

Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2017

November 2018

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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. The MWLP was adopted in July 2017, updating the previous MWLP that was adopted in 1 October 2014.
- 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 particularly focussed 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 update continued to progress was adopted during the monitoring period with an adoption date of July 2017.

The MWLP Update

- 2.3. The MWLP Update addressed 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 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. The one month delay in receiving the Inspectors Report meant that the Local Plan could not be taken to Cabinet before the Council went in to perda for the General Election. This meant that the earliest that the Local Plan could be taken was July 2017 and it was adopted later that month.

Table 2: Progress of the plan-making process for the MWLP Update

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	March 2017	✗
Adoption and Publication	March 2017	July 2017	✗

- 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 2018 LAA (reporting on 2017 data) was submitted in August 2018 and approval should be received in December 2018.

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

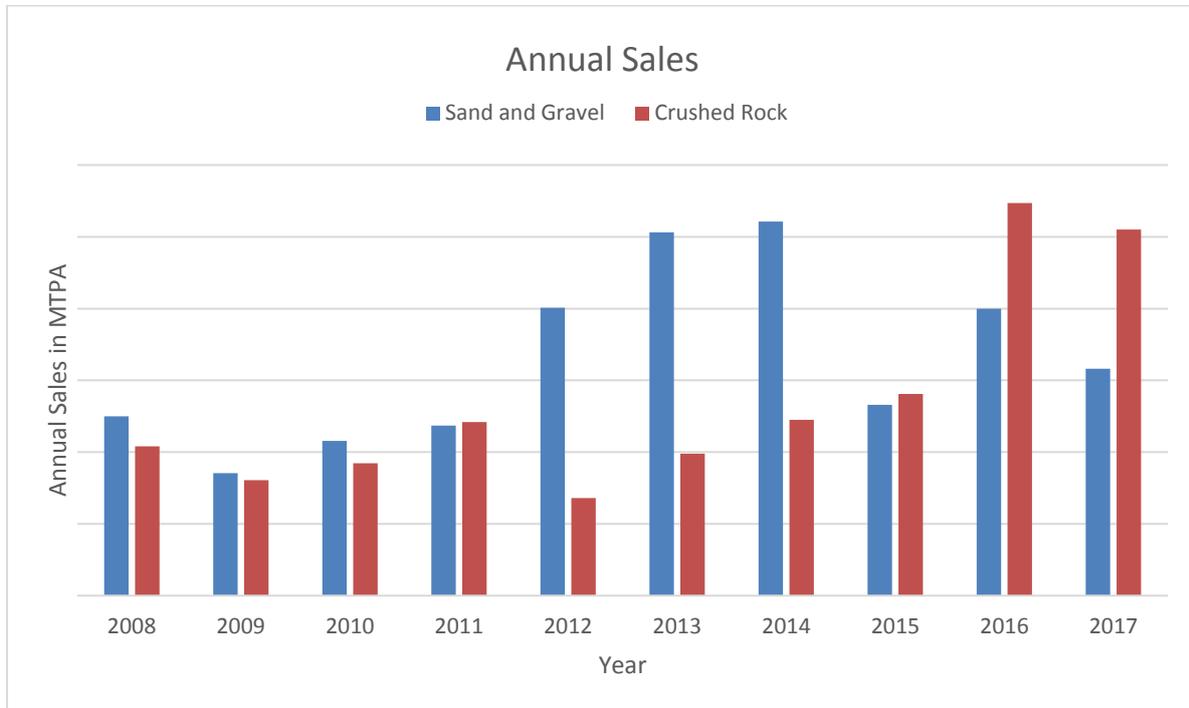
- 3.4. Landbanks for sand and gravel and crushed rock should be at least seven and ten years (respectively). The landbank is calculated by dividing the permitted reserves by the provision figure.
- 3.5. There was a long period in Northamptonshire where the landbank for sand and gravel was below the recommended seven year landbank despite the council having adopted relevant plans that allocate sites in 1997, 2006 and 2011.
- 3.6. At the end of 2017 the landbanks for Northamptonshire, based on the MWLP provision figures, were 6 years for sand and gravel and 41 years for crushed rock. This means there are sufficient permitted reserves to maintain the government required landbanks for crushed rock but sand and gravel has now just fallen below the required 7 year landbank. The adoption of the MWLP in 2014, which reduced the provision rate to 0.50Mtpa, was a key factor in meeting the landbank for sand and gravel for a number of years. Due to delays in allocations progressing to planning application stage, the landbank figure has fallen below the seven years again. However, it should be noted that a large mineral application is expected to be approved in the next monitoring period that will bring the figure above the required seven year landbank.

Minerals sales in Northamptonshire

- 3.7. Aggregate sales in Northamptonshire decreased in 2017. Of the total sales, sand and gravel cannot be provided in order to maintain commercial confidentiality (due to there only being a two operational sites within the monitoring period), whilst crushed rock accounts for 0.514Mt.
- 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 (an increase 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%) before falling back slightly in 2017.
- 3.9. 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 an increase of 49% 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). Sales fell back slightly in 2017 to 0.514Mt (a decrease of 6%). 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. The 2017 fall was due to sites being implemented but not commencing sale from the site.

Figure 1: Annual sales of sand and gravel and crushed rock (for aggregate purposes) in Northamptonshire 2008 to 2017 (million tonnes)



Allocated sites for minerals development

3.10. Six sites for sand and gravel extraction were allocated through the 2017 MWLP, these sites are at different stages of progression in terms of being brought forward for extraction.

- 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 that will address access issues to this site which could lead to its implementation.
- Earls Barton West Extension – An application has been submitted for the section of the site that did not previously have permission to extract, but at the end of the monitoring period is still undecided.
- Passenham Extension South - This site has not yet progressed to application stage.
- Elton Extension - This site has not yet progressed to application stage.

3.11. The adopted MWLP allocates two sites for limestone (crushed rock) extraction.

- Pury End - This site has not yet progressed to application stage.
- Harlestone - This site has not yet progressed to application stage.

Development control / implementation

3.12. In 2017 sand and gravel extraction took place at only two locations in Northamptonshire. Of these two sites the largest production was from Earls Barton West, which commenced operations in 2017. The other location was Passenham, which is a location that straddles the county boundary and where, in 2017, extraction also took place on that part within the Milton Keynes minerals planning authority area. A further sand and gravel quarry is permitted at Earls Barton Spinney, this permission is implemented but currently not operational. Sales from this location will commence in 2018.

3.13. In 2017 limestone extraction continued at Ringstead and moved in to the western extension to Collyweston Quarry, with smaller contributions from Harley Way (Oundle), Rushton and Pury End. Sandstone extraction for aggregate and building stone purposes continued at Harlestone. The large ROMP site at Wakerley Quarry that has substantial limestone reserves at over 11 Mt

commenced extraction late in 2017. The small quarry at Stonehill (Wansford) in the far north east of the county remained unimplemented in 2017. Two further sites are permitted for small scale extraction for non-aggregate purposes: Collyweston State Mine (inactive) and Stonepits Quarry, Benefield (unimplemented). Small scale sandstone extraction is permitted at the ROMP site at Boughton-Pitsford-Moulton, a dormant site with extraction expected to re-commence in 2018.

- 3.14. There were four minerals applications decided in 2017 although only three of these were submitted during the 2017 reporting period, the other one was submitted during previous reporting periods. Of the four decided, three were for a variation of the conditions attached to the previously granted permissions and one related to full planning permission for minerals extraction. There were also ten further applications for Non-Material Amendments agreed in 2017. There was one application for variation of conditions that was submitted during the monitoring period but was later withdrawn before a decision was made.
- 3.15. The application put forward for full permission relates to the installation of two cold stores for mineral processing linked to the extraction of slate at Collyweston. The application did not increase the landbank. Three further applications are outstanding as at the end of 2017, these were submitted during the monitoring period but are yet to be decided. Two of the applications relate to full applications and one relates to a Non Material Amendment.

Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSAs)

- 3.16. 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.
- 3.17. During the monitoring period there were five 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. This document is available to view on our website.

Waste Planning Policy

Waste arisings and capacity requirements for Northamptonshire

- 4.3. Data for the 2017 monitoring period indicates MSW arisings of 0.373Mt, the forecast amount for this period was approximately 0.394Mt. This is a variance of 5% between the forecast and actual arisings.
- 4.4. Data for total arisings for other waste streams (i.e. C&O and CD&E) is not available for other waste streams, however estimates of waste arisings 'as managed' can be extracted from the EA Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI). Estimates of waste arisings as managed from this source indicates that in 2017 0.78Mt of household, commercial and industrial (HIC), 1.13Mt of CD&E and 0.03Mt of hazardous waste was produced from within Northamptonshire.

MWLP waste targets and development

4.5. MWLP Policies 10 and 14 identify indicative waste management and disposal capacities / requirements during the plan period, as set out in the table below.

Table 3: 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 the tables 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 2017 monitoring period permitted capacity increased by 0.39 Mtpa to a total of 7.58 Mtpa for waste management and disposal (totalling 5.87 Mtpa and 1.71 Mtpa respectively).

Table 4: Permitted waste management capacity within Northamptonshire 2016 to 2017 (Mt)

Waste management method	2016	2017	Increase / decrease	Indicative capacity gap (+ over / - under)	
				2021	2031
Materials recycling facility	0.41	0.43	+0.02		
Intermediate facilities contributing towards recycling capacity for municipal and C&I waste (25% capacity)	1.79 (0.45)	1.67 (0.42)	-0.12 (-0.03)	+1.15	+1.12
WEEE recycling	0.33	0.36	+0.03		
Metal recovery	0.26	0.26	0		
Inert recycling & soil treatment	0.74	0.66	-0.07	-0.18	-0.23
Biological processing:	0.58	0.60	+0.02		
Composting	0.26	0.26	0	+0.42	+0.41
Anaerobic digestion	0.28	0.30	+0.02		
Advanced (thermal) treatment	0.79	0.79	0	-0.07	-0.12
Hazardous treatment	0.22	0.22	0	+0.21	+0.06
Transfer	0.80	0.81	+0.01	NA	NA

Note:

Of the permitted capacity for facilities identified through the EA WDI as transfer/treatment (i.e. carrying out some form of preparation for reuse and recycling), around 25% is thought to contribute towards the available capacity for preparing for re-use and recycling. This proportion has been included in the recycling capacity used to calculate the indicative capacity gap. Facilities that operate as intermediate facilities (i.e. transfer) only have been separated out. The previous 2016 dataset has also been adjusted to allow for comparison.

Table 5: Estimated waste disposal capacity within Northamptonshire 2016 to 2017 (Mt)

Waste disposal	2016	2017	Remaining capacity (up to 2031)	Indicative capacity gap
Inert landfill and recovery	1.22	1.45	11.95Mt	There is sufficient capacity up to 2030
Non-hazardous landfill	0.17	0.29	3.35Mt	Capacity gap for 2021 and 2031 of 0.40 and 0.67
Hazardous landfill	0.13	0.14	0.95-1.35Mt	There is sufficient capacity up to 2026

Note:

Non-hazardous and hazardous landfill capacity figures for 2016 and 2017 are 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 intermediate (transfer) facilities contributing towards recycling capacity and inert, whilst the capacity for materials recycling facilities, WEEE recycling and anaerobic digestion increased. Permitted capacity for metal recovery, composting, advanced treatment and hazardous treatment remained constant. Reductions in capacity are due to site closures.
- 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 advanced (thermal) treatment (i.e. other forms of recovery – not inert recovery). Although there is a shortfall in inert recycling a significant portion of inert waste is reused and recycled onsite or at exempt sites, this unseen capacity still contributes towards waste management capacity, and this is likely to continue. A breakdown of waste applications granted for the monitoring year (1 January 2017 – 31 December 2017) is attached as Appendix 2.
- 4.11. Despite the overall reduction in permitted capacity in 2017 Northamptonshire remains currently on track to meet the 2021 capacity targets (for delivering net self-sufficiency) for most management methods however additional capacity is likely to be required as outlined above particularly in relation to other forms of recovery (not inert recovery).

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 2017 the permitted remaining landfill capacity void over the plan period (i.e. up to 2031) was approximately: 3.35 Mt for non-inert landfill, 11.95 Mt for inert landfill/recovery and 0.95-1.35Mt for hazardous waste disposal. Figures show that there is adequate capacity for inert landfill/recovery and hazardous landfill, however non-hazardous landfill is in deficit.
- 4.13. Around 8.3Mt (70%) of the remaining voidspace for inert landfill/recovery 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 2.24Mt over the remaining plan period. Targets for re-use & recycling and 'other recovery' 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/deposit to land). 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. Applying a scenario where half of the available inert waste is directed towards inert recovery indicates that the currently permitted voidspace is still sufficient up to the mid 2020's. This is an oversimplified example but does demonstrate that there is sufficient inert landfill/recovery voidspace currently permitted within the county to accommodate significant shifts in management methods/trends. In addition, currently allocated mineral extraction sites will contribute towards making up the capacity gap in the future as these sites are worked and the void requires restoration. This highlights the importance of ensuring that inert fill is directed to facilitate the restoration of mineral extraction sites in line with the MWLP policy.
- 4.14. Regarding the deficit in non-hazardous landfill (includes non-hazardous SNRHW), 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 2017 data indicates that in total 0.60Mt of waste was received at non-hazardous landfills within Northamptonshire, 0.378Mt of which was recorded as originating from within the county. An additional 0.002Mt was exported from Northamptonshire for disposal to non-hazardous landfill located within other WPA's; Staffordshire and Warwickshire. This makes the total waste originating from within the

county being disposed of at non-hazardous landfills around 0.38Mt (around 40% attributed to municipal and C&I waste and the remainder to CD&E waste), compared to the MWLP projected arisings requiring disposal of 0.65Mt. The EA WDI 2017 data indicates a decrease in disposal of municipal and C&I waste to landfill of around 50%. The EA WDI 2017 also indicates increased rates of recycling and biological processing of (non-hazardous/inert) waste arising from within the county (than projected in the MWLP). 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 0.38Mtpa due to an uptake of more sustainable waste management processes (i.e. recycling and other forms of recovery) the capacity gap, based on current estimates of remaining voidspace, reduces significantly to 0.12Mt 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 2017 – 31 December 2017) 19 waste planning applications were submitted. As of 31 December 2017, 27 permissions were granted (seven for applications submitted before the monitoring period). Of the 27 permissions granted, 15 applications sought full planning permission for development directly related to waste management or disposal. Of the remaining 12 permissions, 11 were for variations to conditions and one application for a certificate of lawful use, there were also seven applications yet to be decided. There were also two applications for non-material amendments to existing permissions. Permissions granted for new waste management capacity totalled 0.13Mtpa, there were no new permissions for waste disposal. There were no new sites permitted for energy production during the monitoring year.

Allocated and designated sites for waste development

- 4.17. There are two sites allocated through the MWLP for integrated waste management facilities. 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. During the previous 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. In this monitoring period a variation of conditions application was approved at the permitted facility within the Northampton East (WS1) allocation.
- 4.18. During the monitoring year three sites gained planning permission that were within the industrial areas designated within the MWLP for waste use. These sites were on Earlstrees Industrial Estate Corby, Sanders Lodge Industrial Estate Rushden, and Drayton Fields Daventry and all related to permissions for materials recycling facilities.

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. As most of these facilities are commercial undertakings, and operate under commercial contracts, it is likely that the import of waste will continue.

- 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 the Council from DtC engagement regarding strategic matters 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 such matters were intended to be addressed 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. There was a month delay in receiving the Inspectors Report so due to a purdah period for the General Election in 2017 the Plan could not be taken to Cabinet until the July and it was adopted later that month at full council. The MWLP was formally adopted on 1 July 2017.

Minerals development

- 6.3. Full permission was granted for one site during the monitoring period, but the application did not increase the landbank and was for ancillary development on a slate mine. The sales figure for crushed rock (limestone) decreased to 0.514 Mt whilst sales figures for sand and gravel decreased but cannot be published due to confidentiality issues.
- 6.4. At the end of 2017 the landbanks for Northamptonshire, based on the MWLP provision figures, were six years for sand and gravel and 41 years for crushed rock. There are therefore sufficient permitted reserves of crushed rock to maintain the government required landbanks but the sand and gravel landbank fell below the required seven years for the first time in a number of years.

Waste development

- 6.5. Total permitted waste management capacity decreased by 0.13 Mtpa to a total capacity of 4.99 Mtpa. There was a reduction in permitted capacity for a number of waste management methods including intermediate (transfer) facilities contributing towards recycling capacity and inert, whilst the capacity for materials recycling facilities, WEEE recycling and anaerobic digestion increased. Permitted capacity for metal recovery, composting, advanced treatment and hazardous treatment remained constant. Reductions in capacity are due to site closures.
- 6.6. The permitted remaining landfill capacity void over the plan period (i.e. up to 2031) was approximately: 3.35 Mt for non-inert landfill, 11.95 Mt for inert landfill/recovery and 0.95-1.35Mt

for hazardous waste disposal. Figures show that there is adequate capacity for inert landfill/recovery and hazardous landfill, however non-hazardous landfill is in deficit.

- 6.7. Planning applications approved during the monitoring period have contributed towards meeting the capacity gap, however there is still a shortfall for some management methods, such as advanced (thermal) treatment (or other forms of recovery - not inert recovery). Figures show that Northamptonshire is in line to meet the 2021 capacity targets (for delivering net self-sufficiency).

Duty to Co-operate

- 6.8. 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 the it will meet the DTC requirements in relation to the MWLP that was subsequently adopted in July 2017.

APPENDIX 1: MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT MONITORING FRAMEWORK INCLUDING BASELINE AND 2017 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 2016 – 31 Dec 2016	Monitoring Period 1 Jan 2017 – 31 Dec 2017	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	To meet S&G and CR annual provision rates: S&G – 0.50 Mt CR – 0.39 Mt Building and roofing stone will be provided for restoration, conservation, and enhancement Capacity for inert fill processing of secondary aggregates will increase	Minerals Sales (2009 data); S&G – 0.17Mt CR – 0.15 Mt 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.	Minerals Sales: (2015 data): S&G – 0.4Mt CR – 0.547Mt A sustainable amount of building and roofing stone was extracted for restoration, conservation and enhancement. The capacity for inert fill increased by 0.34Mt through the granting of permission for mineral restoration during this monitoring period.	Minerals Sales: (2016 data): S&G – C CR – 0.514Mt A sustainable amount of building and roofing stone was extracted for restoration, conservation and enhancement. Due to an extension in time for a site there is additional capacity of 300,000t being rolled forward. An application also provided 28,000t of inert capacity.	Amount of mineral sales decreased over monitoring period. However despite the fall in sales during the monitoring period there are reserves available to continue to support growth in the County.	<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)	S&G 7 years CR 10 years	Landbank figures for 2009: S&G – 6.3 years CR – 35 years	Landbank figure for 2015: S&G – 7 years CR – 42 years	Landbank figure for 2016: S&G – 6 years CR – 41 years	Landbank for S&G has decreased slightly and now falls short of the landbank targets. CR – landbank	Maintenance of landbanks

						targets are still being met.	
<p>Sterilisation Protect economically important resources from sterilisation</p> <p>SA objectives: 7, 11, 12</p>	Number of applications in MSAs satisfying Local Plan requirements	100% of all new development	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.	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.	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.	No change, no permissions have been granted that would in the view of the minerals planning authority result in sterilisation of economically viable resources.	Economically important mineral reserves do not become unnecessarily sterilised
<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)</p>	Number of applications satisfying Local Plan requirements	100% of all new development	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 result mineral sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development	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	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	No change, no permissions have been granted that would in the view of the minerals planning authority result in minerals development being adversely affected.	M&W (committed or allocated) development and associated use are not adversely affected by other development

facilities) from other forms of development 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	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

SA objectives: 6, 10, 13, 16, 18							
Waste management associated with general development Promote integration of sustainable waste management measures with other forms of development SA objectives: 10	Number of applications satisfying Local Plan requirements for minimisation of development related waste and provision of waste management facilities	100% of all new development (where relevant)	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).	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).	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).	Target met	Increase in developments incorporating waste management measures such as waste audits, waste management facilities and design features
Waste arisings and management methods Drive waste up the waste hierarchy SA objectives: 10	Waste arisings (MSW, C&I, C&D, hazardous and LLW) and management methods (recycling, treatment, and disposal rates)	Decrease in waste disposed of to landfill JMWMS targets	MSW arisings for 2009 totalled 0.358Mt, of which 46% was processed for re-use and recycling or otherwise recovered and 54% was disposed of to landfill. Waste arising from Northamptonshire totalled Mt 'as managed' reported through the EA WDI 2009, including (Mt): <u>Household, industrial and commercial</u> 0.85 (0.52 potentially C&I) <u>Inerts</u> 0.316 <u>Hazardous</u> 0.04	MSW arisings for 2016 totalled 0.377Mt, of which 52% was processed for re-use and recycling, 36% was otherwise recovered and 12% was disposed of to landfill. Waste arising from Northamptonshire totalled Mt 'as managed' reported through the EA WDI 2016, including (Mt): <u>Household, industrial and commercial</u> 0.81 (0.45 potentially C&I) <u>Inerts</u> 1.08	MSW arisings for 2017 totalled 0.373Mt, of which 49% was processed for re-use and recycling, 37% was otherwise recovered and 14% was disposed of to landfill. Waste arising from Northamptonshire totalled 1.94Mt 'as managed' reported through the EA WDI 2017, including (Mt): <u>Household, industrial and commercial</u> 0.78 (0.36 potentially C&I) <u>Inerts</u> 1.13	There has been a significant decrease in waste disposed of to landfill and a corresponding increase in sustainable waste management methods. Note that minor fluctuations in management rates may occur year-on-year due to contractual and operational arrangements.	Increase in rates of sustainable waste management methods

		<p>Management and/or disposal rates for waste arising within Northamptonshire included (Mt):</p> <p><u>Recycling</u> 0.184</p> <p>MRF - 0.095</p> <p>Metals - 0.055</p> <p>WEEE - 0.034</p> <p><u>Biological treatment</u> 0.049</p> <p>Compost - 0.049</p> <p><u>Inert recycling</u> (recycled/secondary aggregates processing) 0.021</p> <p><u>Soil treatment</u> 0.014</p> <p><u>Non-hazardous landfill</u> 0.576</p> <p><u>Inert landfill/recovery</u> 0.223</p> <p><u>Hazardous waste</u></p> <p>Recycling/treatment – 0.029</p> <p>Landfill – 0.008</p> <p>Incineration (no energy recovery) – 0.001</p> <p>Note: Figures reported above exclude transfer. The data reported through the EA WDI is 'as managed' and so</p>	<p><u>Hazardous</u> 0.03</p> <p>Management and/or disposal rates for waste arising within Northamptonshire included (Mt):</p> <p><u>Recycling</u> 0.205</p> <p>MRF - 0.145</p> <p>Metals - 0.050</p> <p>WEEE - 0.010</p> <p><u>Biological treatment</u> 0.347</p> <p>Compost - 0.308</p> <p>AD - 0.038</p> <p><u>Inert recycling</u> (recycled/secondary aggregates processing) 0.057</p> <p><u>Soil treatment</u> 0.052</p> <p><u>Non-hazardous landfill</u> 0.302</p> <p><u>Inert landfill/recovery</u> 0.742</p> <p><u>Hazardous waste</u></p> <p>Recycling/treatment – 0.026</p> <p>Landfill – 0.003</p> <p>Incineration (no energy recovery) – 0.001</p> <p>Note: Figures reported above exclude transfer.</p>	<p><u>Hazardous</u> 0.03</p> <p>Management and/or disposal rates for waste arising within Northamptonshire included (Mt):</p> <p><u>Recycling</u> 0.277</p> <p>MRF - 0.202</p> <p>Metals - 0.065</p> <p>WEEE - 0.010</p> <p><u>Biological treatment</u> 0.365</p> <p>Compost - 0.293</p> <p>AD - 0.072</p> <p><u>Inert recycling</u> (recycled/secondary aggregates processing) 0.071</p> <p><u>Soil treatment</u> 0.058</p> <p><u>Non-hazardous landfill</u> 0.381</p> <p><u>Inert landfill/recovery</u> 0.703</p> <p><u>Hazardous waste</u></p> <p>Recycling/treatment – 0.031</p> <p>Landfill – 0.003</p> <p>Incineration (no energy recovery) – 0.001</p> <p>Note: Figures reported above exclude transfer.</p>	<p>Comparison with 2009 data is difficult as Regulations and reporting measures have changed over the period 2009 to 2017.</p>	
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			<p>does not capture all waste arisings. Does not include waste processed through intermediate facilities where no treatment involved.</p> <p>Source: EA Waste & Hazardous Waste Data Interrogators</p> <p>Reporting period: 2009 calendar year</p>	<p>The data reported through the EA WDI is 'as managed' and so does not capture all waste arisings. Does not include waste processed through intermediate facilities where no treatment involved.</p> <p>Source: EA Waste & Hazardous Waste Data Interrogators</p> <p>Reporting period: 2016 calendar year</p>	<p>The data reported through the EA WDI is 'as managed' and so does not capture all waste arisings. Does not include waste processed through intermediate facilities where no treatment involved.</p> <p>Source: EA Waste & Hazardous Waste Data Interrogators</p> <p>Reporting period: 2017 calendar year</p>		
<p>Waste management capacity (permitted / operational)</p> <p>Increase in more sustainable management methods and reduction in disposal to landfill</p> <p>SA objectives: 10</p>	<p>Waste management capacity of permitted / operational facilities</p>	<p>Indicative waste management capacity requirements</p> <p>Landfill capacity sufficient to meet ten years requirement</p>	<p>21 permissions were granted in relation to management alternatives to landfill during the monitoring period increasing waste management capacity by 471,000 tpa.</p> <p>Permitted new waste disposal capacity totalled approximately 202,900m³ (32,900 m³ inert and 170,000 m³ non hazardous) in the same period permitted power generation capacity from waste gas increased by 19 MW.</p> <p>There were 9 applications</p>	<p>16 permissions were granted in relation to waste management alternatives to landfill during the monitoring period increasing waste management by 180,000 tpa.</p> <p>There was 110,000tpa of inert waste disposal capacity permitted during the monitoring period.</p> <p>During the monitoring period power generation capacity did not increase but new permissions at sites meant 16MWe of energy was maintained.</p>	<p>27 permissions were granted in relation to waste facilities during the monitoring period. Only 3 of the permissions increased capacity for waste management, with a capacity increase of 130,000tpa. There was no increase in capacity for disposal.</p> <p>During there monitoring period there was no changes to power generation capacity.</p> <p>There were 8 waste applications still pending a decision at the end of 2017.</p>	<p>There has been a reduction in a number of waste management streams due to site closures. Capacity for materials recycling facilities, WEEE recycling and anaerobic digestion increased.</p>	<p>Increase in waste management capacity to meet capacity requirements</p>

			undetermined at the end of December 2009.	There were 6 waste applications still pending a decision at the end of 2016.			
<p>Catchment areas for waste management facilities</p> <p>Waste management facilities within Northamptonshire contribute towards reduced transport movements, communities taking responsibility for their waste and Northamptonshire achieving net-self sufficiency</p> <p>SA objectives: 10</p>	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.
<p>Development adversely affecting waste development</p> <p>Development does not adversely affect committed or allocated waste development, including the safeguarding of waste sites from</p>	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. Waste sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development.	To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year would adversely affect committed or allocated waste development. Waste sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development.	To the knowledge of NCC no development permitted within the monitoring year would adversely affect committed or allocated waste development. Waste sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development.	Target met	M&W (committed or allocated) development is not adversely affected by other development

other forms of development							
SA objectives: 20							
<p>Natural Environment Protect and enhance the natural environment Avoid and / or minimise environmental impacts where necessary</p> <p>SA objectives: 2, 3, 4, 13, 17</p>	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
<p>Historic Environment Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting</p> <p>SA objectives: 5, 13, 17</p>	Number of M&W developments that have an approved scheme addressing the historic environment or include a scheme which secures a supply of	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 at all sites which required further information prior to permission being granted or secures a	Where required all permitted M&W developments included an approved scheme addressing the historic environment. Archaeological investigation took place at all sites which required further information prior to permission being granted or secures a	Where required all permitted M&W developments included an approved scheme addressing the historic environment. Archaeological investigation took place at all sites which required further information prior to permission being granted or secures a	Target met	Increase in the proactive management of historic environment

	building and roofing stone (where relevant)		supply of building and roofing stone.	supply of building and roofing stone.	supply of building and roofing stone.		
Built Environment 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 during the monitoring period.	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 that were granted in flood zones went against EA advice.	All M&W applications / permissions met flood mitigation measures (all sources) There were 14 applications that included development in flood zones 2 or 3. No M&W permissions that were granted in flood zones went against EA advice.	Target met	Decrease in potentially adverse impacts on flood risk and prevention of flood risk impacts on surrounding areas
Restoration and after-use After-use should enhance	Number of M&W permissions that include	100% of all new development	Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate	Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate	Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate	Target met	Increase in the enhancement of biodiversity (BAP targets), the historic &

biodiversity, the historic & natural environment and amenity whilst benefitting the local community and / or economy SA objectives: 2, 9, 15, 17	an approved restoration scheme that seeks to maximise beneficial outcomes	(where relevant) Increase in creation of BAP priority habitats (BAP targets)	after-use / restoration scheme.	after-use/ restoration scheme.	after-use/ restoration scheme.		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 MWLP requirements in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy efficiency.	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWLP requirements in relation to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing energy efficiency.	Target met	County carbon emissions should continue to decrease
Energy production Increase in renewable energy production within the M&W industry	Increase in energy production from waste developments (e.g. energy from waste facilities, landfill gas	Net increase	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWDF requirements in relation to the increase in renewable energy and enhancing energy production.	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWLP requirements in relation to the increase in renewable energy and enhancing energy production.	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWLP requirements in relation to the increase in renewable energy and enhancing energy production.	Target met	County carbon emissions continue to decrease

SA objectives: 6, 13, 14, 16, 19	extraction, anaerobic digestion, etc)		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.	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.	There was no new applications during the monitoring period to increase energy production.		
Employment Increase in investment and employment in the M&W industry SA objectives: 1, 14	Continued investment in M&W development (e.g. new waste management facilities and mineral workings)	Net increase	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.	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.	During the monitoring period applications were permitted which in total included the creation of 51 full time positions. A further 104 full time positions have been maintained at sites due to extension in time and diversifications. This total is for permissions granted during the monitoring period and does not take in to account sites that have closed during the period.	Due to closure of sites uncertain if there has been overall increase	More job opportunities should have contributed to economic growth.
Health and safety Ensure that M&W development does not	Number of applications that satisfy the Local Plan	100% of all development	All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWDF requirements relating to sustainable	All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWLP requirements relating to sustainable	All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWLP requirements relating to sustainable	Target met	Decrease in potentially adverse impacts on health and safety

<p>adversely affect the health and safety of our communities.</p> <p>SA objectives: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20</p>	<p>requirements relating to sustainable transport , avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions</p>		<p>transport, avoiding and /or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>transport, avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>transport, avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.</p>		
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APPENDIX 2: MINERALS AND WASTE PERMISSIONS GRANTED 1 JANUARY 2017 – 31 DECEMBER 2017

Minerals

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
Full Permission						
17/00039/MINFUL	Installation of 2no. cold stores for mineral processing	Slate Drift Industrial Estate, Collyweston, Northamptonshire, PE9 3PG	East Northamptonshire	27/06/2017	04/07/2017	31/10/2017
Variation of Conditions						
17/00027/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 2 of planning consent 12/00025/MIN to extend operations until 31/05/2021	Passenham Quarry, Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire, MK19 6JT	South Northamptonshire	10/05/2017	10/05/2017	19/09/2017
17/00024/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 13.1 (Restoration and Aftercare Scheme) of planning permission ref. no. APP/K2800/97/287275 (NCC ref. no. WP/96/340C) for the amendment of the habitat layout, and the retention of the site access and access road at	Bozeat Quarry, London Road, Bozeat, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	27/03/2017	03/04/2017	30/06/2017
16/00064/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 2 of planning permission 14/00001/MINFUL to alter the approved site layout to allow the relocation of the proposed facilities building, site access and car park, and retention of existing temporary buildings and security fencing	Whitemills Marina, 344 Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, NN6 0RB	Wellingborough	08/12/2016	12/12/2016	07/04/2017
Non Material Amendments						
17/00054/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref. 16/00014/MINVOC for the alteration of approved documents relating to Condition 3 (Approved Documents), and Condition 7 (Working Scheme), and the deletion of Condition 37 (Flood Plain Storage) and Condition 38 (Flood Flows)	Passenham Quarry, Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire, MK19 6JT	South Northamptonshire	20/10/2017	22/11/2017	22/12/2017
17/00042/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref. 08/00026/MIN for the	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	27/07/2017	31/07/2017	11/09/2017

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
	installation of a temporary weighbridge and associated office building					
17/00036/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref. SN/06/1670 and WP/07/0039 to retain the diverted Whiston Brook as a permanent feature	Earls Barton Quarry, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton, Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	20/06/2017	26/06/2017	14/08/2017
17/00025/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 08/00026/MIN to alter approved plans	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	21/04/2017	21/04/2017	18/05/2017
17/00022/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 15/00091/MINVOC for the amendment of the wording of Condition 9	Earls Barton Spinney, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton	Wellingborough	23/03/2017	27/03/2017	02/05/2017
17/00018/MINNMA	Non-material amendment to planning permissions SN/06/1670 and WP/07/0039 for the construction of two (2) temporary settlement lagoons	Earls Barton Quarry, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton	Wellingborough	20/03/2017	20/03/2017	02/05/2017
17/00015/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to conditions 3 and 9 of planning permission ref. no. 15/00091/MINVOC to allow internal construction works to the site access, site compound and plant site area prior to completion of the external highway access	Earls Barton Spinney, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton	Wellingborough	03/03/2017	08/03/2017	05/05/2017
17/00012/MINNMA	Non-material amendment to application ref. 08/00026/MIN for the creation of multi-functional ponds within the approved mineral extraction area (Phase E)	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	23/02/2017	23/02/2017	29/03/2017
17/00005/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 08/00026/MIN for the establishment of three temporary soil mounds	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire, NN17 3AZ	East Northamptonshire	10/01/2017	10/01/2017	07/03/2017

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
16/00055/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 15/00073/MINVOC for revisions to parking areas and site compound layout, including installation of a wheel bath	Ringstead Grange Quarry, Raunds Road, Ringstead, Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	31/10/2016	31/10/2016	09/01/2017

Waste

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
Full Permission						
17/00052/WASFUL	Erection of 2no. glass-reinforced kiosk to house electrical control equipment	Easton On The Hill WRC, Park Walk, Easton On The Hill, Northamptonshire, PE9 3LW	East Northamptonshire	17/10/2017	17/10/2017	06/12/2017
17/00049/WASFUL	Erection of 4 no. kiosks to house electrical control equipment	Silverstone WRC, Towcester Road, Silverstone, Northamptonshire, NN12 8TW	South Northamptonshire	20/09/2017	20/09/2017	07/11/2017
17/00047/WASFUL	Erection of a kiosk to house electrical and control equipment	Broadholme Treatment Works, Ditchford Lane, Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 1RR	East Northamptonshire	15/09/2017	15/09/2017	06/12/2017
17/00038/WASFUL	Part Change of Use from B8 (Storage and Distribution) to a Materials Recycling/Recovery Facility for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Nene House, Sopwith Way, Drayton Fields, Daventry, Northamptonshire, NN11 8PB	Daventry	27/06/2017	27/06/2017	12/09/2017
17/00029/WASFUL	Erection of a kiosk to house electrical equipment	Long Buckby WRC, Station Road, Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, NN6 7QA	Daventry	16/05/2017	16/05/2017	11/08/2017
17/00021/WASFUL	Installation of an inert washing plant, extension of operating hours, changes to received waste, consolidation of existing waste planning permissions, and retrospective application for a yard extension and site layout changes	Unit 6, Tweed Road, Northampton, Northamptonshire	Northampton	24/03/2017	04/04/2017	31/07/2017
17/000209/WASFUL	Erection of a single storey storage unit	Lakeside Works, 37 Crow Lane, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN3 9BZ	Northampton	06/02/2017	20/02/2017	18/05/2017
17/00020/WASFUL	Installation of tank for the collection of leachate from existing composting facility	B Humphries Composting, Blackpitts Farm, Welsh Lane, Helmdon, Northamptonshire, NN13 5QD	South Northamptonshire	23/03/2017	25/04/2017	25/07/2017

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17/00017/WASFUL	Erection of six additional wood storage bays, ancillary internal access works, plus retrospective permission for the erection of a building to house wood shredding operations	Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth Road, Marston Trussell, Northamptonshire, LE17 6NJ	Daventry	17/03/2017	22/03/2017	14/07/2017
16/00063/WASFUL	Construction of Short Term Operational Reserve, including installation of electricity equipment, a gas kiosk, associated ground works, plus other ancillary works	Wootton Landfill Site, London Road, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN4 0LY	South Northamptonshire	06/12/2016	09/02/2017	08/06/2017
16/00053/WASFUL	Construction of building for storage and recyclable waste processing purposes	Plots 19 To 26, Sanders Lodge Industrial Estate, Rushden, Northamptonshire, NN10 6BQ	East Northamptonshire	20/10/2016	15/11/2016	10/02/2017
16/00052/WASFUL	Construction of new storage clamp, extension to existing storage clamp, and construction of new building, tanks, and other ancillary equipment	Blackpits Farm, Welsh Lane, Helmdon, Northamptonshire, NN13 5QD	South Northamptonshire	19/10/2016	19/10/2016	30/01/2017
16/00043/WASFUL	Importation of inert waste materials to create a fishing lake, and ancillary works and development including an access track, stock ponds, parking facilities, a facilities building and temporary bund	Astwick Quarry, Buckingham Road, Evenly, Northamptonshire, NN13 5LL	South Northamptonshire	23/09/2016	04/10/2016	03/05/2017
16/00039/WASFUL	Redevelopment of existing materials recycling facility including reconstruction of a fire-damaged building	Crown House, Gretton Brook Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 4LS	Corby	22/08/2016	29/09/2016	19/01/2017
16/00022/WASFUL	Construction of temporary wood storage yard including recontouring of land, concrete base, 2 storage lagoons, concrete storage bays, weighbridge, 2 water storage tanks and landscape planting	Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth Road, Marston Trussell, Northamptonshire, LE17 6NJ	Daventry	12/05/2016	20/05/2016	03/11/2017
Variation of Conditions						

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
17/00048/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 20 (Visual Amenity) of planning consent ref. 17/00011/WASVOC to allow for the relocation and inclusion of a new high temperature flare	Westwood A D Plant, Bedford Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire, NN10 0SQ	East Northamptonshire	19/09/2017	04/10/2017	27/11/2017
17/00032/WASVOC	Variation of Conditions 3 (Scope of Planning Permission), 24 (Landscaping), 29 (Restoration - Gulleys), 32 (Restoration - Access Route), 33 (Aftercare) and 34 (End Date) of planning consent 16/00030/WASVOC to extend the restoration end date, and confirm the site restoration, landscaping and aftercare scheme	Cranford Landfill Site, Thrapston Road, Cranford, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN14 4AW.	Kettering	09/06/2017	13/06/2017	26/09/2017
17/00028/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 3 of planning consent 14/00011/WASCOU to extend operations until 01/10/2022	Passenham Quarry, Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire, MK19 6JT	South Northamptonshire	10/05/2017	10/05/2017	19/09/2017
17/00014/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 19 (End Date) of planning permission 13/00103/WAS to extend the time limit for the completion of works for a further 3 years until 30th April 2020	Northampton Shooting Ground, Sywell Range, Sywell, Northampton, NN6 9TE	Wellingborough	01/03/2017	17/03/2017	09/06/2017
17/00013/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 13 (End Date) of planning permission 13/00102/WAS to extend the time limit for completion of operations for a further 3 years until 30th April 2020	Northampton Shooting Ground, Sywell Range, Sywell, Northampton, NN6 9TE	Wellingborough	01/03/2017	17/03/2017	09/06/2017
17/00011/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 23 (Catchment Area) of planning permission 13/00090/WASVOC to amend the approved catchment area condition to increase the	Westwood AD Plant, Bedford Road, Rushden, NN10 0SQ	East Northamptonshire	27/02/2017	27/02/2017	08/06/2017

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
	catchment area from which wastes could be imported to the facility					
17/00008/WASVOC	Variation of Conditions 13, 17, 20, 21 and 22 of planning permission WP/04/806C to update the restoration and landscaping scheme, the introduction of an aftercare scheme and to extend the end date to 31st July 2019	Sidegate Lane Landfill Site, Sidegate Lane, Wellingborough	Wellingborough	25/01/2017	01/02/2017	24/04/2017
17/00004/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 12 (Final Landform Profile and Contours) of planning permission 08/00102/WAS	Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN14 1QS	Kettering	05/01/2017	10/01/2017	25/04/2017
17/00003/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 39 (Restoration Scheme and Landscaping Scheme) of planning permission 11/00047/WAS	Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN14 1QS	Kettering	05/01/2017	10/01/2017	25/04/2017
17/00002/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 39 (Restoration Scheme and Landscaping Scheme) of planning permission 11/00048/WAS	Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN14 1QS	Kettering	05/01/2017	10/01/2017	25/04/2017
16/00058/WASVOC	Variation of Conditions 7, 8 and 9 of planning permission 14/00096/WASFUL to extend operational hours and increase HGV movements	Land at Lower Ecton Lane, Northampton, NN3 5HQ	Northampton	22/11/2016	15/12/2016	06/04/2017
Non Material Amendments						
17/00035/WASNMA	Non-Material Amendment of planning consent 16/00003/WASVOC to amend the approved site layout	Land North Of A45 Between M1 Motorway Junction And Upper Heyford	South Northamptonshire	16/06/2017	11/07/2017	08/08/2017
17/00006/WASNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning permission 13/00090/WASVOC to reflect difference in quantity of CHP units installed against original proposal	Westwood A D Plant, Bedford Road, Rushden, Northamptonshire, NN10 0SQ	East Northamptonshire	16/01/2017	23/01/2017	20/02/2017

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Certificate of Lawful Use						
17/00045/WASLAP	Certificate of Proposed Lawful Use for the storage and transfer of Asbestos waste	1 Bradfield Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4HB	Wellingborough	29/08/2017	06/09/2017	10/11/2017