

Scoping Consultation Outcomes Report

May 2018

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This document has been prepared jointly by Lancashire County Council, Blackpool Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council.

Further details of the local plan, and to download this and other documents, please visit our website www.lancashire.gov.uk. Or contact:

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1. Introduction

In October 2014 Lancashire County Council, Blackpool Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council resolved to review the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan (the Core Strategy and the Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Local Plan). The first step in this process was to consult on the potential scope of the review. This consultation was carried out between 7th November and 19th December 2014. This report presents information on this consultation, describing who was consulted, what they said, and how the draft Local Plan was drafted to respond to what was said.

2. The bodies and persons invited to make representations under regulation 18

Notification emails or letters were sent out to all of the specific consultation bodies listed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012, and the general consultation bodies held on our consultation database. In addition an email or letter was sent out to the persons listed in section 33a (1) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 to invite them to enter into discussions with us under the duty to cooperate.

A list of organisations notified is available at Appendix A.

3. How those bodies and persons were invited to make representations under regulation 18

The consultation was advertised on the Council's websites, and consultation documents were available to view at the inspection points described in the Council's adopted Statement of Community involvement.

Representations could be submitted in writing, by email, or online through the Council's 'Have your Say' webpage, and the 'objective online consultation portal'.

4. A summary of the main issues raised by the representations made pursuant to regulation 18, and how they have been taken into account

35 representations were received: 2 were received through the Council's objective online consultation portal; and 33 were received by email. These representations received, and the issues they raise, have been taken into account when preparing the draft Local Plan. A further 3 representations have been received since the consultation closed, but have been included as duly made.

The following table presents a summary of the main issues raised by respondents during the consultation, and describes how the document was drafted to address these issues.

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
<p>Question 1: Are there any issues with the vision and objectives as they relate to the circumstances now, and as they relate to the circumstances that may apply in 20 year; are they still valid for the proposed extended plan period?</p>	<p><i>Support for the existing vision.</i></p>	<p><i>"The vision must retain the reference to 'conserving and enhancing quality of life'..."</i></p> <p><i>"We support the Spatial Visions for Minerals and Waste in Lancashire"</i></p> <p><i>"The spatial vision of the adopted Core Strategy remains valid."</i></p> <p><i>"The vision remains valid for the extended period of the plan and the objectives remain a basis for fulfilling net self-sufficiency and sustainable waste management."</i></p>	<p>Support for the existing vision is noted; these elements have been carried through into the draft revised local plan.</p>

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	<p><i>The vision should be updated to reflect the economic benefits of the minerals industry.</i></p>	<p><i>"We suggest that there should be a statement within the vision that supports the national aspiration for onshore hydrocarbon exploration and extraction. We also recommend that that there should be an additional objective to align with the Government's support for new sources of natural gas and oil."</i></p> <p><i>What is missing is any reference to the positive benefits of mineral working</i></p>	<p>The draft revised Local Plan includes a consideration of the economic benefits in the vision and objectives. More detailed consideration of specific minerals is set out in specific policies where necessary.</p>
	<p><i>The vision should be updated to reflect changes in waste management.</i></p>	<p><i>"The vision and objectives should be updated to reflect the NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste."</i></p> <p><i>"The vision should acknowledge that there remains a need for landfill facilities. In objective 9 it should be noted that some waste facilities are necessary not only to provide for locally arising wastes but can function as either regional or national facilities. In Objective 10, and the comment on achieving sustainable waste management on page 6 of the Core</i></p>	<p>Noted. These matters are reflected in the vision and objectives of the draft revised local plan, and follow through into the draft policies.</p>

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		<p><i>Strategy the text should be amended to reflect properly the proximity principle.</i></p> <p><i>It must recognise that a strategic network of waste disposal facilities must be developed and that waste must be managed in the nearest appropriate installation rather than 'as close to its source as possible'.</i></p>	
	<p><i>The vision should be updated to correct issues around the existing wording as it relates to minerals.</i></p>	<p><i>"The Spatial Vision defined in the current Core Strategy lacks significant spatial elements. It is a stretch to claim that the use of alternatives will increase when national indications are that recycled aggregates supply is near full capacity. The objectives also confuse two separate aspects of mineral planning. Objective 1 conflates safeguarding of mineral and conservation of minerals. These are 2 distinct objectives."</i></p> <p><i>The vision suggests that minerals development will contribute towards conserving and enhancing the landscape. This is somewhat</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan has been revised to provide clarification on these matters.</p>

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		<p><i>confusing. Clearly, materials arising from mineral extraction do precisely that by providing for example new construction, but to achieve that some disturbance is unavoidable."</i></p> <p><i>"The purpose of safeguarding is to protect resources from unnecessary sterilisation for future uses which we cannot determine at this time. The words 'for specific purposes' are contrary to this concept as a specific purpose does not have to be known, and these words should be deleted."</i></p>	
<p>Question 2: Comments are invited on the proposed amalgamation of similar policies and any other opportunities to reduce duplication.</p>	<p><i>The amalgamation of policies is welcomed</i></p>	<p><i>"The drawing together of the two existing documents is welcomed. With reference to CS9 and DM2 the principle of amalgamating policies between the Core Strategy and Site Allocation Development Management Policies documents is accepted provided the details and protection currently found in each policy are not diminished or lost."</i></p> <p><i>"We welcome the amalgamation of policies within the Site Allocation Local Plan and the Core Strategy as this will</i></p>	<p>Noted.</p>

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		<p><i>provide more succinct policy and remove any duplication."</i></p> <p><i>"The amalgamation of the listed policies would be useful and lead to a simplified set of policies and documents."</i></p> <p><i>"Support the amalgamation of similar policies, particularly where this seeks to minimise potential policy duplication and thereby provides greater clarity."</i></p>	
	<p><i>The amalgamation of certain minerals policies should not take place.</i></p>	<p><i>It is suggested that M1 would sit better as a sub-policy to an amalgamated CS3 and CS4."</i></p> <p><i>"It is considered that CS2 should remain a standalone Policy, of a strategic nature, that sets out the overall approach to minimising the extraction of minerals.</i></p>	<p>Noted. The need for aggregates has been reassessed as part of the review. The draft revised local plan includes draft policy outlining projected need and separate sub-policies on specific considerations for each mineral, together with separate policies on the efficient use of minerals and sustainable construction.</p>
	<p><i>Separate minerals and waste policies should be maintained when amalgamating the plans.</i></p>	<p><i>"Care will need to be taken with amalgamating policies, especially where it is proposed to combine waste and minerals policies."</i></p>	<p>Noted. There remains a need for generic policies and minerals/waste specific policies, but in combining the two policy documents no policies have been amalgamated unnecessarily.</p>

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		<i>It would be beneficial if a clear distinction can be maintained between minerals and waste policies."</i>	
Question 3: Comments are invited on whether there is any need for new policies to be added to the Local Plan.	<i>The draft plan should include policies requiring more public accountability and protection through the planning process.</i>	<p><i>"Bourne Leisure strongly suggests that four additional policies need to be included within the reviewed plan:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Pre-application Consultation</i> <i>• Consultation on submitted planning applications</i> <i>• Enforcement</i> <i>• Annual Monitoring Report"</i> 	<p>It is not appropriate to include these issues in the draft plan, as the NPPF states that only 'policies that provide a clear indication of how a decision maker should react to a development proposal should be included in the plan'.</p> <p>The Statement of Community Involvement, and the Development Management Charter, describe how the councils expect applicants to engage with the community, and how the councils will carry out their development management function.</p>
	<i>The draft plan should include a policy on onshore gas.</i>	<p><i>A policy on Onshore Oil and Gas should be adopted, and a policy on treatment and disposal of the contaminated water associated with fracking should be adopted and its provision for its treatment made."</i></p> <p><i>"It would be appropriate to include a comprehensive policy approach within</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes a policy on minerals exploration, and a specific policy for developments of onshore oil and gas appraisal and production. There is specific text on hydraulic fracturing (fracking), and an appendix on unconventional resources.</p>

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		<p><i>any new Local Plan which relates to any unconventional hydrocarbons. The provision of a policy for unconventional hydrocarbons should not exclude any specific unconventional hydrocarbon and should not relate solely to shale gas but should embrace the spectrum of these potential energy sources."</i></p> <p><i>"The policies of the Local Plan Review should support the principle of exploration, appraisal and production of shale gas.</i></p> <p><i>The Local Plan Review should also include a map of the Petroleum License Areas which fall within the Local Plan Area.</i></p> <p><i>As the Joint Authority falls within a Petroleum License Area, the NPPG expects the plan to include criteria based policies for each of the exploration, appraisal and production phases of hydrocarbon extraction.</i></p> <p><i>The Local Plan should clarify what authorities and regulators are</i></p>	<p>In addition, the draft revised local plan includes a general recognition of the economic benefits of mineral working, and quotes the National Planning Practice Guidance paragraph 27-091-20140306 which expresses a 'pressing need to establish, through exploratory drilling' whether resources are present.</p> <p>A map of licences issued under the 13th round is included as an appendix to the draft revised local plan and an appendix has been included describing the different roles and responsibilities of the regulatory agencies/regimes.</p>

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		<p><i>responsible for which aspects of the process."</i></p> <p><i>"This is an ideal opportunity to consider the possibility of including a new policy or policies in the plan given the significant interest in shale gas activity in the area."</i></p> <p><i>"There is a need to consider additional policies dealing with the emerging issue of onshore gas and oil production."</i></p>	
	<p><i>The draft plan needs to account for the treatment of leachate from landfill sites.</i></p>	<p><i>A policy is needed on the treatment of leachate from Hazardous Waste landfill before it is discharged into the public sewer."</i></p>	<p>The appropriate treatment and disposal of wastes is required by the environmental permitting process and regulated by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>If a planning application is submitted for treatment or disposal facilities the policies of the draft revised local plan provide sufficient detail.</p>
	<p><i>The draft plan needs to account for heritage assets.</i></p>	<p><i>"The Plan will need to demonstrate how it will deliver a steady supply of minerals whilst still safeguarding those elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage assets of</i></p>	<p>Noted. This is addressed in the Sustainability Appraisal and is covered in the draft revised local plan through the main generic development management</p>

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		<p><i>the area. The plan also needs to ensure that the strategy for minerals development, and in particular, the location identified for future extraction are delivered in a manner which safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage assets of the Lancashire Area."</i></p> <p><i>"It should be acknowledged in the plan that most development plans include policies which encourage the need for new development to be built in traditional styles and materials. For these policies to be brought to fruition it is essential that sufficient supplies of building materials are allocated. The fact that products from different building stone quarries are often not interchangeable and that building/block dimensional stone quarries can be significant to local employers should also be acknowledged in the Plan Review."</i></p>	<p>policies; there is also explicit reference to heritage assets in the policy justification.</p> <p>The draft revised local plan includes a policy on building stone, including consideration of these issues.</p>
	<p><i>The draft plan needs to encourage waste minimisation.</i></p>	<p><i>"In terms of waste, the Plan needs to show how encouraging the reuse or adaption of existing buildings might</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan has a policy on inert waste recycling, and a policy on sustainable</p>

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		<p><i>assist in reducing the amounts of construction and demolition waste."</i></p> <p><i>"It is considered that greater efforts need to be made, primarily through education and reduced landfill capacity, to decrease waste arisings."</i></p>	<p>construction. However, reuse and adaption of buildings is outside of the scope of the draft revised local plan, but may be more appropriately addressed in a district local plan</p>
	<p><i>There is no need for new aggregate policies.</i></p>	<p><i>"We do not think there is a need for new policies on aggregates and that necessary changes can be made to the existing suite of policies."</i></p>	<p>The evidence on need indicates a change is necessary, in most cases this has been in the form of revisions to the wording of the existing policies. Though it should be noted that this has the effect of changing the nature of the policy significantly.</p>
	<p><i>The draft plan needs to account for restoration and aftercare.</i></p>	<p><i>"The following principles should be applied with regards to restoration and aftercare:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Be based on a specific, up to date evidence base, including a biological and geological baseline, current trends and conditions,</i> <i>• Seek to secure adequately funded long term management programmes for aftercare and site management, which should</i> 	<p>Noted. The draft revised local plan contains a draft policy on restoration and aftercare that addresses these issues.</p>

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		<p><i>be set out from the earliest stage of planning, and</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deliver locally tailored phased restoration and management proposals and consider strategic proposals to deliver restoration at a wider scale."</i> • <i>Where minerals underlie the best and most versatile agricultural land, it is particularly important that restoration and aftercare preserve the long term potential of the land as a national, high quality resource.</i> 	
	<p><i>The draft plan needs to account for habitat protection.</i></p>	<p><i>"The Plan should give consideration to the mitigation hierarchy of Avoid; Mitigate and then Compensate as a last resort as well as consideration to irreplaceable habitats."</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes a development management policy which refers to the assessment of impacts and their mitigation, with specific reference to the mitigation hierarchy. In addition, there is a restoration policy which refer to the appropriate safeguarding of soils, and a consideration of agricultural land.</p>
	<p><i>The draft plan needs to account for development proposals</i></p>	<p><i>"It is desirable to explore the possibility of a specific policy on existing built facilities as they do not appear to be recognised as fulfilling the vital role</i></p>	<p>The policies of the draft revised local plan apply to any application, whether it is a new facility or an alteration or extension to an</p>

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	<i>at existing waste facilities.</i>	<p><i>they play in meeting the current and potential future needs of the joint authorities."</i></p> <p><i>"Existing facilities should be supported in providing new technology and facilities "</i></p>	existing facility. The policy wording has been clarified to make this clear.
	<i>The draft plan need to account for cross boundary movements of waste.</i>	<i>"Existing facilities ... which are strategically located in close proximity to other authorities should be supported in their capacity to meet the need from those adjoining waste authorities"</i>	Noted. The draft revised local plan recognises both the movement of waste across local authority boundaries as part of local waste markets, and also the movements associated with the large catchment areas of strategic type facilities.
	<i>When preparing the draft plan please consider its usability for applicants and officers.</i>	<i>"Please ensure that the Head of Development Management is involved in drafting the policies in order to ensure that the policies make sense from a Development Management perspective."</i>	This has been the case.
	<i>The draft plan needs to address building stone.</i>	<i>"Building/block and dimensional stone resources require more intense capital than typical aggregate quarries , such as the security of allocated reserves is integral to justify the significant investment needed to maintain such operations.</i>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes a policy on building stone that provides for a consideration of these issues.</p> <p>Monitoring information presented in the Local Aggregate</p>

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		<p><i>"When assessing need for gritstone resources we ask that special consideration is given to dimension stone."</i></p> <p><i>"If encouragement of building stone is to continue it must be accepted that some addition to the aggregate landbank comes with it."</i></p>	<p>Assessment describes the extent of the reserve identified for aggregate use; this is operator submitted. However, there is no monitoring information submitted on the need for, or reserves of, solely building stone producing quarries.</p>
<p>Question 4: Comments are invited on the scenarios for assessing objectively assessed need identified in the Local Aggregate Assessment (and the assumptions underlying them), with a view to identifying minerals objectively assessed need.</p>	<p><i>The projections for aggregates, and how they will inform the draft plan.</i></p>	<p><i>"We have concerns at the use of GVA in the introductory section 2.1 (page 5-7). GVA – the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services, it is a very indirect indicator for forecasting need for aggregate. Similarly, the attempt in Appendix 2 to link housing delivery with aggregate supply ignores the many alternative principle materials that may be chosen, brick, steel, timber, concrete, cast and natural stone etc and detracts from the quantitative assessment of demand and supply."</i></p> <p><i>"There is no justification to suggest that GVA will fall, particularly as the works for the City Deal etc kick in."</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan recognises the potential impact of the past recession on the use of past sales data to inform an estimate of future demand (i.e. projecting forward of a recessionary trend). The draft revised local plan therefore uses a range of figures, which will be informed by up to date monitoring information as the plan period progresses, to predict future demand.</p> <p>Whilst a number of past trends were explored for use as a proxy for projecting future demand of aggregates, none demonstrated a sufficient correlation with</p>

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		<p><i>The calculation of objectively assessed need should take into account the fact that the UK economy has been in deep recession since 2008, and the minerals plan will need to cater for a recovering, and eventually growing economy."</i></p> <p><i>"The forecasts should be based on projecting past trends for the sales of different sands and aggregates and applying alternative scenarios to obtain a range of forecasts and then to assess the probability of their likely occurrence."</i></p> <p><i>"The average should be adjusted upwards to reflect the negative impact of the recession and to reflect the more positive conditions now pertaining. In addition the average should be adjusted upwards to reflect the substantial planned development coming forward through new infrastructure works."</i></p> <p><i>"Using the 10 year average as a long term projection can then be tempered by using the 3 year average to indicate short term trends."</i></p>	<p>aggregate production or waste arisings and so none have been taken forwards in the draft revised local plan.</p>

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		<p><i>"A total for consumption plus an expected level of exports should be used for demand. The 10 year average should only be relied on if there is an indication that future conditions will be the same as the last 10 years. Attention should be directed to NPPG which advises that in the absence of certainty on forecasting data, regard should be had for policy purposes to the National Guidelines. We also support the analysis you have carried out on the productive capacity of individual sites. We also support your approach to alternative materials of assuming a constant share of supply."</i></p> <p><i>"If the 10 year average of sales should be adjusted upwards the issue is by how much should any assessment be adjusted, It is correct to take into account the recession. Caution should be taken with regard to over provision and a mechanism for monitor and review /adjustment is needed in the Plan."</i></p>	

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		<p><i>"The 10 year average should be for land-won sand and gravel sales. For sand and gravel, medium to long term supply is dependent upon just one site, i.e. there is no contingency plan should this site fail to deliver."</i></p> <p><i>"It would probably be more prudent to take into account movements as they are present."</i></p>	
	<p><i>The projections for waste, and how they will inform the draft plan.</i></p>	<p><i>"We have concerns that the Gross Value Added (GVA) is the combined recorded values of water supply, sewage and waste management. While there may be a connection between water supply and drainage there can be little connection these activities and waste management. In reference to Municipal Solid Waste we support the more rigorous EC targets and recognise the need for some additional capacity in East Lancashire towards the end of the plan period. We support the more ambitious recycling targets in Commercial and Industrial Waste."</i></p> <p><i>"The use of Environment Agency capacity figures should not be used as</i></p>	<p>The local waste assessment recognises the uncertainties around estimating future demand. However, the NPPG (at 28-038-20141016) recognises that landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and planning authorities may wish to plan for a close fit of land allocations with planned waste management capacity.</p> <p>The draft revised local plan recognises this uncertainty, but seeks to avoid an inappropriate degree of flexibility. The draft revised local plan includes policies containing a range of figures, where appropriate, to reflect the uncertainties around predicting</p>

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		<p><i>a basis of defining capacity. Transfer station figures should be excluded unless it can be clearly shown that treatment/recovery is actively being undertaken. The waste assessment acknowledges that the comparables have little if any correlation, and yet these are still used to develop the scenarios."</i></p> <p><i>"All the forecasts of arisings and capacity are big picture figures and as such, often mask shortages in individual areas or treatment methods."</i></p> <p><i>"None of the comparables are robust enough to be used as proxy growth rates, so a flexible plan with close monitoring is desirable."</i></p> <p><i>"It would be prudent to model future waste arisings based on a 1% growth scenario."</i></p> <p><i>"We suggest that potential increased demand from including need from adjacent Waste Authorities the continual progression of co-mingling of waste, new technological innovations</i></p>	<p>future demand which, when informed by the application of up to date monitoring data, provide for a flexible yet robust policy.</p> <p>The local waste assessment will be updated annually and will reflect the most up to date information available.</p>

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		<p><i>and recycling will impact upon the waste arising figures over the intervening period."</i></p> <p><i>"The more onerous recycling targets should be used to model required capacity, in line with European aspirations. Progress against these ambitious targets would need to be carefully monitored in the annual monitoring reports however, to ensure a capacity shortfall does not result."</i></p>	
	<p><i>There needs to be more information on different waste management types.</i></p>	<p><i>"Insufficient information is given, other than landfill, for the types of management capacity required. Information should also be provided on how the limited facilities are to be replaced."</i></p> <p><i>"We seek greater information on the capacity of the various treatment/processing techniques currently available."</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan does not provide estimates of the types of waste management capacity required, only breaking it down with reference to the national/international targets. To be more specific is unnecessary.</p> <p>More information on active permitted capacity by technique is set out in the Local Waste Assesment.</p>
	<p><i>The revised plan should only consider operational capacity when preparing its projections.</i></p>	<p><i>"The Local Waste Assessment refers to capacity consented but not yet constructed. Only operational capacity should be included because a planning</i></p>	<p>Noted. This is the approach that is set out in the Local Waste Assessment.</p>

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		<i>permission is by no means a guarantee of development."</i>	
	<i>The revised plan should not plan for self-sufficiency.</i>	<i>"The existing Minerals and Waste Local Plan focuses on achieving self-sufficiency and this needs to be reviewed for the new Local Plan."</i>	The existing Minerals and Waste Local Plan plans for net-self-sufficiency. This approach has been carried through into the draft revised local plan.
	<i>Hazardous waste projections are not correct.</i>	<i>"The trend for future hazardous waste arisings in the Local Waste Assessment states that levels of arisings will decrease on a year on year basis and this is inconsistent with the data and with other policy documents that have been produced by the Government with respect to hazardous waste."</i>	NPPG paragraph ref 28-034-20141216 states that hazardous waste forecasts should be based on extrapolating time series data; this approach has been followed in the local waste assessment. The local waste assessment will be updated annually and will reflect the most up to date information available.
Question 5: Comments are invited on whether existing policies will remain fit for purpose during the extended plan period to 2032 in	<i>The revised plan should receive less weight than district local plans.</i>	<i>"There needs to be better cooperation between the LCC as Minerals and Waste Authority and the Borough and Unitary Authorities who determine most other planning applications. We believe in practice, more weight should be given to designated areas by the Borough Council when determining planning applications."</i>	The amount of weight to be afforded each policy in an areas development plan is a matter for the decision maker, having regard to the particular facts of each individual application.

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light of the scenarios for assessing objectively assessed need, and whether there is any need for new allocations for quarries, landfill sites or waste management facilities(including suggested new allocations) to contribute to meeting objectively assessed need.	<i>The revised plan should reduce vehicle movements.</i>	<i>"The local plan ought to capitalise on every opportunity to reduce pollution associated with road transportation of waste and minerals by encouraging self-sufficiency within the plan area."</i>	Consideration of transport impacts, including pollution, congestion and safety amongst others are recognised and described in the draft revised local plan.
	<i>The revised plan should not promote planning agreements where conditions would be more appropriate.</i>	<i>"Existing policy DM3 seeks that, where appropriate, planning obligations include time limiting developments. SITA UK's view is that these matters can be appropriately covered by planning conditions. This view is supported by the inclusion of a 'review of void consumption' requirement."</i>	The draft revised local plan includes draft policy to this effect, using planning conditions and a review of void consumption.
	<i>The revised plan should not require need for a proposed minerals development to be demonstrated.</i>	<i>"Policy CS1 requires need be established for mineral when no such proof of need is required by national policy."</i>	The draft revised local plan contains a draft policy setting out a requirement to demonstrate need in certain circumstances where the landbank or permitted reserve situation does not clearly demonstrate a need when considered against the predicted need.
	<i>The revised plan should not include capacity restrictions for waste developments.</i>	<i>"The limitations on site capacities and on catchment area capacities in policies WM2 and WM3 should be removed as they unnecessarily restrict investment and flexibility of solutions."</i>	The draft revised local plan includes draft policy identifying a range of figures for predicted demand. This is not applied in a

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		<p><i>"Any capacity restrictions in the Local Plan (as in the existing policies WM2 and WM3) should not be considered relevant to waste transfer proposals."</i></p>	<p>restrictive manner, or as a cap, in recognition of these issues.</p>
	<p><i>The revised plan should not require waste operations to be carried out within a building,</i></p>	<p><i>"Existing Policy WM4 part C expects inert waste recycling facilities on the allocated industrial sites to be housed within a building. Whilst operations within a building may be appropriate for many sites, it should not simply be a blanket requirement and there should be opportunity to consider whether or not it would be appropriate or necessary to enclose such operations"</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes this wording. The policy wording provides for a default position of operations and stockpiles in buildings, unless the applicant can demonstrate no amenity impact will arise from outside operations. It is not a blanket approach.</p>
	<p><i>The revised plan should include a new policy on landfill.</i></p>	<p><i>"Policy LF1 will need to be reviewed in line with the Local Waste Assessment."</i></p> <p><i>"The capacity figure includes the full utilisation of time limited voids such as that at Clifton Marsh. This must be made clear in the plan to ensure informed decisions are made on any applications to change existing site time limits."</i></p> <p><i>"Policy LF1 will not be fit for purpose. The continuation of this long term</i></p>	<p>The NPPG, at paragraph 28-038-20141016, recognises that landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and planning authorities may wish to plan for a close fit of land allocations with planned waste management capacity.</p> <p>The draft revised local plan has an objective to plan for a limited and declining number of existing landfill sites, due to the availability of permitted void space relative to the volume of predicted waste arisings.</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<p><i>single site policy cannot be justified for these reasons:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It will lead to a monopoly situation in non-hazardous landfill provision</i> • <i>Consideration should be given to increased capacity at existing landfills</i> • <i>The questions over the total capacity of Whinny Hill remain."</i> 	<p>Draft policy seeks to restrict new releases of landfill void space within this context. Given the uncertainty around the delivery of some of this void space described in the local waste assessment, flexibility is provided through the commitment to monitor delivery and a trigger for a review of the plan is provided.</p>
	<p><i>The revised plan should include a policy on low level radioactive waste.</i></p>	<p><i>The purpose of existing policy LF4 is simply to allocate a new site within the Springfields complex, but SITA UK believe that a policy with a wider scope, covering LA-LLW and including reference to the existing Clifton Marsh Site would be more appropriate."</i></p> <p><i>"Lancashire must not be used as a dumping ground for natural occurring radioactive materials."</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes a policy on the landfill of low level radioactive waste, including the Springfields allocation, but with a wider scope to also include other active landfills.</p> <p>This draft policy includes a requirement to consider the origin of waste arisings and limit deposits from outside the north west to a proportion of the overall waste capacity.</p>
	<p>Urban areas should not be excluded from mineral safeguarding areas.</p>	<p><i>"We still oppose the omission of MSAs in urban areas."</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes a draft policy on urban mineral safeguarding areas, applying them to relevant</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<p><i>"We do not wish to see any areas excluded from the Mineral Safeguarding Area, as is currently the case."</i></p>	<p>developments over 5ha. This seeks to balance the benefits associated with prior extraction, with the removal of burdens on small scale developments where prior extraction would be unsustainable.</p>
	<p><i>The revised plan needs to do more to protect minerals infrastructure and reserves.</i></p>	<p><i>We also consider the continued potential threat to the regionally important limestone resources from speculative housing applications and proposed housing land allocations. Consideration in the policy review should be given to enhancing the protection of these sites."</i></p> <p><i>"The safeguarding of the Kellet Limestone resource from the potential encroachment of new housing developments is essential."</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes mineral safeguarding areas, and also includes a draft policy on safeguarding mineral infrastructure, including an additional demarcation of mineral consultation areas around existing permitted reserves and adjacent resources, to address this concern.</p>
	<p><i>The revised plan should include reference to a full consideration of sustainability criteria.</i></p>	<p><i>"The tests for considering the acceptability of a proposal need to address amenity, health and economic well-being separately. It also needs to apply to all proposals for waste facilities and not only new facilities."</i></p>	<p>This forms part of the vision and objectives of the draft revised local plan. It contains a generic policy on the management of minerals and waste developments to ensure impacts on local communities and businesses are considered. It provides a list of impacts but it is</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<p><i>"Policy DM2 needs to give greater protection to local communities and the need to conserve and enhance neighbouring amenity. A reference to odour and vibration must be included in the final list of bullet points of the Policy."</i></p> <p><i>"Policy CS5- Whilst we have no comments on the list of criteria as presented, we believe that they fall short of a full consideration of sustainable mineral working. The following should also feature as criteria; the economic benefit to the local economy including upstream and downstream contributions, transport and contracting, plus the essential support to the local construction industry."</i></p> <p><i>"The site selection methodology should account for the importance of avoiding harm to the character of nationally protected landscapes and locally valued landscapes."</i></p>	<p>not exhaustive, the intention is to provide an indication of how the policy could be implemented.</p> <p>The draft revised local plan sets out the factors that will be relevant when considering the significance of an impact. Clearly some impacts will be more severe than others, a key aim will be to determine whether an impact will generate a demonstrable harm, and then seek to mitigate that impact or to refuse the application.</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<p><i>The site selection process should also consider the availability and opportunities to enhance GI networks.</i></p> <p><i>Mineral Development allocations should avoid adverse impacts on National Trails and networks of public right of way."</i></p>	
	<p><i>The revised plan should not direct waste management developments to industrial areas/</i></p>	<p><i>"Within Policy CS9 Bourne Leisure disagree that priority should be given to locations within existing industrial and commercial areas."</i></p>	<p>NPPW states planning authorities should consider a broad range of locations, including industrial estates. NPPG advises that care should be taken when identifying broad locations to avoid limiting market flexibility.</p> <p>Industrial locations will not be the most suitable location in all circumstances. The draft revised local plan seeks to identify circumstances where alternative locations may be appropriate. The draft revised local plan also seeks to ensure that facilities are appropriate for the location proposed, and impacts will be mitigated, or if this is not possible the proposal will be refused.</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
	<i>The revised plan should not have a target for recycled aggregate use.</i>	<i>"Policy CS2 – unless there is to be a regular survey of the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates in the future, we see no point in having a separate target for these materials in policy."</i>	Noted. Due to the recognised limits on the availability of information on recycled aggregates the draft revised local plan does not contain a target for recycled aggregate use or use it as a review indicator.
	<i>The revised plan needs to update the aggregate policies to ensure an adequate supply of sand and gravel.</i>	<p><i>"Policy CS3 – the figures for provision in this policy would need to be updated in line with the LAA."</i></p> <p><i>"M1 does not comply with CS3 or CS4 and a complete revision of these policies is required, in particular to allow for the allocation of specific sites and/or preferred areas to ensure an adequate supply of sand and gravel to meet the need over the reviewed plan period as identified in paragraph 4.1 in the Local Aggregate Assessment."</i></p> <p><i>"There are a number of deliverability issues relating to the permitted reserves of sand and gravel. The primary issue is that the reserves in a number of sites do not meet the relevant BS EN specification. A further issue is that, as identified in the LAA</i></p>	Noted. The draft revised local plan has been prepared using the most up to date Local Aggregate Assessment, and draft policies provide an appropriate strategy to meet the need identified.

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<p><i>the reserves at Runshaw (4.2 million tonnes and currently inactive) dominate the total reserve. This dominance by a single inactive site seriously affects competition and deliverability of sand and gravel to meet demand and needs to be addressed in a review. Out of 7 sites with reserves, the permissions at 4 of those sites expire by 2017.</i></p> <p><i>"We give our total support to the continued use of sand quarries in the area as they are of growing importance."</i></p>	
	<p><i>The revised plan needs to update the aggregate policies to ensure an adequate supply of limestone.</i></p>	<p><i>"The permitted reserves of limestone are in the control of a single operator."</i></p>	<p>Limestone reserves are in the control of three separate operating companies.</p>
	<p><i>The revised plan needs to update the aggregate policies to ensure an adequate supply of gritstone.</i></p>	<p><i>"One very large gritstone permission dominates and distorts the landbank. Whitworth Quarry has probably the single largest reserve in the county but the site now has a small output because it is largely worked for dimension stone. There are a number of other active gritstone quarries where reserves are relatively limited. However, because of the current policy</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes draft policies which responds to these issues.</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<i>constraint of no permissions being founded on a land bank based largely upon one dominant permission the policy discriminates those other operational sites."</i>	
	<i>The revised plan needs to address hazardous waste landfill.</i>	<i>"There appears to be no mention of Whitemoss Landfill site in the Local Plan."</i>	The draft revised local plan does not refer to each active site within the Plan area. Should an application come forwards the draft revised local plan contains a suite of policies to enable its determination.
	<i>No new sites would be appropriate in West Lancashire</i>	<i>"We are of the view that no additional minerals/waste sites would be appropriate in West Lancashire over the proposed Local Plan Review Period."</i>	Noted. This is not supported by the evidence, it not a sustainable approach, or an appropriate strategy and the plan would be unlikely to be found sound if it was implemented.
	<i>The revised plan needs to reconsider the weight to be attached to mineral safeguarding.</i>	<i>"We would suggest that consideration be given to amending the wording of Policy M2 – Safeguarding Minerals to provide an appropriate balance between avoiding the sterilisation of minerals and the permitting of necessary development and that the policy specify that the extent (supply) and value of the mineral in question be taken into account in the decision making process."</i>	The draft revised local plan provides additional draft policy justification to provide assistance in interpreting the policy requirements and to ensure that when implementing the policy the appropriate balance is struck between the various issues. However, it should be noted that mineral safeguarding is a requirement of the NPPF and the

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
			<p>Minerals and Waste Planning Authority's main role is in identifying the areas where safeguarding should apply.</p> <p>The amount of weight to be afforded each policy in an areas development plan is a matter for the decision maker, having regard to the particular facts of each individual application.</p>
	<p><i>Impact of active quarries.</i></p>	<p><i>"Should any further Permissions be sought, it should be determined that no further Round O traffic should pass through the village. The final Minerals and Waste Local Plan should include an assessment of the environmental impacts such quarries have on Lancashire villages and the formation of a policy to deal with such impacts."</i></p>	<p>Noted. The draft revised local plan sets out the factors that will be relevant when considering the significance of an impact. Clearly some impacts will be more severe than others, a key aim will be to determine whether an impact will generate a demonstrable harm, and then seek to mitigate that impact or to refuse the application.</p>
	<p>Waste management site suggestion</p>	<p><i>"WM2 and WM3/CS9 – We consider that Simonswood Moss site should be included as a large scale Built Waste Management Facility within Policy WM2."</i></p>	<p>A site allocation for developments of this nature is not considered appropriate, the strategy in the draft revised local plan is to provide criteria for operators/planners to use in identifying appropriate locations.</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<p><i>"We would like to include Hill Top Farm, Blackburn Road, Edgworth, BL7 0LA as a site for handling biomass waste."</i></p> <p><i>"On behalf of our clients Wood Waste, we would suggest that their site at Westby would be considered as an alternative site to provide Local Waste Management Facilities."</i></p> <p><i>" We request that you consider protecting the resource that is Westby inert landfill site by adopting it into the local plan during your current review"</i></p> <p><i>"Policy WM3 and WM4: The sites allocated should be reviewed as there are other sites to those identified in WM3 and WM4 that could now be considered as alternatives. On behalf of our clients at NWM we would suggest that their site at Clayton Hall should be considered as an alternative site to provide local Waste Management facilities."</i></p>	<p>The draft revised local plan includes a policy on developments in the countryside, and waste management developments.</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
		<p><i>"It is imperative that the remaining capacity of existing sites, such as Jamestone Road landfill at Fleetwood, is fully taken into account before determining the need for provision of new facilities."</i></p> <p><i>"We wish to promote Ravenhead Quarry as an inert waste disposal facility for inclusion in the forthcoming Minerals and Waste Local Plan."</i></p>	
	<p><i>Minerals site suggestion for gritstone</i></p>	<p><i>"We wish to put forward 2 mineral sites (2 existing sites with 2 proposed extensions) at Brinscall Quarry, Chorley and Waddington Fell Quarry, Clitheroe."</i></p> <p><i>"Site allocations for extensions to Jamestone Quarry and Waddington Fell Quarry should be adopted."</i></p>	<p>A site allocation for developments of this nature is not considered appropriate, given the large landbank. However, as a large part of the landbank is held by one quarry there is the risk that as other quarries are worked out they may not be able to secure extensions, which could affect the supply of aggregates to the local market. The draft revised local plan includes a policy on building stone, and a policy on gritstone that recognises the benefits of a continued local supply.</p> <p>The draft revised local plan also includes a policy on building stone.</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
			<p>The draft revised local plan includes a mineral safeguarding policy which introduces mineral consultation areas around permitted reserves and other known mineral resources around active quarries (including an appropriate buffer). The allocation proposal will be included in this mineral consultation area.</p>
	<p><i>Minerals site suggestion for sand and gravel</i></p>	<p><i>"In terms of new sites, Lower Hall Farm could supply some 3.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel."</i></p> <p><i>We would like to include Lydiate Lane sand quarry (and the indicative reserve calculation) to be considered as a suggested allocation</i></p>	<p>The evidence indicates a shortfall in the landbank during the plan period and a probable shortfall in the amount of permitted reserves to meet predicted demand. A large part of the landbank is held by one quarry and there may be a risk that as other quarries are worked and the number reduces this may affect the supply of aggregates to the local market.</p> <p>The draft revised local plan includes a policy on sand and gravel that recognises the benefits of a continued local supply, and the need to meet a possible shortfall in permitted reserves</p>

Scoping consultation question	Summary of main issue	Examples of representations received	How this has been taken into account
			identified as likely to arise during the plan period.
	<i>Minerals site suggestion for hydrocarbons</i>	<i>"To comply with paragraph 107 of the NPPG, the Local Plan Review should identify existing hydrocarbon exploration and extraction sites through the local plan site allocation process. We would like the Local Plan Review to highlight the exploration sites at Roseacre Wood and Preston New Road."</i>	Operational sites will be shown on the key diagram alongside the other minerals and waste sites, and in line with the NPPG Preston New Road site will be shown on the policies map. As Roseacre Wood is the subject of an appeal it is not appropriate to include reference to it in the draft revised local plan.

Appendix A: Key stakeholders notified of the consultation

In addition to the companies and groups listed below, all parish councils within the Joint Plan area, and on the boundary with the Joint Plan area, were notified, along with a number of private individuals.

1st Class Nursery
A1 Skip Hire Ltd
A1 Supa Skips
Able Skip Hire
Ace Skips
AEA Technology Environment
Age Concern Blackpool
Age Concern Lancashire
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd
Alliance Planning
Armstrong Aggregates Ltd
Armstrong Group
Arnside Silverdale AONB Landscape Trust
ARROW
Arup
Asco Joucomatic Ltd
Ashurst One Tenants and Residents Association
Associated British Ports
Association of Inland Navigation Authorities (AINA)
Aurora Petroleum
Axis PED Ltd
BAE Systems

Barratt Manchester
Barton Willmore
Bay Letting Co Ltd
Beetham Parish Council
Bell Ingram
Bentham Town Council
Biffa Waste Services Ltd
Biogen Power Ltd
Blackburn Labour Party
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
Blackburn with Darwen Clinical Commissioning Group
Blackpool Borough Council
Blackpool Clinical Commissioning Group
Blackpool International Airport
Blackpool North and Cleveleys Conservative Party
Blackpool PCT
Blacks Bike Shop
Blainscough Works
BNP Paribas Real Estate
Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council
British Aggregates Association
British Geological Survey
British Trust For Conservation Volunteers
Brown Bros (Longridge) Ltd
Brown Rural Mineral Partnership
BT Group PLC
Burnley Borough Council
Burnley Liberal Democrats
Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
C&C Supplies

C&S Civils Ltd
Cable & Wireless
Calderdale MBC
Capstick Waste Reclamation Services
Carter Jonas LLP
Cassidy and Ashton
Castle Cement Ltd
Caton with Lonsdale Composting Club
CEMEX UK Ltd
Central Lancashire PCT
Central Networks
Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
Centre for Local Economic Strategies
Centre for Waste Management (UCLAN)
Centrica Plc
CgMS Consulting
Charnock House Farm
Cheshire East Council
Cheshire West and Chester Council
Chorley and South Ribble Clinical Commissioning Group
Chorley Borough Council
Chorley Environmental Forum
Chorley Labour Party
Chorley Sand Company
Church Commissioners For England
Churchill Enviro Limited
City Centre Commercials
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
Civil Aviation Authority
Claybrow & Holland Moor Estate Management Board

Clayton Hall Sand Company
Clement Dickens and Sons Ltd
Clive Hurt Plant Hire Ltd
Cliviger Coal Company
Cliviger Stone Merchants
CLP Envirogas Ltd
Coal Authority
Coke Turner
Colliers CRE
Commercial Estates Group
Community Futures
Connolly Demolition Ltd
Consultancy Services UK
Country Land and Business Association
CPRE - Lancashire
CPRE West Lancashire District Group
Craven District Council
Cuadrilla
Cumbria County Council
Cumbria Wildlife Trust
Cyril Sweett
Dale Supply Services Ltd
Dalton Coal & Fireclay
Dalton Warner Davis
DECC Office for Unconventional Gas and Oil
Defence Infrastructure Organisation
Defend Lytham
DevPlan UK
DPDS Consulting Group
Duchy of Lancaster

East Lancashire Bat Group
East Lancashire Clinical Commissioning Group
Edenfield Village Residents Association
Edwardson Associates
English Heritage
Entec UK Ltd
Enviro Skips Ltd
Environment Agency
Environmental Services Association Ltd
EPIK
ERASE
F Brewer & Son
Facit Quarry Ltd
Fairhurst
FCC Environmental
FELLS
Fisher German Chartered Surveyors
Forestry Commission
Frack Free Fylde
Frank Barnes (Darwen) Ltd
Freight Transport Association
Friends of the Earth
Friends of the Tawd Valley Park
Fusion Online Ltd
Fylde and Wyre Clinical Commissioning Group
Fylde Borough Council
Fylde Conservative Association
Geoplan Limited
Gilbert Foods Limited
Glasdon Group Ltd

Glenburn Sports College
GMGU (Urban Vision Partnership Ltd)
Graham Bolton Planning Partnership Ltd
Great Harwood Reclamation Centre
Greater Preston Clinical Commissioning Group
Greenpeace UK
Green's Natural Stone Products
Grimebridge Colliery Co
Halletec Environmental
Hamilton Gee Partnership
Hanson Aggregates
Hanson Brick Ltd
Hanson Cement Ltd
Harding Valley Skips
Hardrock Ltd
Hargreaves North West
Harleyford Aggregates
Hawthorns Caravan Park
Health and Safety Executive
Heritage Trust for the North West
Heysham Investments Limited
Heysham Port Ltd
Highways Agency
HJ Banks & Co Ltd
Homes and Communities Agency
Honour of Clitheroe
Houghton House Sand Ltd
HRM Resources Ltd
Hyndburn Borough Council
Hyndburn CPRE

Hyndburn Labour Party
Ibstock Brick Ltd
Iceni Projects Limited
Intercontinental Recycling Ltd
Irwell Vale and Lumb Residents' Association
J A Jackson (Contractors) Ltd
J Doyle & Co (Demolition) Ltd
J&J Ashcroft Ltd
J&L Skip and Plant
JA Jackson (Preston) Ltd.
JC Country Fresh Produce
John Pallister Limited
Jones Day
Jones Lang LaSalle
JWPC Ltd
Kensington Developments
Kiernan Construction Ltd
Kilnhouse Residents Association
Kingscourt Developments
Kirkwells Ltd
Knight & Sons
Knowsley MBC
KWFG Farms
Kwik Skip Hire Ltd
Labour Party Blackpool South
LaFarge Tarmac Ltd
Lake District National Park Authority
Lambert Smith Hampton
Lancashire Economic Partnership
Lancashire Environment Forum Local Nature Partnership

Lancashire North Clinical Commissioning Group
Lancashire Partnership
Lancashire Police and Crime Commissioner
Lancashire Waste Services
Lancashire Wildlife Trust
Lancaster City Council
Landmark Information Group
Leeming Quarry
Leith Planning
Leyland Pet Cemetery & Crematorium
Liverpool John Moores University
Marine Management Organisation
Marshall Clay Products
Marshalls Mono Ltd
Marshalls Mono Plc
Marshalls Natural Stone
Marshalls plc
Martland's Skip Hire
Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
Metro Metals (Burnley) Ltd
Mineral & Resource Planning Associates Ltd
Mineral Planning Group
Mineral Products Association
Ministry of Defence
MJM Strategies Ltd
Morecambe & Lunesdale Conservative Association
Morecambe Bay Local Nature Partnership
Morecambe Metals
Moss Rose Piggeries Ltd
MP Group

Mulberry Waste
N&R Contractors Ltd
National Farmers Union
National Grid
National Trust (North West Regional Office)
Natural England
Natural England Consultation Service
Neales Waste Management
Network Rail
New Earth Solutions Limited
Newfield Jones Homes
NHS East Lancashire
NLCCC
North Lancashire Bat Group
North Lancashire Conservative Campaign Centre
North West Health Observatory
North West Waste Forum
North Yorkshire County Council
NPL Estates LTD
NSS UK Ltd
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NULEAF
Oakfield Riding School
OCS Group Ltd
Office of Rail Regulation
OK Energy Ltd
Omega Atlantic
One Voice
P Casey Environmental Ltd
Park Pit Landfill Ltd

Park Royal Haulage
Peacock and Smith
Peak & Northern Footpaths Society
Peat Moss Supplies
Peel Environmental Ltd
Peel Holdings (Land & Property)
Pendle Borough Council
Pendle CLP
Pendle Conservative Party
Performance Springs Ltd
Peter Marquis Waste Disposal
Pimbo Garden Centre
Preston City Council
Preston Plastics
Preston Recycling Ltd
Primrose House Trust
PTMC
Public Health England
Public Interest Consultants
Quod
R Barker & Sons Transport Ltd
R&A Draper
Ramblers Association
Redwood Engineering (UK) Ltd
Reformation Disposal Services
Regenerate Pennine Lancashire
Residents Action on Fylde Fracking
Ribble Valley Borough Council
Ribby Hall Village
Richard Raper Planning Ltd

Rigshaw Ltd
Road Haulage Association
Rochdale MBC
Roseacre Awareness Group
Rossendale and Darwen Conservative Party
Rossendale Borough Council
Rossendale Ornithologists Club
Rossendale Pet Crematorium
RPS Planning
RSPB (Northern England Team)
Ruttle Contracting (LTD)
S Hancock Skip Hire
S&L Rigby
SAFE Residents Group
Savills
SB (Tippers) Ltd
Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council
Shanks Waste Services (HQ)
Shevington Parish Council
Silkstone Environmental Ltd
SITA UK
Skelmersdale Senior Citizens Association
SLR Consulting Ltd
Smiths Gore
South Lakeland District Council
South Lancashire Bat Group
South Lathom Resident's Association
South Ribble Borough Council
South Ribble Conservative Association
Springfields Fuels Ltd

SSCF Community Board
St Helens MBC
Stephenson Halliday
Steven Abbott Associates
Stewart Ross Associates
Storeys:ssp
T and T Contracts
T.P.Aspinall & Sons Limited
Temp Plant Ltd
The Arley Consulting Company Limited
The Casey Group
The Crown Estate
The Gypsy Council
The Over Kellet View
The Penhale Practice Solicitors
The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain
The Wildlife Trust for Lancashire, Manchester & North Merseyside
The Wilson Trust
Thornton Skip Hire
Tong Quarry Ltd (Moreland Aggregates)
Triple C Skips
TRS Tyres Ltd
UK Onshore Operators Group
United Utilities
United Utilities Water PLC
Valpack
Vaux Parts
Viridor
W Maher & Sons Ltd
W&S Mason

Wardell Armstrong LLP
WBB Minerals
West Coast Car Breakers Ltd
West Craven Stone Company
West Lancashire Borough Council
West Lancashire Clinical Commissioning Group
West Lancashire Labour Group of Councillors
West Lancashire Labour Party
White Moss Horticulture Ltd
Whitemoss Landfill Ltd
Whittaker & Co
Whitworth Community High School
Wigan MBC
William Blythe & Co
William Pye Ltd
William Rainford Holdings Ltd
Woodman (Whitworth) Ltd
Woods Waste
WRAP
WRATH
Wyre Borough Council
Wyre Waste Management
Yate and Pickup Parish Council
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority