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TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED).

**NOTICE OF GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION**

Sellafield Ltd  
First Floor, Albion Square 1  
Swingpump Lane  
Whitehaven  
CA28 7NE

**APPLICATION No: 4/24/2407/0F1**

**TWO STOREY MODULAR BUILDING  
SELLAFIELD, SEASCALE**

**Sellafield Ltd**

The above application dated 06/12/2024 has been considered by the Council in pursuance of its powers under the above mentioned Act and PLANNING PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED subject to the following conditions:

1. The development hereby permitted shall be commenced before the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

Reason

To comply with Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

2. Permission shall relate to the following plans and documents as received on the respective dates and development shall be carried out in accordance with them:

**Documents**

- Combined Planning and Design and Access Statement, by Sellafield Ltd, V2, dated 9/12/2024.
- Construction Waste and Transport Plan, by Sellafield Ltd, September 2024.
- Covering Letter, by Sellafield Ltd, 26 November 2024.
- Phase 1 Habitat Survey and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, by Sellafield Ltd.
- Small Sites Metric (The Statutory Biodiversity Metric)
- Contaminated Land Risk Assessment

#### **Plans**

- BE 3108840 Site Location Plan – Public
- BE 3108841 Site Location Plan – OFFICIAL
- BE 3138662 Site Plan
- BE 3138663 Ground floor plan
- BE 3138664 First floor plan
- BE 3138665 Roof Plan
- BE 3138666 Elevations
- BE 3138667 Sections
- BE 3138668 Topographical Survey

#### **Reason**

To conform with the requirement of Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

### **Informative – Environment Agency**

#### **Land Contamination and Waste**

Aspects of contaminated land investigation and risk assessment are likely to be endorsed for any future change of use or demolition that exposes soils underlying the concrete plinth forming the foundation of this application.

#### **Waste on-site**

The CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (version 2) provides operators with a framework for determining whether or not excavated material arising from site during remediation and/or land development works is waste or has End 2 ceased to be waste.

Under the Code of Practice:

- excavated materials that are recovered via a treatment operation can be reused on-site providing they are treated to a standard such that they are fit for purpose and unlikely to cause pollution
- treated materials can be transferred between sites as part of a hub and cluster project

- some naturally occurring clean material can be transferred directly between sites

Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically, and that the permitting status of any proposed on-site operations are clear. If in doubt, the Environment Agency should be contacted for advice at an early stage to avoid any delays.

We recommend that developers should refer to:

- the position statement on the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice
- The waste management page on GOV.UK

Waste to be taken off-site

Contaminated soil that is (or must be) disposed of is waste. Therefore, its handling, transport, treatment and disposal are subject to waste management legislation, which includes:

- Duty of Care Regulations 1991 • Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically in line with British Standard BS EN 14899:2005 'Characterization of Waste

- Sampling of Waste Materials
- Framework for the Preparation and Application of a Sampling Plan' and that the permitting status of any proposed treatment or disposal activity is clear.

If in doubt, the Environment Agency should be contacted for advice at an early stage to avoid any delays.

If you receive (or reject) any hazardous waste, you must send a report to the Environment Agency. These are known as 'returns'. If you dispose of hazardous waste at the premises where it's produced you may also need to send returns. You should follow the guidance provided here: Hazardous waste: consignee returns guidance GOV.UK

## **Statement**

The Local Planning Authority has acted positively and proactively in determining this application by assessing the proposal against all material considerations, including planning policies and any representations that may have been received, and subsequently determining to grant planning permission in accordance with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Please read the accompanying notice

14th February 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. S. Hayhurst' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Nick Hayhurst  
Head of Planning and Place  
Inclusive Growth and Placemaking

**APPROVALS**  
**(OUTLINE, FULL RESERVED MATTERS & HOUSEHOLDER)**

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT  
PROCEDURE) (ENGLAND) ORDER 2015**

**PART 2**

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990**

**Appeals to the Secretary of State**

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal against your local planning authority's decision then you must do so within 6 months of the date of this notice.
- Appeals can be made online at: <https://www.gov.uk/appeal-planning-decision> . If you are unable to access the online appeal form, please contact the Planning Inspectorate to obtain a paper copy of the appeal form on tel: 0303 444 5000.
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to the Secretary of State that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.
- If you intend to submit an appeal that you would like examined by inquiry then you must notify the Local Planning Authority and Planning Inspectorate ([inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk](mailto:inquiryappeals@planninginspectorate.gov.uk)) at least 10 days before submitting the appeal. [Further details are on GOV.UK.](#)

**Purchase Notices**

- If either the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted.
- In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council (District Council, London Borough Council or Common Council of the City of London) in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part V1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.