

Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2018

January 2021

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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 was adopted in 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 purdah 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 2019 LAA (reporting on 2018 data) was submitted in August 2019 and approval was received in December 2019.

Mineral extraction provision targets for Northamptonshire

- 3.3. Northamptonshire's aggregate provision rate in the adopted Local Plan is for an average annual figure of 0.89 million tonnes (Mt) of aggregates to be provided. This comprises of 0.50 Mt per annum (Mtpa) of sand and gravel and 0.39 Mtpa of crushed rock.

Landbanks

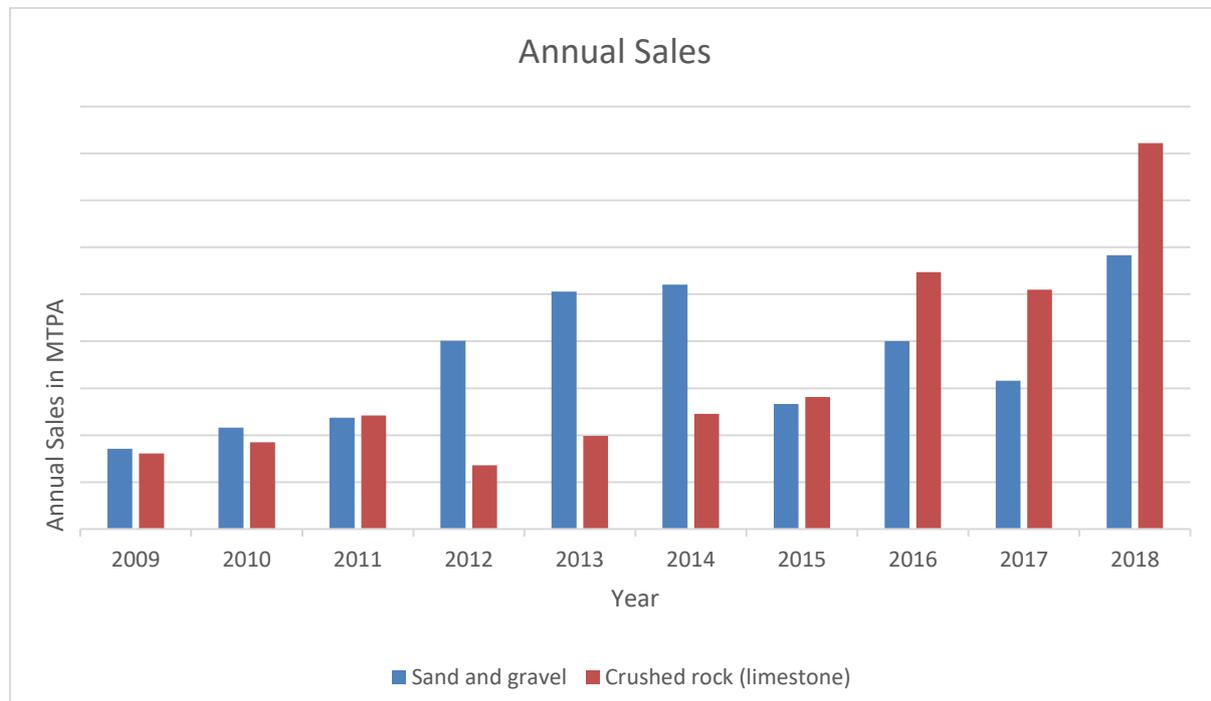
- 3.4. Landbanks for sand and gravel and crushed rock should be at least seven and ten years (respectively). The landbank is calculated by dividing the permitted reserves by the provision figure.
- 3.5. There was a long period in Northamptonshire where the landbank for sand and gravel was below the recommended seven year landbank despite the council having adopted relevant plans that allocate sites in 1997, 2006 and 2011.
- 3.6. At the end of 2018 the landbanks for Northamptonshire, based on the MWLP provision figures, were 10 years for sand and gravel and 39 years for crushed rock. This means there are sufficient permitted reserves to maintain the government required landbanks. The adoption of the MWLP in 2014, which reduced the provision rate to 0.50 Mtpa, was a key factor in meeting the landbank for sand and gravel for a number of years.

Minerals sales in Northamptonshire

- 3.7. Aggregate sales in Northamptonshire increased in 2018. Of the total sales, sand and gravel was 0.583 Mt, whilst crushed rock accounts for 0.822 Mt.
- 3.8. Sand and gravel sales decreased year on year between 2006 and 2009. Since 2010 sales have increased steadily from 0.216 Mt to 0.521 Mt in 2014 (an increase of 59%). However sales fell by 49% from 0.521 Mt in 2014 to 0.265 Mt in 2015. Sales picked up again in 2016 increasing to 0.400 Mt (an increase of 51%) before falling back slightly in 2017, 2018 saw a 46% increase to 0.583 Mt, reaching the highest total it has been in the last 10 years.
- 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 0.461 Mt. 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 0.510 Mt (a decrease of 6%) but increased again to 0.822 Mt in 2018 (an increase of 61%) which is predominantly due to increased production levels at Wakerley. 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 sales from the site.

Figure 1: Annual sales of sand and gravel and crushed rock (for aggregate purposes) in Northamptonshire 2009 to 2018 (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 has been completed 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 – This site was permitted during the monitoring period and extraction is expected to commence in the next monitoring period.
- Passenham Extension South - This site has not yet progressed to application stage.
- Elton Extension - This site had not yet progressed to application stage during the monitoring period but was submitted shortly after the end of the monitoring period.

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 Northamptonshire there are four sand and gravel sites with planning permission: Earls Barton Spinney, Earls Barton West, Passenham and Land East of Great Billing WRC (also known as MWLP M4 allocation site Earls Barton West Extension). All sites were active in 2018 except Land East of Great Billing WRC whose permission has yet to be implemented.

3.13. In 2018 limestone extraction continued at Ringstead and Collyweston Quarry, with smaller contributions from Harley Way (Oundle), Rushton and Pury End. Sandstone extraction for aggregate and building stone purposes continued at Harlestone. Extraction also continued at the large Review of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMP) Wakerley Quarry that has substantial limestone reserves at over 11 Mt. The small quarry at Stonehill (Wansford) in the far north east of the county and the small non-aggregate quarry at Stonepits are no longer operational. One further site is permitted for small scale extraction for non-aggregate purposes at Collyweston

State Mine (active). Small scale sandstone extraction is permitted at the ROMP site at Boughton-Pitsford-Moulton, and a small amount of stockpile was exported in 2018..

- 3.14. There were nine minerals applications decided in 2018 seven of which were submitted during the 2018 reporting period, the other two were submitted during previous reporting period. Of the nine decided, seven were for a variation of the conditions attached to the previously granted permissions and two related to full planning permission for minerals extraction. There were also five further applications for Non-Material Amendments agreed in 2018. There was one application for Non Material Amendment that was submitted during the monitoring period but was later withdrawn before a decision was made.
- 3.15. The applications put forward for full permission relates importation of material for the creation of a seal for attenuation ponds and the extraction of sand and gravel with construction of a concrete batching plant. The latter application increased the landbank. There were no further applications outstanding at the end of the monitoring period.

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 eight 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 2018 monitoring period indicates MSW arisings of 0.378Mt, the forecast amount for this period was approximately 0.399Mt. 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&I 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 2018 0.79Mt of household, commercial and industrial (HIC), 1.257Mt of CD&E and 0.034Mt 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 2018 monitoring period estimated capacity increased by 0.295 Mtpa to a total of 1.26 Mtpa for waste management.

Table 4: Permitted waste management capacity within Northamptonshire 2017 to 2018 (Mt)

Waste management method	2017 estimated existing capacity	2018 estimated existing capacity	Increase / decrease	Indicative capacity gap (+ over / - under)	
				2021	2031
Materials recycling facility*	0.257	0.259	+0.002	+0.087	+0.067
WEEE recycling	0.012	0.011	-0.001		
Metal recovery (includes ELVs)	0.075	0.077	+0.002		
Inert recycling	0.114	0.259	+0.145	-0.328	-0.328
Soil treatment	0.090	0.153	+0.063	+0.084	+0.064
Biological treatment -					
Composting	0.106	0.109	+0.003		
Anaerobic digestion	0.099	0.145	+0.046	-0.780	-0.840
Treatment and other forms of recovery	0.041	0.080	+0.039		
Hazardous recovery and treatment	0.167	0.167	Nil	+0.163	+0.014

* Includes intermediate facilities contributing recycling capacity at 25% reported throughput

4.9. In previous years the permitted operations throughput was reported through the AMR. Improvements in data capture and management (at both local and national levels) has provided a more consistent base to work from year-on-year. This has allowed for WPAs to make a shift in monitoring and reporting, from reporting permitted capacity to reporting the existing or available capacity. The distinction being that the permitted capacity is that set out in the planning permission or EA permit and forms the maximum allowable annual throughput, and the existing or available capacity is an estimate of the actual operational throughput derived from either an average or the highest reported throughput (collated from individual site operator returns) over a three to five year period. For the purpose of this, and future, AMRs the estimated existing capacity is taken to be the highest capacity over the previous five-year period, for example for 2017 the existing capacity is based on highest capacity over the five-year period 2013 to 2017, and for 2018 the period 2014 to 2018. This does mean that there may be differences in the capacity reported for previous years. For the purpose of comparison and to enable transparency in the transition of reporting methods the above table includes the estimated existing capacity in for both 2017 and 2018. The capacity gaps identified in this AMR are based on the indicative capacity needs identified in the adopted MWLP.

4.10. The capacity estimates only capture the capacity of existing sites with extant planning permission that are operational. Capacity for sites that are not operational has not been

included. In addition capacity for sites that do not have planning permission has not been included, nor has capacity of exempt sites.

- 4.11. Information regarding planned closures has been incorporated in order to inform the capacity over the reporting period and identification of future needs (i.e. fluctuations in capacity gaps), where no information on planned closures was available the planning permission end date has been applied.
- 4.12. The estimated capacity fluctuates over the reporting period in response to planned closures and, for inert and non-hazardous (including SNRHW) landfill, infill rates for engineering and restoration purposes relating to CD&E wastes.
- 4.13. An update of the Waste Needs Assessment was published in December 2020 in order to account for recent data releases, it also applies the above method for estimating existing waste management capacity.

Table 5: Estimated waste disposal capacity within Northamptonshire 2017 to 2018 (Mt)

Waste disposal	2017	2018	Remaining capacity (up to 2031)	Indicative capacity gap
Inert landfill and recovery	1.45	1.086	6.527Mt	There is sufficient capacity up to 2030
Non-hazardous landfill	0.29	0.485 (+ inerts 0.390)	0.199Mt (+ inerts 1.630Mt)	Non-hazardous landfill voidspace is available up to 2021; thereafter the available void space is assumed to be required for inert materials (engineering and restoration purposes).
Hazardous landfill	0.14	0.121	0.880Mt	There is sufficient capacity up to 2026

Note:

Non-hazardous and hazardous landfill capacity figures for 2017 and 2018 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 communications with industry/operator.

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

- 4.14. There was a small increase in estimated existing capacity for all waste management methods apart from WEEE recycling which saw a very small reduction and hazardous recovery and treatment which remained constant. Most treatment methods same small increased, however inert recycling saw the largest increase at 0.145mtpa.
- 4.15. 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 inert recycling and soil treatment and treatment and other forms of 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 2018 – 31 December 2018) is attached as Appendix 2.
- 4.16. With the increase in estimated existing capacity in 2018 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 treatment and other forms of recovery.

Landfill capacity void

- 4.17. 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 2018 the permitted remaining landfill capacity void over the plan period (i.e. up to 2031) was approximately: 0.199 Mt for non-inert landfill, 6.527 Mt for inert landfill/recovery and 0.880Mt for hazardous waste disposal. Figures show that there is adequate capacity for inert landfill/recovery until 2030 and hazardous landfill until 2026, however non-hazardous landfill only has void space until 2021, thereafter the available void space is assumed to be required for inert materials for restoration purposes.

- 4.18. The majority (over 80%) 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 2.08Mt 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.
- 4.19. 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 operate into early 2020's. 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 2018 data indicates that in total 0.485Mt of non-hazardous waste was received at non-hazardous landfills within Northamptonshire with a further 0.390Mt of inert materials received at non-hazardous landfills (assumed to be primarily for engineering and/or restoration purposes). Of the non-hazardous waste received, 0.192Mt was recorded as originating from within the county; the majority of this waste was EWC 191212 (just under 60%). An additional 0.085Mt of non-hazardous waste was exported from Northamptonshire for disposal to non-hazardous landfill located within other WPAs, predominantly Leicestershire and Peterborough; the majority of this waste was EWC 191212 (75%). This makes the total non-hazardous waste originating from within the county being disposed of at non-hazardous landfills around 0.287Mt of which EWC 191212 accounts for over half. Another 0.163Mt of inert materials (EWC 170504) arising from Northamptonshire was disposed of to non-hazardous landfills. Making a total of around 0.450Mt of waste arising from Northamptonshire disposed of to non-hazardous waste landfill, compared to the MWLP projected arisings requiring disposal of 0.65Mt. The available data indicates a decrease in disposal of municipal and C&I waste to landfill and an increase in recycling and other forms of recovery. 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. A decrease in disposal to landfill, reflecting an uptake of more sustainable waste management processes (i.e. recycling and other forms of recovery) will see a reduction in the capacity gap (for non-hazardous landfill).
- 4.20. 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

- 4.21. During the reporting period, (1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018) 17 waste planning applications were submitted. As of 31 December 2018, 18 permissions were granted (eight for applications submitted before the monitoring period). Of the 18 permissions granted, seven applications sought full planning permission for development directly related to waste management or disposal. Of the remaining 11 permissions, 8 were for variations to conditions, two were for change of use and one application was for a demolition, there were also nine

applications yet to be decided. There were also two applications for non-material amendments to existing permissions. Two applications for Variations of conditions were submitted during the monitoring period but were withdrawn before a decision was taken. Permissions granted for new waste management capacity totalled 0.13Mtpa, there were one new permissions for inert recovery as a result of sand and gravel extraction, with inert fill totalling 1.7Mt. There were no new sites permitted for energy production during the monitoring year.

Allocated and designated sites for waste development

- 4.22. 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. In this monitoring period 3 variation of conditions applications were approved at the permitted facility within the Corby South East (WS2) allocation, the VOCs related to an extension of time for the site.
- 4.23. During the monitoring year four sites gained planning permission that were within the industrial areas designated within the MWLP for waste use. These sites were on Pytchley Lodge Kettering, Finedon Road Wellingborough Earlstrees Industrial Estate Corby, and Long Marsh Daventry. There was two full applications and two change of use applications, but all applications 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: [Duty to Co-operate Statement](#)

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 tow site during the monitoring period, one application did not increase the landbank and was for creation of a seal for attenuation ponds, the other was for the extraction of sand and gravel with construction of a concrete batching plant which did contribute to the landbank. The sales figure for crushed rock (limestone) increased to 0.822 Mt whilst sales of sand and gravel increased to 0.583 Mt.
- 6.4. At the end of 2018 the landbanks for Northamptonshire, based on the MWLP provision figures, were ten years for sand and gravel and 39 years for crushed rock. There are therefore sufficient permitted reserves to maintain the government required landbanks.

Waste development

- 6.5. Total estimated existing waste management capacity increased by 0.295 Mtpa to a total capacity of 1.26 Mtpa. There was a very small reduction in permitted capacity for WEEE recycling and hazardous waste management remained constant. Inert recycling showed the biggest increase at 0.145 Mtpa and all other management methods showed a smaller increase.
- 6.6. At the end of 2018 the permitted remaining landfill capacity void over the plan period (i.e. up to 2031) was approximately: 0.199 Mt for non-inert landfill, 6.527 Mt for inert landfill/recovery and 0.880Mt for hazardous waste disposal. Figures show that there is adequate capacity for inert landfill/recovery until 2030 and hazardous landfill until 2026, however non-hazardous landfill only has void space until 2021, thereafter the available void space is assumed to be required for inert materials for restoration purposes.
- 6.7. 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 inert recycling and soil treatment and treatment and other forms of 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.

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 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 2017 – 31 Dec 2017	Monitoring Period 1 Jan 2018 – 31 Dec 2018	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: (2017 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.	Minerals Sales: (2018 data): S&G – 0.583Mt CR – 0.822Mt A sustainable amount of building and roofing stone was extracted for restoration, conservation and enhancement.	Amount of mineral sales increased over monitoring period. There are reserves available to meet the landbank and continue to support growth in the County.	Aggregate extraction levels meet the provision rates Sufficient aggregates are made available to support growth and development of sustainable communities
<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 2017: S&G – 6 years CR – 41 years	Landbank figure for 2018: S&G – 10 years CR – 39 years	Landbank targets are 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 resources.</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</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 result 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>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>

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 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 <u>Hazardous</u> 0.03	MSW arisings for 2018 totalled 0.378Mt of which 27% was processed for re-use and recycling, 23% composted, 45% other treatment and recovery and 5% was disposed to landfill. Waste arisings from Northamptonshire totalled 1.99Mt "as managed" reported through the EA WDI 2018, including (Mt): <u>Household, industrial and commercial</u> 0.79 (0.46 potentially C&I) <u>Inerts</u> 1.257 <u>Hazardous</u> 0.034	There has been a significant decrease in the percentage of 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. Comparison with 2009 data is difficult	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 MRF - 0.095 Metals - 0.055 WEEE - 0.034 <u>Biological treatment</u> 0.049 Compost - 0.049 <u>Inert recycling</u> (recycled/secondary aggregates processing) 0.021 <u>Soil treatment</u> 0.014 <u>Non-hazardous landfill</u> 0.576 <u>Inert landfill/recovery</u> 0.223 <u>Hazardous waste</u> Recycling/treatment – 0.029 Landfill – 0.008 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>Management and/or disposal rates for waste arising within Northamptonshire included (Mt):</p> <p><u>Recycling</u> 0.277 MRF - 0.202 Metals - 0.065 WEEE - 0.010 <u>Biological treatment</u> 0.365 Compost - 0.293 AD - 0.072 <u>Inert recycling</u> (recycled/secondary aggregates processing) 0.071 <u>Soil treatment</u> 0.058 <u>Non-hazardous landfill</u> 0.381 <u>Inert landfill/recovery</u> 0.703 <u>Hazardous waste</u> Recycling/treatment – 0.031 Landfill – 0.003 Incineration (no energy recovery) – 0.001</p> <p>Note: Figures reported above exclude transfer. The data reported through the EA WDI is</p>	<p>Management and/or disposal rates for waste arising within Northamptonshire included (Mt):</p> <p><u>Recycling</u> 0.314 <u>Biological treatment</u> Compost - 0.125 <u>Other treatment</u> 0.287 <u>Inert recycling</u> (recycled/secondary aggregates processing) 0.068 <u>Soil treatment</u> 0.057 <u>Non-hazardous landfill</u> 0.407 <u>Inert landfill/recovery</u> 0.696 <u>Hazardous waste</u> Recycling/treatment – 0.026 Landfill – 0.001 Incineration (no energy recovery) – 0.005</p> <p>Note: Figures reported above exclude transfer. The data reported through the EA WDI is 'as managed' and so does not capture all waste arisings. Does not include waste</p>	<p>as Regulations and reporting measures have changed over the period 2009 to 2018.</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 Reporting period: 2009 calendar year</p>	<p>'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 Reporting period: 2017 calendar year</p>	<p>processed through intermediate facilities where no treatment involved.</p> <p>Source: EA Waste & Hazardous Waste Data Interrogators Reporting period: 2018 calendar year</p>		
<p>Waste management capacity (permitted / operational) 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 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 undetermined at the end of December 2009.</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 the monitoring period there was no changes to power generation capacity. There were 8 waste applications still pending a decision at the end of 2017.</p>	<p>18 permissions were granted in relation to waste facilities during the monitoring period. Seven applications increased the capacity for waste management, with a capacity increase of 130,000tpa. There was also an increase of 1.7Mt for inert landfill linked to a minerals permission.</p> <p>During the monitoring period there was no changes to power generation capacity. There was 9 waste applications still pending a decision at the end of 2018.</p>	<p>There has been an increase in a number of waste management streams. Hazardous waste treatment remained constant and WEEE recycling reduced, all other management methods increased.</p>	<p>Increase in waste management capacity to meet capacity requirements</p>

<p>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</p> <p>SA objectives: 10</p>	<p>Number of applications satisfying Local Plan requirements</p>	<p>100% of waste management facilities have an identified catchment area</p>	<p>Where required all permitted waste management facilities have an identified catchment area.</p>	<p>Where required all permitted waste management facilities have an identified catchment area.</p>	<p>Where required all permitted waste management facilities have an identified catchment area.</p>	<p>For all relevant waste permissions catchment areas continue to be and are included with the decision notice.</p>	<p>Decrease in transport movements and positive move towards self-sufficiency.</p>
<p>Development adversely affecting waste development Development does not adversely affect committed or allocated waste development, including the safeguarding of waste sites from other forms of development</p> <p>SA objectives: 20</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 would adversely affect committed or allocated waste development. Waste 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 waste development. Waste 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 waste development. Waste sites have been safeguarded from other forms of development.</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>M&W (committed or allocated) development is not adversely affected by other development</p>

<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>	<p>The number of incidents of enforcement action taken by NCC against the M&W industry relating to environmental impact</p>	<p>Reduction in the number of incidents where enforcement action is taken against the M&W industry in relation to environmental impact</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Permission continued to be granted for developments which consider the environment and would not result in negative environmental impacts and where possible includes enhancement.</p>	<p>Reduction in substantiated complaints and pollution incidents requiring enforcement action for developments satisfying Local Plan requirements</p>
<p>Historic Environment Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting</p> <p>SA objectives: 5, 13, 17</p>	<p>Number of M&W developments that have an approved scheme addressing the historic environment or include a scheme which secures a supply of building and roofing stone (where relevant)</p>	<p>100% of all new development (where relevant)</p>	<p>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 supply of building and roofing stone.</p>	<p>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 supply of building and roofing stone.</p>	<p>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 supply of building and roofing stone.</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>Increase in the proactive management of historic environment</p>

<p>Built Environment M&W development which is complementary to the surrounding landscape and townscape</p> <p>SA objectives: 2, 13, 17</p>	<p>Number of M&W applications that include a landscape character assessment and satisfy the SPD principles relating to innovation and design (where relevant)</p>	<p>100% of all applications (where relevant)</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>Increase in creative design and innovation in M&W development along with development that is complementary to the surrounding landscape and townscape.</p>
<p>Flood risk Avoid adverse impact on flood risk from M&W development</p> <p>SA objectives: 4, 13, 17</p>	<p>Number of M&W applications receiving permission contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding</p>	<p>All applications / permissions meet flood management requirements</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>All M&W applications / permissions met flood mitigation measures (all sources) There were 10 applications that included development in flood zones 2 or 3. No M&W permissions that were granted in flood zones went against EA advice.</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>Decrease in potentially adverse impacts on flood risk and prevention of flood risk impacts on surrounding areas</p>
<p>Restoration and after-use After-use should enhance biodiversity, the historic & natural environment and amenity whilst</p>	<p>Number of M&W permissions that include an approved restoration scheme that seeks to</p>	<p>100% of all new development (where relevant) Increase in creation of BAP priority</p>	<p>Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate after-use / restoration scheme.</p>	<p>Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate after-use/ restoration scheme.</p>	<p>Where required all M&W permissions included an adequate after-use/ restoration scheme.</p>	<p>Target met</p>	<p>Increase in the enhancement of biodiversity (BAP targets), the historic & natural environment, amenity with increased benefits</p>

benefitting the local community and / or economy SA objectives: 2, 9, 15, 17	maximise beneficial outcomes	habitats (BAP targets)					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 SA objectives: 6, 13, 14, 16, 19	Increase in energy production from waste developments (e.g. energy from waste facilities, landfill gas extraction, anaerobic digestion, etc)	Net increase	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	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWLP 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.	All permitted developments do not conflict with the MWLP 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.	Target met	County carbon emissions continue to decrease

			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>Employment Increase in investment and employment in the M&W industry</p> <p>SA objectives: 1, 14</p>	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 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.	During the monitoring period applications were permitted which in total included the creation of 110 full time positions. A further 26 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.
<p>Health and safety Ensure that M&W development does not adversely affect the health and safety of our communities.</p>	Number of applications that satisfy the Local Plan requirements relating to sustainable transport ,	100% of all development	All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWDF requirements relating to sustainable transport, avoiding and /or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent	All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWLP requirements relating to sustainable transport, avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent	All permitted M&W development satisfied the MWLP requirements relating to sustainable transport, avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent	Target met	Decrease in potentially adverse impacts on health and safety

SA objectives: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20	avoiding and / or reducing potentially adverse impacts, prevent landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions		landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.	landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.	landuse conflict and reducing carbon emissions.		
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APPENDIX 2: MINERALS AND WASTE PERMISSIONS GRANTED 1 JANUARY 2018 – 31 DECEMBER 2018

Minerals

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
Full permission						
18/00005/MINFUL	Extension to existing site for the provision of increased stocking capacity, plus replacement car parking facilities	Neilson Rail Sidings, Meadow Close, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4BH	Wellingborough	15/01/2018	24/01/2018	01/11/2018
17/00065/MINFUL	Importation of materials for the creation of a seal for previously-approved dust suppression/water attenuation ponds	Wakerley Quarry, Wakerley, Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	22/12/2017	08/01/2018	06/04/2018
17/00053/MINFUL	Extraction of sand and gravel, construction of concrete batching plant, processing plant, including ancillary weighbridge, office, workshop, recycling activities and access, plus importation of inert material and restoration to agriculture and nature conservation	Land To The East Of Great Billing WRC, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN3 9BX	Northampton	23/10/2017	23/10/2017	13/07/2018
Variation of Conditions						
18/00032/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 25 (End Date) of planning consent ref. 13/00074/MINVOC to retrospectively extend the end date of operation	Elton Quarry, Peterborough Road, Warmington, Northamptonshire PE8 6SN	East Northamptonshire	04/07/2018	04/07/2018	26/10/2018
18/00031/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 26 (End Date) of planning consent ref. 13/00073/MINVOC to retrospectively extend the end date of operations	Elton Quarry, Peterborough Road, Warmington, Northamptonshire PE8 6SN	East Northamptonshire	04/07/2018	04/07/2018	26/10/2018

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
18/00019/MINVOC	Variation of Conditions 22, 24, 26 (Survey and Restoration), 29 (Woodland Planting), 31 (Aftercare and Woodland) and 33 (End Date) of planning consent ref. EN/06/1279C to extend the end date	Collyweston Quarry, Peterborough Road, Duddington, Northamptonshire, PE9 3QA	East Northamptonshire	01/05/2018	09/05/2018	01/08/2018
18/00011/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 7 (Restoration) of planning consent ref.: 13/00118/MINVOC to extend the end date	Pury End Quarry, Westy Road, Pury End, Northamptonshire	South Northamptonshire	12/02/2018	12/02/2018	11/05/2018
18/00010/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 21 (End Date) of planning consent ref.: 07/00012/MIN to extend the end date	Pury End Quarry, Westy Road, Pury End, Northamptonshire	South Northamptonshire	12/02/2018	12/02/2018	11/05/2018
18/00009/MINVOC	Variation of Condition 22 (End Date) of planning consent ref.: 07/00011/MIN to extend the end date	Pury End Quarry, Westy Road, Pury End, Northamptonshire	South Northamptonshire	12/02/2018	12/02/2018	11/05/2018
18/00002/MINVOC	Variation of Conditions 2 (Scope of Permission), 18 (Landscape and Habitat Management), 20 (Habitat Management Plan), 23 (Materials) and 24 (Lighting) of planning consent ref. 16/00064/MINVOC to amend the approved plans to reflect the marina site layout as constructed	White Mills Marina, 344 Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton, Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	08/01/2018	05/02/2018	04/05/2018
Non material amendments						
18/00008/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to Conditions 2 (Commencement of Development) and 7 (Protection of Hedgerows) of planning consent ref. 15/00091/MINVOC to alter the approved scheme for tree and hedgerow protection	Earls Barton Spinney, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton	Wellingborough	25/01/2018	30/01/2018	20/02/2018

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
18/00038/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref. 17/00065/MINFUL for the importation of additional materials for the creation of a seal for previously-approved dust suppression/water attenuation ponds	Wakerley Quarry, Wakerley, Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	26/07/2018	26/07/2018	14/09/2018
18/00034/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment of planning consent ref. 16/00025/MINFUL for the erection of additional fencing	Wakerley Quarry, Laxton Park, Laxton, Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	09/07/2018	30/07/2018	12/09/2018
18/00021/MINNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref.: SN/06/1670 for the retrospective alteration of approved site layout drawings	Earls Barton Quarry, Grendon Road, Earls Barton, Northampton, Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	04/05/2018	14/05/2018	27/06/2018
17/00064/MINMNA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref.: 15/00035/MINFUL for the erection of an additional structure for the provision of meeting facilities	Passenham Quarry, Buckingham Road, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire, MK19 6JT	South Northamptonshire	21/12/2017	21/12/2017	07/02/2018

Waste

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
Full permission						
18/00041/WASFUL	Erection of a single storey portacabin and removal of three trees	Sidegate Lane Landfill Site, Sidegate Lane, Wellingborough	Wellingborough	26/09/2018	26/09/2018	17/12/2018
18/00015/WASFUL	Bulking, storage, and transfer of dry-mixed recyclables and food waste	Kilsby Landfill Site, Daventry Road, Kilsby, Northamptonshire, CV23 8UW	Daventry	09/03/2018	26/03/2018	21/05/2018
18/00006/WASFUL	Construction of a Plastic Recycling and Recovery Facility involving the conversion of waste plastic by pyrolysis into diesel, petrol and liquid petroleum gas	Upper Higham Lane, Rushden, Northamptonshire, NN10 0SU	East Northamptonshire	16/01/2018	31/01/2018	19/10/2018
17/00061/WASFUL	Amendment of approved site layout including the installation of two outside picking lines, storage bays, outside storage areas and two weighbridges (Retrospective Application)	Crown House, Gretton Brook Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 2BA	Corby	30/11/2017	04/12/2017	04/10/2018
17/00055/WASFUL	Construction of new Waste Transfer building for the storage and management of waste materials, construction of vehicle servicing workshop, construction of a second weighbridge and prefabricated office, extension of existing concrete yard slab to extend site boundary, improvements to site surface water drainage, provision of vehicle washdown area, and demolition of	Waste Transfer Station, 27 High March, The Marches, Daventry, Northamptonshire, NN11 4HB	Daventry	20/10/2017	02/11/2017	29/03/2018

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
	existing weighbridge office and storage structure					
17/00050/WASFUL	Construction of a single-storey steel frame storage unit	J Thomas Haulage, Lakeside Works, 37 Crow Lane, Northampton, Northamptonshire, NN3 9BZ	Northampton	21/09/2017	28/09/2017	11/01/2018
Variation of conditions						
18/00040/WASVOC	Variation of Conditions 7 (Waste Materials), 8 and 10 (Permitted Operations) of planning consent ref.: 09/00049/WAS	Quarry and Premises, Lilford Lodge Farm, Thrapston Road, Barnwell, Northamptonshire, PE8 5SE	East Northamptonshire	19/09/2018	19/09/2018	13/12/2018
18/00030/WASVOC	Variation of Conditions 23 (Finished Ground Levels) and 24 (Ecological Management, Restoration and Aftercare) of planning consent ref. 16/00038/WASVOC	Land To The North Of Princewood Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, Northamptonshire	Corby	24/06/2018	03/07/2018	24/09/2018
18/00016/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 21 (End Date) of planning consent ref. 08/00082/WAS to extend the end date	Long Drowpits Gullet, A43 Weekley Wood Lane, Weekley, Northamptonshire	Kettering	29/03/2018	19/04/2018	14/09/2018
18/00014/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 20 (Visual Amenity) of planning consent ref.: 17/00048/WASVOC to alter an approved drawing	Westwood AD Plant, Bedford Road, Rushden, NN10 0SQ	East Northamptonshire	02/09/2018	27/03/2018	19/06/2018
17/00060/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 7 (Cessation of Development) of planning consent ref. CO/97/42C to extend the End Date	Weldon Landfill Site, Kettering Road, Weldon, Northamptonshire, NN17 3JG	Corby	30/11/2017	01/12/2017	01/03/2018

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
17/00059/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 8 (Cessation of Development) of planning consent ref. CO/96/155C to extend the End Date	Weldon Landfill Site, Kettering Road, Weldon, Northamptonshire, NN17 3JG	Corby	30/11/2017	01/12/2017	01/03/2018
17/00058/WASVOC	Variation of Condition 10 (Cessation of Development) of planning consent ref. CO/02/280C to extend the End Date	Weldon Landfill Site, Kettering Road, Weldon, Northamptonshire, NN17 3JG	Corby	30/11/2017	01/12/2017	01/03/2018
17/00037/WASVOC	Variation of Conditions 2 (Scope of Permission), 5 (Operation Limits and Feedstock) and 14 (Catchment Area) of planning consent ref. 15/00090/WASFUL to modify the approved feedstock to incorporate other waste materials	Wormslade Farm, Clipston Road, Clipston, Market Harborough, LE16 9RP	Daventry	22/06/2017	12/07/2017	23/03/2018
Non material amendments						
18/00033/WASNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref. 16/00038/WASVOC for the removal of hardcore stockpiles	Land To The North Of Princewood Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, Northamptonshire	Corby	02/07/2018	16/07/2018	24/09/2018
18/00004/WASNMA	Non-Material Amendment to planning consent ref.: 16/00043/WASFUL for the creation of an internal access road to facilitate the installation of a pump	Astwick Quarry, Buckingham Road, Evenley, Northamptonshire, NN13 5LL	South Northamptonshire	15/01/2018	16/01/2018	07/02/2018
Change of use						
18/00039/WASCOU	Change of use from B2 (General Industrial) to mixed use B2 (General Industrial and processing of end of life vehicles)	Pytchley Lodge Road Industrial Estate, Pytchley Lodge Road, Kettering, NN15 6JJ	Kettering	11/09/2018	11/09/2018	11/12/2018

App No.	Application	Location	District	Received Date	Valid Date	Decision Date
18/00029/WASCOU	Proposed change of use from B2 (General Industrial) to B2 and 'Sui Generis' uses to allow the recycling of double glazed windows, including the construction of two ancillary buildings, increasing the height of part of an existing building, provision of a new storage silo (23m), provision of new hardstanding areas, and other site alterations	1-4 Nielson Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN8 4PE	Wellingborough	15/06/2018	29/06/2018	13/11/2018
Demolition						
17/00063/WASDEM	Prior Notification of Demolition of fire-damaged office building	Crown House, Gretton Brook Road, Corby, NN17 2BA	Corby	20/12/2017	09/01/2018	16/01/2018