

# **MONITORING REPORT**

**August 2016**

**Updated February 2017**

## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	3
The Implementation of the Local Development Scheme .....	4
Implementation of Minerals Policies - Limestone .....	5
Policy – Provision will be made for the extraction of 57.8 million tonnes of limestone in the Joint Plan Area between 2001-2021 .....	5
Planning permissions granted during plan period .....	5
Policy - Provide 10 Year Landbank.....	5
Implementation of Minerals Policies - Gritstone .....	6
Policy – Provision will be made for the extraction of 38.1 million tonnes of gritstone in the Joint Plan Area between 2001-2021 .....	6
Planning permission granted during plan period.....	6
Policy - Provide 10 Year Landbank.....	6
Implementation of Minerals Policies - Sand and Gravel.....	7
Policy – Provision will be made for the extraction of 10.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel in the Joint Plan Area between 2001-2021 .....	7
Planning permission granted during plan period.....	7
Policy - Provide 10 Year Landbank.....	7
Implementation of Minerals Policies - other.....	8
Policy - Production in Excess of 25% Triggers Review of Aggregate Apportionments	8
Policy - Building stone, Brick shale. Limestone for Cement manufacture .....	8
Policy - Mineral Safeguarding Areas.....	8
Implementation of Waste Policies - Landfill.....	9
Policy – Provision will be made, as necessary, for the predicted total landfill capacity requirements for non-hazardous waste. ....	9
Planning permission granted during plan period.....	9
Implementation of Waste Policies - Built Waste Management Facilities .....	10
Policy – Provision will be made for sufficient new waste management facilities to meet predicted waste capacity requirements.....	10
Planning permission granted during plan period.....	10
Implementation of the Duty to Cooperate.....	11

## **Introduction**

The production of a monitoring report is seen as the principal mechanism for assessing the performance of the Local Plan and its effects. This reflects the Government's 'plan, monitor, manage' approach to policy formulation. Section 35 requires every local planning authority to produce a monitoring report containing information on the implementation of the local development scheme, and the extent to which the policies set out in the local plan are being achieved.

Further detailed information on minerals and waste production and management, together with projections and scenarios, is available in the annual Local Aggregate Assessment and Local Waste Assessment.

## The Implementation of the Local Development Scheme

The timetable and key milestones for preparing the Local Plan are set out in the Local Development Scheme. It sets out a comprehensive list of the documents to be prepared and a timetable for preparing each document. Progress during the monitoring period is reported below.

<b>Stage in Local Plan Review</b>	<b>Timetable in Development Scheme 2014-18</b>	<b>Actual progress</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Scoping consultation	November-December 2014	November 2014	Completed on schedule
Pre-submission consultation	May-June 2015	Likely to be delayed to mid-2017	Staff reductions, and other competing work pressures, have reduced capacity.  A revised LDS to be published in mid-2017

## Implementation of Minerals Policies - Limestone

### Policy - Provision will be made for the extraction of 57.8 million tonnes of limestone in the Joint Plan Area between 2001-2021

Limestone permitted reserves are 61 million tonnes in 2015.

	Million Tonnes (mt)
Core Strategy estimate of annual demand	2.75
Core Strategy Apportionment 2001-2021	57.8
Production and sales 2001-2015	33
Permitted reserves at end of 2015	60.73
Therefore, additional to be released by 2021 (apportionment minus production minus reserves)	0 (36mt surplus)

The 10 year average of production and sales (2.02mt), and the 3 year average of production and sales (1.8mt), described in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment, are key indicators in assessing the continued validity of the Core Strategy policies. Both are below the Core Strategy estimate of annual demand, indicating that the Core Strategy slightly overestimates demand.

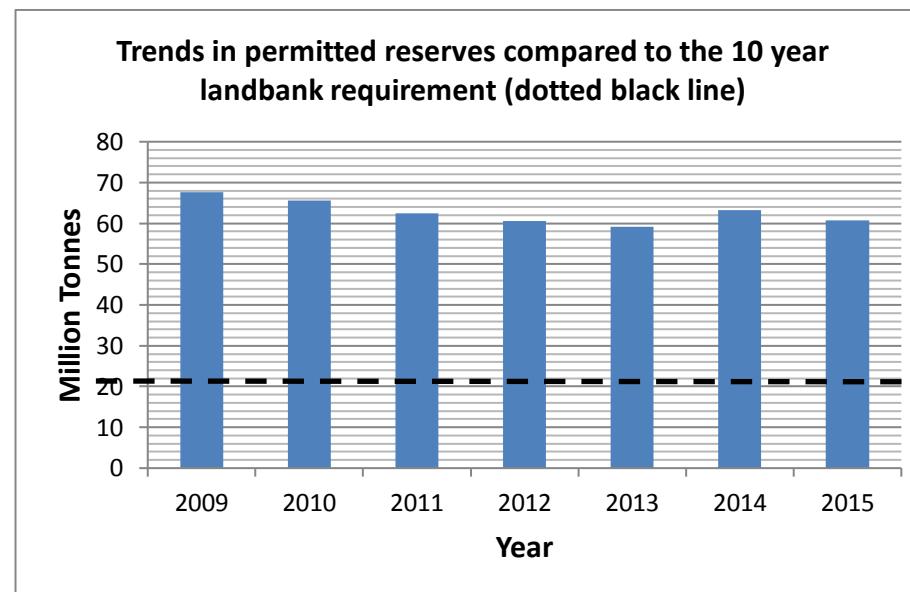
### Planning permissions granted during plan period

No planning permissions have been granted for the release of limestone for aggregate purposes during the plan period.

## Policy - Provide 10 Year Landbank

These reserves can be expressed as 'landbanks' of minerals, representing the length of time they can be expected to last at estimated rates of use. Based on the 10 year average of production and sales contained in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment this permitted reserve represents a **30 year landbank**; well above the 10 year land bank described in National Policy.

This landbank is not expected to be eroded until 2035.



## Implementation of Minerals Policies - Gritstone

### Policy - Provision will be made for the extraction of 38.1 million tonnes of gritstone in the Joint Plan Area between 2001-2021

Gritstone permitted reserves are 77.9 mt in 2015.

	Million Tonnes
Core Strategy estimate of annual demand	1.81
Core Strategy Apportionment 2001-2021	38.1
Production and sales 2001-2013	17.15
Permitted reserves at end of 2012	77.9
Therefore, additional to be released by 2021 (apportionment minus production minus reserves)	0 (57mt surplus)

The 10 years average of production and sales (0.9mt), and the 3 years average of production and sales (0.87mt), described in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment, are both below the Core Strategy estimate of annual demand, indicating that the Core Strategy significantly overestimates demand.

### Planning permission granted during plan period

Extension at Brinscall Quarry for approx. 1.16 million tonnes to provide for a local need for building stone and aggregates (2015)

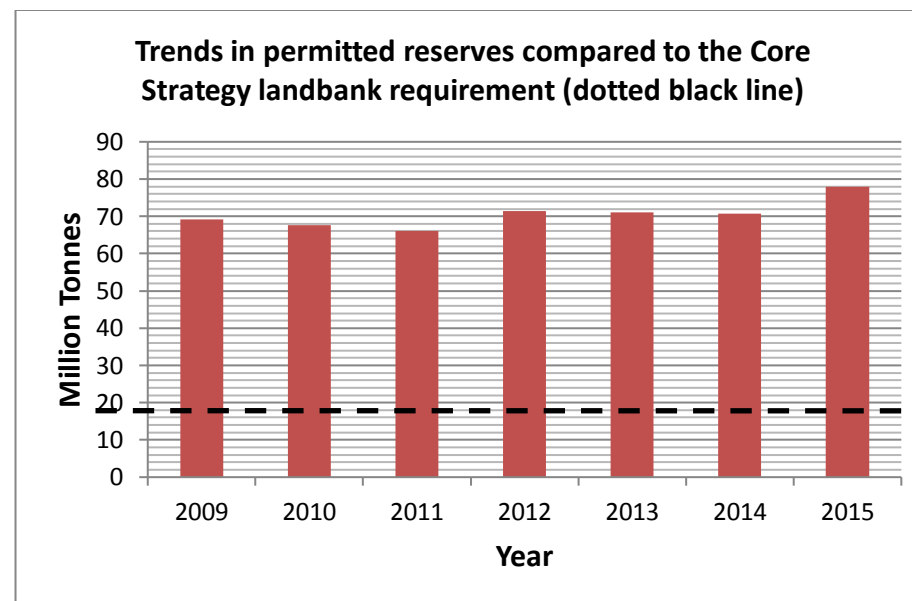
Extensions at Whinney Hill for approx. 3.35 million tonnes to avoid sterilisation of reserves by existing permitted works (2010 and 2014)

Extension at Tong Farm for approx. 755,000 tonne to provide for a local market need for construction materials (2011 and 2014)

## Policy - Provide 10 Year Landbank

These reserves can be expressed as 'landbanks' of minerals, representing the length of time they can be expected to last at estimated rates of use. Based on the 10 year average of production and sales contained in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment this permitted reserve represents an **85 year landbank**; well above the 10 year land bank described in National Policy

This landbank is not expected to be eroded until 2092.



A more detailed appraisal can be found in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment.

## Implementation of Minerals Policies - Sand and Gravel

### Policy - Provision will be made for the extraction of 10.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel in the Joint Plan Area between 2001-2021

Sand and gravel reserves are 7.5 million tonnes in 2015.

	Million Tonnes
Core Strategy estimate of annual demand	0.5
Core Strategy Apportionment 2001-2021	10.8
Production and sales 2001-2013	6.93
Permitted reserves at end of 2012	7.5
Therefore, additional to be released by 2021 (apportionment minus production minus reserves)	0 (3.6 surplus)

The 10 years average of production and sales (0.38mt), and the 3 years average of production and sales (0.47mt), described in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment, are both slightly below the Core Strategy estimate of annual demand, indicating that the Core Strategy slightly overestimates demand.

### Planning permission granted during plan period

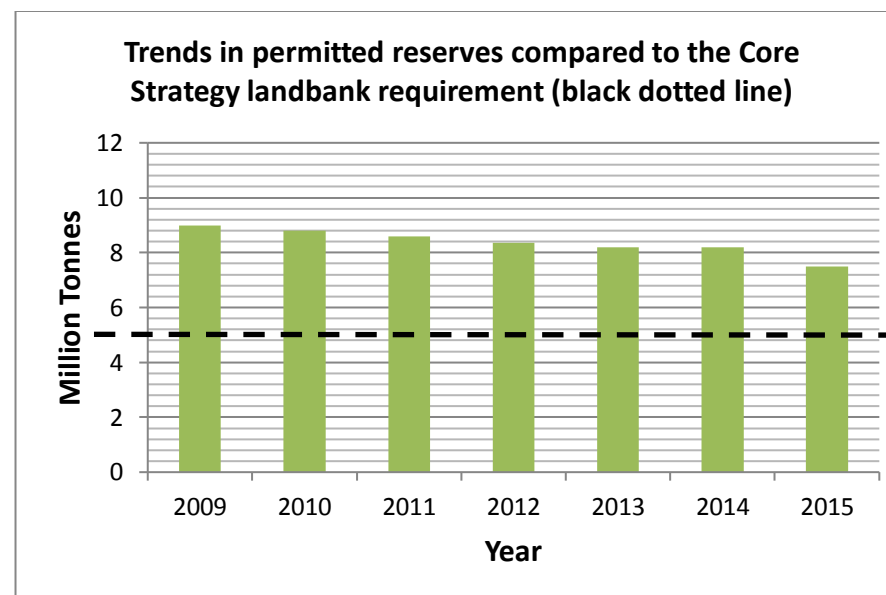
Extension at Sandons Farm for approx. 68,000 tonnes to avoid sterilisation of reserves by existing permitted works (2015)

Extension at Bradleys Sandpit for approx. 700,000 tonnes to provide for short term need (2009)

## Policy - Provide 10 Year Landbank

These reserves can be expressed as 'landbanks' of minerals, representing the length of time they can be expected to last at estimated rates of use. Based on the 10 year average of production and sales contained in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment this permitted reserve represents an **18 year landbank**; well above the 7-year land bank (of 3.5 million tonnes) described in Core Strategy Policy CS3.

This landbank is not expected to be eroded until 2027.



A more detailed appraisal can be found in the latest Local Aggregate Assessment.

## **Implementation of Minerals Policies - other**

### **Policy - Production in Excess of 25% Triggers Review of Aggregate Apportionments**

No new information was available on recycled or secondary aggregate production. Existing data relating to capacity and sales of recycled aggregates are still not reliable, notwithstanding that considerable efforts have been made to address the issue.

### **Policy - Building stone, Brick shale. Limestone for Cement manufacture**

Existing data relating to capacity and sales is not available. National planning guidance published since the adoption of the Core Strategy only requires that landbanks for industrial minerals should be calculated when a new planning application is submitted.

Planning permission for a new release of limestone for cement manufacture through the deepening of Lanehead quarry was granted, for 10 million tonnes, in 2014.

### **Policy - Mineral Safeguarding Areas**

MSA's are reflected on the policy map of West Lancashire Local Plan. They will be included on other updated policy maps as they emerge.



## Implementation of Waste Policies - Landfill

**Policy – Provision will be made, as necessary, for the predicted total landfill capacity requirements for non-hazardous waste.**

The Core Strategy predicts that sufficient landfill capacity is available to meet needs during the plan period.

### Planning permission granted during plan period

Time extension to 2035 at Clifton marsh (2015)

Extension (as a nationally significant infrastructure project) at Whitemoss Hazardous Landfill site for 150,000 tonnes per year (2015)

Landfilled Type	Remaining Capacity 2013 (,000m <sup>3</sup> )	Core Strategy Estimated Demand 2013-2021	Therefore, additional to be released by 2021
Hazardous	57	-	-
Non Hazardous*	9,541 <sup>++</sup>	6,219	-
Inert <sup>†</sup>	1,300	-	-

\* Some non-hazardous sites can accept some Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Wastes (SNRHW) (principally asbestos) into a dedicated cell, but this is a small part of the overall capacity of the site.

<sup>†</sup> There are also numerous sites operating under exemptions, or as part of wider permits, that also accept inert waste for disposal to land.

<sup>++</sup> Not including 6 million tonnes capacity at Whinney Hill that has permission but where the void has not been excavated yet.

## Implementation of Waste Policies - Built Waste Management Facilities

### Policy – Provision will be made for sufficient new waste management facilities to meet predicted waste capacity requirements

The table below describes the new waste management capacity granted planning permission between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2016. The majority related to changes of use from existing industrial or agricultural uses to waste management.

#### Planning permission granted during plan period

Waste facility type	Tonnes per year permitted						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
General waste transfer and recycling	283,000	100,000	75,000	221,000	5,000		
End of life vehicle	5,500	3,000		215,000	200	76,000	300
Metal recycling			1,200		3,000		3,000
Plastic recycling			200,000				10,000
Inert waste transfer and recycling	130,000		500,000	75,000	75,000	220,000	75,000
Anaerobic digestion					56,000	41,000	
Windrow composting		10,000		130,000		150,000	
Waste electrical and electronic equipment		425,000					

## Implementation of the Duty to Cooperate

Mechanism	Date	Organisation	Issue	Outcome
Email	03/04/2014	North West and export/import minerals planning authorities	Circulate Local Aggregate Assessment for comment	No response
Email	20/05/2014	NWWN	Reported on the commencement of the local plan review	
Meeting	11/07/2014	Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service	Discussed need to include minerals and waste movements within local plan review	
Meeting	09/10/2014	Lancaster City Council	Mineral safeguarding areas	
Email	30/10/2014	Greater Manchester and Merseyside	Respond to LAA about local projected demand based on significant levels of importation	
Invitation	04/11/2014	Export/Import minerals planning authorities	Local Aggregate Assessment	No take up
Invitation	07/11/2014	Statutory and Neighbour and other affected	Local Plan Review – minerals and waste movements	No take up
Meeting	10/12/2014	Aggregate Working Party	Regional minerals planning update	
Meeting	21/01/2015	Fylde Coast Planning Authorities	Shale gas update	
Meeting	27/01/2015	North West Waste Network	Regional waste planning update	
Meeting	29/01/2015	NuLeAF	Low level nuclear waste update	
Email	30/01/2015	Aggregate Working Party	Respond to AMR/LAA report	
Email	22/05/2015	GMGU	Fletcher Bank, contribution to Manchester need	
Meeting		North West Development Plan Officers Group	Mineral safeguarding update	District councils to include mineral safeguarding areas on their policy maps
Phone call	29/02/2016	Burnley Borough Council and NLP	Employment land allocations and waste needs	
Meeting	14/03/2016	Aggregate Working Party	Regional minerals planning	

Meeting	21/04/2016	Rossendale Borough Council	MSA and housing allocations, coating plant safeguarding, employment land and waste	LCC to share MSA guidance, RBC to include MSA in site assessments, RBC to share employment methodology
---------	------------	----------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Andrew Mullaney  
Head of Service Planning and Environment  
Lancashire County Council

John Donnellon MA  
Assistant Chief Executive Built Environment  
Blackpool Council

David Proctor BSc MTPL MRTPI MInstLM  
Head of Regeneration (Planning and Transport)  
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council

