gap between capacity of existing facilities and forecasted arisings is met.</p> <p>Net amount of waste imported/exported per annum.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>EA</p>	<p>Planning permission data</p> <p>Licensed waste management facility data</p>	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Failure to meet targets set out within WNA (reduce the levels of waste disposed to landfill to no more than 10% by 2030 and to increase current levels of recycling to 65% for C&amp;I and in line with the adopted strategy for LACW).</p> <p>Waste capacity in the Plan area increases/ decreases in comparison with waste arisings for each relevant waste stream.</p>	Progressed work on updating the WNA (using most recent data from 2017) to ensure assessment against SP2 has the most recent waste data available.
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	Additional capacity granted through extensions to WwTW



	<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>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>and some new facilities. No proposals submitted on Site Allocations. New Waste Transfer Station permitted on non-allocated site in Barrow. Time extension permitted on HWRC facilities; no replacement HWRC facilities put forward.</p> <p>Progressed work on WNA (using most recent data available from 2017) to ensure assessment against SP3 has the most recent waste data available.</p>
SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Number of low level radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined in 2018.
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)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	Compliance with SP6 demonstrated in application for additional ILW storage at Sellafield.

DC7 Energy from Waste	Applications granted or refused for EfW facilities, and their capacity.	CCC EA Waste management companies	DC decisions National data survey Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC7.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	1 application for amendments to layout and elevations on previously approved EfW plant (combusting Refuse Derived Fuel)
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.	Criteria met in proposal for amended landfill restoration scheme; no change to previously approved pre and post-settlement contours.
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 planning applications for agricultural improvement determined during 2018.
SAP1 Household Waste Recycling	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for HWRCs not located on the	No new HWRC proposals determined during 2018 (only time extensions). No

Centres (HWRCs)					sites identified in policy SAP1.	proposals come forward on site allocations.
SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for waste treatment and management facilities not located on the sites identified in policy SAP2.	No proposals submitted on Site Allocations. New Waste Transfer Station permitted on non-allocated site in Barrow.
SAP3 Low Level radioactive Wastes (LLW) treatment, management storage and disposal	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications for Low Level radioactive Waste treatment, management, storage and disposal sites not located on the sites identified in policy SAP3.	No proposals prejudicing allocated sites or requesting additional capacity.

**Objective 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	2018 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).	Progressed work on updating the WNA (using most recent data from 2017) to ensure assessment against SP2 has the most recent waste data available. (WNA not finalised until the end of 2019)

					Waste capacity in the Plan area increases/ decreases in comparison with waste arisings for each relevant waste stream.	
SP3 Waste capacity	<p>Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with site allocations.</p> <p>Number of facilities delivered on unallocated sites.</p> <p>Waste capacity lost from early closure of sites or loss of facilities, which will impact on existing capacity.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of non allocated sites are developed.</p> <p>Landfill as a % share of total waste increases over a 2 year period.</p> <p>Loss of existing capacity indicating shortfall in capacity for managing waste locally.</p>	<p>Additional capacity granted through extensions to WwTW and some new facilities. No proposals submitted on Site Allocations. New Waste Transfer Station permitted on non-allocated site in Barrow. Time extension permitted on HWRC facilities; no replacement HWRC facilities put forward.</p> <p>Progressed work on WNA (using most recent data available from 2017) to ensure assessment against SP3 has the most recent waste data available.</p>
SP4 Transparent decision making	Number of radioactive waste facilities permitted, that demonstrate consideration of the principles set out in Policy SP4.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Number of appropriate applications approved, which do not take into consideration the principles of sustainable development, precaution and	Compliance with SP4 was demonstrated in application for storage of additional ILW at Sellafield.

					proximity, and the waste hierarchy.	
SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Number of low level radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined during 2018.
SP6 Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	Number of higher activity radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP6.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP6.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	Compliance with SP6 demonstrated in application for storage of additional ILW at Sellafield.
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 2018.
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.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP13.

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
SP15 Environmental assets	<p>International Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within the screening distance for HRA for Internationally Designated sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramsar sites</li> <li>• Special Protection Areas</li> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation</li> <li>• World Heritage Sites and</li> <li>• European and Global Geopark sites</li> </ul> <p>National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</li> <li>• Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings</li> <li>• National Parks and their settings</li> <li>• Heritage Coasts and their settings</li> <li>• Marine Conservation Zones</li> <li>• Nature Improvement Areas</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves</li> <li>• Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>• Limestone Pavements</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Registered Historic Battlefields</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and</li> <li>• Listed Buildings</li> </ul> <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p>	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 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 amended to address initial concerns.</p> <p>Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>• RSPB Nature Reserves</li> <li>• County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites</li> <li>• Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships</li> <li>• Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites</li> <li>• Conservation Areas and their settings</li> <li>• Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character</li> <li>• Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna</li> <li>• Soil resources</li> <li>• Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands</li> <li>• Lakes, tarns and rivers</li> <li>• Undeveloped coast and</li> <li>• Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings.</li> </ul>					
DC1 Traffic and transport	<p>Mineral and waste related applications granted that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.</p> <p>Mineral and waste applications granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.</p> <p>Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC1.</p> <p>Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.</p>	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.

DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
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.
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 and used to defend objections to the proposals.
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 new HWRC proposals determined during 2018 (only time extensions). No proposals come forward on site allocations.
SAP2 Waste treatment and management facilities	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for waste treatment and management facilities not located on the sites identified in policy SAP2.	No proposals submitted on Site Allocations. New Waste Transfer Station permitted on non-allocated site in Barrow.
SAP3 Low Level radioactive Wastes (LLW) treatment, management storage and disposal	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications for Low Level radioactive Waste treatment, management, storage and disposal sites not located on the sites identified in policy SAP3.	No proposals prejudicing allocated sites or requesting additional capacity.

**Objective 5: That the minerals from Cumbria that are required to meet local, regional and national needs will be supplied from appropriately located and environmentally acceptable sources.**

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2018 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>Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand &amp; gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. No consultation requests from district council applications raised issues of the need for prior extraction.</p>
SP9 Strategic areas for new minerals development	Planning applications, granted or refused, for non-minerals development within Strategic Areas.	<p>CCC</p> <p>Mineral operators</p>	<p>Aggregate monitoring surveys</p> <p>DC decisions</p>	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) outside of the Strategic Areas identified by policy SP9.	No proposals brought forward in Strategic Areas during 2018.
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.	No proposals for marine-dredged aggregates determined during 2018.

					Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
SP11 Industrial limestones	Number of planning applications granted or refused for the extraction of industrial limestone.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP11.	No proposals for industrial limestone determined during 2018.
SP12 Peat	Number of developments for time extensions to enable proper restoration, which will provide an environmental benefit.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP12.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No applications relating to peat extraction determined during 2018.
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.	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.
DC6 Cumulative environmental impacts	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.  Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact considered in determining applications.
DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development	Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, outside Preferred Areas in line with criteria listed in policy DC12.  Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, which do not conflict with other policies and are within Preferred Areas.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC12.	No applications determined for additional reserves during 2018.
DC13 Criteria for energy minerals	Number of applications for energy minerals granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	No energy minerals proposals determined in 2018.
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)	No ROMP applications determined during 2018.

					that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC14.	
SAP4 Areas for minerals	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for minerals development that falls outside of the Preferred Areas or Areas of Search identified in policy SAP4.	No proposals or enquiries within Preferred Areas or Areas of Search during 2018.
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	2018 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision and SP8 Minerals safeguarding	<p>Number of non-exempt, non-minerals planning applications granted by Local Planning Authorities within safeguarded areas.</p> <p>Percentage of approved applications that do not have an adverse effect on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas as identified on the Policies Map.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>Mineral operators</p>	<p>Aggregate monitoring surveys</p> <p>DC decisions</p>	<p>Annual data collection from the previous calendar year</p>	<p>If landbank falls below 7 years for sand and gravel or 10 years for crushed rock.</p> <p>Number of approved proposals (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out within SP7 and SP8 and result in sterilisation.</p>	<p>Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand &amp; gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. No consultation requests from district council applications raised</p>

						issues of the need for prior extraction.
SAP4 Areas for minerals	Policy is implemented through the development application stage.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning application for minerals development that falls outside of the Preferred Areas or Areas of Search identified in policy SAP4.	No proposals or enquiries within Preferred Areas or Areas of Search during 2018.

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

Policies	Indicator(s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2018 Commentary
SP7 Minerals provision, SP8 Minerals safeguarding and DC15 Minerals Safeguarding	<p>Number of non-exempt, non-minerals planning applications granted by Local Planning Authorities within safeguarded areas.</p> <p>Percentage of approved applications that do not have an adverse effect on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas as identified on the Policies Map.</p>	<p>CCC</p> <p>All Local Planning Authorities</p>	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>If landbank falls below 7 years for sand and gravel or 10 years for crushed rock.</p> <p>Number of approved proposals (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out within SP7, SP8 and DC15 and result in sterilisation.</p>	<p>Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand &amp; gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>Minerals resources, infrastructure and plant is safeguarded. No consultation requests from district council applications raised issues of the need for prior extraction.</p>

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

Policies	Indicator (s)	Who?	How?	When?	Trigger for review of the Plan policy	2018 Commentary
SP3 Waste capacity	<p>Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with site allocations.</p> <p>Number of facilities delivered on unallocated sites.</p> <p>Waste capacity lost from early closure of sites or loss of facilities, which will impact on existing capacity.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of non allocated sites are developed.</p> <p>Landfill as a % share of total waste increases over a 2 year period.</p> <p>Loss of existing capacity indicating shortfall in capacity for managing waste locally.</p>	<p>Additional capacity granted through extensions to WwTW and some new facilities. No proposals submitted on Site Allocations. New Waste Transfer Station permitted on non-allocated site in Barrow. Time extension permitted on HWRC facilities; no replacement HWRC facilities put forward.</p> <p>Progressed work on WNA (using most recent data available from 2017) to ensure assessment against SP3 has the most recent waste data available.</p>
SP9 Strategic areas for new minerals development	Number of planning applications granted or refused for non mineral development within Strategic Areas.	<p>CCC</p> <p>Mineral operators</p>	<p>Aggregate monitoring surveys</p> <p>DC decisions</p>	Annual data collection from the previous calendar year	Any planning applications approved outside the Strategic Areas.	No proposals brought forward in Strategic Areas during 2018.
SP14 Economic benefit	Number of planning applications granted, which demonstrate their potential to provide economic benefit.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP14.	<p>No planning applications approved contrary to SP14.</p> <p>Economic benefit weighted in planning</p>

	Number of planning applications granted, which create and/or protect jobs.					decisions. Evidence of 24 new jobs created; over 20 indirect jobs through the supply chain; provision of a rail loading facility to enable materials from Cumbria to supply major infrastructure projects.
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.  Policy used when considering revised restoration schemes for existing sites.
DC12 Criteria for non-energy minerals development	Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, outside Preferred Areas, in line with criteria listed in policy DC12.  Number of planning applications for non-energy minerals, which do not conflict with other policies and are within Preferred Areas.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC12.	No applications determined for additional reserves during 2018.
DC13 Criteria for energy minerals	Number of applications for energy minerals granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC13.	No energy minerals proposals determined in 2018.



**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	2018 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.  Policy used when considering revised restoration schemes for existing sites.
SP17 Section 106 obligations	Minerals and waste applications granted with an associated Planning Obligation.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any Section 106 obligations that fail to sufficiently provide for environmental benefits and long term sustainability.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and additional compensatory measures where appropriate.
SP18 Monitoring and enforcing planning control	Alleged breaches of planning permission/control reported to the Development Control and Regulation Committee.  Site monitoring of all waste management facilities and mineral developments.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Number of sites not monitored within 12 months of gaining planning permission.  An increase in use of enforcement on previous monitoring period.	Monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. No formal action taken.

DC14 Review of Mineral Permissions	Number of applications for new conditions granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC14.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC14.	No ROMP applications determined during 2018.
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.	Criteria met in proposal for amended landfill restoration scheme; no change to previously approved pre and post-settlement contours.
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 planning applications for agricultural improvement determined during 2018.
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.

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	2018 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"> <li>• Ramsar sites</li> <li>• Special Protection Areas</li> <li>• Special Areas of Conservation</li> <li>• World Heritage Sites and</li> <li>• European and Global Geopark sites</li> </ul> <p>National Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or adopted at sites identified within</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</li> <li>• Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and their settings</li> <li>• National Parks and their settings</li> <li>• Heritage Coasts and their settings</li> <li>• Marine Conservation Zones</li> <li>• Nature Improvement Areas</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves</li> <li>• Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>• Limestone Pavements</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Registered Historic Battlefields</li> <li>• Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and</li> <li>• Listed Buildings</li> </ul> <p>Local Sites: Minerals and waste planning applications granted and/or sites identified within or adjacent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>• RSPB Nature Reserves</li> </ul>	<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 amended to address initial concerns.</p> <p>Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved through restoration and aftercare and using S106 Legal Agreements where required to secure longer aftercare period</p>
--	--	------------	---------------------	---	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites</li> <li>• Land that is of regional or local importance as a wildlife corridor or for the conservation of biodiversity</li> <li>• Areas of regional or local importance identified by Local Nature Partnerships</li> <li>• Cumbria Geodiversity Action Plan Sites</li> <li>• Conservation Areas and their settings</li> <li>• Landscape attributes and features essential to local landscape character</li> <li>• Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna</li> <li>• Soil resources</li> <li>• Veteran and other substantial trees, hedgerows and woodlands</li> <li>• Lakes, tarns and rivers</li> <li>• Undeveloped coast and</li> <li>• Locally listed archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and their settings.</li> </ul>					
SP18 Monitoring and enforcing planning control	<p>Alleged breaches of planning permission/control reported to the Development Control and Regulation Committee.</p> <p>Site monitoring of all waste management facilities and mineral developments.</p>	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	<p>Number of sites not monitored within 12 months of gaining planning permission.</p> <p>An increase in use of enforcement on previous monitoring period.</p>	Monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. No formal action taken.
DC1 Traffic and transport	Mineral and waste related applications granted, that propose to utilise sustainable transport methods.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the	No planning applications approved contrary to DC1.

	Mineral and waste applications granted at sites identified in the Plan that would utilise the existing key arterial routes across Cumbria.  Number of substantiated complaints concerning lorry traffic.				criteria set out in policy DC1.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	
DC2 General criteria	Number of minerals/waste applications granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.
DC3 Noise	Number of minerals/waste applications granted, that meet the criteria set out in policy DC3.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC3.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.  Significant increase in enforcement action due to noise complaints.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC3 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.
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.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC4 – conditions attached to planning permission where appropriate.

					Any increase in enforcement action due to quarry blasting.	
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 environmental impacts	Minerals and waste applications granted with, or refused due to, unacceptable cumulative impacts.  Number of sites identified where there are existing minerals and/or waste developments occurring concurrently or successively.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC6.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC6 – cumulative impact considered in determining applications.
DC8 Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	Renewable energy generation capacity at minerals and waste management facilities.  Quantity of waste managed through processes generating renewable energy.  Number of minerals and waste operations securing a % of their energy on site from renewable or low-carbon sources.	CCC EA  Waste management companies  Minerals operators	DC decisions Monitoring and enforcement	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC8.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	2 solar panels included to provide power for extension to wastewater treatment site.

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



DC21 Protection of soil resources	Number of minerals and waste applications granted, that protect soil resources.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC21. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC21. 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	2018 Commentary
SP1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Mineral/waste applications granted or refused in conflict with national guidance.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria in policy SP1.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP1.
SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	Number of low level radioactive waste facilities permitted, that meet the criteria set out in policy SP5.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria in policy SP5.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	No proposals for new LLRW facilities determined in 2018.
SP14 Economic benefit	Number of planning applications granted, which demonstrate their potential to provide economic benefit.  Number of planning applications granted, which create and/or protect jobs.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy SP14.	No planning applications approved contrary to SP14.  Economic benefit weighted in planning decisions. Evidence of 24 new jobs created; over 20 indirect jobs through the supply

						chain; provision of a rail loading facility to enable materials from Cumbria to supply major infrastructure projects.
SP17 Section 106 obligations	Minerals and waste applications granted with an associated Planning Obligation.	CCC	DC decisions	On-going (annual monitoring)	Any Section 106 obligations that fail to sufficiently provide for environmental benefits and long term sustainability.  Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting the criteria.	S106 Legal Agreements used to secure longer aftercare periods (10 years) and additional compensatory measures where appropriate.
SP18 Monitoring and enforcing planning control	Number of applications granted, which meet the criteria set out in policy SP17.	CCC  Waste management companies  Minerals operators	DC decisions  Site monitoring	Ongoing throughout life of development	No breaches of planning control on applications permitted during the Plan period.	Monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. No formal action taken.
DC2 General criteria	Number of applications granted, which meet the criteria set out in policy DC2	CCC  Waste management companies  Minerals operators	DC decisions Site monitoring	Ongoing throughout life of development	Any planning applications approved (within the Plan period) that do not meet the criteria set out in policy DC2.	No planning applications approved contrary to DC2.

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

---

**Aim**

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

**Key Points**

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

## Background

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

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

## Analysis

### *Total Population*

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

Figure 1: Population Estimates:

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

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

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

### *Population Profile by Age*

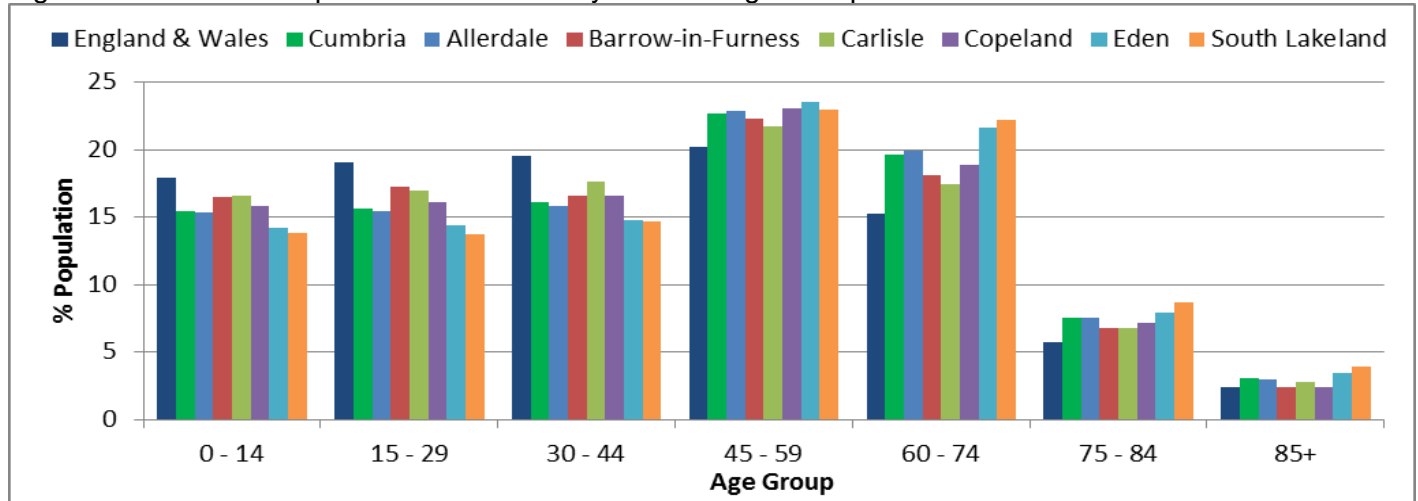
Figure 2a presents the proportion of the population by broad age group for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts, while figure 2b plots the proportion of the population by 15 year age group for the same areas.

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

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

**Population Change by Age**

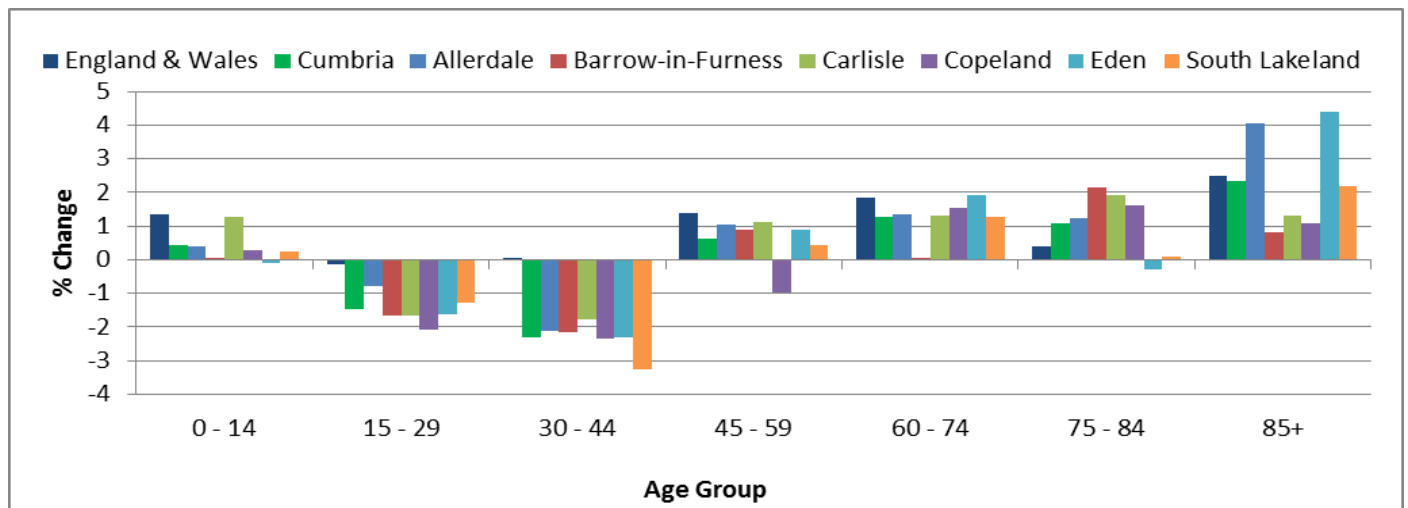
Figure 3a presents the proportional change in population by broad age group between mid-2015 and mid-2016 for England & Wales, Cumbria and districts, while figure 3b plots the proportional change in population by 15 year age group for the same areas.

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

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

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

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

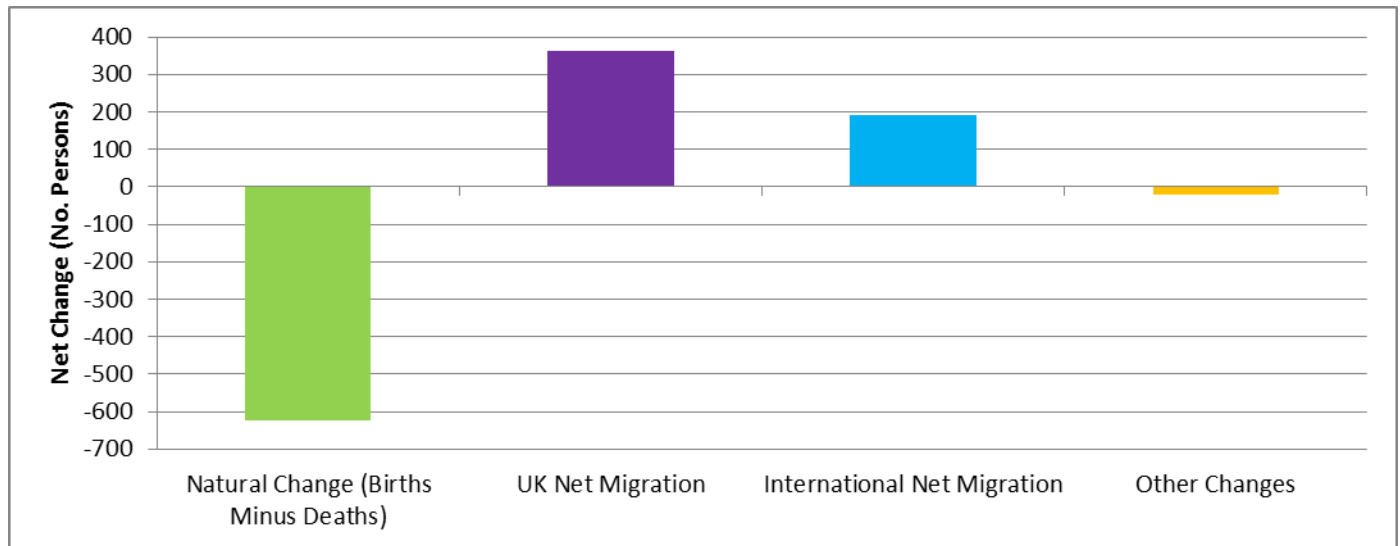
The number of 16-64 year olds in Cumbria decreased by 2,300 persons (-0.8%) between mid-2015 and mid-2016. This decrease was contrary to the national average (England & Wales +0.5%). All of Cumbria's districts followed the county wide trend in experiencing a decrease in numbers of 16-64 year olds, with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

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

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

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

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



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

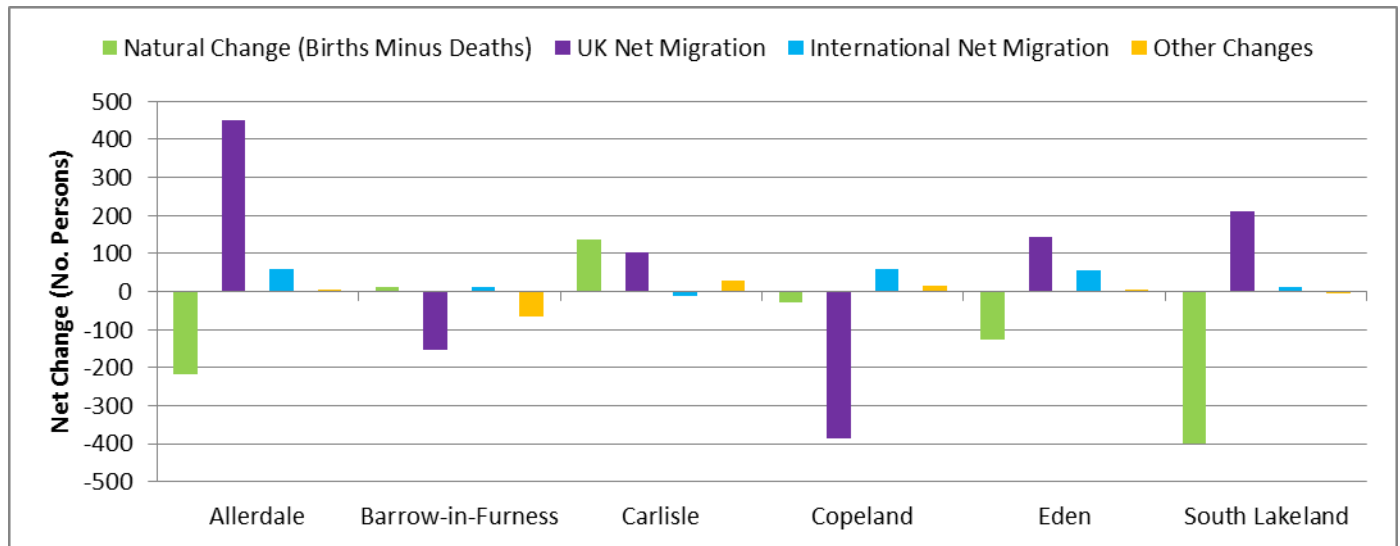
The green bar in figure 4 shows the net impact of natural change (births minus deaths). Between mid-2015 and mid-2016, Cumbria's natural change was negative (the green bars are below zero). This shows that there were more deaths than births. Overall, between mid-2015 and mid-2016, there were 4,800 births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

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

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



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

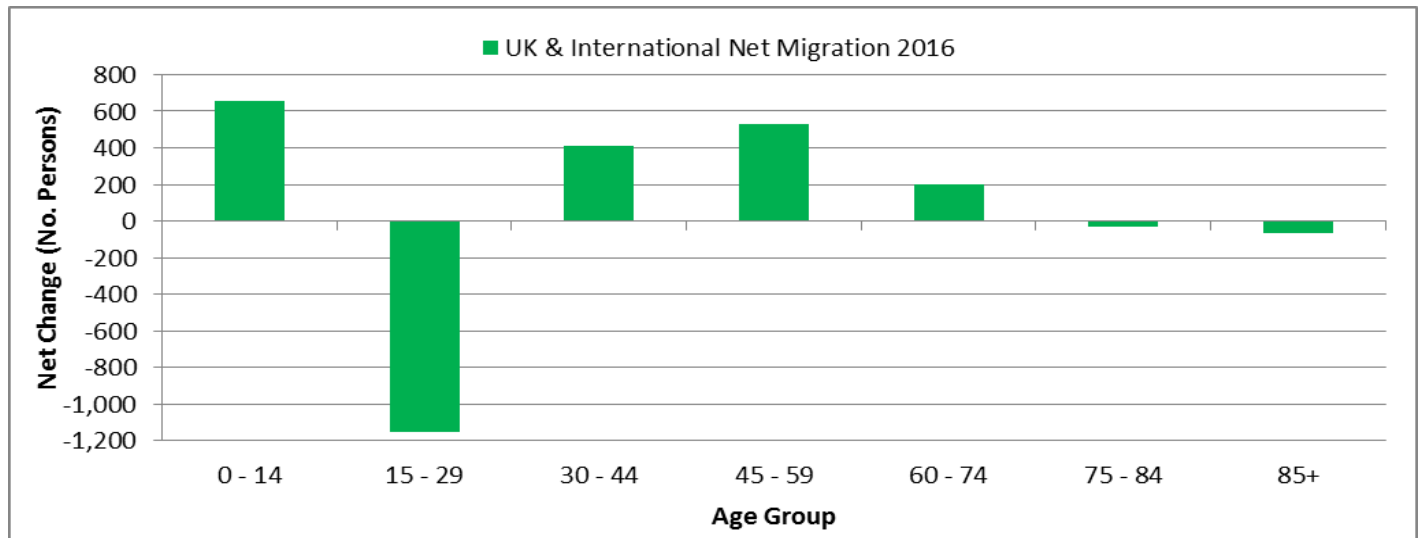


Source: Office for National Statistics

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

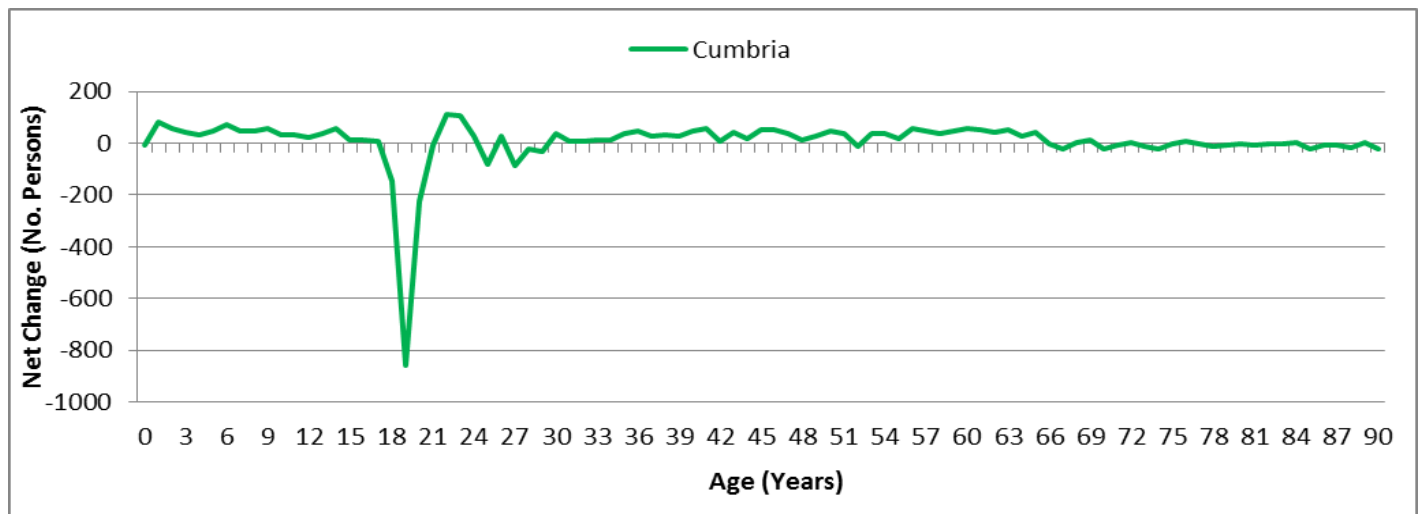
Figure 6a plots the net sums of migrants (those moving into Cumbria from elsewhere in the UK and overseas minus those moving out of Cumbria to elsewhere in the UK and overseas) in 2015-16 by 15 year age group, while figure 6b plots the net sums of migrants in 2015-16 by single year of age.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

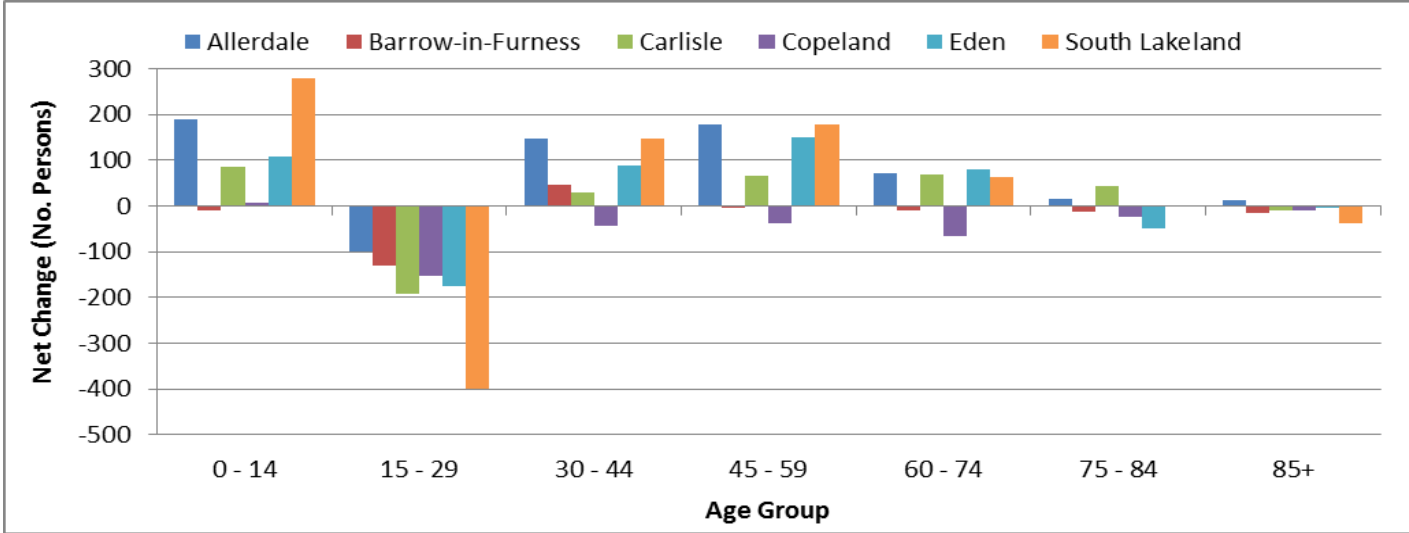
The only age group to show a large negative net migration in Cumbria during 2015-16 was the 15-29 age group; 1,200 more 15-29 year olds moved out of Cumbria than moved in. This net outflow of residents contributed considerably to the 1,200 person decrease in Cumbria's numbers of 15-29 year olds in 2015-16.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

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

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

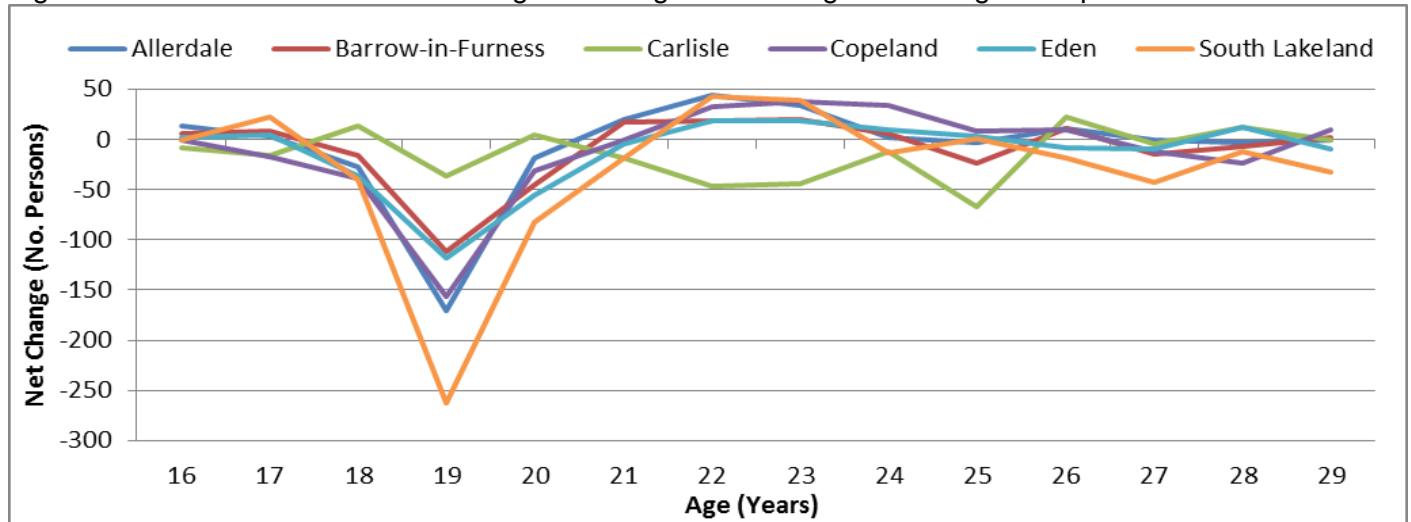
Figure 7a plots the net sum of migrants for each of Cumbria’s districts in 2015-16 by age group, while figure 7b plots the net sum of migrants for each of Cumbria’s districts in 2015-16 by single year of age for the 15-29 age group.

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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



Source: Office for National Statistics

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

### Further Information

For further population briefings and data, including analysis for individual districts, analysis of longer term population trends and one page county and district population summaries, please visit:

<https://www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/population/>

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

**CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IN CUMBRIA (2017 data)**

YEAR	TOTAL CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Cumbria (Kt)	Annual Change	% change
2005	(Baseline figure) 4,933.5	-	-
2006	4,856.8	-	-
2007	4,660.4	-	-
2008	4,617.2	-	-
2009	4,180.4	-	-
2010	4,499.6	-	-
2011	3,966.4	-	-
2012	4,273.9	-	-
2013	4,225.3	-	-
2014	3,662.7	-	-
2015	3,756.2	-	-
2016	3,386.0	-	-
2017	3,251.8	-134.2	-3.96%
<b>Change since 2005 baseline</b>		-1,681.7	-34.08%
<b>Change since start of Plan period (2015)</b>		- 504.4	-13.43%

Table 1: Cumbria CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Kt) 2005 – 2017

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	<b>Cumbria Total</b>
<b>2016 Est</b>							
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt)</b>	682.6	428.1	605	371.1	613.7	768.8	<b>3469.8</b>
<b>Per head (t)</b>	7.0	6.3	5.6	5.4	11.7	7.4	<b>7.0</b>
<b>2016 Revised</b>							
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt)</b>	667.2	428.1	610.6	368.1	546.5	765.6	<b>3,386.0</b>
<b>Per head (t)</b>	6.9	6.5	5.6	5.3	10.4	7.4	<b>6.8</b>
<b>2017 Est</b>							
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (Kt)</b>	640	400.5	597.1	344.9	536.4	732.9	<b>3,251.8</b>
<b>Per head (t)</b>	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.0	10.2	7.0	<b>6.5</b>

Table 2: Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2016 and 2017 by Districts and per head

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

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

### CONDITION OF SSSIs IN CUMBRIA

	% meeting area of favourable or unfavourable recovering	Favourable	Unfavourable - Recovering	Unfavourable - No change	Unfavourable - Declining	Partially destroyed	Destroyed	Not Assessed
<b>Area (ha) in Cumbria (04.04.2018)</b>	129,736	55,347	74,388	6,669	2,400	9.3	31	74
<b>% of Cumbrian SSSI area (04.04.2018)</b>	93.39	39.84	53.55	4.8	1.73	0.01	0.02	0.05
<b>Area (ha) in Cumbria (15.01.2020)</b>	126,243	55,294	70,948	10,273	2,317	9.3	31	57
<b>% of Cumbrian SSSI area (15.01.2020)</b>	90.87	39.8	51.07	7.39	1.67	0.01	0.02	0.04

Table 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria and England (hectares rounded, no decimal points) (source Natural England – 15.01.2020<sup>1</sup>)

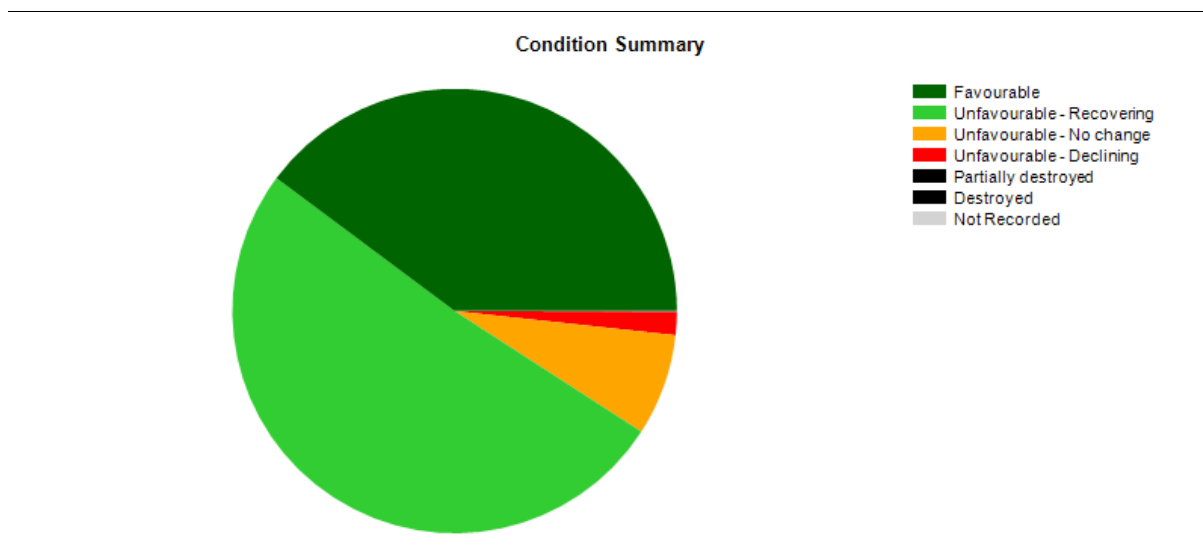


Figure 4.1: Condition of SSSIs in Cumbria (source Natural England)

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 this 2018 AMR the data was taken from the website reports on 15.01.2020 and it is noted that additional SSSI units have since been surveyed between 2015 and 2019 with some inspection dates in March 2019 (1,555 out

1

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 has 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 have been surveyed since 2014. Positively, there is a reduction in the SSSI units described as 'Unfavourable – declining' and there is no change to the number of units 'Destroyed' or 'Partially destroyed'.

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.

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

<sup>1</sup> Compared to previous year's sales



**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2018**

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
6/17/9010	CoU	6.0240 Land adjacent Cavendish Dock Rd, Barrow	Change of use from vacant industrial land (B2) to use for storage and distribution of minerals and rail loading facility	Granted 30.01.2018		Mitigation secured to prevent adverse impact (noise & visual disturbance and surface water run-off) to Morecambe Bay SPA & Ramsar; South Walney & Piel SSSI		
6/18/9002	Full	6.0006 Greenscoe Quarry Greenscoe, Askham-in- Furness, LA16 7HE	Erection of a machinery store	Granted 07.08.2018				
1/18/9019	Full	1.0007 Faugh No. 2 Sand Pit, Faugh, CA8 9EG	Extension to existing workshop shed	Granted 13.12.2018				
3/08/9020	Full	3.0007 Shapfell Quarry, Shap, CA10 3QG	Deepen part of quarry and associated mitigation measures	Withdrawn 04.12.2018	Loss of 0.1Mt limestone reserve			
5/17/9013	S73	5.0001 Sandside Quarry	Vary conditions 1&5 of S/98/9005 to extend quarrying until 30 June 2029 and review restoration	Approval recommended July 2018 – awaiting		Within Arnside & Silverdale AONB. Restoration scheme provides		Restoration scheme. Extended aftercare

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2018

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
				completion of S106 Agreement. Decision Notice issued 13.09.2019		nature conservation benefit to the AONB		period from 5 to 10 years.
3/18/9001	Full	3.0425 Land between Blagill and Nentsberry, Alston	Establishment of scheme for minewater treatment	Recommended for approval August 2018, subject to completion of S106 Agreement Decision Notice issued 24.06.2019		North Pennines AONB Haggs Bank SSSI North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC		
<b>Applications undetermined at 31 December 2018</b>								
4/17/9007	Full	4.0333 Former Marchon site, Pow Beck Valley (West Cumbria Mining)	Development of new underground metallurgical coal mine & associated development	Approval recommended March 2019 – Called in – ( <i>still awaiting confirmation as to whether decision will be referred to Secretary of State</i> )				
3/18/9006	CoU	3.0012 Stoneraise Quarry, Great Salkeld, Penrith, CA11 9NF	Change of use of stocking area for quarry to use for processing excavated mineral waste and processing inert waste to produce secondary aggregate and replacement site cabin	Granted 08.04.2019		Mitigation measures secured to ensure no adverse impact on adjoining Wan Fell SSSI		
3/18/9005	S73	3.0007 Shapfell Quarry,	S73 to vary and remove conditions of 3/06/9010 to	Recommended for approval 22.02.19,		Crosby Ravensworth Fell		

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2018**

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
		Hardendale, Shap, CA10 3LH	provide extended timeframe for completion of restoration operations	subject to completion of S106 Agreement. Decision Notice issued 19.06.2019		SSSI Asby Complex SAC On boundary of YDNPA and 2km from LDNPA		
3/18/9004	S73	3.0007 Shapfell Quarry, Hardendale, Shap, CA10 3LH	S73 to vary and remove conditions of 3/06/9011 to provide extended timeframe for completion of restoration operations	Recommended for approval 22.02.19, subject to completion of S106 Agreement. Decision Notice issued 19.06.2019		Crosby Ravensworth Fell SSSI Asby Complex SAC On boundary of YDNPA and 2km from LDNPA		
3/18/9003	Full	3.0010 Shap Beck Quarry, Shap, CA10 2NX	Erection and operation of replacement asphalt plant, storage sheds and associated development	Granted 26.03.2019		Close to boundary of LDNPA/WHS		
6/18/9006	ROMP	6.0002 Goldmire Quarry, Dalton-in-Furness	Review of Minerals Permission for 6/03/9020	Granted 11.07.2019				
2/18/9010	Full	2.0009 High House Quarry, Aldoth, Wigton	Extension of permitted operating period for sand & gravel extraction from 31 Dec 2021 to 31 Dec 2036; amendments to approved operations programme; reduction in approved extraction area; proposed new extension area, revised restoration scheme.	Granted 18.01.2019				

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 6 - Minerals planning applications determined 2018**

## Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018

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
6/17/9011	S73	6.0019 Bennett Bank Landfill Site	Amend conditions of permission 6/15/9005 to extend time from 2017 - 2019	Granted 24.01.18				
6/17/9003	Full	6.0237 Partylite, Barrow	Waste transfer station	Granted 08.10.2018	Creates larger premises to replace existing outgrown site. Will result in more waste being recycled and higher quality recycle being produced.	Close to Duddon Esturay, part of Morecambe Bay SAC – removal of external storage and processing eliminates potential source of pollution/species disturbance		
2/17/9019	Full	2.0166 Cockermouth WwTW	Erection of substation block	Granted 22.02.18		Close to River Derwent and Bassenthwaite Lake SAC/SSSI. Minor works and scrub clearance outside bird breeding season.		
2/17/9018	Full	2.0418 Wigton WwTW	Extension to accommodate new trade effluent plant and machinery	Granted 21.03.18				Improved water quality benefits shellfish populations in River Waver/Solway Firth estuary; 680m additional length of hedgerow

## Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018

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
6/18/9003	S73	6.0212 Land North of Anchor Line basin, Cavendish Dock Road, Barrow	Vary condition 1 of permission 6/16/9006 amending layout and elevations to incorporate ancillary plant, machinery & structures	Granted 06.11.2018				
6/18/9001	CoL	Wicks Group, Sowerby Wood Business Park, Barrow	Installation of solar panels on a commercial roof on industrial estate. Measurements within permitted development guidelines.	Certificate Issued confirming is lawful (permitted development) 17.07.18				
5/18/9011	Full	5.0282 Kendal WwTW	Retrospective application for erection of 2 kiosk buildings	Granted 14.09.2018				
5/18/9009	S73	5.0282 Kendal WwTW	Varying condition 1 of permission 5/16/9007 to allow temporary outfall for additional 12 months while existing one is re-instated	Granted 17.10.2018		River Kent SSSI and SAC. No additional adverse impacts on the SAC identified.		
5/18/9007	Full	5.0322 Land adjacent Endmoor WwTW	Extension to wastewater treatment works to allow for increased capacity to accommodate population growth in the area	Granted 31.07.18	Yes- increasing capacity to accommodate population growth			

## Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018

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
5/17/9015	Full	5.0282 Kendal WwTW	Erection of motor control centre kiosk on raised platform	Granted 15.02.2018				
4/18/9004	Full	4.0111 Sellafield Site, Seascale, CA20 1PG	Storage of additional nuclear material in self-shielded box store for period of up to 100 years. Provision of 2 additional plant rooms, increase in fence height and welfare facilities	Granted 13.07.2018	Increased capacity for interim storage of radioactive waste (ILW)			
2/18/9012	S73	2.0418 Land at Wigton Wastewater Treatment Works, CA7 9DP	Variation and removal of conditions on permission 2/17/9018 to revise design, layout, landscaping and drainage arrangements for site extension	Granted 15.11.2018				
2/18/9011	S73	2.0402 Distington Landfill Site, Workington, CA14 4JP	Varying conditions 1 and 2 to extend operations until 15 January 2050 and minor revision to layout of internal compound	Granted 08.10.2018				
2/18/9008	Full	2.0083 Waste Management Centre, Lillyhall Industrial Estate, CA14 4JH	Use of land for installation of an open windrow composting facility including maturation area and processing area	Granted 28.06.2018	New composting facility 10,000 tpa capacity			
2/18/9007	Full	Land off Central Road, Dearham, Maryport, CA15 7HE	Creation of temporary compound in connection with sewer improvement works	Granted 19.07.2018				
2/18/9006	Full	The Close, Mealsgate, Wigton, CA7 1DJ	Use of land for the production of organic fertiliser	Withdrawn 21.12.2018				

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018**

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
2/18/9005	Full	Land at Home Farm Close, Main Street, Dearham, CA15 7JB	Creation of temporary highway access and associated removal of hedgerow to serve pipe laying activities to resolve sewer flooding to 44 properties in Dearham	Granted 07.06.2018				
2/18/9004	Full	2.0481 Land at Dearham Wastewater Treatment Works	Extension of site to include erection of new kiosk building, detention tank, weir chamber and perimeter fencing and landscaping. Removal of hedgerow.	Granted 31.07.2018	Yes- increasing capacity of sewage network to accommodate population growth			Additional planting will reinforce habitat along Row Beck river corridor.
2/18/9002	Full	2.0159 Silloth Wastewater Treatment Works	Siting of an electrical control kiosk on Silloth WwTW	Granted 13.03.2018		Site close to Upper Solway Flats and Marshes RAMSAR, SPA and SSSI; Silloth Dunes and Mawbray Bank SSSS; Solway Firth SAC. Assessment undertaken; no impact identified.		
2/17/9017	CoL	2.0132 Siddick, Workington, CA14 1NW	Lawful development certificate for revised layout for ground mounted solar array	Granted 30.01.2018				



## Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018

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
2/17/9014	Full	2.0166 Cockermouth WwTW	Retrospective application for increase in size of kiosk	Granted 29.01.18				
2/17/9013	Full	2.0402 Distington Landfill site	Construction of new weighbridge and office accommodation	Granted 29.01.18				
1/17/9019	S73	1.0488 North West Recycling Ltd Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe	Vary condition 3 of permission 1/15/9006 to extend hours of operation on site	Granted 31.05.18				
1/17/9018	S73	1.0448 North West Recycling Ltd Kingmoor Park, Rockcliffe	Vary condition 2 of permission 1/17/9008 to extend hours of operation on site	Granted 31.05.18		400m east of River Eden SAC and SSSI. Within visual impact zone of Hadrian's Wall WHS. No adverse impact identified.		
1/18/9016	S73	1.0131 MRF at Hespín Wood waste management park, CA6 4BJ	S73 to vary condition 3 of planning application 1/17/9006 to revise operating hours the extension to existing MRF	Granted 10.10.2018		400m east of River Eden SAC and SSSI. Within visual impact zone of Hadrian's Wall WHS. No adverse impact identified.		
1/18/9015	S73	1.0131 MRF at Hespín Wood waste management park, CA6 4BJ	Section 73 to vary Condition 4 of Planning Application 1/13/9021 relating to the revision of operating hours at the additional extension to Materials Recovery Facility.	Granted 10.10.2018				

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018**

Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
1/18/9014	S73	1.0131 MRF at Hespín Wood waste management park, CA6 4BJ	Section 73 to vary Condition 4 of Planning Application 1/13/9011 relating to the revision of operating hours at the materials recovery facility.	Granted 10.10.2018				
1/18/9013	S73	1.0131 MRF at Hespín Wood waste management park, CA6 4BJ	Section 73 to vary Condition 6 of Planning Application 1/08/9023 relating to the revision of operating hours at the Materials Recovery Facility.	Granted 10.10.2018				
1/18/9010	S73	1.0131 MRF at Hespín Wood waste management park, CA6 4BJ	Section 73 planning application to vary conditions 3 and 4 of Planning permission 1/18/9004 to change operating hours and throughput volume at the Baling Plant	Granted 10.10.2018				
1/18/9006	Full	1.0131 MRF at Hespín Wood waste management park, CA6 4BJ	Construction and operation of a building for the processing of waste to produce Refuse Derived Fuel, and processing of co-mingled recyclable material.	Granted 08.10.18	Providing capacity to process 10,000 tpa for RDF production			
1/18/9004	Full	1.0131 MRF at Hespín Wood waste management park, CA6 4BJ	Permission to retain existing building on a permanent basis to accommodate baling plant and car parking area	Granted 04.07.2018				

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018

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
4/18/9003	S73	4.0031 HWRC Site, Redhills Quarry, Redhills, Millom, LA18 4LD	Variation of Conditions 1 and 2 of planning permission 4/13/9001 for extension of operational time of Household Waste Recycling centre for a further period until 31st December 2029.	Granted 18.04.18		Close to Morecambe SSSI. No additional impact identified.		
2/18/9001	Full	2.0008 Overby Sand Quarry, Overby, Silloth CA7 4NG	Change of use from sand extraction and processing to sand extraction, sand processing and waste processing and storage	Granted 03.08.2018	New treatment/recycling facility for inert waste. Capacity to import up to 75,000 tpa for processing into secondary aggregate.			

Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018

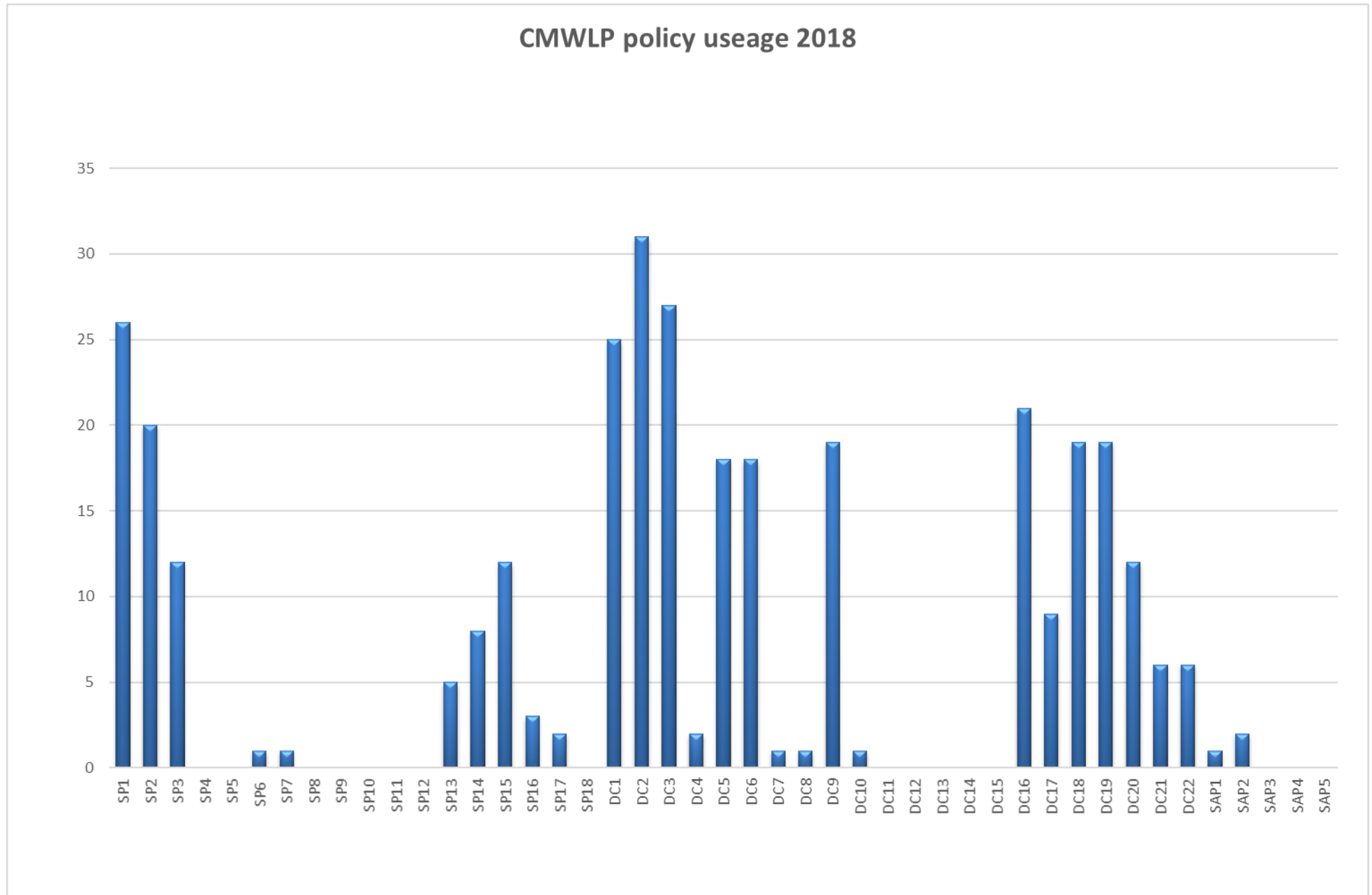
Ref	Type	Site No. & Name	Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity	Impact on designated areas	Granted contrary to EA or LLFA flood advice	Evidence of biodiversity net gain
3/18/9001	Full	3.0425 Land between Blagill and Nentsberry, Alston	Establishment of scheme for minewater treatment	Recommended for approval August 2018, subject to completion of S106 Agreement Decision Notice issued 24 June 2019		North Pennines AONB Haggs Bank SSSI North Pennine Moors SPA/SAC		

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018**

Applications undetermined at 31 December 2018								
4/17/9004	CoU	4.0331 Whitehaven Skips & Service Ltd	Yard for skip hire, storage and sorting of waste	Granted 04.12.2019				
5/18/9014	Full	Diamond Yard, Pennington Lane, Lindal-in-Furness, LA12 0LA	Storage /workshop and site office and welfare building	Granted 18.01.2019				
6/18/9005	Full	6.0086 Sinkfall Waste Transfer Station, Barrow-in- Furness, LA14 4QE	Proposed building to cover existing biomass drying floors and vehicle parking	Granted 04.02.19				
5/18/9012	S73	5.0320 Sandside Lodge, Springfield Rd., Ulverston, LA12 0EB	Section 73 planning application to amend condition 2 of planning permission 5/17/9016 to include details of an external sprinkler tank and pump house enclosure in association with provision of an automatic sprinkler system within the approved new building.	Granted 18.01.19				
5/18/9008	Full	5.0315 Land at Newland Farm, Newland, Ulverston, LA12 7QQ	Proposed restoration scheme on former tip site to improve farm land.	Refused 21.01.19				

**Authority Monitoring Report APPENDIX 7 - Waste planning applications determined 2018**

Applications undetermined at 31 December 2018								
5/18/9005	Full	5.0325 Low Mill Business Park Ulverston LA12 9EE	New stormwater detention tank, kiosk, pressure balance stack and associated land reprofiling to address an Unsatisfactory Intermittent Discharge associated with the existing Dragley Beck Combined Sewer Overflow.	Decision still pending				
3/18/9002	Full	3.0171 Thackwood MRF, Monkcastle, Southwaite, CA4 0PZ	Use of land as materials recycling facility and construction of building and other ancillary facilities	Granted 07.01.19				
1/18/9012	S73	1.0188 Kingmoor Park Industrial Estate, Carlisle, CA6 4BJ	Section 73 variation to Condition 4 of 1/16/9005 to allow amendments to the approved plans for an Energy from Waste plant as illustrated on Figures 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5, including: amendment to roof profile, configuration of air cooled condenser and car parking area, removal of fuel processing hall and 2No. silos for storage and preparation of fuel, throughput and thermal EfW technology.	Granted 29.01.19				



**Use of Adopted CMWLP policies determining minerals and waste applications during 2018<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Number of times used</b>	<b>Policy Title</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Strategic Policies</b>			
SP1	26	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	Frequently referenced in reports. No planning applications approved contrary to SP1.
SP2	20	Provision for waste	Frequently referenced in reports. No planning applications approved contrary to SP2.
SP3	12	Waste Capacity	Frequently referenced in reports. Additional capacity granted through extensions to WwTW; new Waste Transfer Station; composting facility; inert waste treatment/recycling; processing of waste for RDF production; time extension for HWRC facilities.
SP4	0	Transparent decision making	Not referenced directly in report but compliance with SP4 was demonstrated in application for storage of additional ILW at Sellafield.
SP5	0	Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites	No proposals for LLW determined during 2018.
SP6	1	Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage	Compliance with SP6 was demonstrated in application for storage of additional ILW at Sellafield.
SP7	1	Minerals provision	Based on 2018 sales figures, the remaining landbank for sand & gravel would run out in 2027, with new reserves required by 2020 to maintain the required landbank of at least 7 years throughout the Plan period.  No proposals brought forward on Preferred Areas or Areas of Search during 2018.  Reference to crushed rock landbank position (and SP7) in report for time extension at Sandside Quarry when considering need for the aggregate.
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.

<sup>1</sup> 35 applications determined in total (excluding Certificates of Lawfulness and withdrawn applications)- 4 minerals proposals and 31 waste proposals



SP9	0	Strategic areas for new mineral developments	No proposals for new minerals developments have come forward on these Strategic Areas in 2018.
SP10	0	Marine dredged aggregates	No applications for marine dredged aggregates determined in 2018.
SP11	0	Industrial limestone	No applications for industrial limestone determined in 2018.
SP12	0	Peat	No applications relating to peat extraction determined in 2018.
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. <b>Are applicants being asked to demonstrate that energy management, carbon reduction and resource efficiency have been determining design factors for the development?</b>
SP14	8	Economic benefit	Referred to as key policy in 8 reports. Economic benefits identified include a total of 24 new jobs created; over 20 indirect jobs through the supply chain; provision of a rail loading facility to enable supply of materials from within Cumbria to supply major infrastructure projects.
SP15	12	Environmental benefit	Referenced frequently in reports, along with DC16 (Biodiversity & Geodiversity). Impact on designated areas is taken into account. Either no adverse impact identified or proposal modified to overcome concerns. Evidence of biodiversity net gain being achieved.
SP16	3	Restoration and aftercare	Policy used when considering revised restoration schemes for existing sites.
SP17	2	Section 106 Planning Obligations	Planning obligations used at Sandside Quarry to secure extended aftercare period and at minewater treatment scheme, Alston to secure off-site monitoring and contingency compensatory measures
SP18	0	Monitoring and enforcing planning control	Monitoring visits carried out and enforcement complaints investigated. No formal action taken.
<b>Development Control Policies</b>			
DC1	25	Traffic and transport	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC2	31	General criteria	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC3	27	Noise	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC4	2	Quarry blasting	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.

DC5	18	Dust	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC6	18	Cumulative environmental impacts	Identified as key policy in 18 applications; in several cases cumulative impact not discussed further in report. Overall, evidence of cumulative impact with neighbouring land uses being taken into account on proposals for new development.
DC7	1	Energy from Waste	1 application for minor amendments to layout and elevations on a previously approved wood-fuelled Energy from Waste plant (combusting RDF).
DC8	1	Renewable energy use and carbon reduction on existing minerals and waste sites	2 solar panels included to provide power for extension to wastewater treatment site with no connection to electricity grid.
DC9	19	Criteria for waste management facilities	Identified as key policy in 19 applications. Evidence of criteria being assessed in officer reports to confirm suitability of location and used to defend objections to the proposal, especially for new developments. On proposals for extension to existing facilities, DC9 criteria tended not to be identified but suitability of the location in terms of potential for unacceptable impacts still assessed.
DC10	1	Criteria for landfill and landraise	Criteria met in proposal for amended landfill restoration scheme; no change to originally approved pre and post-settlement contours
DC11	0	Inert waste for agricultural improvement	No planning applications for agricultural improvement determined during 2018.
DC12	0	Criteria for non-energy minerals development	No planning applications determined for additional reserves during 2018. Although no direct reference to this policy in the report, the criteria were used to determine time extension at Sandside Quarry for continued limestone extractions.
DC13	0	Criteria for energy minerals	No planning applications for energy minerals determined during 2018.
DC14	0	Review of Mineral Permissions	No ROMP applications determined during 2018.
DC15	0	Minerals safeguarding	Monitoring of district council planning consultation requests began in 2018. No issues raised regarding the need for prior extraction.
DC16	21	Biodiversity and geodiversity	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC17	9	Historic environment	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC18	19	Landscape and visual impact	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. 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	12	The water environment	Policy used frequently and criteria referred to when assessing proposals. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
DC21	6	Protection of soil resources	Criteria referred to when assessing proposals for waste developments. Soil resources and DEFRA agricultural land classification discussed in detail on minewater treatment scheme at Alston. Policy not always discussed in detail in reports but 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. When allowing waste processing facility at Overby Sand Quarry was used to justify condition requiring removal of plant and machinery to ensure compliance with approved restoration scheme. No permissions granted contrary to policy.
<b>Site Allocation Policies</b>			
SAP1	1	Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	No applications for HWRC submitted on SAP1 sites. Was listed as relevant policy in application for renewal of Millom HWRC.
SAP2	2	Waste treatment and management facilities	No applications submitted on SAP2 sites. Policy referenced in reports on waste facilities in other locations as evidence of need.
SAP3	0	Radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal	No proposals prejudicing allocated sites or requesting additional capacity.
SAP4	0	Areas for minerals	No proposals or enquiries within Preferred Areas or Areas of Search
SAP5	0	Safeguarding of existing and potential railheads and wharves	No proposals affecting safeguarded railheads and wharves

Key

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