
Report of the Head of Planning and Development

STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

Date: 16-Dec-2021

Subject: Planning Application 2018/93676 Infill of land and formation of access and turning facilities, temporary fence and restoration to agricultural use Land North West, Hog Close Lane, Holmfirth, HD9 7TE

APPLICANT

P Turner

DATE VALID

04-Feb-2019

TARGET DATE

06-May-2019

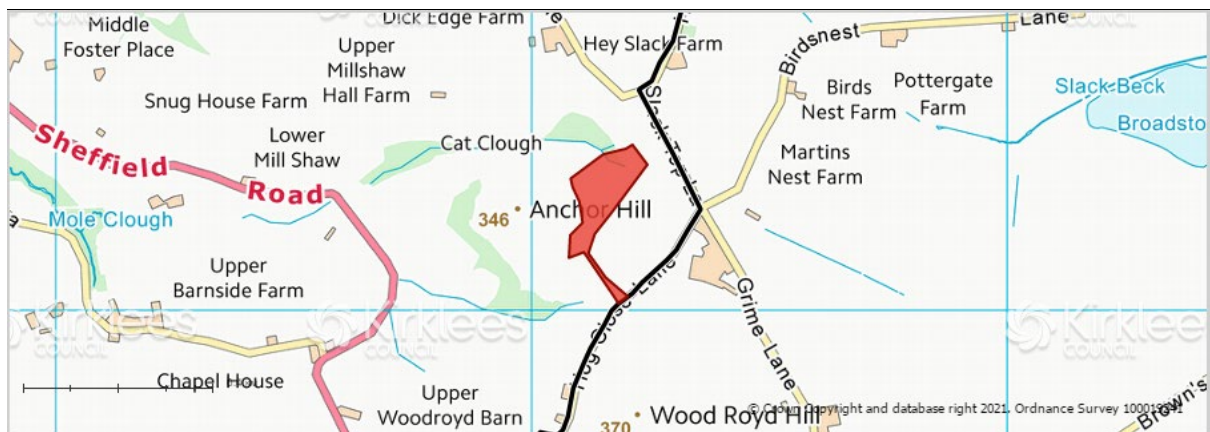
EXTENSION EXPIRY DATE

15-Mar-2021

Please click the following link for guidance notes on public speaking at planning committees, including how to pre-register your intention to speak.

<http://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-applications/pdf/public-speaking-committee.pdf>

LOCATION PLAN



Map not to scale – for identification purposes only

Electoral wards affected: Holme Valley South

Ward Councillors consulted: Yes

Public or private: Public

RECOMMENDATION: REFUSE

The Council has sufficient landfill capacity in the district for meeting the needs of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste. The submitted information fails to sufficiently demonstrate and justify that there is a proven need for additional landfill capacity for this type of waste, contrary to Kirklees Local Plan Policy LP46.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 This application is brought to this Strategic Planning Committee (SPC) following the second deferral of this application at the 29 July 2021 SPC meeting to allow for further information to be provided in respect of:

- Quantitative details (figures) of the amount of capacity available at each landfill site and;
- Quantitative details (figures) of benefits to agricultural production (increase in livestock or crop production) associated with

The table at paragraph 10.17 includes an additional column with this information where it has been made available. In addition, details for each relevant listed quarry under this paragraph has been expanded upon to give Members a fuller account of current works at each listed quarry.

1.2 With respect to quantitative details (figures) of benefits to agricultural production, the applicant/agent has provided the following details:

‘Significant improvement to the farm allowing the land to be regularly grazed under basic rotation providing enough improved grassland for a minimum of 10 sheep per acre (25 per hectare) and increasing the flock size by 84 sheep in total’.

1.3 As Members may also recall, the application was previously considered and deferred at the 31 March 2021 SPC to allow the applicant to be given the opportunity for the submission of a waste needs assessment to demonstrate the need for additional land capacity to deposit construction, demolition and excavation waste and provide details of an enhanced landscaping scheme.

2.0 SITE AND SURROUNDINGS:

2.1 The application site currently comprises agricultural pastureland, a void in the form of a gully, which extends into two fields and an existing farm track. It extends to approximately 1.93ha of land, stated to be in association with Martins Nest Farm. The site is bordered to the north, south and west by open land and to the east by Slack Top Lane. Access into the site is taken from the existing track, off Hog Close Lane.

2.2 The character of the area is predominantly rural with isolated residential properties and farmsteads, the nearest of which is a residential property on Grime Lane, approximately 200m to the south east, at Martins Nest Farm and Upper Woodroyd Barn which is a similar distance to the south. The site is immediately adjacent to the boundary with Barnsley Metropolitan District with Hog Close Lane and Slack Top Lane forming the boundary line between the Barnsley and Kirklees.

3.0 PROPOSAL:

3.1 This application seeks full planning permission for landfill operations with inert and clean demolition material, the re-alignment of a length of approximately 25m of the start of the existing farm track and the provision of an on-site turning area for large vehicles, which would consist of hard surfacing. The associated works would involve:

- Infill of the gully with a total volume of 29,207 cubic metres of material, consisting of 19,258 cubic metres of inert waste, 7,106.5 cubic metres of clay cap and 2,843 cubic metres of topsoil;
- Widening and realignment of the entrance of the existing access track and provision of an on-site turning area;
- The erection of a temporary 1.2m high mesh perimeter fence and gates to secure the site during the fill and restoration phases;
- Restoration of the site to agricultural use after landfilling is complete
- Compensatory works to replace the permanent loss of high value habitat, to encourage biodiversity on and off site;
- Diversion of a water course, and
- A series of perforated pipes within the landfill area, which will convey flow via weep holes downstream of the proposed infill

3.2 The supporting statement states that the purpose of the development is to help diversify the income of the farm and provide additional revenue to invest in the overall agricultural business. The applicant asserts that by filling the void with inert and clean demolition waste material then restoring the land to integrate with levels of the surrounding farmland, it will help make the land more productive and usable for agricultural purposes.

3.3 Waste material is proposed to be brought to the site on 4 axel tipper trucks, capable of carrying 20t loads. Loads are proposed to be limited to approximately 8 per day (i.e. 8 in and 8 out). This would equate to a total of 16 vehicle movements per day.

3.4 It is proposed to operate the site for 5.5 days per week (i.e. 8am–5pm weekdays and 8am–12 noon on Saturdays). The supporting information states that approximately 1245 deliveries will be required to infill the site and import sub-soil for the clay cap.

3.5 The application is accompanied with several reports/plans, most of which were submitted during the course of the application between May 2019 – February 2021, to address issues raised by a number of consultees, through the consultation process. These include:

- Private water supply surveys (x2);
- Ecology impact assessments;

- Compensatory biodiversity net gain proposals;
- Maintenance & management plan (habitat enhancement);
- Drainage assessments;
- Phase 1 Geotechnical report;
- Planning justification statement;
- Additional Planning justification statement.

3.6 In addition to the above, following the first deferral at the 31 March SPC meeting, further information was received. This included:

- Supporting letter, email copies from 3 quarry operators and price comparison information per load for tipping, from MWP Planning on behalf of the PMW Quarries LTD (not the applicant) who wishes to deposit the waste at the application site.
- A summary of the information contained within the supporting letter from MWP, from the acting agent on behalf of the applicant (see paragraphs 10.12, 10.13, 10.16, 10.17, 10.18, 10.19 and 11.2 where these details are assessed)

4.0 RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY (including enforcement history):

2013/91569 - Erection of 15kW wind turbine on a 15m mast (approved 13.2.14)

2015/91241 – Installation of 1 no.85kW wind turbine on a 24m monopole mast (approved 29.9.15)

2016/93948 - Formation of landfill incorporating access and turning facilities and erection of temporary fencing- Withdrawn

Enforcement:

COMP/17/0051- the Alleged unauthorised material change of use to deposit waste material. The file was closed as it was found there was no evidence of a breach. Case officer's notes on file state:

'Small amount of tipped material consisting of largely scrap timber sheeting, general building debris and discarded timber adjacent wind turbine. Appearance of fly tipping rather than any attempt to infill the adjacent clough'

No further complaints or recent complaints have been received since this file was closed.

5.0 HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS (including revisions to the scheme):

5.1 An area of 0.14ha compensatory woodland planting along with other compensatory measures was accepted previously by officers, as shown on drawing 'Fig A Compensation proposals'. However, at the SPC meeting of 31st March, Members requested that the proposed woodland planting be increased. The applicant is agreeable to this and confirmation of the amount of additional (0.14h, see paragraph 10.28 below) compensatory planting that was offered was set out in the July SPC update. Should Members resolve to approve the application against the Officer recommendation, the 'Compensation Proposals' would need to form part of the biodiversity metric calculation and be included within the maintenance schedule to accompany any S106 agreement. The applicant is aware and would be agreeable to this.

- 5.2 In the course of the application, revisions were requested to include a reed bed within a wetland area. Also, proposals to include compensatory replacement of Heathland and Woodland (high value habitat of importance) were sought, These would be lost within the application site as a result of the proposed landfill operations. The replacement of these high important habitat features would be provided (conditioned/S106 in the event of an approval) within an area shown in control of the applicant, within the blue line.
- 5.3 Revised biodiversity metric calculation and a plan showing areas on and off-site were provided to accord with biodiversity metric calculation - received 10/02/20.
- 5.4 Draft S106 agreement for the long-term maintenance and management of the proposed on and off site biodiversity net gains - received 15/02/21
- 5.5 Additional statement requested by Officers, to set out consideration of Local Plan Policies LP43 and LP46.
- 5.6 Letter from PMW Quarries.co.uk stating local tipping facilities are required to reduce travel to sites outside Kirklees – received 18/03/21

6.0 PLANNING POLICY:

- 6.1 Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that planning applications are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The statutory Development Plan for Kirklees is the Local Plan (adopted 27th February 2019).

Kirklees Local Plan (2019):

- 6.2 LP21 – Highway Safety and Access
LP28 – Drainage
LP30 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity
LP32 – Landscape
LP33 – Trees
LP37 – Site restoration and aftercare
LP43 – Waste management hierarchy
LP46 – Waste disposal
LP52 - Protection and improvement of environmental quality
LP53 – contaminated and unstable land
- 6.3 Supplementary Planning Guidance / Documents:

National Planning Policy for Waste 2014
Kirklees Waste Needs Assessment 2016 (Growth Forecasts and Assessment of Future Capacity Requirements)
- 6.4 National Planning Policy Framework (2021):

Section 6 - Building a strong, competitive economy
Section 13 - Protecting Green Belt land
Section 14 - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
Section 15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

7.0 PUBLIC/LOCAL RESPONSE:

7.1 The application was publicised by site notices in the vicinity of the site, neighbour letters and an advertisement in the local press. This resulted in the receipt of 10 representations being received from members of the public including the Peak & Northern Footpaths Society. The issues raised can be summarised as follows:

Flooding/drainage private water supply:

- Land adjacent to gully and drains are flooded in winter months
- Considerable water travels down the gully and collects within the site
- Proposed wetland area would be no different to current area of wetland on site
- Concerns, that water in the area could become contaminated and effect wildlife & humans including any properties served by natural spring water
- Could be disastrous if contaminants enter stream and rivers at Cat Clough

Impact on amenity and character of area:

- Removal of drystone walls & felling of considerable number of trees prior to submission of application
- Loss of habitat to birds
- The provision of small area of agricultural land does not outweigh the detrimental impact on local wildlife including included protected species and their habitat/foraging from the loss of this gully/feature
- Tipping has taken place on site for the last 2 years consisting of clean fill, top soil and white goods
- Will effect the natural environment of the area and the green belt "to allow this further desecration of green belt land should not even be considered"
- The site is visible from surrounding public rights of way (PROW) & would affect public enjoyment and the safety of PROW users
- Noise, dust, odour and heavy traffic associated with this development would be detrimental to the amenity of the area.
- A detailed restoration scheme should be submitted indicating finished land levels and landscaping.

Highway/safety issues:

- The local highway network does not have the capacity to cope with this proposal HGV's and access to site is on brow of hill could cause accidents.
- How will debris/mud on highway to be managed
- A new footpath or road widening the length of Hog Close Lane could help
- The proposed security arrangements (fence & signs) would be insufficient
- How will the infill operations, to ensure what is being deposited into landfill and vehicle trips be monitored?

Other issues:

- Concerns over accuracy of information within the private water supply report
- much development in our area; and this is another unacceptable commercial application being submitted
- Inconsistencies with the submitted information

Reference is also made to the reasoning given for a survey being undertaken by residents.

Response: Not aware of any survey undertaken by the Council.

Ward Councillors were advised of the proposals on receipt. To date, no comments or queries have been received.

8.0 CONSULTATION RESPONSES:

8.1 Statutory:

K.C. Highways DM – No objections subject to conditions

Environment Agency – No objections raised, although the EA advises an Environmental Permit would be required from the EA and that the proposed landfill activities must comply with the provisions of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC). (A Footnote is to be included on the decision notice, providing a link to the website where full advice of the EA can be accessed)

Barnsley MBC – states that the proposed site is very close to several houses within the Barnsley Borough and asks the question “what proposals do the applicants have to mitigate the adverse effects from noise and dust from the development to the houses which are adjacent.
(Addressed below under ‘Local amenity’)

8.2 Non-statutory:

K.C. Environmental Health – initial objection withdrawn, subject to restricting the hours of operation and conditioning the requirement of a reed bed along the course of the existing water course.

K.C. Biodiversity Officer – no objections on the basis of biodiversity net gain is achieved and the long-term maintenance and management of such areas be secured by S106. Welcomes additional compensatory woodland planting as suggested by Members at the March SPC meeting.

K.C. Lead Local Flood Authority – no objections subject to the suggested conditions.

9.0 MAIN ISSUES

- Principle of development (Green Belt & Waste Management/disposal)
- Supporting Rural Diversification
- Character and Appearance
- Ecological/biodiversity issues
- Local amenity
- Highway issues

- Private water supply
- Drainage/flood and ground stability issues
- Climate Change
- Representations
- Other matters

10.0 APPRAISAL

Principle of development - Green Belt

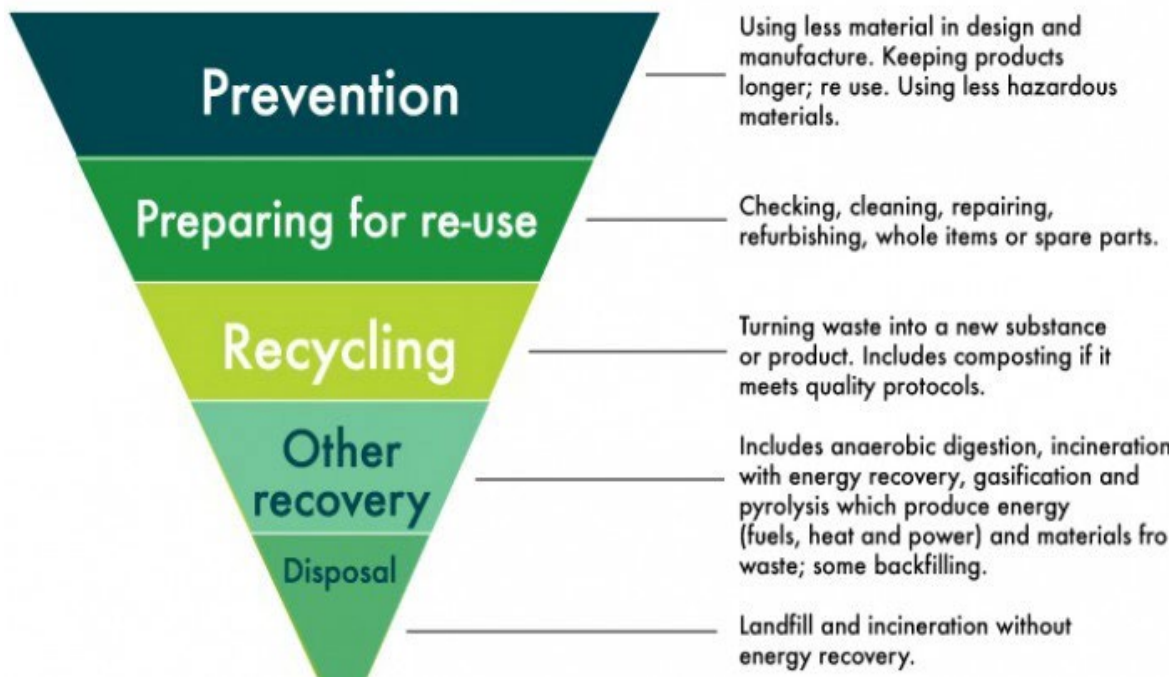
- 10.1 The application site comprises of agricultural pastureland and a void in the form of a gully, being natural habitat of high importance. The landfill proposals can be considered as engineering operations which would involve the importation of approximately 29,207m³ of inert, clean demolition and topsoil (all waste) to re-profile and restore land to agricultural use.
- 10.2 It is not disputed, that due to the deep void and nature of the gully this prevents the full and proper working for agricultural use on this part of the site.
- 10.3 The starting point for the assessment of this application is Paragraph 150 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out amongst other forms of development that engineering operations is not inappropriate in the Green Belt, provided that they preserve its openness and do not conflict with the purpose of including land within it, being:
- a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
 - b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
 - c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
 - d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
 - e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- as set out in paragraph 130 of the NPPF
- 10.4 The sectional drawings accompanying the application indicate the extent of profiling required to form the desired land levels after completely filling in the gully with waste materials. On completion, it is considered that whilst the proposals would take the effect of an engineered embankment at the northern end of the site, the final contouring after infilling would allow the site area to integrate with wider surrounding landscape of undulating fields. Views into the site from the north, looking back towards the site would, in time be mitigated by the off-site proposals to create an additional area of woodland, which is proposed to compensate for the loss of biodiversity interests as a result of the proposals (discussed in more detail below).
- 10.5 The applicant states the landfill and restoration proposals are to be carried out for no more than a period of 3 years, 6 months of which would be to restore the site. As set out above, it is anticipated that the proposal would generate an average of 96 HGV movements onto and off the site each week. The impact on highway safety is considered below, however it is important to assess the impact on the openness of the Green Belt from the length of time and level of activity to be carried out in association with the proposed development.

- 10.6 The NPPF indicates that openness and permanence are the essential characteristics of the green belt. There is no definition of openness in the NPPF. However, in a recent appeal decision (ref: 2018/94092, Emily Fields Liley Lane for restoration of derelict land for agriculture, involving importation of 90,000 tonnes of top soil and sub soil) which was reported at the Strategic Committee meeting on 23rd January 2020, the Inspector refers to openness, in the green belt context - "*it is generally held to refer to freedom from, or the absence of, development*". Comparisons can be drawn with that appeal and the application site proposals, in that both sites relate to engineering operations to be carried over a short period of time. The Inspector, in coming to his conclusion also took into account that during the carrying out of the engineering works, it would result in disruption to the landform and there would inevitably be an increased level of activity at the site and surrounding highway network, as a consequence of the associated HGV's. Nonetheless, the inspector concluded that the openness of the green belt would be preserved following completion of works.
- 10.7 Similarly, the proposals before Members are stated to be carried out over a short period (3 years), include engineering operations albeit after infilling the gully and on completion of restoration works, the openness of the site would be preserved.
- 10.8 Turning to the works proposed to the existing track, should Members be minded to approve the proposals, this could be conditioned to be returned to its original state on completion of land fill operations to ensure the openness of the Green Belt is preserved. Furthermore, in the interests of preserving the openness, should the application be approved, it would be reasonable to condition that the waste fill material brought onto site be used on arrival and not be stockpiled as was the case in the appeal noted above.
- 10.9 Taking all these factors into account, it is considered that the proposed development would involve engineering operations over a short period of time and as the openness of the Green Belt (subject to conditions) would be preserved, it is therefore, not considered to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt, nor would it conflict with the five purposes of including land within the Green Belt. The site is currently open and free from development, and this would continue on completion of the landfill, engineering and restoration works to be completed within a short period of time, in accordance with paragraph 150 of the NPPF.

Principle of development - Waste Management & Disposal

- 10.10 Turning to the management of waste, the National Planning Policy for Waste sets out its commitments to the aims for sustainable waste management which are summarised in the 'waste hierarchy' (see figure below). Although this indicates that the most effective environmental solution to the generation of waste is waste prevention, it also indicates that the re-use and recycling of materials are the next best options, with the least desirable and unsustainable solution being landfill disposal. This is echoed in Local Plan Policies LP43 (a) and LP46.

10.11 Waste Planning Authorities are therefore encouraged to take a positive approach towards dealing with waste in a way which moves its treatment up the hierarchy, by making provision for the management of various streams of waste, including inert and clean demolition waste material.



10.12 A lot of waste can be re-used and re-purposed. It is a way of moving it up the waste hierarchy instead of putting it in landfill. In this case, at the March SPC meeting it was reported that the proposals to dispose waste into landfill was at the bottom of the hierarchy. Further information has since been received which clarifies that the waste proposed to be deposited at the application site is

“waste which would be used would be that element of construction, demolition and excavation (cde) waste that could not be recycled, which typically forms around 10% of the total volume of these types of waste. This is cde waste, which has been treated to remove all of the components such as brick, stone and concrete, that can be used as a recycled aggregate. The remaining component generally comprises dusts and clays which have no specific use other than as a general fill to be utilised on development sites and in land reclamation/improvement”

10.13 On the basis that the waste to be deposited to landfill, is *“the remaining residues of construction, demolition and excavation waste”* this would be in compliance with the waste hierarchy and Local Plan policy LP43(a) as what is left cannot be recycled and would be considered as landfill.

Consideration of safeguarded waste sites:

10.14 With respect to the disposal of waste, to inform the Council on the Districts’ requirements, a comprehensive Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) was produced in 2016. This examines in detail the current quantities of waste generated and managed in the Kirklees district, the projected growth of waste to be managed over the plan period and the associated future capacity requirements, which forms the evidence base for Policy LP46.

10.15 As the proposals would result in waste disposal, Local Plan Policy LP46 states:

- Sites for disposal of waste will only be permitted where they cannot be met by treatment higher in the waste hierarchy;
- If it can be demonstrated that there is a proven need for additional landfill capacity because all other options are not suitable or feasible, this will be provided at existing or former quarry sites shown on the Policies Map;
- If all of these quarry sites are unavailable, land raising using inert materials only, may be considered provided it can be demonstrated that this would not divert material away from the restoration of any quarry void.

10.16 Although the information within the WNA was produced in 2016, it identifies sufficient land capacity for construction demolition and excavation waste through the allocation of safeguarded waste sites in Kirklees for the plan period and beyond. Following the deferral of the application at the March SPC meeting, to assist, the applicant was provided with a list of available sites that have capacity for construction demolition excavation waste at sites identified in the Kirklees Local Plan, which is fed into by relevant local authorities annually and produced by WYCA.

10.17 The following sets out the applicant's reasons for discounting waste safe guarded landfill sites that have capacity for construction demolition excavation waste, identified in the Kirklees Local plan, followed by officer's response to each reason.

"of the 27 safeguarded sites identified in the Kirklees Local Plan only 5 of these sites are capable of receiving inert C, D & E waste arisings for landfill. These are:

- *Wellfield Quarry*
- *Carr Hill Quarry*
- *Bradley Park Landfill*
- *Laneside Quarry (Landfill)*
- *Laneside Quarry (reclamation)*

The remaining 22 sites are either recovery/treatment or transfer centres involved in the recycling process but not have the capacity for the final disposal to landfill".

Officer's response: Accepted that the remaining 22 sites are either recovery/ treatment or transfer centres involved in the recycling process and do not have the capacity for the final disposal to landfill

With regards to the 5 sites capable of receiving inert C, D & E waste:

1. Wellfield Quarry

"Wellfield Quarry, is capable of taking the full range of C, D & E waste. However, this site is understood to have limited capacity and is not always open in the winter months. Furthermore, because it is the only available site, it finds itself in a monopoly position, free from competition and able to charge excessive tipping rates well above the market rate. This has the effect of forcing almost all of the residual C,D & E waste (i.e. that which cannot be recycled) outside of the district and in many cases outside of the region".

Officer's response: No evidence has been submitted to substantiate that the site has limited capacity. The statement made contradicts the information

provided within the database that was sent to the applicant, which indicates there is an annual capacity of 41,100 tonnes until 2036. With respect to the site not being open in winter months, this is typical of most landfill sites in wet winter months, which results in unsafe ground conditions to allow for landfill operations to take place safely. In order for landfill to compact and take form appropriately, landfilling needs to be conducted outside extreme wet weather conditions. The price/rates charged for tipping is not a material planning consideration. On the basis of the above, it is considered that capacity remains at this site to take CD&E waste

2. Carr Hill Quarry

“Carr Hill Quarry operated by PMW is a closed gate site and has virtually no void space remaining. Hence the reason they are exporting all of their waste to Goole at present. Permission for this site ceases in 2022”.

Officer’s response: PMW is the landfill contractor wishing to dispose of the CD&E waste at the application site at Hog Close Lane. Carr Hill Quarry benefits from an extant planning permission granted under 2000/90671, which is conditioned to cease mineral extraction and site to be restored to amenity woodland and grassland by August 2022. The restoration details, approved in 2011, under Condition 30 of the same permission would see the site completed near to the original land levels.

An application (2019/93039) which sought to vary the approved restoration proposal was refused in December 2019 on the grounds of harm to the Green Belt and the very special circumstances put forward were not considered sufficiently exceptional to clearly outweigh the harm that would be caused to the Green Belt by virtue of inappropriate development. The applicant, PMW quarries, did not appeal the decision.

Consequently, a further application (2021/91826) was received in May this year for almost an identical proposal to vary the previously approved restoration scheme, which ultimately seeks to introduce flat level areas within the site. A decision is pending on the application which will also be presented to Members on this agenda.

Whilst no survey details of the remaining landfill capacity have been provided, which relates to the approved land levels under the extant permission, the acting agent for this site has confirmed in writing that the overall remaining landfill capacity at this site is approximately 20,000 tonnes.

On the basis of the above, it is considered capacity remains at this site to take CD&E waste which would also enable the land levels of the site to be completed in accordance with the approved restoration details.

3. Bradley Park Landfill

“Bradley Park Landfill only accepts infrequent amounts of inert waste. This is specifically engineering materials does not include the full range of C.D & E waste”.

Officer’s response: Bradley Park Landfill Site is a strategically important hazardous waste site, both for Kirklees and regionally. Operations across the UK use this facility to dispose of hazardous waste. The site can accept inert waste intermittently, however allowing non-hazardous waste on this site may affect the capacity over the Local Plan period and undermine its functionality as a hazardous waste site.

4 & 5. Laneside Landfill & Laneside Reclamation

“Laneside Landfill & Reclamation is a closed gate site for use by Thomas Crompton Demolitions and currently does not have an appropriate permit.”

Officer’s response: During a recent site visit, the operator verbally confirmed to officers that this is a closed gate site, in that it is only accessible and open to the operator/owner and not open to other waste contractors.

“The other 5 sites are not available for the following reasons:

Forge Lane Dewsbury – *not currently available to take waste. It is subject to a CPO for Huddersfield/Ravensthorpe railway improvements and its future is uncertain. No void space available”*

Officer’s response: Officers are aware that Network Rail (NR) has served a CPO to acquire the site temporarily to carry out improvements works. Whilst this can be a lengthy process, and the outcome of which is yet uncertain, the extant permission for this site allows extraction of minerals to cease and site to be restored within 10 years from implementing the permission. The supporting information refers to the end date to be 2024. In light of this, as the permission is approaching its end date, the restoration to achieve the approved land levels will need to be forthcoming imminently. In any event, whilst the future of this site is uncertain, if the site is to be acquired by Network Rail, the existing voids will need to be filled to enable Network Rail to start works on site.

It is noted, however, that the original planning application for this site (2012/92979) stated that 100,000 tonnes of imported quarry waste would be needed to restore this site. Other than the Environment Agency Waste Database which suggests that 61,000 tonnes of CDE have been deposited on the site, no other information has been forthcoming. In view of this, the discounting of this site has not sufficiently been demonstrated and it is estimated to have a remaining land fill capacity of 39,000 tonnes, in accordance with the extant planning permission.

Hillhouse Edge Quarry, Holmfirth - *this doesn’t have a permit. There will be no landfill until mineral extraction has completed. It is unlikely to be available in the next 10 years.*

Officer’s response: Three applications at Hillhouse Edge Quarry were determined at the October 2020 Strategic Committee. These allow for the continuation of mineral extraction and to restore the sites by December 2028, with restorations of the extended quarry to be completed by 31st December 2030. At the time these applications were considered it was acknowledged that the final restoration of the site would require the import of inert waste as the volumes of quarry waste were likely to be insufficient to bring the site back to original levels. The site has been restored in part, and will continue to be restored with the overburden and reject stone by backfilling. However, the full extent of importation of infill is unknown until mineral extraction has ceased and final restoration begins to achieve the approved land levels within the extended part of the quarry site after December 2028. Therefore, it is understood the site is not yet available for landfill in the short term.

With regards to there currently being no Environmental Permit, this is a separate matter to be resolved outside the remit of the planning process. The responsibility lies with the site operator/owner to obtain the relevant and necessary permit/licence from the Environment Agency and any other regulatory body/ies, prior to allowing the importation of waste/infill materials to the site. However, it is acknowledged the lack of the appropriate permit/licence may deter waste contractors to use the site for depositing of waste.

Windy Ridge Quarry Holmfirth – The supporting letter from MWP Planning on behalf of the PMW Quarries LTD, states “*this is a site belonging to one of my clients. It is an active quarry and will be unable to accept infill materials until quarry activity is completed*”. There is consent up until 2029 for mineral extraction. There is no Environmental Permit for landfill. The remaining capacity is 150,000 tonnes.

Officer’s response: Planning permission for this site requires the extraction of mineral to cease and site restored by 31 March 2028. Whilst it is acknowledged this is an active site, the only information forthcoming recognises that although 9 years has gone past since 2012, there still remains a significant quantity of mineral left to be removed. No details are provided indicating at what stage the operations are at, to assess whether the site is capable/ ready for the importation of waste in the short term. In view of this, the discounting of this site has not sufficiently been demonstrated which has landfill capacity of 150,000 tonnes remaining, in accordance with the extant planning permission.

With regards to there being no Environmental Permit, as stated above, this is separate matter to be resolved outside the remit of the planning process.

Temple Quarry, Grange Moor – *this site doesn’t have a permit. It is closed gate for Mone Bros Ltd only.*

Officer’s response: Confirmation is received that this site is “*likely to be a closed gate site*” and not generally available to waste contractors. However, having sought further clarity on this, it is advised this site is not a closed gate site and will intermittently accept landfill waste from other contractors, depending on the priced charged for tipping/per load, which as stated above is not a material planning consideration. Furthermore, waste has been imported to this site since 2016 with the highest amount being imported in 2018 (40,000 tonnes) but unfortunately, no further information is available. In view of this, the discounting of this site has not sufficiently been demonstrated.

Peace Wood, Shelley – *this site does not have a permit and will not receive inert waste until mineral extraction ceases. It has consent until 2032.*

Officer’s response: Confirmation is obtained by officers from the acting agent for this site, who advises mineral extraction and landfill can be done in tandem on this site. Therefore, it is not necessary for mineral extraction to cease before landfill operations continue/commence. Furthermore, it is established that the site owner/operator is in the process of obtaining the relevant permit licence from the Environment Agency.

Page 3, paragraph 5 of the supporting statement of relevant planning permission 2007/92989, sets out that the scheme will provide for a maximum of 50,000 tonnes per year. A pre application enquiry received this year in relation to this site, sets out in the supporting documents, that the eastern phases have already been infilled and restored in accordance with the relevant permission 2017/93602 (variation to 2007/92989), whilst the western phases are currently operational extracting mineral. In view of this information, the remaining landfill capacity at this site is approximately 30,000 tonnes per year. The discounting of this site has therefore not sufficiently been demonstrated.

There are other potential landfill sites which are not included on the Local Plan Safeguarded List. These have been assessed along with the Local Plan discounted sites (Appendix 2). None of the 6 discounted sites are available to receive inert waste. This is confirmed.

Officer's response: The information relating to the 6 discounted sites was provided to the applicant by officers. These sites have either been restored or close to restoration with no remaining capacity for landfill.

The March Committee report in paragraph 10.23 refers to nearby active mineral workings, namely Ox Lee (2013/70/92388/WO), Appleton 2017/70/92300/EO) and Sovereign (2018/70/91605/EO). None of these quarries are currently available for landfill. They do not have environmental permits for landfill and nor do they have planning permission for landfill.

Officer's response: The extant permissions for these quarries do not allow the importation of landfill material to these sites.

Applicant's summary:

It is therefore clearly evident that there is a significant shortage in capacity for C,D & E waste in the short-medium term and this is likely to persist for the next 10 years until various quarries reach the end of their productive lives. Furthermore, the lack of competition is adversely affecting the market price and is forcing waste contractors to travel long distances to dispose of waste outside the region.

The capacity in Kirklees District is negligible but the waste from construction, development and excavation sites accounts for 293,000 tonnes of waste each year (based on the 2014/2015 figures in the Kirklees Waste Needs Assessment (2016). This represents 33% of all waste in the district, and although a significant proportion of this can be recycled much of the waste (silts, sludge and clays) have no beneficial use and much be disposed of inert landfill sites. Hog Close Lane has a capacity for 29,000 cubic metres of inert waste (approximately 40,000 tonnes) and is estimated to take 3 years to fill. This equates to 13,333 tonnes per year. This is only a fraction of the capacity required. Furthermore, it will only provide a short- term solution and additional landfill sites will be required in the medium term to provide adequate capacity a, and in the short term to provide healthy competition”.

Officer's response: The applicant has failed to demonstrate with evidence that there is a proven need for additional landfill for CD&E waste, and that it would not divert material away from the restoration of any quarry void.

In summary, the applicant is seeking to deposit 40,000 tonnes and the table below sets out where available, the Officers assessment of annual capacity at each of these waste safe guarded sites.

Waste safeguarded sites with remaining landfill capacity	Annual/remaining or total Capacity (tonnage)	Permission end date
Wellfield Quarry, Crosland Moor	41,100 annual capacity	Oct 2027
Carr Hill Quarry, Upper Cumberworth	Approx. 20,000 remaining landfill capacity	Aug 2022
Forge Lane Dewsbury	39,000 tonnes	2024
Windy Ridge Quarry, Holmfirth	150,000 tonnes total capacity remaining	March 2028
Temple Quarry, Upper Hopton	Information unavailable (See above paragraph relating to Temple Quarry)	Application to extend time pending decision
Peace Wood, Shelley	30,000 annual capacity	Oct 2032

The information in the table above is obtained from a number of sources including, relevant planning history of the sites, the Waste Data Interrogator provided by the Environment Agency and acting agents of some of the sites.

- 10.18 The March and July SPC agendas set out the applicant's claim regarding the agricultural business needs in which it was stated "*this is not a commercial waste operation*", and it will enable the applicant "who is a farmer" to use the land for productive farmland. Although agricultural farmland takes many forms, it is not disputed that the end result would make the application site area more productive for farmland/maintenance in comparison to its current form. Despite officer's request for evidence of the farming business, none has been forthcoming to demonstrate a genuine need, to substantiate the applicant's case, in that the proposals would be critical to the applicant's agricultural business needs. (i.e. how will not obtaining permission for the proposed landfill operations be detrimental to the applicant's existing agricultural business)
- 10.19 To conclude, the information submitted fails to sufficiently demonstrate with evidence the genuine need for use of this site for landfill operations that is critical to the applicants existing agricultural business, prior to the use of allocated safeguarded waste sites, for which there is a sufficient capacity for the plan period and beyond. With regard to Local Plan Policy LP46, it is considered the applicant has not sufficiently demonstrated or justified why all other options are not suitable or feasible and that this proposed landfill operation would not divert material away from the restoration of any quarry void. Sufficient land capacity remains for construction demolition and excavation waste through the allocation of safeguarded waste sites in Kirklees for the plan period as shown in the table above at paragraph 10.17.

Supporting rural diversification

- 10.20 The additional statement received on 11th March 2021, introduces a case with reference to Local Plan Policy LP10 (f) which specifically relates to Supporting the rural economy. Point (f) of the Policy LP10 states:

f. supporting farm diversification schemes, where the proposal would not adversely affect the management and viability of any farm holding, and in the case of farm shops, the goods to be sold are primarily those which are produced on the host farm or neighbouring farms.

- 10.21 The NPPF and Local Plan Policy LP10 seeks to support a prosperous rural economy. The proposals would not adversely affect the management and viability of any farm holding, as on the contrary it would provide financial gain for the applicant. Whilst it could be argued that the proposal would allow diversification of the applicants' farm business, by utilising land that currently may have no useful purpose for agriculture and would represent a more efficient use of the land, it is not considered to be farm diversification in its true sense of this Policy.

Character and Appearance

- 10.22 The site is located within an area which is largely rural in character consisting of wooded areas, in depressions and on varying contours, rolling fields of open farmland with pockets of residential and agricultural buildings. Whilst it could be argued that the gully within the site is formed by previous colliery works, it has over time established landscaping and forms a distinguished feature which contributes to the rural setting of the area. The proposed contour levels as shown on drawing no. EWE/2078/01 Rev C would ensure a transitional slope and allow the continuation of rolling fields (which is only one form of agricultural land use) from one field to the next. In addition, the restoration proposals for the whole of the site, by returning it to grassland would ensure the site, over time, integrates with the wider surrounding character of rolling open fields, in accordance with Policy LP32 of the KLP.
- 10.23 To mitigate the potential effect of the proposed engineered operations, particularly when looking back at the site from the north, negotiations have resulted in the requirement of creating a new woodland area, immediately beyond the northern boundary. This is shown on drawing titled 'Fig A Compensation Proposals' and would be on land in the control of the applicant. The new woodland area would also contribute to the overall biodiversity net gains to be achieved (discussed further below). Should Members be minded to approve the application, this matter could be dealt with by condition and the long term maintenance and management of such areas will be secured through a S106 agreement.

Ecology/Biodiversity issues

- 10.24 Policy LP30 of the KLP refers to Habitats of Principle Importance (those habitats listed under the provisions of Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006), which occur within the proposed footprint of the works and would be lost as a result of the proposals. These habitats include the woodland within the site (marked as TN1 within the EclA report) and the heathland within the site (marked as TN8 within the report). Policy LP30 requires proposals to protect these habitats 'unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the importance of the biodiversity interest, in which case long term compensatory measures will need to be secured.
- 10.25 *Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network* - The proposals would also result in the loss of approximately 0.6ha of the Kirklees Wildlife Habitat Network.

- 10.26 The Council seeks a net biodiversity gain of on development sites and aims towards 10%. This can either be through the detailed landscaping scheme and/or off-site enhancement – on land owned by the developer.
- 10.27 The Biodiversity Metric calculation was submitted during the course of the application as the method to demonstrate a measurable biodiversity net gain in accordance with Policy LP30(ii) and NPPF. The information presented has now addressed previous objections raised by the Council's Ecology unit. The proposals as revised would include both on and off-site habitats, as set out in the metric and drawing titled 'Fig A Compensation Proposals', which indicates 0.75ha of Heathland restoration, 0.1ha reed bed filtration, creation of 0.14ha of woodland and on site restoration of neutral grassland. In summary, the Council's Ecology unit, notwithstanding the loss of a 'small terminal section' of the KWHN, which is considered does not represent harm to the function and connectivity of the network, is satisfied on the basis that the previous proposals put forward would provide a net biodiversity gain of 17.86%
- 10.28 At the March SPC, a request was made by Members for additional tree/ woodland planting above the agreed net biodiversity gain set out in paragraph 10.27. Initially the applicant requested to trade the previously proposed creation of Heathland with woodland, which is not accepted by the Biodiversity Officer, as the request was made to increase additional tree/woodland planting and not omit compensation for the loss of heathland habitat on site. The July SPC update sets out the full reasoning as to why the trade-off to omit compensation for the loss of heathland habitat is not acceptable. In view of this, the applicant confirmed that they would keep the previously approved biodiversity net gain and would supplement this with an additional 0.14 Ha of woodland planting.
- 10.29 In light of the above the submitted biodiversity metric calculation would need to be updated to include all the compensatory proposals now agreed, which would need to be secured through a Section 106 agreement in accordance with Policy LP30 should the application be approved. Whilst a draft S106 and long-term maintenance and management plan was received and considered by both the Council's Ecology Unit and Legal Officers, these too would need to be amended/updated in view of the increased compensatory proposals in the event of an approval. The applicant is aware and agreeable to this. Subject to the long-term maintenance and management plan demonstrating the security of the ecological being provided on and off site, biodiversity matters would be addressed sufficiently. Should Members conclude that the benefits of the development outweigh the existing biodiversity interests of the site, the compensatory proposals put forward would address this matter.

Local Amenity

- 10.30 At present the site comprises two fields of open pasture divided by a deep steep sided clough. This provides a pleasant rural setting within the wider area. Public Right of Way (PROW) Hol/134/20 runs to the north of the site, and this would allow users of this route views of the site at relatively close quarters and be affected to some extent by the proposed works. This PROW links with other PROWs in the area and it is considered that the surrounding landscape enhances the experience of users of this route and therefore acts to attract walkers and visitors to the area, providing an attractive recreational facility. The proposals would be carried out over a period of 3 years, which can be deemed a short period in terms of landfilling and as such it is considered that the proposed works would not prejudice the function and continuity of the core walking routes, in accordance with KLP Policy LP23.

- 10.31 With regards to waste being transferred to the site by HGV's including open skip and tipper lorries. This would inevitably result in additional noise generated by the vehicles themselves and during the unloading and working of the waste. The nearest residential properties are located between approximately 200 to 250 metres away from the proposed development. To mitigate against any associated impact and to protect the amenities of nearby residents from any potential noise/disturbance during unsociable hours, conditions could be imposed restricting the number of vehicle movements (in and out of the site per day) and hours of operation in accordance with those suggested by the Environmental Health Officer. Consequently, subject to the imposition of such conditions, the proposal would accord with KLP Policy LP24 and Section 11 of the NPPF with regard to potential noise nuisance.
- 10.32 The potential emissions of dust to the atmosphere from tipping and landform operations such as those proposed at the application site would arise from three main sources:-
- Vehicle movements to and from the site;
 - Operational processes including the tipping of waste and its subsequent working and placement and compaction;
 - Exhausts from operational plant/equipment.
- 10.33 The degree to which significant dust emissions are capable of causing nuisance from a particular site depends upon various factors, including:
- Time of year and climatic conditions, with dry conditions and high wind speeds being conducive to dust generation.
 - Surface characteristics, with vegetation cover making material in bunds less susceptible to dispersion
- 10.34 However, it is considered that problems associated with dust could be adequately dealt with through the implementation of measures on site which could include:
- All lorries delivering waste to the site being sheeted
 - Internal haul routes would be defined and dampened as necessary
 - Upswept exhausts used on site vehicles
 - Dampening of surface of filling areas when necessary
 - The suspension of operations in extreme windy conditions
 - Speed restrictions on site
- 10.35 To summarise, should Members be minded to accept the principle of development in terms of waste disposal, the above suggested measures could be required via appropriately worded dust suppression planning conditions, to comply with KLP Policy LP52 as well as guidance contained in Section 15 of the NPPF,

Highway issues

10.36 DM Highway Officers initial assessment is set out below:

“that access is to be taken from an existing track off Hogg Lane that serves the application site. The access is to be upgraded to incorporate 7m radii and realigned to allow a 21m straight alignment for vehicles to pass. The access will be widened to 8m in width. The geometric characteristics are considered acceptable and the proposal is acceptable in this regard. Internally to the site a turning head for large vehicles is proposed.

The application is supported by swept-path analysis of large vehicles passing and being able to access and exit in a forward gear. Visibility splays and the location of the proposed gate are also demonstrated on drawing no. MJC 172-05E (as a consequence of further revisions, this plan is superseded by drawing MJC 172-05G).

It should be noted that the council’s Highway Safety department raised concerns regarding the suitability of the local road network. However, given the proposals would produce around 16 vehicle movements per day, and for a temporary period of 24-30 months, Highways DM feel that the proposals are acceptable on balance. These proposals remain acceptable from a highways perspective, and Highways DM wish to raise no objection to the scheme. No specific conditions are deemed necessary.

10.37 As set out above, it is anticipated the proposals would generate an average of 96 HGV movements per week. It is considered reasonable and necessary to restrict the number of HGV movements (by condition) in and out of the site to those proposed, (8 in and 8 out, 16 in total a day).

10.38 Taking account of the Council’s Highway Safety department, DM Highway Officers’ follow up advice is that a pre commencement condition requiring a survey which highlights the existing condition of the highway Hog Close Lane should be imposed in the event of an approval. The condition would require the applicant to monitor the condition of Hog close Lane , before development is commenced, followed by subsequent annual monitoring until completion of the proposal. In the event that the proposal resulted in any defects to Hog Close Lane, a scheme to reinstate the defects would be required to be carried out at the expense of the applicant. The applicant is agreeable to this. On site wheel wash facilities would also need to be conditioned to prevent HGVs depositing material on the highway.

10.39 Hog Close Lane falls within Barnsley District and therefore any remedial works required to Hog Close Lane as a result in defects caused by the use of HGV’s in association with the proposals, would need to be approved by entering into a Section 278 agreement with the relevant Highway Authority..

10.40 It is therefore considered, subject to appropriate conditions being imposed in the event of an approval, and the proposals being carried out over a period of 3 years (of which 6 months for restoration), that this development would accord with KLP Policy LP21 with regards to its impact on the local highway network.

Private water supply

- 10.41 Council historic maps for the valley indicate that the area proposed to be filled is spring fed, which is typical of watercourses in the area. This was not fully captured in the applicant's initial design or reports. Significant concerns were also raised by Environmental Health Officers regarding the sourcing and composition of the infill matter and the effect it could have on nearby groundwater and surface waters, on the private water supplies downstream from the site in question that may be affected.
- 10.42 According to records, nearby properties could potentially be served through these private water supplies. At the request of the Council details of a hydrology survey undertaken on behalf of the applicant has been received during the course of the application. This identifies private water supplies in the immediate area, so that the potential impact of the development could be considered. This survey checked 31 properties and of these, 5 had private water supplies. Of these 5, only one is still claimed to be used and the other 4 have converted to mains supply. The remaining private supply has already, or is in the process of being abandoned, and capped. An assessment of the potential impact of the development has now been completed and for completeness, the potential impact on the private supplies was assessed as part of the survey.
- 10.43 The survey states that the infilling of the gully should not contain any soluble contaminants and the springs feeding the clough are to be diverted round the filled site. This would reduce the risk of pollution of private water supplies. In addition, water arising from the site is proposed to be drained separately and passed through a reed bed and ponding area as shown on drawing no. MJC 172-P07 dated September 2019. It is acknowledged that the 'inert' fill should not contain any biodegradable matter and as advised by the applicant, the reed bed is purely there as a safeguard mechanism to extract any bio-degradable matter that might escape the waste screening and certification process. The reed bed and ponding area will ensure that all suspended solids are removed, and the reed bed will treat any biodegradable matter. It is concluded that the filling of the gully will have minimal or no impact on the private water supply to neighbouring properties
- 10.44 Subject to the provision of the reed bed being formed and installed to protect the groundwater from any potential contamination associated with the infill, Environmental Health Officers would have no objection. The applicant is amenable to this, and it could be addressed by a pre-commencement condition, in the event the application is approved, in accordance with KLP Policy LP52 and guidance within the NPPF.

Drainage/flood and ground stability issues

- 10.45 The LLFA consider the information provided regarding the proposed drainage systems, (which will comprise of a series of perforated pipes within the landfill area, diversion of the existing surface water course and formation of reed bed/wetland areas) is sufficient in principle. Subject to further design, calculation and phasing, which could be secured by the suggested conditions set out in the consultation response from LLFA dated 4th June 2020, drainage and flood matters could be addressed to accord with KLP Policy LP28 and guidance in the NPPF.

- 10.46 With regards to ground stability, water management on steep slopes can be a fundamental issue and should be considered particularly when introducing new material, such as is proposed. The design needs to consider the geotechnical suitability of the proposals including interaction with existing ground, reinforcement required of the retaining face to prevent mobilisation and potential for settlement and any ground preparation required. The operation of plant and weight of material could lead to mobilisation of sediments which needs to be assessed.
- 10.47 Paragraphs 183 and 184 of the NPPF set out clearly that where a site is affected by land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development should rest with the developer and/or the landowner. Moreover, any proposals should be accompanied by adequate site investigation information, prepared by competent person taking into account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability.
- 10.48 The LLFA does not generally lead on geotechnical considerations. However, due to the interaction with the watercourse, in this instance it was a matter for consideration. Given the high risks, Officers considered it necessary to request a full geotechnical site appraisal to establish whether the proposed methods would be suitable and safe before the principle of such works was considered acceptable, and to ensure such works could be deliverable without potential harm to people or the environment, in accordance with KLP Policy LP53. The geotechnical report has been independently assessed on behalf of the Council. The outcome of which concludes that further technical information would be required, including an intrusive ground investigation report, a method statement for the proposed valley reprofiling and details of proposed gravity earth bund on face of landfill, prior to development commencing. These could be addressed by pre-commencement conditions in the event that the application were approved. Subject to the works being carried out in complete accordance with the recommendations in any subsequent reports, the issue of ground stability could be addressed, in accordance with KLP Policy LP53 and guidance within the NPPF.

Climate Change

- 10.49 On 12th November 2019, the Council adopted a target for achieving 'net zero' carbon emissions by 2038, with an accompanying carbon budget set by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. National Planning Policy includes a requirement to promote carbon reduction and enhance resilience to climate change through the planning system and these principles have been incorporated into the formulation of Local Plan policies. The Local Plan predates the declaration of a climate emergency and the net zero carbon target, however it includes a series of policies which are used to assess the suitability of planning applications in the context of climate change. When determining planning applications the Council will use the relevant Local Plan policies and guidance documents to embed the climate change agenda.
- 10.50 Uncontrolled release of greenhouse gasses from traditional waste disposal methods are inextricably linked to climate change. Crucially, in order to adapt to and mitigate against climate change impacts, the management of waste will need to be considered further up the waste hierarchy before consideration of disposal through landfill, which is the least sustainable way to manage waste. In this instance the waste to be deposited to landfill, as set out above is stated to be "remaining residues of construction, demolition and excavation waste", as

such this contributes to meeting the objectives of reducing the release of greenhouse emissions into the atmosphere, in accordance with the Councils and Government guidance.

Representations

10.51 Flooding/drainage private water supply:

- Land adjacent to gully and drains are flooded in winter months
- Considerable water travels down the gully and collects within the site
- Proposed wetland area would be no different to current area of wetland on site
- Concerns, that water in the area could become contaminated and effect wildlife & humans including any properties served by natural spring water
- Could cause contamination or enter stream and rivers at Cat Clough

Response: Addressed in preceding paragraphs. Regarding the potential contamination, this would be limited as the proposals would use inert material/waste.

10.52 Impact on amenity and character of area:

- Removal of drystone walls & felling of considerable number of trees prior to submission of application

Response: Noted.

- Loss of habitat to birds
- The provision of small area of agricultural land does not outweigh the detrimental impact on local wildlife including included protected species and their habitat/foraging from the loss of this gully/feature
- Will affect the natural environment of the area and the green belt “to allow this further desecration of green belt land should not even be considered”
- The site is visible from surrounding public rights of way (PROW) & would affect public enjoyment and the safety of PROW users
- Noise, dust, odour and heavy traffic associated with this development would be detrimental to the amenity of the area.

Response: addressed in preceding paragraphs

- Tipping has taken place on site for the last 2 years consisting of clean fill, topsoil and white goods

Response: See Enforcement notes above, under section 4 of the report

- A detailed restoration scheme should be submitted indicating finished land levels and landscaping.

Response: A detailed restoration scheme to include finished ground levels can be secured by planning condition should planning permission be granted.

10.53 Highway/safety issues:

- The local highway network does not have the capacity to cope with this proposal HGV's and access to site is on brow of hill could cause accidents.
- How will debris/mud on highway to be managed

Response: addressed above.

- A new footpath or road widening the length of Hog Close Lane could help

Response: On consideration of the proposals, Highway Officers have not deemed such provisions necessary in this instance.

- How will the infill operations, to ensure what is being deposited into landfill and vehicle trips be monitored?

Response: The applicant would need to obtain an Environmental Permit from the Environment Agency to ensure that the proposed landfill activities comply with the provisions of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC). The vehicles trips can be restricted by condition.

10.54 **Other issues:**

- Concerns over accuracy of information within the private water supply report

Response: A revised Private water report was received (January 2020) and publicised on the website. No new representations were received in relation to this matter.

- much development in our area; and this is another unacceptable commercial application being submitted

Response: noted.

- Inconsistencies with the submitted information

Response: noted

10.55 With regards to odour issues, the proposal would involve inert waste only and problems associated with odours would not therefore be an issue.

Other Matters

10.56 Whilst potential land stability issues and flood risk, as a result of the proposals, are addressed above, the additional information submitted received 11th March 2021, introduces claims in support of the applicant's proposals which states:

"The gully (formed by previous mining activity) is unstable and suffers from erosion. It also poses a hazard to livestock and farm operatives...The exposed clay and shale and the steep sides of the gully also lead to rapid water run-off into local watercourses and into the river system. Filling the void and restoring the site to agricultural use will remove this hazard in accordance with Policy LP53."

10.57 The submitted geotechnical report (sections 6.2 and 6.3) concludes that the risk of ground water flooding at the site is negligible and that based on the topography of the surrounding area, surface waters would be expected to drain towards the various surface water courses which lie in the bottom of the respective valley features. With respect to the impact on surrounding watercourses from the proposed landfill operations, the drainage scheme proposed would ensure and alleviate concerns, removing the risk of contributing to localised flooding downstream.

10.58 With respect to the gully being stated to be unstable and suffering from erosion, the geotechnical report does identify 'indicative small-scale ground movements/slippages'. However, the report also states *"it is likely these have resulted due to the steepness of the existing valley sides and soil erosion by*

surface waters flowing down the valley sides". It must be noted that the geotechnical report was commissioned for the reason set out above, in paragraph 10.54, to demonstrate that there would be no concerns in relation to ground stability as a result of the proposed development, not to address any instability land issues, which pose a risk to the environment or people.

- 10.59 Finally, to address concerns in relation to the site "*posing a hazard to livestock and farm operatives*" appropriate fencing (stock proof/dry stone) or walling can be considered. In any case, it is recognised that farmers/operators of the site will have a duty of care to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the welfare of animals and anyone using the site under health and safety and other relevant regulations in which they will be required to adhere to.

11.0 CONCLUSION:

- 11.1 The National Planning Policy for Waste sets out its commitments to the aims for sustainable waste management to take a positive approach towards dealing with waste in a way which moves its treatment up the 'waste hierarchy'. The Council's Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) has been produced, which details the quantities of waste generated and managed in the Kirklees district, the projected growth of waste to be managed over the plan period and the associated future capacity requirements. As set out in the report above there is sufficient landfill capacity within existing quarries/waste safe guarded sites to accommodate the waste proposed for landfill operations on this site. The proposals are therefore recommended for refusal for the reason set out in the recommendation.

Background Papers:

Application and history files: set out in the above report under sub-heading 'Relevant Planning History'

Website link to be inserted here

<https://www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/planning-applications/search-for-planning-applications/detail.aspx?id=2018%2f93676>

Certificate of Ownership –Certificate A signed by the agent on behalf of the applicant