

Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2016

September 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report: requirements and purpose

- 1.1. As the minerals and waste planning authority for Northamptonshire the County Council is responsible for planning minerals and waste development, including setting land use policies and determining planning applications for such development.
- 1.2. Monitoring represents a crucial feedback loop within the process of plan making. Monitoring can assist in understanding issues and identifying drivers of change, key challenges and opportunities, as well as the need to review and adjust spatial planning policies.
- 1.3. A Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report (MWMR) is prepared annually by the Council and covers the period 1 January to 31 December of the reporting year.

The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

- 1.4. The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) forms the development plan for Northamptonshire in relation to minerals and waste development throughout the county. It was adopted on 1 October 2014 and replaced the Minerals and Waste Development Framework adopted in stages in 2010 and 2011.
- 1.5. The Local Plan identifies what minerals and waste related development should go where, why it should go there, and how by doing so, it can make other land use and infrastructure systems function better. It considers the impact and design of new minerals and waste development, and focuses on how this development can best relate to the surrounding land use and link with the wider community.
- 1.6. The adopted Local Plan provides the basis for determining planning applications for, or covering, minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire. It sets out:
 - the broad strategy for minerals and waste related development in the county and the amount of provision we will need to make for such development,
 - the long-term vision for minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire to 2031,
 - the plans objectives, required to realise the vision,
 - policies addressing the control and management of development such as development criteria and locally specific issues (such as co-location of waste management facilities with new development, sustainable use of resources, addressing potentially adverse effects, Mineral Safeguarding Areas, preventing land use conflict, design and layout, and restoration),
 - site specific allocations for minerals-related development, and
 - site specific allocations (and locations) for waste-related development.
- 1.7. The Local Plan also contains a separate Policies Map which identifies the sites and policies (where possible) on a detailed OS map of the county.
- 1.8. The Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides practical guidance on matters such as: waste minimisation and management; preventing land use conflict; catchment areas; addressing potentially adverse effects; design; and restoration. This document is proposed to be updated but there is presently no commencement date for this.

Monitoring of the MWLP

- 1.9. This MWMR is based upon the MWLP Monitoring Framework (see Appendix 1). This covers the various different themes and objectives which are included within the MWLP and enables their indicators to be measured and the implementation of policy to be assessed.
- 1.10. This monitoring framework consists of objectives, indicators and targets based on policies from the MWLP, its Sustainability Appraisal (SA) along with the broader policy context.
- 1.11. The baseline data can be used to appraise objectives and policy options in order to identify specific sustainability issues and ascertain the extent to which issues are being addressed. Indicators should be able to monitor the movement towards the objectives. However it is widely recognised that gaining accurate and up-to-date data in relation to minerals and waste movements is difficult. The monitoring framework in the MWMR has been developed to include current information that

reflects the progression and any associated issues arising from the implementation of MWLP policy.

Standardised monitoring

- 1.12. Implementing standardised monitoring of the SA and MWLP policies enables possible trends and issues to be highlighted which can then be used to identify any existing or potential issues. A combined monitoring approach for the SA and the MWLP also enables all potential significant (negative and positive) effects and various indicators to be monitored and compared simultaneously. The results are then used to develop a baseline with any potential effects being measured over time.
- 1.13. Combining the monitoring framework for the SA and the MWLP allows for the use of the same indicators, strengthening the linkage between the two documents. This enables the plans implementation to be monitored effectively and for any issues to be identified quickly, this is especially important when considering potential negative effects. The indicators for each monitoring topic (potential significant sustainability effect) form the measuring tools. It is the results of these measurements that provides the baseline information which is published annually in the MWMR and assists in highlighting any possible mitigation requirements.

2. MAINTAINING AN UP TO DATE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Progression and implementation

- 2.1. One of the main functions of the MWMR is to review MWLP progress, where it is under preparation, compared with the targets and milestones for document preparation as set out in its programming document, the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS).
- 2.2. The Council commenced the MWLP Update immediately after the adoption of the MWLP on 1 October 2014 and as a result a new MWDS was adopted in October 2014. The MWLP Update will particularly focus on the review of the site allocations, but during the Issues and Options consultation we explored other potential changes that are required to keep the plan up-to-date with national guidance.

The MWLP Update

- 2.3. The MWLP Update addresses the following:
 - the minerals and waste allocations and designations and the approach taken to these, particularly regarding waste sites, and
 - the plans coverage of fire safety for waste development.

Table 1: Key milestones – MWLP Update.

Stage in the Local Plan development process	Target date
Call for sites	November – December 2014
Pre-production and Issues and Alternative Options Phase (Issues and Options Consultation)	January - June 2015 (April – May 2015)
Consultation on Draft Plan	October – December 2015
Consideration of Representations / Preparation of Final Draft (Pre-Submission) Document	Dec 2015 – April 2016
Public consultation on Pre-Submission Document	April – June 2016
Submission to Secretary of State	June 2016
Pre-Hearing Meeting	October 2016
Examination Public Hearings	November 2016
Receipt of Inspectors Report	February 2017
Adoption and Publication	March 2017

- 2.4. In relation to key dates, the call for sites consultation started early with the letters being sent out in October rather than November 2014 but the Issues and Options Consultation started a month late in May 2015 as the consultation was delayed due to the General Election being underway. Consequently the period for consultation on the Draft Plan was behind schedule with consultation starting in December 2015 (rather than October). The knock on effects continued throughout the monitoring period with the Submission to Secretary of State being 2 months later than programmed. Despite the delays throughout the plan preparation, time was made up during the examination phase and the Public Hearings took place as planned in November 2016.

Stage in the Local Plan development process	Target date	Timeline (Actual)	Target met?
Call for sites	November – December 2014	October – November 2014	✓
Pre-production and Issues and Alternative Options Phase (Issues and Options Consultation)	January - June 2015 (April – May 2015)	January – June 2015 (May – June 2015)	✓
Consultation on Draft Plan	October – December 2015	December 2015 – February 2016	✗
Consideration of Representations / Preparation of Final Draft (Pre-Submission) Document	Dec 2015 – April 2016	Mar – June 2016	✗
Public consultation on Pre-Submission Document	April – June 2016	June – July 2016	✗
Submission to Secretary of State	June 2016	August 2016	✗
Pre-Hearing Meeting	October 2016	N/A	N/A
Examination Public Hearings	November 2016	November 2016	✓
Receipt of Inspectors Report	February 2017	N/A	N/A
Adoption and Publication	March 2017	N/A	N/A

- 2.5. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD was originally due for review after the MWLP was adopted in 2014 but it was decided there was no compelling need to do and therefore, the SPD was to be reviewed after the Local Plan Update is adopted. There is no currently programmed date to undertake the SPD review.

3. MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

The Local Aggregate Assessment

- 3.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which includes national planning guidance for mineral extraction, requires each MPA to prepare an annual Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) to assess the demand for and supply of aggregates in the MPA's area.
- 3.2. The LAA details the current and future situation in Northamptonshire in terms of aggregate supply and demand including sales and reserves data, imports and exports and aggregate provision rates to 2031 based on a rolling average of ten years sales data. It compares provision rates based on average ten year and three year rolling aggregate sales with the adopted MWLP provision rate and considers how local circumstances may impact on future aggregate supply and demand. The LAA is submitted annually to the Aggregates Working Party for approval; the 2017 LAA (reporting on 2016 data) was submitted in August 2017 and approval should be received in November 2017.

Mineral extraction provision targets for Northamptonshire

- 3.3. The figure in the adopted Local Plan is for 0.89 million tonnes (Mt). This comprises of 0.50 mtpa of sand and gravel and 0.39 mtpa of crushed rock.

Landbanks

- 3.4. Landbanks for sand and gravel and crushed rock should be at least seven and ten years (respectively). The landbank is calculated by dividing the permitted reserves by the provision figure.
- 3.5. There was a long period in Northamptonshire where the landbank for sand and gravel was below the recommended seven year landbank despite the council having adopted relevant plans that allocate sites in 1997, 2006 and 2011.
- 3.6. At the end of 2016 the landbanks for Northamptonshire, based on the MWLP provision figures, were 7 years for sand and gravel and 42 years for crushed rock. This means there are sufficient permitted reserves to maintain the government required landbanks for both crushed rock and sand and gravel. The adoption of the MWLP in 2014 which reduced the provision rate to 0.50Mtpa has been a key factor in now meeting the landbank for sand and gravel.

Minerals sales in Northamptonshire

- 3.7. Aggregate sales in Northamptonshire totalled 0.947Mt during 2016, an increase of around 0.401Mt on the last years figure. Of the total sales, sand and gravel accounts for 0.400Mt, whilst crushed rock accounts for 0.547Mt.
- 3.8. Sand and gravel sales decreased year on year between 2006 and 2009. Since 2010 sales have increased steadily from 0.216Mt to 0.521Mt in 2014, a growth of 59%. However sales fell by 49% from 0.521Mt in 2014 to 0.265Mt in 2015. Sales picked up again in 2016 increasing to 0.400Mt an increase of 51%. Crushed rock sales peaked in 2007 and were on a downward trend until 2012 with the exception of 2010 and 2011. Since 2013 sales have grown year on year. The most recent figures show a 49% growth between 2015 and 2016 to a figure close to what was last seen in 2003 when sales were 0.461Mt. This significant growth in sales can be attributed to Ringstead Grange Quarry producing over three times as much crushed rock in 2016 than it did in 2015 (the first year of production). The pattern of sales largely reflects fluctuations in the economic cycle, with a period of relatively high production between 2004 and 2007 before the economic down turn and subsequent period of low growth between 2008 and 2013, when the requirement for aggregate for development purposes significantly reduced. Sites have increased in recent years as the economy has recovered and more sites come on stream, however the decrease in sales of sand and gravel in 2015 was due to sites not operating at full capacity, in 2016 these sites returned to normal operating capacity and sales levels began to return to the levels of 2014.

Figure 1: Annual sales of sand and gravel and crushed rock (for aggregate purposes) in Northamptonshire 2007 to 2016 (all units Mt)



Allocated sites for minerals development

3.9. Seven sites for sand and gravel extraction were allocated through the 2014 MWLP, these sites are at different stages of progression in terms of being brought forward for extraction.

- Dodford – Site was not supported through the MWLP Update process and is proposed for deletion from the MWLP.
- Milton Malsor – This site has not yet progressed to application stage.
- Bozeat Extension – This site has not yet progressed to application stage.
- Heyford – Work commenced in 2015 on the A45 Daventry Development Link road which will address access issues to this site which could lead to its implementation.
- Earls Barton West Extension – In the previous monitoring years a small section of the Earls Barton West Extension was subject to a planning application for a marina. This application was approved in September 2014, and work on site commenced and was completed during 2015.
- Wollaston West – Site was not supported through the MWLP Update process and is proposed for deletion from the MWLP.
- Passenham South - During 2015 a section of the Passenham South Extension was submitted and received permission for extraction of Sand and Gravel and work on site has commenced, the permission covers 28% of the 58ha allocation.

3.10. The adopted MWLP allocates three sites for limestone (crushed rock) extraction, these sites are at different stages of progression in terms of being brought forward for extraction.

- Wakerley - The legal agreement was signed in December 2015 after which permission was granted. No extraction has commenced on site during the monitoring period.

- Ringstead - An application for the site allocated at Ringstead came forward in March 2012 and was granted permission in December 2012. Following implementation of the permission extraction commenced in 2015.
- Pury End - This site has not yet progressed to application stage and is proposed for deletion from the MWLP.

Development control / implementation

- 3.11. During 2016 there was two sites which extracted sand and gravel, extraction was completed at Church Farm Quarry, Bozeat and the other source was at Passenham Quarry which extracted continuously throughout the year. Restoration works continued at Eaglethorpe Agricultural Reservoir, and restoration works were completed at Lilford Lodge Marina and White Mills Marina. Works are still yet to commence at Earls Barton Spinney Quarry and Earls Barton West Extension
- 3.12. Throughout 2016 extraction of limestone aggregate and building stone, and some importation of inert materials continued at Harlestone Quarry, Collyweston Quarry, Harley Way Quarry and Pury End Quarry. Following implementation in 2015 Ringstead Quarry extracted limestone aggregate throughout the year and undertook some importation of inert materials and early restoration in accordance with approved schemes. At Rushton Landfill Site some limestone extraction took place ancillary to the primary infilling operations. A small amount of limestone extraction took place at Stonehill Quarry at Yarwell to complete extractive operations but restoration works are yet to commence. The Stonepits Quarry planning permission at Benefield remains unimplemented as effectively does the Pitsford Quarry Periodic Review consent granted last year. Construction works to enable extraction continued to completion at Collyweston Slate Mine with test samples of slate log being extracted by the end of the year. Extraction is yet to commence at Wakerley Quarry.
- 3.13. There were eight minerals applications decided in 2016 although only four of these were submitted during the 2016 reporting period, the other four were submitted during previous reporting periods. Of the eight decided, five were for variation of the conditions attached to the previously granted permissions and three related to full planning permission for minerals extraction. There was also nine further applications for Non-Material Amendments agreed in 2016.
- 3.14. Of the three applications put forward for full permission, two of these related to changes to access which did not increase the landbank. An application at Collyweston/Duddington (14/00035/MINFUL) was submitted before the monitoring period but was approved in July 2016, the application was for an extension to the existing quarry. The application was for extraction of 3 million tonnes of aggregate of which 2 million tonnes is saleable limestone, this new permission is a replacement for the eastern extension of the existing site, which will stop being worked once the new site commences extraction. Two further applications as at the end of 2016 are outstanding, these were submitted during the monitoring period but have yet to have a decision made. One of the applications relates to a Variation of Conditions and one relates to a Non Material Amendment. There was also one full application at Collyweston village that was withdrawn before a decision was made; this was later resubmitted.

Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSAs)

- 3.15. As per government guidance Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) in Northamptonshire include sand and gravel and limestone as these resources are of economic importance. To ensure these mineral resources are safeguarded Minerals Consultation Areas (MCAs) are also designated; these are co-terminous with the MSAs. MSAs and MCAs are indicated on the MWLP Policies Map.
- 3.16. During the monitoring period there were seven applications submitted to the relevant Borough/District planning authorities proposing major development within the MSAs. These applications were responded to in relation to ensuring that applicants were aware that the sites are located within a designated MSA, and that this requires further investigation and possible prior extraction.

4. WASTE DEVELOPMENT

Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs

- 4.1. As set out in the NPPF, each local authority should ensure that the local plan is based on an adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence base; this should also be proportionate. For waste this means assessing the quantity and capacity of the Northamptonshire's waste management network..
- 4.2. The purpose of the Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs document is to inform the plan-making process in relation to the current situation and future waste planning requirements. This includes capacity requirements and provision of waste management facilities for the MWLP with its plan period of 2011 to 2031.

Waste Planning Policy

Waste arisings and capacity requirements for Northamptonshire

- 4.3. Data for the 2016 monitoring period indicates MSW arisings of 0.375Mt, the forecast amount for this period was approximately 0.389 Mt. This is a variance of 4% between the forecast and actual arisings.
- 4.4. Data for the reporting period is not available for other waste streams (e.g. EA Waste Interrogator). Forecasts indicate the following waste arisings: C&I 1.068Mt, CD&E 1.352Mt and hazardous 0.051Mt.

MWLP waste targets and development

- 4.5. MWLP Policies 11 and 18 identify indicative waste management and disposal capacities / requirements during the plan period, as set out in the table below.

Table 5: Indicative capacity requirements

Hierarchy level	Management method	Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum)	
		2021	2031
Preparing for re-use and recycling	Recycling (non-inert)	0.26	0.28
	Composting and anaerobic digestion	0.17	0.19
	Inert recycling	0.74	0.74
	Hazardous recycling	0.02	0.02
Other recovery	Advanced treatment	0.86	0.92
	Hazardous treatment	0.01	0.01
	Inert fill or recovery	0.16	0.16
Disposal	Non-inert/non-hazardous landfill	0.82	0.85
	Inert fill or recovery	0.16	0.16
	Hazardous landfill	0.02	0.02

- 4.6. The MWLP also identifies indicative capacity gaps, progress in relation to these is set out in Table 6 and 7 below.

Permitted capacity

- 4.7. By taking account of new permitted capacity it is possible to estimate certain key figures for permitted waste treatment, disposal and renewable energy generation.
- 4.8. During the 2016 monitoring period permitted capacity decreased by 0.15 Mtpa to a total of 7.19 Mtpa for waste management and disposal (totalling 5.92 Mtpa and 1.27 Mtpa respectively).

Table 6: Permitted waste management capacity within Northamptonshire 2015 to 2016 (Mt).

Waste management method	2015	2016	Increase / decrease	Indicative capacity gap (+ over or – under)	
				2021	2031
Materials recycling facility	2.21	2.19	-0.02	+2.43	+2.39
Transfer	0.81	0.80	-0.01		
WEEE recycling	0.33	0.33	0		
Metal recovery	0.26	0.26	0	-0.22	-0.27
Inert recycling	0.78	0.76	-0.02		
Biological processing:	0.57	0.57	-0.01	+0.39	+0.38
– Composting	0.20	0.25	0.06		
– Anaerobic digestion	0.38	0.31	-0.07		
Advanced (thermal) treatment	0.64	0.79	0.15	-0.07	-0.12
Hazardous treatment	0.22	0.22	0	+0.21	+0.06

Note: Of the permitted transfer capacity in 2016, around 25% is thought to contribute towards the available capacity for preparing for re-use and recycling (i.e. 0.16Mt). This proportion has been included in the recycling capacity used to calculate the indicative capacity gap.

Table 7: Estimated waste disposal capacity within Northamptonshire 2015 to 2016 (Mt).

Waste disposal	2015	2016	Remaining capacity (up to 2031)	Indicative capacity gap
Inert landfill	0.90	1.22	12.4	There is sufficient capacity up to 2030
Non-hazardous landfill	0.52	0.36	3.5	Capacity gap for 2016, 2021 and 2031 of 0.29, 0.41 and 0.67
Hazardous landfill	0.17	0.13	1-1.5	There is sufficient capacity up to 2026

Note:

Non-hazardous and hazardous landfill capacity figures for 2015 and 2016 derived from the EA WDI database waste received to site.

Remaining capacity figures estimated from information derived from planning permissions, EA WDI database and pers comms with industry/operator.

Capacity gap figures for non-hazardous landfill does not include residues from waste management processes.

4.9. There was a reduction in permitted capacity for a number of waste management methods (including materials recycling facility, transfer, inert recycling and anaerobic digestion), although WEEE recycling, metal recovery and hazardous treatment remained constant. There was an increase in composting and a larger increase for thermal treatment. The reduction in capacity is due to a number of sites closing, removal of (unimplemented) AD from a planning permission and changing management methods.

4.10. The planning applications approved during this monitoring period have contributed towards meeting the capacity gap but there is still a shortfall for some management methods, in particular thermal treatment. A breakdown of waste applications granted for the monitoring year (1 January 2016 – 31 December 2016) is attached as Appendix 2.

4.11. Despite the overall reduction in permitted capacity in 2016 Northamptonshire remains currently on track to meet the 2021 targets for most management methods however additional capacity will be required for advanced treatment, inert recycling and non-hazardous landfill.

Landfill capacity void

4.12. Whilst disposal to landfill should be declining it is still important that Northamptonshire has a net self-sufficiency when it comes to its waste disposal requirements. At the end of 2016 the permitted remaining landfill capacity void over the plan period (i.e. up to 2031) was at approximately: 3.5 Mt for non-inert landfill, 13.5 Mt for inert landfill and 1-1.5Mt for hazardous waste disposal. Figures

show that there is adequate capacity for inert and hazardous landfill, however non-hazardous landfill is in deficit

- 4.13. Over 11Mt of the remaining voidspace for inert landfill is associated with the restoration of mineral extraction sites, this does not include future restoration needs of sites allocated for mineral extraction in the MWLP. The MWLP indicative capacity requirements show an annual inert disposal/recovery rate of 0.16Mt, with a total of 2.35Mt over the remaining plan period. Recycling and recovery target rates for inert waste are not separated. Previous national surveys indicated a larger proportion of waste directed to recycling facilities as compared to inert recovery (beneficial fill). This was the (widely) accepted position at the time of the preparation of the adopted MWLP; however recent data suggests that there has been a shift with inert recovery taking up the larger proportion, it may also signal the directing of previously unseen re-use capacity/exempt wastes towards inert recovery. If the majority of available inert waste were to be directed towards inert recovery the currently permitted voidspace is still sufficient up to the end of 2025. For example, of the 1.35Mtpa arising, around 25% (or 0.34Mtpa) continues to be disposed of to non-hazardous/inert disposal as per the MWLP (this figure reflects those derived from the EA WDI 2016) and of the remaining 1.01Mtpa the majority (75% or 0.75Mtpa) is directed towards inert recovery there will be a capacity gap of -0.04Mtpa in 2026. This is an oversimplified example but does demonstrate that there is sufficient inert disposal capacity currently permitted within the county to accommodate significant shifts in management methods/trends. Currently allocated mineral extraction sites will contribute towards making up the capacity gap in the future as these sites are worked out and require restoration. A rate of 0.75Mtpa for inert disposal/recovery over the remaining plan period gives 11.25Mt in total – similar to the remaining voidspace for inert landfill associated with the restoration of mineral extraction sites. The above scenarios highlight the importance of ensuring that inert landfill/recovery is directed to facilitate the restoration of mineral extraction sites.
- 4.14. Regarding the deficit in non-hazardous landfill, the situation on the ground is currently showing a different story. Although figures show that non-hazardous landfill is running out, the site at Weldon which had permission until 2026 has during recent years been mothballed, the site is currently operating again and is expected to be for the next 2-3 years but as demand for landfill is reducing it is expected that it is unlikely that the full extent of their previously permitted void will be filled. The EA WDI 2016 data indicates that in total 0.36Mt of waste was received at non-hazardous landfills within Northamptonshire, 0.30Mt of which was recorded as originating from within the county. An additional 0.09Mt was exported from the Northamptonshire for disposal to non-hazardous landfill located within other WPAs; including Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Leicestershire, Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire, Peterborough and Warwickshire. This makes the total waste originating from within the county being disposed of at non-hazardous landfills around 0.39Mt, compared to the MWLP projected arisings requiring disposal of 0.65Mt. Interestingly, the EA WDI 2016 also indicates higher rates of recycling and biological processing of (non-hazardous/inert) waste arising from within the county (than projected in the MWLP), possibly accounting for lower disposal to landfill rates. Achieving lower landfill rates is consistent with the plans intent of driving waste up the waste management hierarchy and will assist in achieving waste management targets. It should be noted that the rates in the MWLP incorporated relevant targets, however these should be seen as more of a minimum, not a ceiling, with respect to recycling and recovery rates. If disposal to landfill has decreased to around 0.39Mtpa due to an uptake in more sustainable waste management processes (i.e. recycling and recovery) the capacity gap reduces significantly to 0.03Mt at 2016 and 0.15Mt at 2021.
- 4.15. The waste management industry is currently undergoing considerable change with market drivers, regulatory pressures and other external factors acting to divert waste from disposal to landfill towards more sustainable options, driving waste up the waste management hierarchy and achieving greater rates of resource recovery. This does mean that projecting waste management and disposal rates is difficult in such a fluid environment, particularly as trends are still emerging in response to the various factors influencing waste management.

Development Control

- 4.16. During the reporting period, (1 January 2016 – 31 December 2016) sixteen waste planning applications were submitted. As of 31 December 2016, 20 permissions were granted (10 for applications submitted before the monitoring period). Of the 20 permissions granted, 14

applications sought full planning permission for development directly related to waste management or disposal. Of the remaining 6 permissions, 5 were for variations to conditions and one application for a change of use, there were also 6 applications yet to be decided. There were also 6 applications for non-material amendments to existing permissions. Permissions granted for waste management capacity totalled 0.18Mtpa and permissions for waste disposal totalled 0.11Mtpa. There were no new permitted energy production during the monitoring year but applications were approved on sites that already have energy production so 16MWe of energy generation was maintained.

Allocated and designated sites for waste development

- 4.17. There are thirteen sites allocated through the MWLP for waste related development. These include sites for integrated waste management facilities, sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas, and sites for waste management in rural areas. In addition to these site-specific allocations there are also a number of industrial locations that have been identified as being suitable for waste related development. Over the monitoring period part of the Corby South East (WS2) allocation at Weldon came forward for development, the site is to the western end of the allocation and covers 17% of the allocated area.
- 4.18. During the monitoring year seven sites gained planning permission that were within the industrial areas that are designated within the MWLP.

5. DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

- 5.1. Throughout the monitoring period the Council continued to respond to duty to co-operate (DTC) requests from other councils. It also responded to a number of consultations in respect of other council's local plans, particularly in relation to concerns over the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste.
- 5.2. The Council regularly responds to DTC requests from other authorities, providing information on policies within the Local Plan and providing information on sites within the county that are accepting waste from other counties. Although as most of these facilities are commercial undertakings hence if they are already importing waste would presumably continue to do so.
- 5.3. The Council continued to attend the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party which meets twice annually. It is also a member of the East Midlands Strategic Waste Advisory Group which meets irregularly. The Council has to be a member of an Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and the AWP has to agree its LAA. Both groups allow issues to be raised and discussed with the other authorities within the region. Being members of both groupings can be considered to contribute to co-operation between minerals and waste planning authorities but the Council does not see membership and participation in either body as absolving us from DTC strategic matter engagement directly with individual mineral and waste planning authorities where this is relevant.
- 5.4. As part of the MWLP Update the Council published a Statement on the Duty to Co-operate (published in 2014 and placed on its website) on how we intended to address this matter through the MWLP preparation process:
http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Environ/planning/policy/minerals/Documents/PDF%20Documents/open-government-licence-NE-OS_tcm6-30743.pdf

6. SUMMARY

- 6.1. A sufficient supply of minerals has been maintained and continued provision has been made for waste management facilities without significant adverse effects on social, environmental and economic objectives.

Plan preparation

- 6.2. The Council commenced the Minerals and Waste Local Plan Update in 2014 and as a result a new MWDS was adopted in October 2014. The Update to the Local Plan commenced immediately after the adoption of the MWLP on 1 October 2014. The Update of the Local Plan particularly focused on the review of the site allocations, but during the Issues and Options consultation we explored other potential changes that are required to keep the plan up-to-date with national guidance. The plan progress was slightly behind schedule as the Issues and Options consultation was delayed

due to a General Election. The delays continued throughout the monitoring period and submission was 2 months late. Despite the initial delays the hearing took place as planned in November 2016.

Minerals development

- 6.3. Full permission was granted for three sites during the monitoring period, but of these permissions only one was for the extraction of crushed rock, the other two related to access. 2016 sales figures for crushed rock (limestone) increased to 0.547 Mt whilst sales figures for sand and gravel increased to 0.4 Mt.
- 6.4. At the end of 2016 the landbanks for Northamptonshire, based on the MWLP provision figures, were 7 years for sand and gravel and 42 years for crushed rock. There are therefore sufficient permitted reserves to maintain the government required landbanks.

Waste development

- 6.5. Permitted waste capacity decreased by 0.15 Mtpa to a total capacity of 7.19 Mtpa with waste management totalling 5.92 Mtpa and disposal totalling 1.27 Mtpa. There was a reduction in permitted capacity for a number of waste management methods (including materials recycling facility, transfer, inert recycling and anaerobic digestion), although WEEE recycling, metal recovery and hazardous treatment remained constant. There was an increase in composting and a larger increase for thermal treatment. The reduction in capacity is due to a number of sites closing, removal of (unimplemented) AD from a planning permission and changing management methods.
- 6.6. Planning applications approved during the monitoring period have contributed towards meeting the capacity gap but there is still a shortfall for some management methods, figures show that Northamptonshire is in line to meet the majority of policy related targets for 2021.

Duty to Co-operate

- 6.7. Throughout the monitoring period the Council continued to respond to DTC requests from other councils and also responding to other council's local plans. It continues to attend the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party and is a member of the East Midlands Strategic Waste Advisory Group. The Council published a DTC statement in 2014 outlining how it will meet the DTC requirements during the Update of the Local Plan.

APPENDIX 1: MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT MONITORING FRAMEWORK INCLUDING BASELINE AND 2016 UPDATE

Potential significant sustainability effect and link to SA objective	Indicator	Comparators and target	Baseline Data 1 Apr 2009 – 31 Mar 2010	Monitoring Period 1 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2015	Monitoring Period 1 Jan 2016 – 31 Dec 2016	Trends	Likely significant effects
<p>Aggregate extraction</p> <p>Steady and adequate supply of aggregates</p> <p>SA objectives: 19, 20</p>	Level of aggregates extracted	<p>To meet S&G and CR annual provision rates:</p> <p>S&G – 0.50 Mt</p> <p>CR – 0.39 Mt</p> <p>Building and roofing stone will be provided for restoration, conservation, and enhancement</p> <p>Capacity for inert fill processing of secondary aggregates will increase</p>	<p>Minerals Sales (2009 data);</p> <p>S&G – 0.17Mt</p> <p>CR – 0.15 Mt</p> <p>A sustainable amount of building and roofing stone was extracted for restoration, conservation and enhancement. The capacity for inert fill was not increased through the granting of permission for mineral extraction during this monitoring period.</p>	<p>Minerals Sales: (2014 data):</p> <p>S&G – 0.52Mt</p> <p>CR – 0.25Mt</p> <p>A sustainable amount of building and roofing stone was extracted for restoration, conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>The capacity for inert fill increased by 0.58Mt through the granting of permission for mineral extraction during this monitoring period.</p>	<p>Minerals Sales: (2015 data):</p> <p>S&G – 0.4Mt</p> <p>CR – 0.547Mt</p> <p>A sustainable amount of building and roofing stone was extracted for restoration, conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>The capacity for inert fill increased by 0.34Mt through the granting of permission for mineral restoration during this monitoring period.</p>	Amount of mineral sales increased over monitoring period.	<p>Aggregate extraction levels meet the provision rates</p> <p>Sufficient aggregates are made available to support growth and development of sustainable communities</p>
<p>Landbanks</p> <p>Maintain landbanks</p> <p>SA objectives: 11, 12</p>	Landbank for S&G and CR (years)	<p>S&G 7 years</p> <p>CR 10 years</p>	<p>Landbank figures for 2009:</p> <p>S&G – 6.3 years</p> <p>CR – 35 years</p>	<p>Landbank figure for 2014:</p> <p>S&G – 7 years</p> <p>CR – 11 years</p>	<p>Landbank figure for 2015:</p> <p>S&G – 7 years</p> <p>CR – 42 years</p>	Landbank for S&G has decreased slightly but still meets landbank targets. CR – landbank targets are still being met.	Maintenance of landbanks

<p>Sterilisation Protect economically important resources from sterilisation</p> <p>SA objectives: 7, 11, 12</p>	<p>Number of applications in MSAs satisfying Local Plan requirements</p>	<p>100% of all new development</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC all development applications identifying sites within MSAs meet the requirements set out in the MWDF that relate to protecting economically important resources from sterilisations. As a result no development took place which caused sterilisation to economical viable resources.</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC all development applications identifying sites within MSAs meet the requirements set out in the MWLP that relate to protecting economically important resources from sterilisation. As a result no development took place which caused sterilisation to economically viable resources.</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC all development applications identifying sites within MSAs meet the requirements set out in the MWLP that relate to protecting economically important resources from sterilisation. As a result no development took place which caused sterilisation to economically viable resources.</p>	<p>No change, no permissions have been granted that would in the view of the minerals planning authority result in sterilisation of economically viable resoures.</p>	<p>Economically important mineral reserves do not become unnecessarily sterilised</p>
<p>Development adversely affecting minerals development Development does not adversely affect committed or allocated minerals development, including the safeguarding of minerals-related uses (such as storage / processing, rail head / links and wharfage facilities) from other forms of development</p>	<p>Number of applications satisfying Local Plan requirements</p>	<p>100% of all new development</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year that would adversely affect committed or allocated locations for mineral development has been allowed. As a resilt mineral sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year that would adversely affect committed or allocated locations for mineral development has been allowed. As a resilt mineral sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year would adversely affect committed or allocated locations for mineral development. Mineral sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development</p>	<p>No change, no permissions have been granted that would in the view of the minerals planning authority result in minerals development being adversely affected.</p>	<p>M&W (committed or allocated) development and associated use are not adversely affected by other development</p>

SA objectives: 20							
Sustainable minerals transport movements Promote the use of sustainable transportation movements / methods SA objectives: 6, 13, 16, 18	Number of applications including a sustainable transport assessment or incorporating alternative transport methods	100% of all new minerals development	Where required all proposals for mineral development included a sustainable transport assessment incorporating sustainable transport movement and methods	Where required all proposals for mineral development included a sustainable transport assessment incorporating sustainable transport movement and methods	Where required all proposals for mineral development included a sustainable transport assessment incorporating sustainable transport movement and methods	Target met	Increase in developments incorporating sustainable transportation movements and methods
Sustainable use of resources Development including the sustainable use of secondary aggregates, use of recycled materials and waste minimisation measures SA objectives:7	Development that includes use of secondary & recycled aggregates, and construction & demolition methods which minimise waste	100% of all new development (10% increase per annum in the number of new developments utilising secondary & recycled aggregates)	NCC targets a 10% increase in the number of developments that included the use of secondary aggregates, recycled materials, and waste minimisation measures. Exact data is unavailable	NCC targets a 10% increase in the number of developments that included the use of secondary aggregates, recycled materials, and waste minimisation measures. Exact data is unavailable	NCC targets a 10% increase in the number of developments that included the use of secondary aggregates, recycled materials, and waste minimisation measures. Exact data is unavailable	Target assumed to be met, estimated 10% increase per annum.	Increase in the use of secondary & recycled aggregates Decrease in construction & demolition waste
Sustainable waste transport movements Promote the use of sustainable transportation movements / methods SA objectives: 6, 10, 13, 16, 18	Number of applications including a sustainable transport assessment	100% of all new waste development	Where required all proposals for waste development included a sustainable transport assessment incorporating sustainable transport movements and methods.	Where required all proposals for waste development included a sustainable transport assessment incorporating sustainable transport movements and methods.	Where required all proposals for waste development included a sustainable transport assessment incorporating sustainable transport movements and methods.	Target met	Increase in development incorporating sustainable transportation movements / methods

<p>Waste management associated with general development Promote integration of sustainable waste management measures with other forms of development SA objectives: 10</p>	<p>Number of applications satisfying Local Plan requirements for minimisation of development related waste and provision of waste management facilities</p>	<p>100% of all new development (where relevant)</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC all proposals/permissions granted for developments over 10 dwellings / 1 ha satisfy the MWDF requirements and incorporate waste management measures such as waste audits and waste management facilities and design features (where relevant).</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC all proposals/permissions granted for developments over 10 dwellings / 1 ha satisfy the MWLP requirements and incorporate waste management measures such as waste audits and waste management facilities and design features (where relevant).</p>	<p>To the knowledge of NCC all proposals/permissions granted for developments over 10 dwellings / 1 ha satisfy the MWLP requirements and incorporate waste management measures such as waste audits and waste management facilities and design features (where relevant).</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>Increase in developments incorporating waste management measures such as waste audits, waste management facilities and design features</p>																														
<p>Waste arisings and management methods Drive waste up the waste hierarchy SA objectives: 10</p>	<p>Waste arisings (MSW, C&I, C&D, hazardous and LLW) and management methods (recycling, treatment, and disposal rates)</p>	<p>Decrease in waste disposed of to landfill JMWMS targets</p>	<p>MSW arisings for 2009/10 were 33,856 t. Permitted new waste disposal capacity totalled approximately 202,900 m³ (32,900m³ inert and 170,000m³ non hazardous) 52.1% of MSW was disposed of to landfill Waste type arising from Northamptonshire (Mt):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1075 1032 1275"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Type</th> <th>Mt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HIC</td> <td>1.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert/C&D</td> <td>0.53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haz</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2.02</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Northamptonshire waste arising by</p>	Waste Type	Mt	HIC	1.44	Inert/C&D	0.53	Haz	0.05	Total	2.02	<p>MSW arisings for 2014/15 were 357,000t. The only new waste disposal capacity related to inert waste. 43% of MSW was disposed of to landfill. Waste type arising from Northamptonshire (Mt):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1061 1042 1301 1275"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Type</th> <th>Mt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HIC</td> <td>1.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert /C&D</td> <td>1.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haz</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2.85</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Northamptonshire waste arising by</p>	Waste Type	Mt	HIC	1.45	Inert /C&D	1.35	Haz	0.05	Total	2.85	<p>MSW arisings for 2015/16 were 362,000t. The only new waste disposal capacity related to inert waste. 24% of MSW was disposed of to landfill. Waste type arising from Northamptonshire (Mt):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1337 1042 1576 1275"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Type</th> <th>Mt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HIC</td> <td>1.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert /C&D</td> <td>1.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haz</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2.85</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Northamptonshire waste arising by</p>	Waste Type	Mt	HIC	1.44	Inert /C&D	1.35	Haz	0.05	Total	2.85		<p>Increase in rates of sustainable waste management methods</p>
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Waste management capacity (permitted / operational) Increase in more sustainable management methods and reduction in disposal to landfill SA objectives: 10	Waste management capacity of permitted / operational facilities	Indicative waste management capacity requirements Landfill capacity sufficient to meet ten years requirement	21 permissions were granted in relation to management alternatives to landfill during the monitoring period increasing waste management capacity by 471,000 tpa. Permitted new waste disposal capacity totalled approximately 202,900m ³ (32,900 m ³ inert and 170,000 m ³ non hazardous) in the	25 permissions were granted in relation to waste management alternatives to landfill during the monitoring period increasing waste management by 710,500 tpa although due to other sites closing, this resulted in an increase of 0.12mtpa. There was 580,000T of inert waste disposal capacity permitted	16 permissions were granted in relation to waste management alternatives to landfill during the monitoring period increasing waste management by 180,000 tpa. There was 110,000tpa of inert waste disposal capacity permitted during the monitoring period. During the monitoring period power	Despite the small reduction in permitted capacity. There is still an overall increase during the plan period in waste management capacity	Increase in waste management capacity to meet capacity requirements																

			same period permitted power generation capacity from waste gas increased by 19 MW. There were 9 applications undetermined at the end of December 2009.	during the monitoring period. During the monitoring period power generation capacity did not increase. There were 8 waste applications still pending a decision at the end of 2015.	generation capacity did not increase but new permissions at sites meant 16MWe of energy was maintained. There were 6 waste applications still pending a decision at the end of 2016.		
Catchment areas for waste management facilities Waste management facilities within Northamptonshire contribute towards reduced transport movements, communities taking responsibility for their waste and Northamptonshire achieving net-self sufficiency SA objectives: 10	Number of applications satisfying Local Plan requirements	100% of waste management facilities have an identified catchment area	Where required all permitted waste management facilities have an identified catchment area.	Where required all permitted waste management facilities have an identified catchment area.	Where required all permitted waste management facilities have an identified catchment area.	For all relevant waste permissions catchment areas continue to be and are included with the decision notice.	Decrease in transport movements and positive move towards self-sufficiency.
Development adversely affecting waste development Development does not adversely affect	Number of applications satisfying Local Plan requirements	100% of all new development	To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year would adversely affect committed or allocated waste development.	To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year would adversely affect committed or	To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year would adversely affect committed or allocated waste development.	Target met	M&W (committed or allocated) development is not adversely affected by other development

committed or allocated waste development, including the safeguarding of waste sites from other forms of development SA objectives: 20			Waste sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development.	allocated waste development. Waste sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development.	Waste sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development.		
Natural Protect and enhance the natural environment Avoid and / or minimise environmental impacts where necessary SA objectives: 2, 3, 4, 13, 17	The number of incidents of enforcement action taken by NCC against the M&W industry relating to environmental impact	Reduction in the number of incidents where enforcement action is taken against the M&W industry in relation to environmental impact	Where required all M&W development permissions granted during the monitoring period included measures designed to ensure the surrounding environment was protected and enhanced. During the monitoring period there were no cases of enforcement action taken as a result of negative impacts on the environment in relation to the M&W industry.	Where required all M&W development permissions granted during the monitoring period included measures designed to ensure the surrounding environment was protected and enhanced. During the monitoring period there were no cases of enforcement action taken as a result of negative impacts on the environment in relation to the M&W industry.	Where required all M&W development permissions granted during the monitoring period included measures designed to ensure the surrounding environment was protected and enhanced. During the monitoring period there were no cases of enforcement action taken as a result of negative impacts on the environment in relation to the M&W industry.	Permission continued to be granted for developments which consider the environment and would not result in negative environmental impacts and where possible includes enhancement.	Reduction in substantiated complaints and pollution incidents requiring enforcement action for developments satisfying Local Plan requirements
Historic Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	Number of M&W developments that have an approved scheme addressing the historic	100% of all new development (where relevant)	Where required all permitted M&W developments included an approved scheme addressing the historic environment. Archaeological investigation took place	Where required all permitted M&W developments included an approved scheme addressing the historic environment.	Where required all permitted M&W developments included an approved scheme addressing the historic environment.	Target met	Increase in the proactive management of historic environment

SA objectives: 5, 13, 17	environment or include a scheme which secures a supply of building and roofing stone (where relevant)		at all sites which required further information prior to permission being granted or secures a supply of building and roofing stone.	Archaeological investigation took place at all sites which required further information prior to permission being granted or secures a supply of building and roofing stone.	Archaeological investigation took place at all sites which required further information prior to permission being granted or secures a supply of building and roofing stone.		
Built M&W development which is complementary to the surrounding landscape and townscape SA objectives: 2, 13, 17	Number of M&W applications that include a landscape character assessment and satisfy the SPD principles relating to innovation and design (where relevant)	100% of all applications (where relevant)	Where required all M&W proposals included a landscape character assessment or equivalent and also satisfied the principles included in the SPD related to innovation and design (where relevant)	Where required all M&W proposals included a landscape character assessment or equivalent and also satisfied the principles included in the SPD related to innovation and design (where relevant)	Where required all M&W proposals included a landscape character assessment or equivalent and also satisfied the principles included in the SPD related to innovation and design (where relevant)	Target met	Increase in creative design and innovation in M&W development along with development that is complementary to the surrounding landscape and townscape.
Flood risk Avoid adverse impact on flood risk from M&W development SA objectives: 4, 13, 17	Number of M&W applications receiving permission contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding	All applications / permissions meet flood management requirements	All M&W applications / permissions met flood mitigation measures (all sources). 3 applications for sites in flood zones were approved (22%) No M&W permissions were granted in flood zones took place against EA advice. None of these facilities became operations	All M&W applications / permissions met flood mitigation measures (all sources). There were 2 applications that included further development in flood zones. No M&W permissions were granted in flood zones took place against EA advice.	All M&W applications / permissions met flood mitigation measures (all sources). There were 12 applications that included further development in flood zones 2 or 3. No M&W permissions were granted in flood zones took place against EA advice.	Target met	Decrease in potentially adverse impacts on flood risk and prevention of flood risk impacts on surrounding areas

			during the monitoring period.				
Restoration and after-use After-use should enhance biodiversity, the historic & natural environment and amenity whilst benefitting the local community and / or economy SA objectives: 2, 9, 15, 17	Number of M&W permissions that include an approved restoration scheme that seeks to maximise beneficial outcomes	100% of all new development (where relevant) Increase in creation of BAP priority habitats (BAP targets)	Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate after-use / restoration scheme.	Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate after-use/ restoration scheme.	Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate after-use/ restoration scheme.	Target met	Increase in the enhancement of biodiversity (BAP targets), the historic & natural environment, amenity with increased benefits to the local community and / or economy
Climate change reduction measures Carbon emission reduction within the M&W industry SA objectives: 6, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19	Number of applications satisfying the Local Plan requirements relating to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy efficiency i.e. the regular servicing of vehicles, landfill gas extraction, methane gas recovery	100% of all development	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWDF requirements in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy efficiency.	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWDF requirements in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy efficiency.	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWDF requirements in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy efficiency.	Target met	County carbon emissions should continue to decrease

<p>Energy production Increase in renewable energy production within the M&W industry</p> <p>SA objectives: 6, 13, 14, 16, 19</p>	<p>Increase in energy production from waste developments (e.g. energy from waste facilities, landfill gas extraction, anaerobic digestion, etc)</p>	<p>Net increase</p>	<p>All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWDF requirements in relation to the increase in renewable energy and enhancing energy production. Potential increase in energy production from waste developments include the development of a 3 MW biomass fuelled energy production plants at Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough and a renewable energy production plant at Gretton Brook Road Corby. Neither of which are operational.</p>	<p>All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWDF requirements in relation to the increase in renewable energy and enhancing energy production. No applications approved during the monitoring period to increase energy production.</p>	<p>All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWDF requirements in relation to the increase in renewable energy and enhancing energy production. There was no new applications during the monitoring period to increase energy production. There was two applications that changed facility type and helped maintain 16 MW of energy production.</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>County carbon emissions continue to decrease</p>
<p>Employment Increase in investment and employment in the M&W industry</p> <p>SA objectives: 1, 14</p>	<p>Continued investment in M&W development (e.g. new waste management facilities and mineral workings)</p>	<p>Net increase</p>	<p>During the monitoring period applications were permitted which in total included the creation of 103 full time positions. A total of 28 of these full time positions were made available due to permissions being implemented during the monitoring period.</p>	<p>During the monitoring period applications were permitted which in total included the creation of 123 full time positions. A further 60 full time positions have been maintained at sites due to extensions in time and diversifications.</p>	<p>During the monitoring period applications were permitted which in total included the creation of 37 full time positions. A further 96.5 full time positions have been maintained at sites due to extensions in time and diversifications.</p>	<p>Target met employment opportunities in Northamptonshire increased.</p>	<p>More job opportunities should have contributed to economic growth.</p>
<p>Health and safety</p>	<p>Number of applications that satisfy the Local</p>	<p>100% of all development</p>	<p>All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWDF requirements relating</p>	<p>All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWDF requirements relating</p>	<p>All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWDF requirements relating</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>Decrease in potentially adverse impacts on health and safety</p>

Ensure that M&W development does not adversely affect the health and safety of our communities. SA objectives: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20	Plan requirements relating to sustainable transport, avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions		to sustainable transport, avoiding and /or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.	to sustainable transport, avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.	to sustainable transport, avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.		
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APPENDIX 2: MINERALS AND WASTE PERMISSIONS GRANTED 1 JANUARY 2016 – 31 DECEMBER 2016

Minerals

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
Full Permissions						
16/00037/MINFUL	Revised internal access road alignment	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	30/08/2016	30/08/2016	28/11/2016
16/00025/MINFUL	Revised acces onto Duddington Road	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	06/06/2016	07/06/2016	06/09/2016
14/00035/MINFUL	Proposed western extension to quarry	Collyweston Quarry, Peterborough Road, Duddington, Northamptonshire, PE9 3QA	East Northamptonshire	23/05/2014	23/05/2014	26/07/2016
Variation of conditions						

16/00001/MINVOC	Variation of condition 2 of planning permission 13/00120/MINVOC to extend time for in-filling and restoration operations	Collyweston Quarry, Peterborough Road, Duddington, Northamptonshire, PE9 3QA	East Northamptonshire	18/01/2016	22/01/2016	20/04/2016
15/00095/MINVOC	Variation/Removal of conditions 2, 5, 23, 24 and 25 of planning permission 15/00014/MINVOC to extend the end date, relocate the crusher and provide restoration information	Harlestone Quarry, Harlestone Road, Harlestone, NN7 4EJ	Daventry	09/12/2015	07/01/2016	16/08/2016
15/00091/MINVOC	Variation of conditions 2, 16, 17 and 43 of planning permission 10/00066/MINEXT to amend working scheme	Earls Barton Spinney, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton	Wellingborough	26/11/2015	26/11/2015	24/02/2016
15/00088/MINVOC	Variation of condition 5 of planning permission WP/05/767C to continue the importation of aggregates until 27 August 2027	Earls Barton Quarry, Grendon Road	Wellingborough	13/11/2015	13/11/2015	18/01/2016
16/00014/MINVOC	Variation of condition 3, 7 and 35 of planning permission 15/00035/MINFUL to amend approved phasing plans	Passenham Quarry, Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, MK19 6JT	South Northamptonshire	05/04/2016	12/04/2016	27/05/2016
Non material amendments						
16/00051/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 08/00026/MIN for modifications to the existing site infrastructure layout	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	19/10/2016	19/10/2016	30/11/2016
16/00048/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission APP/K2800/A/97/287275 for time extension of operations to 31/01/2017	Earls Barton Quarry, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton, Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	12/10/2016	13/10/2016	15/11/2016
16/00047/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission APP/K2800/A/97/287275 for time extension of extraction to 31/01/2017	Bozeat Quarry, London Road, Bozeat, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	12/10/2016	13/10/2016	15/11/2016
16/00042/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 08/00026/MIN to amend the location of topsoil storage bund No. 5	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	23/09/2016	23/09/2016	30/11/2016

16/00021/MINNMA	Non material amendment to planning permission APP/K2800/A/97/287275 for time extension of extraction to 30/11/2016	Bozeat Quarry, London Road, Bozeat	Wellingborough	06/05/2016	09/05/2016	27/05/2016
16/00016/MINNMA	Non material amendment to planning permission 15/00073/MINVOC to temporarily stockpile overburden clay prior to use as engineering material	Ringstead Grange Quarry, Raunds Road, Ringstead, Northamptonshire, NN14 4DT	East Northamptonshire	12/04/2016	15/04/2016	27/05/2016
16/00007/MINNMA	Non material amendment to planning permission EN/97/552C to revise the sequence of working	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	24/02/2016	24/02/2016	24/05/2016
15/00084/MINNMA	Non-material amendment to planning permission 14/00001/MINFUL to reduce the footprint of the facilities building	Land opposite Sports Ground, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	03/11/2015	27/11/2015	11/01/2016
16/00004/MINNMA	Non material amendment to planning permission 08/00026/MIN to revise the sequence of working	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	24/02/2016	24/02/2016	24/05/2016

Waste

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
Full Permissions						
15/00043/WASFUL	Erection of two industrial buildings, open storage bins/bays and an ancillary building and WCs, for processing of wood waste	3-4 Bevan Close, Wellingborough, NN8 4BL	Wellingborough	22/05/2015	19/10/2015	18/01/2016
15/00038/WASFUL	Retrospective planning application for the erection of a steel framed building	The Caravan Site, Station Road, Irthlingborough, NN9 5QF	East Northamptonshire	06/05/2015	27/01/2016	05/05/2016
15/00036/WASFUL	Proposed waste transfer station and materials recycling facility, including the erection of a building	Unit 1, Old Prisoner of War Camp, Boddington Road, Byfield, NN11 6XU	Daventry	01/05/2015	08/12/2015	20/05/2016

15/00026/WASFUL	Use of land for open air windrow composting of green waste, with creation of new vehicular access, car parking, storage areas, portable office building and formation of surfacing balancing pond and leachate lagoon	Land at Stamford Road, Weldon	Corby	31/03/2015	22/12/2015	28/04/2016
16/00050/WASFUL	Erection of a glass-reinforced kiosk to house electrical equipment	Broadholme Treatment Works, Ditchford Lane, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 1RR	East Northamptonshire	18/10/2016	18/10/2016	19/12/2016
16/00040/WASFUL	Installation of small-scale Biomass boiler and associated mobile drying unit and exhaust stack, plus reorientation and height increase of maintenance building	Dial A Bin, Blackpits Farm, Welsh Lane, Helmdon, Northamptonshire, NN13 5QD	South Northamptonshire	15/09/2016	21/09/2016	21/12/2016
16/00031/WASFUL	Waste Transfer Station to bulk up dry recyclable waste, including a new building	30 Sanders Park, Sanders Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4FR	Wellingborough	26/07/2016	09/08/2016	14/10/2016
16/00028/WASFUL	Erection of an Energy Recovery Facility comprising a Materials Recovery Plant and Advanced Thermal Treatment Facility with an integrated education and visitor centre, access, landscaping and associated works	Shelton Road, Willowbrook East Industrial Estate, Corby	Corby	27/06/2016	28/06/2016	21/09/2016
16/00020/WASFUL	Replacement of an industrial unit to house a Combined Heat and Power plant to convert Refuse Derived Fuel/Solid Recovered Fuel into energy pellets	Upper Higham Lane, Rushden, NN10 0SU	East Northamptonshire	25/04/2016	18/05/2016	16/08/2016
16/00013/WASFUL	Glass sorting and recovery facility	Viridor Waste Management, Pilot Road, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 5YH	Corby	04/04/2016	18/04/2016	20/05/2016
16/00011/WASFUL	Erection of glass reinforced plastic kiosk to house electrical control equipment	Corby Sewage Treatment Works, Weldon Road, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 5ZB	Corby	29/03/2016	29/03/2016	24/06/2016
15/00092/WASFUL	Importation of inert materials for the final restoration	Stonehill Quarry, Off Kings Cliffe Road, Yarwell, PE8 6NU	East Northamptonshire	03/12/2015	15/01/2016	21/09/2016

15/00090/WASFUL	Installation and operation of an anaerobic digestion facility including the erection of silage clamps, digester tanks, technical building, gas flare and site office/welfare building, weighbridge and the installation ancillary plant and equipment, alterations to the highway access and internal road, installation of lagoons and attenuation pond, highway improvements and landscaping and environmental enhancement measures	Wormslade Farm, Clipston Road, Kelmars, LE16 9RX	Daventry	24/11/2015	08/01/2016	30/06/2016
Variation of conditions						
15/00087/WASVOC	Variation of condition 8, 22 and 23 of planning permission 15/00068/WASVOC to allow the disposal of inert materials from essential highway maintenance works	Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton, Kettering, Northampton, NN14 1QS	Kettering	21/12/2015	21/12/2015	01/04/2016
15/00086/WASVOC	Variation of conditions 7 and 8 of planning permission 15/00087/WASVOC to allow the disposal of inert materials from essential highway maintenance works	Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton, Kettering, Northampton, NN14 1QS	Kettering	21/12/2015	21/12/2015	01/04/2016
16/00003/WASVOC	Variation of conditions 1, 3 and 10 of planning permission 13/00075/WASVOC to allow for the permanent waste use of the site and amended lighting	D and M Recycling and Waste Management Ltd, Land North of A45, Between M1 Motorway and Upper Heyford	South Northamptonshire	16/02/2016	18/02/2016	18/05/2016
16/00038/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 26 of planning permission 08/00067/WAS to extend the end date for landfilling and subsequent restoration of Princewood Road ironstone gullet to October 2020	Land To The North Of Princewood Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, Northamptonshire	Corby	02/09/2016	16/09/2016	12/12/2016
16/00030/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 28 of planning permission 09/00016/WAS to amend the final levels of the northern and southern extension (Areas A & B)	Cranford Landfill Site, Thrapston Road, Cranford, Kettering, NN14 4AW	Kettering	21/07/2016	25/07/2016	21/10/2016

Change of use						
15/00069/WASCOU	Change of use of existing small industrial unit (adajacent to main building) to Waste Transfer Station with incinerator	Pytchley Lodge Industrial Estate, Pytchley Lodge Road, Kettering, NN15 6JQ	Kettering	21/08/2015	03/11/2015	28/01/2016
Non material amendment						
15/00037/WASNMA	Non Material Amendment to Planning Permission 13/00042/WASVOC to amend the route of the surface water management ditch and lagoon, small area of regrading and amendment to route of access track	Corby Landfill Site, Kettering Road, Weldon, Corby, NN17 3JG	Corby	12/05/2015	14/05/2015	28/09/2016
16/00056/WASNMA	Non-Material Amendment of planning permission 13/00014/WASVOC to increase existing chimney height	3-4 Bevan Close, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4BL	Wellingborough	27/10/2016	02/11/2016	15/12/2016
16/00049/WASNMA	Non-Material Amendment of planning permission 15/00092/WASFUL to better clarify the nature of the materials to be imported to the site for restoration purposes	Stonehill Quarry, Off Kings Cliffe Road, Northamptonshire, PE8 6NU	East Northamptonshire	11/10/2016	14/40/16	09/11/2016
16/00044/WASNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 15/00065/WASFUL for works to existing buildings; including new windows and doors, replacement of GRP unit with Auxiliary Skid, alterations to boiler unit personnel access platform, relocation of screw expanders and diesel fuel tank, storage tank upgrade, and Fuel Hall extension	Earthworm Plc, Browns Road, Royal Oak, Daventry, Northamptonshire, NN11 4NS	Daventry	05/10/2016	12/10/2016	09/11/2016
16/00029/WASNMA	Non-material Amendment to planning permission 14/00096/WASFUL for a revised site layout	Land at Lower Ecton Lane, Northampton, NN3 5HQ	Northamptonshire	12/07/2016	12/07/2016	03/08/2016

16/00017/WASNMA	Non Material Amendment to planning permission 13/00097/WASVOC to extend the time limit to import and process solid municipal waste	Waste Transfer Station, Lower Ecton Lane, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN3 9BX	East Northamptonshire	12/04/2016	15/04/2016	27/05/2016
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