



Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report

1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018



Essex County Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fourteenth Minerals and Waste Development Framework Authority Monitoring Report produced by Essex County Council. The purpose of this document is to monitor the progress of preparing Local Plans and other planning advice documents, Duty to Co-operate measures, and to assess the extent to which the objectives of minerals and waste policies were achieved between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018.

The following progress has been made with regard to Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Document production:

- ***Minerals Local Plan (MLP):***

The Minerals Local Plan (adopted July 2014) is the currently adopted development plan covering the administrative area of Essex. An assessment of the MLP is required within five years of the adoption date (July 2019), which will assess the effectiveness of the policies contained within the plan and to ensure that it remains relevant.

Within the 11 monitoring indicators, no performance triggers have been reached to warrant plan review as of 31st March 2018. However, elements of the MLP are however still considered to require amendment due to policy compliance and operational reasons, and ECC is currently carrying out engagement with Prescribed Bodies under the Duty to Co-operate to establish the scope of proposed amendments.

- ***(Replacement) Waste Local Plan ((r)WLP 2017):***

The Joint Waste Local Plan was adopted in July 2017. Until adoption, decisions were taken using the Essex and Southend on Sea Waste Local Plan (2001), although the emerging policies had weight and were also considered in the determination of planning applications.

This is the first AMR to report against the new monitoring indicators contained within the WLP (2017). Across the nine monitoring indicators, no triggers have been met to warrant plan review.

- ***Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Document:***

Supplementary Planning Guidance regarding Minerals and Waste Safeguarding was being developed but production has now ceased. ECC instead contributed to the production of the Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance' document published by the Mineral Products Association / Planning Officers Society in April 2019. ECC officers have considered that relevant principles in this Guidance can be expanded to cover waste infrastructure, whilst remaining policy compliant with the WLP, such that the development of further bespoke Guidance to cover waste issues is not required.

Authority Performance

The Essex County Council Planning Team, responsible for determining minerals, waste and Regulation 3 'County Matter' applications, determined

all applications within the statutory or agreed deadline and are therefore 100% in accordance with performance indicators.

Key findings for the monitoring of Minerals Dashboard:

MMI	Key Information	Trigger Reached (If Applicable)
MMI 1: Production of primary land-won aggregates	<p>Actual sand and gravel sales in 2017 were 3.41mt</p> <p>Silica sand cannot be disclosed due to commercial confidentiality.</p> <p>Sales of the other 'industrial minerals' (brick clay, brickearth and chalk) do not have sales recorded</p>	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP
MMI 2: Need for a separate Landbank for building sand	Production of a base line report has not been completed during this monitoring period.	The Baseline Report has been commissioned during 2019.
MMI 3: Contribution of Marine dredged sources towards overall aggregate provision	Production of a base line report has not been completed during this monitoring period.	The Baseline Report has been commissioned during 2019.
MMI 4: Production of Secondary & Recycled Aggregates	<p>The assessed CD&E waste recycling capacity in the Plan area is 2.118Mtpa, producing around 1.05 Mt of recycled aggregate from CD&E waste arising.</p> <p>It is not known whether secondary aggregates are produced in any significant quantity in the Plan area but the lack of heavy industry suggests there will be little.</p>	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP
MMI 5: Size of landbank	<p>Permitted Reserves = 7.18 years;</p> <p>Permitted and Pending Reserves = 8.0 years.</p>	Trigger threshold not met
MMI 6: Locations of new recycling facilities in accordance with the spatial strategy	Only one application met the thresholds as set out in the MLP. This was permitted and satisfies part 3 of Policy S5, being located on the main road network in proximity to Chelmsford.	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP
MMI 7: Locations of new extractions in accordance with the spatial strategy	Of the 16 applications granted for mineral related development, none submitted included new primary extraction sites	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP.

MMI	Key Information	Trigger Reached (If Applicable)
MMI 8: Number of safeguarded depots/wharves lost to other uses	There were no planning applications granted within Mineral Consultation Areas	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP
MMI 9: Area of commercial mineral deposits sterilised by non-mineral development	During 2017/18, 30.5ha of sand and gravel and 3.6ha of chalk has been sterilised; Cumulatively since 01 April 2014 to 31 March 2018, 153.9ha have been sterilised.	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP
MMI 10: number of Applications proposing non-road modes of material	Since (2014) there has been only one variation of conditions application submitted (and then approved) that included non-road forms of transport. This was at Parkeston Quay during 2015/16.	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP
MMI 11: Amount of land newly restored for habitat creation	One planning permission granted would yield 24.1ha of UK Priority Habitat. One further application pending legal agreements would provide an additional 48ha of UK Priority Habitat. ¹ The cumulative commitment between 01 April 2014 to 31 March 2018 is 60.5ha, requiring a further 139.5ha needs to be committed to/provided, by the end of the plan period.	Not Applicable as this is not a trigger to review the MLP At this stage, none of this habitat has been delivered, due to the need to extract mineral prior to restoration. The information contained here considers the UK priority habitat that operators have committed to through accepting the grant of planning permission.

Key findings for the monitoring of Waste Dashboard:

Please note, that unlike the MLP There is no ‘trigger for review’ for the WLP. WLP states: Monitoring will seek to establish the reason(s) for the divergence from the target and, as a consequence, an intervention may be required. Intervention could include a review of the evidence base, a specific policy, or the Plan as whole and will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report.

WMI	Key Information
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¹This has subsequently been permitted in August 2019.

WMI	Key Information
WMI 1: Amount of arisings, split by waste stream	<p>Together in 2017/18, recycling and composting accounted for around 50% of the LACW managed. The majority² of the remaining tonnage went to energy from waste/incineration and some landfill with a small amount accounted for through processing (moisture loss) losses at the Tovi Eco Park MBT plant³;</p> <p>The tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled was estimated to be approximately 77,500 tonnes.</p> <p>The most recent assessment of the management profile of the Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste stream within the Plan area indicates that around 685,000 tonnes of waste from this stream was sent to non-inert landfill in 2017⁴. This represents just over 20% of assessed arisings from the Plan area. Given the target of to (recycle or) divert from landfill at least 70% of CD&E waste by weight by 2020 it may be said that the Plan target was met;⁵</p>
WMI 2: Net amount imported/exported per annum	<p>The Plan Area achieves net self-sufficiency for Household/ Industrial/ Commercial waste but still has a capacity gap for CD&E waste.</p> <p>National policy does not require net self-sufficiency in hazardous waste.</p>
WMI 3: Net amount accepted from London	<p>In 2017, imports of non-inert waste for landfill from London were 241,000t. The vast majority of this was processing residues. Only 6,600t of recorded input might be classed as recyclable or biodegradable.</p>
WMI 4: Capacity & site loss	<p>No recorded of any loss of capacity</p>
WMI 5: Site allocations	<p>Two applications were permitted on allocated sites, for allocated uses (12% of the total)</p>
WMI 6: Areas of Search	<p>Three applications were permitted although none of these were for new facilities.</p> <p>There were no permissions granted for a waste facility located on non-designated industrial land.</p>
WMI 7: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to specialist advice from	<p>One planning application receiving an objection from a statutory body (LPA), was approved, without removal of that objection.</p>

² The DEFRA dataset states approximalty 97,000 tonnes was received at landfill facilities (12%), 205,000 tonnes was received at Incineration facilities with Energy from Waste (EfW), 26%) and approximalty 28,000 tonnes was sent to Incineration without EfW (4%).

³ The mechanical biological treatment (MBT) process involves drying and degradation of the putrescible fraction of the incoming waste resulting in a reduction in tonnage between input and output. This may be in the order of 20%

⁴ Inert landfills are classed mainly as 'recovery operations' in the Environment Agency's Dataset, and therefore does not include these facilities.

⁵ The backfilling of quarries and minerals workings is classed as recovery and therefore the target does not relate to inert landfill where it involves these activities. It should be noted however that some sites where this takes place may be classed as landfills by the Environment Agency so therefore the dataset in the CD & E waste baseline report does not necessarily align to the targets.

WMI	Key Information
statutory bodies	
WMI 8: Proposals for waste water treatment capacity are permitted beyond existing Waste Water Treatment Work sites	Three planning permissions were granted in relation to Waste Water Treatment. None resulted in an increase of capacity.
WMI 9: Number of permissions for land raising, which are contrary to Policy	No planning permissions have been granted for land raise by the Waste Planning Authority.

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1. PURPOSE & CONTEXT

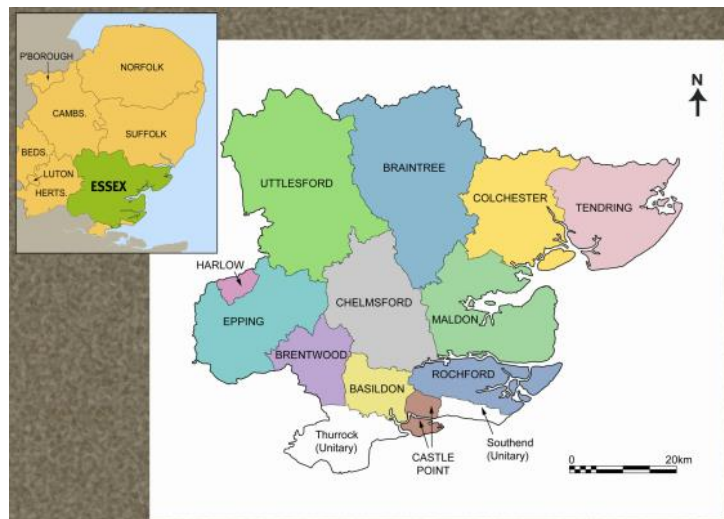
- 1.1.1. This is the fourteenth Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The requirement for producing an AMR is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. This report assesses the financial year 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. This AMR monitors:
- 1.1.2. Performance in terms of meeting the targets and milestones contained in the [Minerals and Waste Development Scheme](#) (May 2016). If targets are not met, reasons are provided.
- The implementation and effectiveness of policies contained within the Minerals Local Plan (2014) and the Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan (2017) against targets set out in the Monitoring Framework in those documents. This influences whether policies need to be reviewed.
 - Duty to Co-Operate arrangements with all relevant authorities to ensure on-going compliance with this requirement.
 - The [Statement of Community Involvement](#) to identify if changes are needed to the way stakeholders are consulted.

1.2. Spatial Context

1.2.1. This AMR is concerned only with the county of Essex, it does not include the unitaries of Thurrock or Southend-on-Sea⁶.

1.2.2. Essex is located within the East of England and consists of a two-tier administrative system formed of the County Council and 12 Local Councils. It adjoins Thurrock and Southend-on-Sea Unitary Authorities, multiple⁷ London Boroughs and the Counties of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk.

Map 1: Spatial Context of Essex



1.2.3. There is a significant and growing population, and a prosperous economy. The south of Essex is generally more urbanised, whilst the north is more rural. The strategic road and rail network is heavily influenced by the proximity of London. Parts of Essex are covered by national and

⁶ Unless data/information is taken directly from the published Local Aggregate Assessment in relation to minerals and/or from data contained within updated capacity gap reports regarding waste. In both cases, it is not feasible/expedient to dissect this information unless for a plan review.

⁷ The London Boroughs that are directly adjacent to Essex County Council Authority Area are: Enfield, Havering, Redbridge and Waltham Forest.

international designations⁸ to protect areas of ecological, historical, cultural and geological value. These are particularly prominent around the coast. In addition, the Metropolitan Green Belt, which encircles Greater London, covers around 22% of the County⁹. Essex has a particularly dry climate, but the low-lying coastline is susceptible to flooding and the many coastal estuaries spread this risk inland.

- 1.2.4. Essex has extensive deposits of sand and gravel, interlaced with localised deposits of silica sand, chalk, brickearth and brick-clay. There are no hard-rock deposits so this material must be imported via existing rail depots. Marine dredging takes place off the coast but as Essex has no landing wharves, any marine aggregate making its way into the Essex market is landed in neighbouring counties and transported by road or rail into Essex.

1.3. Future Development Trends Affecting Essex

- 1.3.1. The level of demand for mineral resources and the generation of waste are key considerations and will be dependent on housing growth and the delivery of enabling infrastructure and other development which facilitates this growth.
- 1.3.2. Eleven of the 12 local authorities¹⁰ are preparing new Local Plans, underpinned by an objective assessment of their housing requirement¹¹ beyond 2030. It is expected that Essex will need to build a minimum of just over 120,000 (with an emerging local plan requirement of slightly in excess of 144,000) new homes in the next 20 years: a significant uplift in the delivery of additional housing compared to previous forecasts. The majority of this growth is being directed to the existing major centres in the County, along with strategic urban extensions and, at present, seven Garden Communities. Such levels of development will need to be supported by significant new physical and social infrastructure.
- 1.3.3. Major developments that are either planned, programmed or underway in Essex and/or in adjoining authorities, include:¹²
- 21 [Major Highway Projects](#);
 - Widening A12/M25 junction to Chelmsford (junctions 11 to 15)
 - Widening of the A12 between junction 19 (Boreham interchange) and junction 25 (Marks Tey interchange)
 - M25 Junction 28 improvement – upgrade of the junction, potentially including dedicated left-turn lanes and improvement of the gyratory system.
 - Lower Thames River Crossing;
 - Crossrail/Crossrail 2;

⁸ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) European sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas for Conservation) and other international sites (Ramsars).

⁹ The Metropolitan Greenbelt most of Epping, Brentwood, Basildon and Rochford districts as well as large portions of other District, Borough and City Councils.

¹⁰ With the exception of Maldon District Council

¹¹ Through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMAA) and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

¹² As specified on the [Essex County Council Website](#). Correct as of 1st September 2018. Additional information relating to housing targets/completions for the 12 LPAs is outlined in Appendix 6: Housing in Essex & Southend.

Purpose & Context

- London Gateway (DP World);
- Harwich International Port;
- Tilbury2
- London Stansted Airport;
- London Southend Airport;
- Bradwell Nuclear Power Station;
- New Garden Communities in south, west and north Essex.

2. DEVELOPMENT SCHEME DELIVERY & DUTY TO CO-OPERATE COMPLIANCE

The Essex Minerals and Waste Planning Authority is required¹³ to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS), which sets out the key milestones for producing Local Plans and other associated documents. The latest iteration of the MWDS was adopted in [May 2016](#), with all achieved milestones in policy documents development measured against it.

2.1. Minerals and Waste Local Plans

- 2.1.1. The Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014 (MLP) and Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan 2017 (WLP) each comprise of a core strategy, development management policies and strategic site allocations. The MLP was developed by Essex County Council and was adopted in 2014. This is the further AMR to report against its monitoring framework. The WLP was developed in partnership with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council and was adopted in July 2017, meaning that this will be the first AMR to report against its monitoring framework.
- 2.1.2. Legislation¹⁴ introduced on 6 April 2018 requires Local Planning Authorities to complete a review of a local plan within five years of adoption: The MLP was adopted in July 2014, meaning such a review is imminent. Planning Practice Guidance¹⁵ confirms that local plans should be reviewed at least once every five years from their adoption date to ensure that ‘policies remain relevant and effectively address the needs of the local community’¹⁶. Successive AMRs will assist in examining whether the objectives of the policies within the MLP and WLP are being achieved, as part of a comprehensive review of the plans performance.
- 2.1.3. Guidance further states that as part of establishing the need to review a local plan, an assessment is required with regards to the ‘success of policies against indicators in the Development Plan as set out in their Authority Monitoring Report’¹⁷. On completion of the review, it will need to be clear whether:
 - The policies do not need revising and ECC subsequently publishes its reasons for this decision, or:
 - That one or more policies need revising, resulting in an update to the MWDS, setting out the proposed timetable for the revision(s) to the Plan.
- 2.1.4. If necessary, ECC will then need to follow the relevant Regulations and update the minerals and waste development scheme and the relevant Local Plan accordingly.

2.2. Supplementary Planning Documents/Guidance

To support policy aims and objectives, Essex has adopted a Supplementary Planning Guidance note (SPG), regarding biodiversity. An SPG previously

¹³ by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)

¹⁴ The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2017

¹⁵ Planning Practice Guidance – Plan-making

¹⁶ Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 062 Reference ID: 61-062-20190315

¹⁷ Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 61-065-20190723

described in AMRs, regarding Minerals (and later Waste) safeguarding will, no longer be developed following a decision taken in 2019, as a result of the assessment for the review of the MLP (2014).

Table 1: Minerals Local Plan Progress & Target Dates

Minerals Plan Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual/Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Adopted Minerals Development Plan Documents			
Minerals Local Plan ADOPTED (2014)	-	July 2014	The Minerals Local Plan was adopted at Full Council on 8th July 2014.
Review of Minerals Local Plan		July 2019	A review of the MLP is required, resulting in either a published statement that the policies of the MLP do not need revising, or a statement that one or more policies of the Plan need revising and that the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme is updated setting out the proposed timetable for the revision(s) to the Plan.
Biodiversity SPD (ADOPTED 2016)	Sept 2015	Sept 2015	No further matters arising

Source: Essex County Council (2016) [Mineral & Waste Development Scheme](#) (now superceded by the 2019 MWDS)

Table 2: Waste Local Plan Progress & Target Dates

Waste Plan Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Adoption	-	July 2017	
Review of Waste Local Plan		July 2022	A review of the WLP must be undertaken within 5 years of adoption i.e. prior to July 2022. This will result in either a published statement that the policies of the WLP do not need revising, or a statement that either a partial revision of some policies of the Plan is needed or the whole Plan needs to be revised. If a revision is deemed necessary the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will be updated setting out the proposed timetable for the preparation and submission of a revised version of the Plan.

Source: Essex County Council (2016) [Mineral & Waste Development Scheme](#) (now superceded by the 2019 MWDS)

2.3. Duty to Co-Operate Compliance

- 2.3.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004¹⁸, places a legal duty on local planning authorities and county councils in England, and prescribed public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.¹⁹ This is known as the ‘duty to co-operate’. The duty to co-operate is **not** a duty to agree but is a mechanism which ensures that strategic cross-boundary issues have been discussed and the outcomes, including means to progress outstanding issues, are documented. This AMR outlines how this obligation has been fulfilled below²⁰.
- 2.3.2. During the period 2017/18, there has been no specific Duty to Co-operate discussions regarding the Minerals Local Plan or the Joint Waste Local Plan following their adoption. A full programme of targeted Duty to Co-operate meetings will be held with regard to mineral planning issues when, or if, the MLP and/or WLP is subject to review. ECC also continues to respond proactively to Duty to Co-operate requests made to the authority in its capacity as M&WPA. Additionally, the Authority is also an active member of minerals and waste related forums²¹ where both sub-national and national strategic issues are discussed.
- 2.3.3. The Authority will continue to engage and co-operate with other bodies subject to the Duty to Co-operate as set out in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Table 3: Anticipated Duty to Co-Operate Engagement

Topic Area	Method of Engagement	Anticipated Engagement Date	Target Audience / Comments
Minerals and Waste Safeguarding SPG	Written and/or Meetings	January to March 2018	Prescribed bodies
EoE WTAB	Meetings	Quarterly	East of England WPAs
EoE AWP	Meetings	Quarterly	East of England MPAs & Industry Representatives
Waste Imports & Exports	Written	Bespoke engagement as requested by relevant	All WPAs receiving/sending waste to/from the plan area ²² above specific thresholds ²³ . Also specific waste movements as

¹⁸ Section 33a, in Part 2

¹⁹ Planning proactive Guidance Paragraph: 029 Reference ID: 61-029-20190315

²⁰ As required by Section 34(6) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

²¹ Namely East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body; East of England Aggregate Working Party; Minerals and Waste Learning Project, Essex Planning Officers Association; Environment Agency liaison meetings; iPlanning Advisory Group; Minerals and Waste Planning Advisory Group, National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group, Planning Officers Minerals and Waste Forum.

²² as specified in the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator 2017

²³ These thresholds were developed within the East of England AWP

		authorities	requested e.g. the movement of radioactive waste from Bradwell nuclear power station is being undertaken in cooperation with Cumbria WPA with support via the local authority Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum group
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Source: Essex County Council (2018)

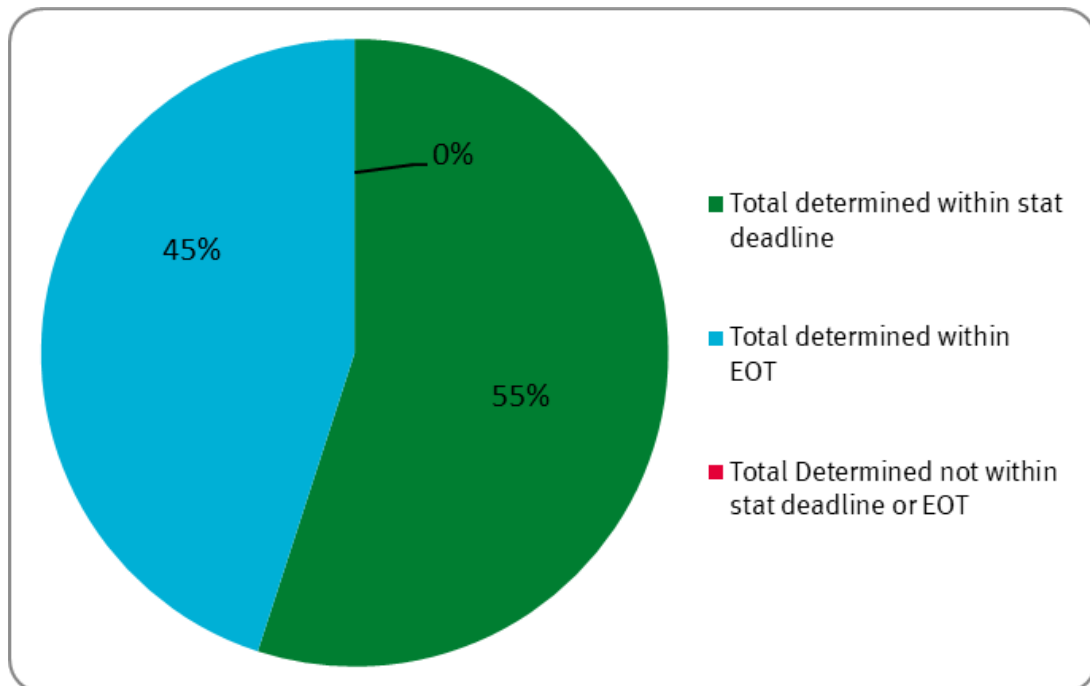
3. DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1.1. The teams' main responsibility is to determine minerals and waste planning applications. However, there are other functions undertaken; most notably the determination of Regulation 3 planning applications²⁴, enforcement and site monitoring. The following section concerns the applications that were determined, and therefore does not include data on any application which were withdrawn from the determination process.

3.2. Minerals and Waste Planning Application Performance

3.2.1. The Government issued [revised criteria](#) to improve Local Planning Authority (LPA) performance in determining applications. Statistics report on all successfully determined applications. It also publishes [live tables on planning application statistics](#), to which the ECC Planning Team routinely submit information. This includes consideration of applications that were determined within an extension of time formally agreed with the LPA when there is a valid reason for delay²⁵. If a new target date is not formally agreed (Extension of Time – EOT), and a decision is not made within the statutory period, this will count as poor performance. Full details of the performance can be found in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.

Figure 1: Mineral & Waste Major Application Performance (2017/18)



Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Note *: This included apps determined in 13 weeks, or 16 weeks in the case of EIA applications, or those applications with extensions of time formally agreed by ECC and the Applicant within the year reported on.

²⁴ development by the County Council e.g. schools, libraries & major road projects

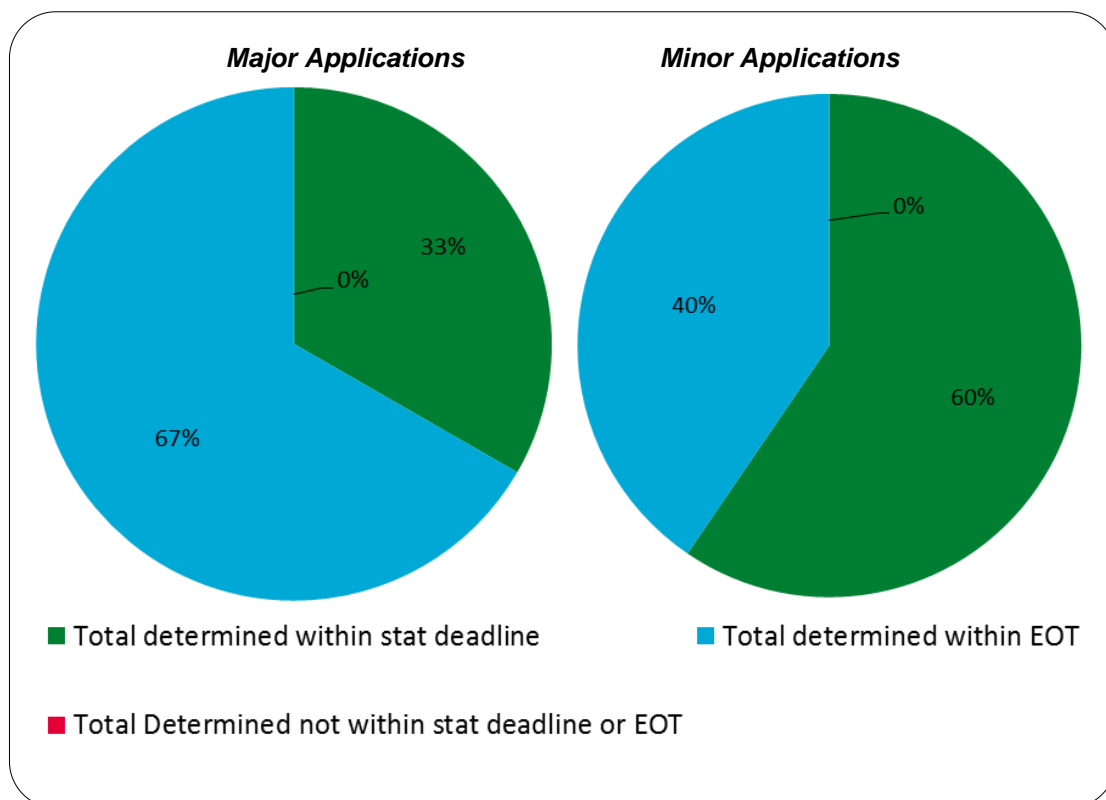
²⁵ for example request for additional information requiring additional consultation period

- 3.2.2. From the above graph, it can be seen that all decisions on major²⁶ mineral and waste applications either met the statutory deadline²⁷ or were determined within agreed Extensions of Time (EoT), with slightly over half determined within the statutory deadline.
- 3.2.3. During 2017/18, there was only one minerals and waste minor application determined. This was at Wallasea Island, which was determined within the agreed Extension of Time.
- 3.2.4. Therefore **100% of mineral and waste applications were determined in accordance with performance indicators**. This matches last year's performance.
- 3.2.5. Of the 40 major minerals and waste applications determined during 2017/18, one was accompanied by an Environment Impact Assessment, and which therefore has a determination target of 16 weeks. This was determined within the extensions of time agreed between the LPA and the applicant.

3.3. Regulation 3 Planning Application Performance

- 3.3.1. These applications are measured against the 2013 (as amended in 2016) criteria designed to improve planning performance.

Figure 2: Regulation 3 Application Performance (2017/18)



Source: Essex County Council (2018)

²⁶ In this instance a 'major' development consists of (a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits & (b) waste development. There are other definitions of major development, but these are related to non-mineral/waste development. ([Town & Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) Order 2015](#))

²⁷ either 13 weeks, or 16 weeks for applications accompanied with an Environmental Impact Assessment

- 3.3.2. Figure 2 shows that of the 12 Regulation 3 'Major' applications determined, all were either within the statutory deadline (33%) or within an Extension of Time (67%) agreed with the applicant. Similarly, all 42 determined Regulation 3 'Minor' applications were determined within specified timescales. Of the 'Minor Regulation 3 applications which reached determination, 60% were determined within the statutory deadline or within an Extension of Time (40%) agreed with the applicant.
- 3.3.3. Of the 12 major Regulation 3 decisions made during 2017/18, one was accompanied by an Environment Impact Assessment. This was determined within the extension of time agreed with the applicant.
- 3.3.4. Therefore, **100% of Regulation 3 applications were determined in accordance with performance indicators**. This represents an improvement in the Planning Authority performance since last year, where 86% of major applications and 98% of minor applications were determined in accordance with performance indicators.

3.4. Other Measures of Performance

- 3.4.1. The Development Management department of Essex County Council also undertake activities outside the determination of major and minor planning applications. This includes the determination of applications to amend conditions in existing planning permissions and the submission of details to discharge such conditions, as well as recording site monitoring visits. The site visits ensure sites are complying with the terms of their planning permission as specified in the conditions attached to the granting of planning permission. During 2017/18, 121 monitoring visits²⁸ of individual minerals and waste sites were conducted. A full list of the duties performed by Minerals and Waste Planning Officers aside from the determination of major and minor planning applications during 2017/18 are displayed in Table 4, below.

Table 4: Other Performance Indicators (2017/18)

	Determined during 2017/18	Pending at 31 March 2018
Certificate of Lawfulness	4 (↑)	0 (-)
Submission of details discharged in relation to minerals and waste planning and Regulation 3 permissions	196 (↑)	51 (↑)
Non Material Amendments in relation to minerals and waste planning and Regulation 3 permissions;	25 (↑)	1 (↓)
Prior written approval;	1 (-)	0 (-)
Listed Building Consent applications;	1 (↑)	0 (-)
EIA scoping opinions	4 (↑)	0 (-)
EIA screening opinions	30 (↓)	4 (↑)
Site Monitoring Visits	99 (↓)	0 (-)

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Note*: (↑) indicates an increase compared to that shown in last year's AMR
(↓) indicates a decrease compared to that shown in last year's AMR

²⁸ Individual sites may be visited multiple times per year, frequency varies site to site, depending on specific circumstances.

(-) indicates no change compared to that shown in last year's AMR

4. MINERALS MONITORING

This section records performance against the Monitoring Framework within the Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014 (MLP). It includes statistics covering the production of both primary land-won, secondary and recycled aggregates, as well as performance against desired MLP policy outcomes as also set out within the Monitoring Framework

Data gathered through this monitoring framework will be used to ascertain whether the plan is being effective in its contribution to facilitating sustainable growth and development. Significantly, should annual monitoring show a fall in either the sand and gravel, silica sand or brick clay land banks to below the national minimum requirement of seven years, ten years and 25 years respectively, a review of the plan will be initiated. All other indicators contained within this section of the AMR assists with the five-year review of the plan, as described in paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.4.

4.1. Minerals Monitoring Indicators

MMI 1 – Production of Primary Land won Aggregates

Related Policies:

- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction;
- S7 – Provision for Industrial Minerals.

Target: The figure of 4.31mtpa is not a production target but will be a factor in assessing the relationship with the total provision of sand and gravel made over the plan period.

Data Source: Mineral Industry Returns, monitored annually via the established annual survey for AWP/CLG and LAA.

Sand & Gravel

- 4.1.1. Primarily this MMI²⁹ is monitored through the [Local Aggregate Assessment](#) (2018), for 'Greater Essex (Essex, Thurrock & Southend-on-Sea) the findings of which are summarised in this section³⁰. This section therefore is not using 'Essex only data/information'.
- 4.1.2. The total amount of mineral permitted for extraction through the MLP was based on the annual plan provision figure derived from the 'National and Sub-National Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020'³¹. These Guidelines set out that Greater Essex should allocate sand and gravel sufficient to ensure an annual production of 4.45 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa). Of the 4.45mtpa attributed to Greater Essex, negotiations at the East of England level resulted in 4.31Mtpa of this total requirement as being attributable to Essex, with the remainder to be sourced from within the administrative area of Thurrock. There has been no update of the sub-national guidelines since the adoption of the MLP (2014). The revised NPPF

²⁹ relating to sand and gravel extraction

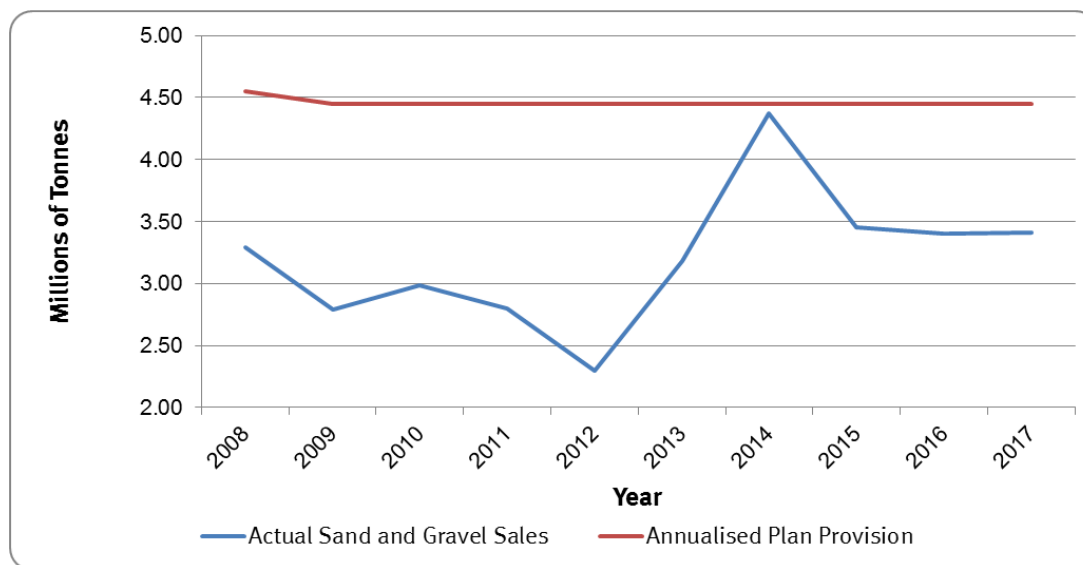
³⁰ Please note this data/information is taken directly from the published Local Aggregate Assessment as it is not feasible/expedient to dissect this information unless for a plan review.

³¹ DCLG, June 2009

(2019) still requires authorities to take account of the national and sub-national guidelines on future aggregates provision as a tool for establishing the supply of aggregates to be planned for locally. Additionally, Government have [committed](#) to revise and update the guidelines to extend beyond 2020 in response to NPPF Consultation July 2018 Q39. ’

- 4.1.3. In December 2017, there were 27 sand and gravel quarries (21 of which are operational) across Greater Essex, of which one produces silica sand. In total, it is estimated that there 3.41Mt of sand and gravel (excluding silica sand) was sold across Greater Essex in 2017. In addition to this there were four dormant sites containing an estimated 1.1Mt of sand and gravel but these are not included as part of the overall permitted reserve figure. Sales of silica sand are not able to be reported due to commercial confidentiality).

Figure 3: Greater Essex Sand & Gravel Sales 2008-2017



Note: The y-axis (vertical) does not start at zero.
Source: Essex County Council (2018)

- 4.1.4. It can be seen there has been fluctuating sand and gravel sales. Sales in 2008 were recorded as 3.29Mt. In 2012 only 2.30Mt sales were recorded (lowest level in 10 years), whilst the peak sales were in 2014, reaching 4.37Mt. Sales in 2017 were recorded at 3.41Mt which is a similar level to that recorded in the previous year. The ten-year average is 3.2Mtpa, below the MLP annual apportionment of 4.31Mtpa.

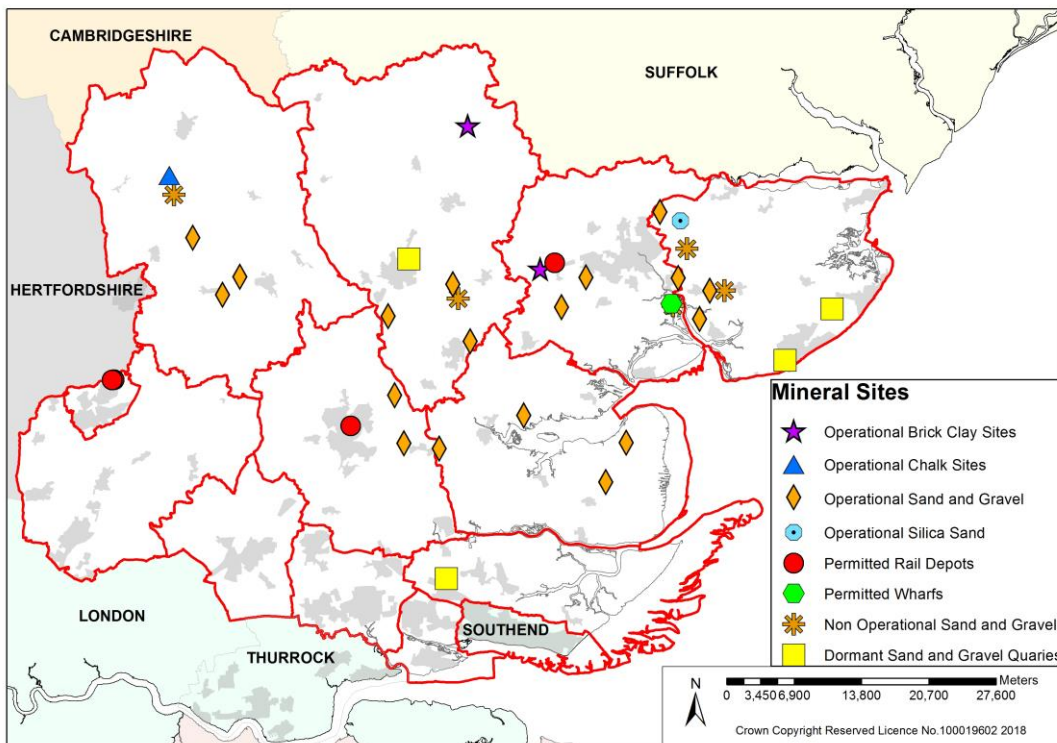
Industrial Minerals

- 4.1.5. Policy S7 of the MLP provides provision for industrial minerals, namely:
- The maintenance of at least a ten-year landbank for silica sand as required by NPPF (has this been defined yet) Paragraph 208 footnote 68 Silica sand in Essex is produced at a single site (Martells Quarry, Ardleigh) and it is therefore not possible to provide sales data in order to maintain commercial confidentiality. To maintain this landbank requirement, the MLP allocated a site extension equating to an additional 0.39Mt of silica sand at Martells Quarry. The currently extant permission for the site is planning permission reference ESS/23/15/TEN, which was implemented 23 October 2017.

- The maintenance of at least a 25-year landbank for brick clay as also required by NPPF Paragraph 208 footnote 68. It was identified within the MLP that the existing permissions at Marks Tey and Bulmer Brickworks makes sufficient provision to achieve this landbank. There have been no additional planning permissions granted during this monitoring period.
- Brickearth has no landbank maintenance requirement and there is currently no extraction of this material in the Plan area. There have also been no applications to extract this material submitted during the monitoring period.
- Chalk has no landbank maintenance requirement. There is currently one site at Newport Quarry that extracts chalk for agricultural and pharmaceutical purposes. There was one application (ref: ESS/32/17/UTT) for the Removal/Variation of Conditions at Newport Chalks during this monitoring period, but this did not alter the provision of chalk within the plan area.

4.1.6. The map below identifies all of the mineral extraction and transhipment sites within Essex.

Map 2: Mineral Extraction & Transhipment Sites (31 Dec 2017)



Source: Essex County Council (2018)

MMI 2 – The Need for a Separate Landbank for Building Sand

Related Policies:

- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction.

Target: Establish a consistent baseline of building sand sales and reserves in Essex over a 5-year period. This will be a factor in assessing whether a separate building sand landbank can be established.

Data Source: Mineral Industry Returns, monitored annually via the AMR.

- 4.1.7. Although the single landbank approach for building and concreting sand was found sound in principle by the Inspector at Examination in Public, the Inspector concluded that this approach should be monitored.
- 4.1.8. While information has been collated through the Mineral Survey, production of the baseline report has yet to be concluded. As part of the upcoming statutory five-year review of the MLP, ECC will seek to re-assess the conclusions set out in the original justification presented at the Examination in Public with regard to maintaining a single sand and gravel landbank³².

MMI 3 – Contribution of Marine dredged sources towards overall aggregate provision

Related Policies:

- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction.

Target: That if marine imports come within 90% of wharf capacity in Greater Essex then a review is undertaken to determine whether capacity is constraining the landing of marine dredged aggregate and the potential for increasing capacity at either existing or new transshipment sites.

Data Source: Bespoke investigation of wharf capacity, through engaging with the minerals industry, adjoining port and district authorities where landings occur to retain or increase existing processing capacity, and then monitored annually through the AMR.

- 4.1.9. As was the case in the preceding AMRs, the baseline study has not been published as of 31st March 2018. This report will be finalised and inform the five-year statutory review of the MLP.
- 4.1.10. There is a detailed section within the [Local Aggregates Assessment](#) (2018), which identifies the contribution marine won aggregate makes to mineral supply. The LAA states minerals landed in the Thames Estuary and Suffolk will commonly be used in the surrounding vicinity, which includes Essex. The LAA further states marine sources are not constrained by resource availability or by permitted reserves limits. Additional major capacity is currently being developed as part of Tilbury 2 (operational by Q3 2020) for landing marine dredged sand and gravel and imported crushed rock (together c.3mtpa) with onward distribution by rail, barge (into London) and road.

³² A Review of Building Sand Supply in Essex - Consideration of a Separate Building Sand Landbank Topic Paper - July 2013

MMI 4 – Production of Secondary & Recycled Aggregates³³***Related Policies:***

- Policy S4 - Reducing the Use of Mineral Resources
- Policy S5 - Creating a Network of Aggregate Recycling Facilities

Target: Ensuring a 'capacity gap' does not occur

Data Source: Planning applications and decisions, to be monitored annually through the AMR and LAA.

- 4.1.11. The MLP (Policies S4 and S5) seeks to support the use of aggregate from secondary and recycled sources, maintain the existing network of aggregate production facilities and encourage the development of additional capacity that produce these materials. The actual capacity of the network was not assessed, at the time of the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan, with the detailed examination of this aspect, developed as part of the Waste Local Plan. Instead distribution of the network was considered, to allow production of secondary and recycled aggregates close to 'key areas of growth' and proximity to the transport route hierarchy, where the need for aggregate was considered the greatest and distribution simplest. However, supporting evidence to the WLP SD 20 - Topic Paper 1 - Waste Capacity Gap Update (December 2015), assessed CD&E waste recycling capacity in the Plan area at 2.118Mtpa, producing around 1.05 Mt of recycled aggregate from construction, demolition and excavation waste arising in the Plan area in 2014 (section 2.3 & 2.5.3). It is not known whether secondary aggregates are produced in any significant quantity in the Plan area, but the lack of heavy industry suggests there will be little. To further investigate this supply would be a resource intensive exercise, with little certainty of gaining comprehensive information, for example it is unlikely that the WPA would be able to acquire information regarding concrete crushed at demolition sites, which is then subsequently used within that construction site as aggregate. It is therefore concluded that such an exercise would add little value to the monitoring and reporting on recycled and secondary aggregate production.
- 4.1.12. Locations of operational recycled aggregate production within the Plan area, (along with soil screening facilities) that perform a similar function of converting material which may otherwise be classified as waste into a substitute for primary material are identified in Appendix 5 (Table 5:29 and Table 5:30). Appendix 5 shows that a Plan area wide network of recycled aggregate production facilities exists. Comparison between this appendix and the listing presented in Appendix 3 of the MLP clearly shows there are substantially more facilities in operation which indicates the policy objectives are being met. However, a number of these facilities have temporary permissions so reliance cannot be placed solely on existing facilities to maintain production capacity at the level assessed in 2015. Therefore, additional capacity will continue to be encouraged where located in accordance with relevant MLP policies, with Policy 3 of the WLP expressly identifying eight locations allocated for inert waste recycling facilities. This

³³ Please note this was previously monitored as part of monitoring indicator 2, which was required for the previously adopted Minerals Local Plan (1997).

approach will ensure that there is no capacity gap between the amount of inert CD&E waste generated within the Plan area that could be converted to product, and the facility capacity required to produce it.

- 4.1.13. As a result of the development of the Waste Monitoring Indicators (during the adoption of the Waste Local Plan (2017) as specified in Table 6 of the WLP), it has been identified that the previous methodology used for monitoring this minerals indicator resulted in data pertaining to the capacity of CD&E waste recycling facilities, rather than the actual production of recycled and secondary aggregates. ***It is therefore recommended that at the point of MLP review, this monitoring indicator is revisited to ensure the most appropriate monitoring of this indicator.***

MMI 5 - Size of Landbank³⁴

Related Policies:

- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction.

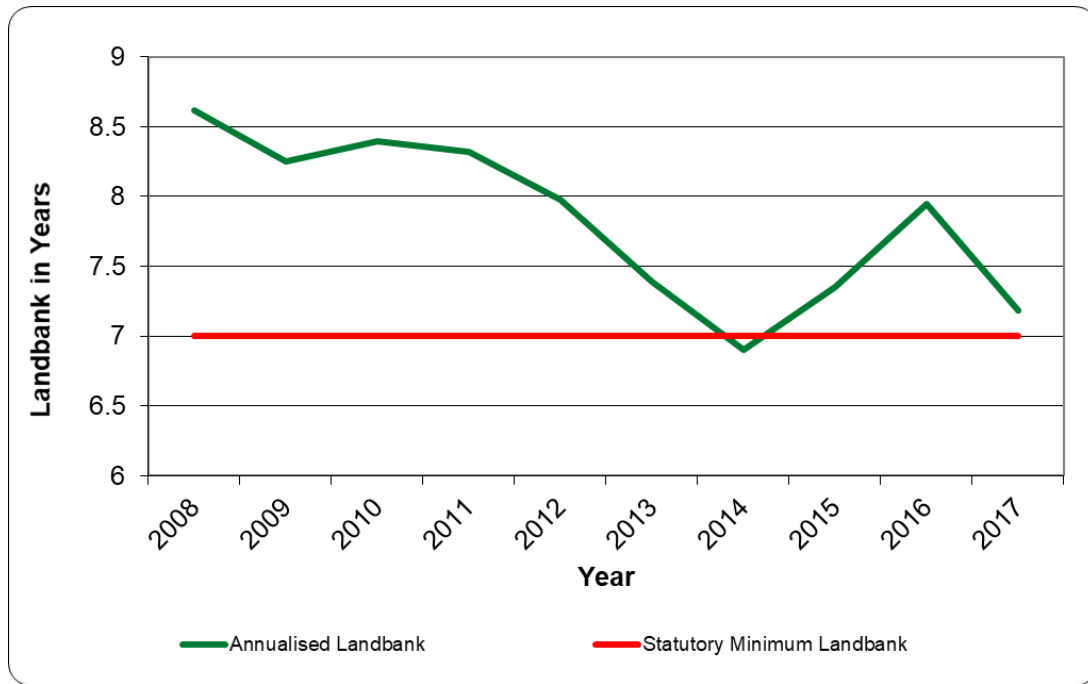
Target: Maintenance of at least a seven-year landbank, based on a planned production of 4.31mtpa

Data Source: Mineral Industry Returns details of new permissions, to be monitored annually via the established annual survey for AWP/CLG and LAA.

- 4.1.14. This is a summary of the information contained within the [Greater Essex Local Aggregate Assessment](#) (2018). This LAA covers the administrative areas of Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock, as data needs to be amalgamated to avoid issues around commercial confidentiality for the unitary Authorities. As such, it is important to note that the following is based on the greater Essex Apportionment value of 4.45Mtpa, not the Essex Only planned production rate of 4.31Mtpa, as suggested in the MMI target. This is considered a suitable proxy for the annual review, but the MLP Review would be more in-depth review and therefore consider the Essex Only production rate, as specified above.
- 4.1.15. As the amount of mineral to be provided through site allocations in the MLP was based on the 'National and Sub-National Guidelines'³⁵, this AMR only considers this production rate.
- 4.1.16. The sand and gravel permitted reserves in Greater Essex have seen a gradual fall over the past ten years, resulting in permitted reserves of 32.0Mt at 31 December 2017. This has resulted in a landbank reducing from 8.61 years in 2008 to 7.18 years in 2017, as shown in Figure 4, below.

³⁴ This was previously monitored as part of monitoring indicator 1, required for the previously adopted Minerals Local Plan (1997).

³⁵ National and Sub-National Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020' (DCLG, June 2009)

Figure 4: Greater Essex Landbank (2008 to 2017)

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

- 4.1.17. It is noted that the permitted reserves figure as of the 31st December 2017 (as indicated above and in the graph), does not include a potential 3.66Mt at Rayne Quarry. The application for this potential extraction site was taken to the December 2017 Development and Regulation Committee Meeting, where it received a resolution to approve, subject to the completion of s106 agreements. All legal agreements were completed by 01 September 2019, with an uplift to the landbank which will be fully explored in the next published AMR.
- 4.1.18. Furthermore, it is also important to state that in addition to the Rayne Quarry potential reserve, during the final three months of the financial/monitoring year³⁶, two further applications were submitted to the MPA which would result in further additional reserve, if they were to be approved. These applications relate to Sheepcotes Farm (ref ESS/01/18/CHL) and Bradwell Quarry (ref ESS/03/18/BTE), which would provide a cumulative 2.65Mt additional reserve. Additionally, as of 22 November 2019, the MLP allocated site at Wivenhoe (Sunnymead extension, planning ref: [ESS/17/18/TEN](#)) has been approved at the development and Regulation Committee, but is still awaiting the signing of legal agreements. Once these agreements are signed there would be an additional 4.0 Mt sand and gravel to be added to the permitted reserve.
- 4.1.19. As the landbank is approaching the seven-year minimum, it must be closely monitored to ensure that it is maintained to a level of 'at least 7 years' (NPPF, para 207(f)). However, as the data shows that the landbank is over seven years, **the trigger for review of the MLP (2014) has not been met.**

³⁶ The annual mineral survey and the Local Aggregate Assessment are based on calendar years and therefore do not take in to account these two-application pending determination.

MMI 6 - Locations of New Recycling Facilities in Accordance with the Spatial Strategy

Related Policies:

- Policy S5 - Creating a Network of Aggregate Recycling Facilities

Target: SARS [Strategic Aggregate Recycling Sites] in proximity to all key centres for growth and development.

Data Source: Planning applications and decisions, to be monitored annually via the AMR.

- 4.1.20. It is important to note that SARs are defined as facilities that are in excess of 100,000tpa. This means that any facilities of a smaller annual throughput are not included in this section.
- 4.1.21. During 2017/18, there was only one application that met the threshold for consideration in this indicator. This was granted at Bulls Lodge Quarry, 150,000tpa of recycling capacity. This capacity serves to contribute towards maintaining production capacity in the face of the loss of facilities with temporary consents over the Plan period. For construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings this capacity loss has been estimated to be around 700,000 tpa over the WLP 20-year period to 2035³⁷, suggesting an annual minimum make up of capacity of around 35,000 tpa year on year.
- 4.1.22. In addition, the location of Bulls Lodge Quarry satisfies part 3 of Policy S5, being located on the main road network in proximity to Chelmsford.

MMI 7 – Locations of new extractions in accordance with spatial strategy

Related Policies:

- Policy S2 –Strategic Priorities for Minerals Development

Target: All permissions (other than windfalls) to be on identified sites in Essex

Data Source: Planning applications and decisions, to be monitored annually via the AMR.

- 4.1.23. During 2017/18, there were 16 planning applications granted by the Mineral planning Authority. None of these included new primary extraction sites.

³⁷ Table 20 p39 [Topic Paper 1 Waste Capacity Gap Update December 2015](#) BPP Consulting

MMI 8 - Number of safeguarded depots/wharves lost to other uses

Related Policies:

- Policy S9 – Safeguarding Mineral Transshipment Sites and Secondary Processing Facilities

Target: Nil.

Data Source: Planning applications and decisions, to be monitored annually via the AMR.

- 4.1.24. During 2017/18, there have been no planning applications granted within Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs).

MMI 9 - Area of commercial mineral deposits sterilised by non-mineral development

Related Policies:

- Policy S8: Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Target: Nil.

Data Source: Planning applications and decisions, to be monitored annually via the AMR.

- 4.1.25. During 2017/18, the MPA were consulted on 17 non-mineral related applications on a site within an MSA:
- 12 of these were submitted planning applications;
 - Three of these were requests for pre-application information;
 - Two of these were requests for information regarding the allocation of the area for a strategic site.
- 4.1.26. The 17 non-mineral related applications on a site within an MSA are geographically distributed across six different local planning authorities:
- Braintree District Council received six applications;
 - Chelmsford City Council received five applications;
 - Uttlesford District Council received three applications;
 - Rochford District Council, Epping Forest District Council and Colchester Borough Council each received one application.
- 4.1.27. Of these 17 applications, 16 were situated in a Sand and Gravel Minerals Safeguarded Area and one was situated in a Chalk Minerals Safeguarded Area.
- 4.1.28. ECCs MPA provided no response to seven of the 17 non-mineral related applications on a site within an MSA.
- For three of these applications, the size of the area that falls within the MSA is less than that required for consultation.
 - For the other four applications, ECC has no record of a response being issued by the MPA.
- 4.1.29. ECCs MPA provide a responded to 10 of the 17 non-mineral related applications on a site within an MSA.

- For five applications, ECCs MPA purely provided comment³⁸;
- For two applications, ECCs MPA maintained objections;
- For two applications, ECCs MPA had no objection or no comments³⁹;
- For one application, ECCs MPA withdrew their objection due to the submission of an updated MRA.

4.1.30. For the two non-mineral related applications on a site within an MSA where ECCs MPA maintained an objection:

- One application has been refused by the LPA.
- The decision of the final application is still pending (as of June 2019).

4.1.31. In total, three of the 15 non-mineral related applications⁴⁰ on a site within an MSA have been granted planning permission. This has resulted in a loss of:

- 3.8ha of Chalk.
- 30.5ha of Sand and Gravel.

Table 5: Sterilisation of Minerals between 2014/15 and 2016/17

Year	Annual Sterilisation (Ha) Sand and Gravel MSA	Cumulative Sterilisation Since 2014/15 (Ha) Sand and Gravel MSA
2014/15	18.2	18.2
2015/16	51.3	72.1
2016/17	58.7	123.4
2017/18	30.5	153.9

Source Essex County Council (2018). This table is based on returns from LPAs, rather than MPA records, apart from the year 2017/18.

4.1.32. It is important to note that there have been alterations to the methodology used to record this data for the year 2017/18. In the previous AMRs (2014/15 to 2016/17) Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) that determined the non-mineral applications provided the MPA with information regarding applications within the MSAs. This had the benefit that it captured all determined applications, which would allow improved joint working in future years to identify if any applications impacting on minerals safeguarding were not captured during consultation. However, responses were patchy, with not all LPAs providing required information and further resource constriction at LPAs has meant that this monitoring indicator has been brought fully in house and monitored with only the data held by the MPA. At the point of the MLP review, the differences (if any) between LPA submitted information and the MPA records from 2014/15 to 2016/17 will be fully explored and reviewed to ensure consistency of monitoring.

³⁸ Only applicable to the pre-application advice requests, or requests for information regarding the allocation of the area as a strategic site received by the ECC MPA. These comments included an indication as to whether an MRA would be necessary if a planning application was later submitted.

³⁹ No objection refers to ECC having no objection to the development taking place without the prior extraction of minerals.

⁴⁰ When considering only the applications that were within the thresholds/perimetres of appendix 5 of the MLP (2014). This concurs with the on-going MLP assessment for review process.

MMI 10 - Number of applications proposing non-road modes of transport of material (a) to or from the site (b) within the site

Related Policies:

- Policy S11 - Access and Transportation

Target: Maximisation

Data Source: Planning applications and decisions, to be monitored annually via the AMR.

- 4.1.33. Despite the potential impacts to the road network resulting from minerals development, there are limitations within the plan area with regard to the promotion of alternative transport modes. The development of railheads that would allow mineral to enter the rail network is often prohibitively expensive, whilst the rail network in Essex is restricted in terms of capacity due to the amount of passenger transport that takes place upon it. Mineral transportation by water is another potential alternative to road transport but opportunities in the Plan area are small. Water transport is generally also more appropriate for transportation over longer distances rather than within a single mineral planning area.
- 4.1.34. During 2017/18 there were no planning applications proposing non-road modes of transport as a means of distributing material from the site. The table below shows the annual and cumulative number of applications that propose non-road modes of transport.

Table 6: Applications including Non-Road Transport between 2014/15 and 2016/17

Year	Annual Number of Applications proposing Non-Road Methods of Transport		Cumulative Number of Applications proposing Non-Road Methods of Transport	
	Full Application	Variation of Conditions	Full Application	Variation of Conditions
2014/15	0	0	0	0
2015/16	0	1	0	1
2016/17	0	0	0	1
2017/18	0	0	0	1

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

- 4.1.35. Since the adoption of the MLP (2014) there has been, only one variation of conditions application approved that included non-road forms of transport. This was at Parkeston Quay during 2015/16.

MMI 11 - Amount of land newly restored for habitat creation

Related Policies:

- Policy S12 – Mineral Site Restoration and After-uses

Target: To create a minimum of 200 hectares of UK priority habitat through mineral site restoration or through contributions to support off-site enhancements in proximity to the extraction site

Data Source: Planning applications and decisions and on-site monitoring of progress, to be monitored annually via the AMR.

- 4.1.36. During 2017/18, one planning permission was granted which committed to the creation of UK priority habitat through mineral site restoration. This was Coleman’s Farm where, following restoration, a total of 24.2ha of priority habitat would be provided. Although this site was validated in the previous monitoring period, it was not until this year that the application was approved and therefore the habitats that will be created through working the permission have been included in the habitation creation targets for this monitoring period.
- 4.1.37. Collective contributes to the land use targets for the five priority habitats identified in the [Mineral Site Restoration for Biodiversity SPG](#) as specified in the table below:

Table 7: Habitat Creation Targets for Each Priority Habitat & Status at 31 March 2018

Priority Habitat Name	MLP Habitat Target	Hectares provided through permitted applications in 2017/18	Cumulative Commitments between 01/04/2014 and 31/03/18	Remaining Hectares to be provided during Planning Period
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	20ha	0 ha	5.7	14.3ha
Lowland Heathland & Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (The two habitats are encompassed in a joint Action Plan in the EBAP)	60 ha	0 ha	21.8	38.2ha
Lowland Meadows	35 ha	0 ha	0	35ha
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	35ha	0 ha	6.1	28.9ha
Reedbeds	50 ha	0 ha	26.9	23.1ha
Total Required/Provided	200 ha Required	0 ha	60.5	139.5ha Still Required
		Approved through Planning		

Source: As derived from Essex County Council (2015) Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document & planning application information,

- 4.1.38. As of the 31st March 2018, there was a planning permission that was awaiting the signing of legal agreements which, when approved, would result in a further commitment to provide UK priority habitat. The application for this new extraction site at Rayne Quarry was taken to the December 2017 Development and Regulation Committee Meeting, where it received a resolution to approve, subject to the completion of s106 agreements⁴¹. Once the s106 agreements are resolved, there will be a commitment to provide an additional 48ha priority habitat, to that noted in the table above.
- 4.1.39. It is however noted that this MMI is intended to monitor 'newly restored' (i.e. delivered) habitat. There has of yet been no physical delivery of habitats, but the values provided indicate the commitment of operators to deliver habitat, in accordance with the submitted and approved details in planning applications for the sites.

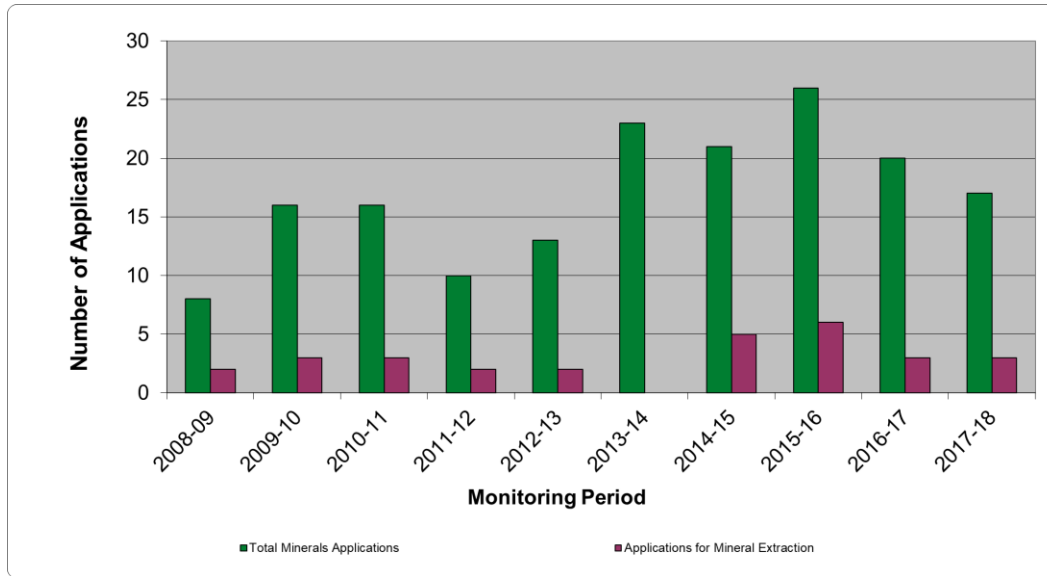
4.2. Minerals Planning Applications

- 4.2.1. Between the 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018, 17 mineral applications were determined (see Appendix 4), all but one were granted planning permission. Of the 17 applications determined:
- Ten were full applications (58.8%);
 - Seven were applications for continuation of development subject to changes to planning conditions (41.2%).
- 4.2.2. As of 31st March 2018, of these 17 mineral applications there were:
- 13 applications at sites with Sand and Gravel resources (76.5%);
 - One application at sites with chalk resources (5.9%);
- 4.2.3. In addition, there were three applications which were listed either as 'other county matters, other waste or treatment'. One of these was for on-site infrastructure regarding changes to personnel buildings such as office buildings, one was alteration of conditions⁴² (the single application refused) and the last was a retrospective application for a change of use to allow importation of inert materials for treatment to produce recycled construction materials.
- 4.2.4. During the 2017/18, monitoring period, there were no new reserves for sand and gravel permitted during this period. As of 31st March 2018, there were three applications pending determination, which could if permitted cumulatively provide 6.31 million tonnes sand and gravel reserve.
- 4.2.5. Similarly, there have been no new reserves for brick clay permitted.

⁴¹ As of 1st September 2019, all legal matters surrounding the issue of this planning permission were resolved, including the commitment to provide restoration as per the submitted details.

⁴² This was planning application ESS/34/16/UTT at Highwood Quarry which sought to alter condition 4 (Hours of operation)

Figure 5: Minerals Applications Determined (2008/09 to 2017/18)



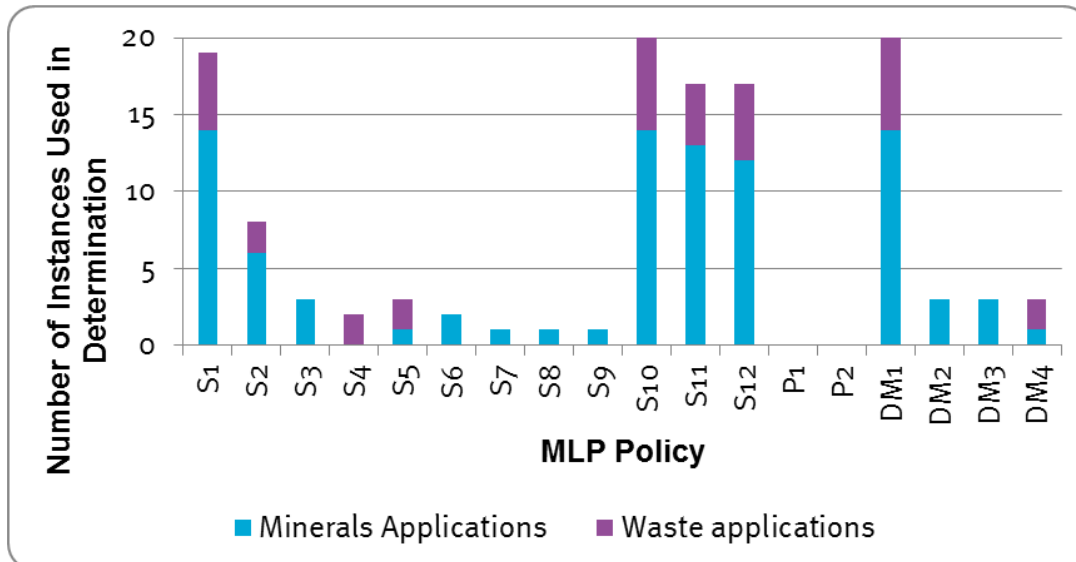
Source: Essex County Council (2018)

- 4.2.6. During 2017/18, the total number of applications decreased from 20 in 2016/17 to 17. Three of these applications were for new mineral extraction, which is the same number as the preceding monitoring period.

Mineral Policy Use in Development Management

- 4.2.7. During the monitoring period covered by this Authority Monitoring Report, 16 of the 19 policies contained within the MLP were used. Full details of mineral policy use between 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 can be found in Appendix 4.

Figure 6: MLP Policy Usage (2017/18)



Source: Essex County Council (2018)

- 4.2.8. It can be seen that some waste applications also rely on MLP policies for determination. The most frequently used policies were S10 (Protecting & Enhancing the Environment & Local Amenities) and DM1 (Development Management). However, two were not referred to at all, namely P1 (Preferred & Reserve Sites for Sand & Gravel Extraction) and P2 (Preferred

Sites for Silica Sand Extraction). The reason for these not being used during 2017/18 is that no applications were submitted for extraction on these sites.

- 4.2.9. It is noted that even if a policy is not referred to in a formal decision, it can still inform developers at the pre-application stage. Furthermore, a District, Borough and/or City planning authorities may have used the policy in their development decisions and/or pre-application discussions, particularly in the case of S9 (Safeguarding Mineral Transshipment Sites & Secondary Processing Facilities).

5. WASTE MONITORING

- 5.1.1. This section records performance against the Monitoring Framework within the Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan 2017 (WLP). It includes statistics covering waste arisings, importation and exportation of waste, as well as performance against desired WLP policy outcomes as also set out within the Monitoring Framework.
- 5.1.2. Data gathered through this monitoring framework will be used to ascertain whether the plan is being effective in its contribution to facilitating sustainable growth and development. If the monitoring identifies any significant divergence from a trend or target required, some intervention by the Authorities will be required. The targets and trigger points for further consideration/action are set out in the tables below. Monitoring will seek to establish the reason(s) for the divergence from the target and, as a consequence, an intervention may be required. Intervention could include a review of the evidence base, a specific policy, or the Plan as a whole and will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report. The findings of this (and future AMRs) will also inform the statutory five-year review of the WLP.

WMI 1 – Amount of waste arisings, split by waste stream, within the Plan area

Related Policies:

- Policy 1 – Need for Waste Management Facilities

Target: To increase the amount of Local Authority Collected Waste, Commercial, Industrial and CD&E waste diverted from landfill, in line with the adopted national targets as specified in the National Waste Management Plan for England (2013) as based on the Waste Framework Directive:

- Household Waste [LACW] –50% by 2020 to be recycled
- Biodegradable Non-hazardous waste landfill diversion of 35% of the 1995 level by 2020;
- CD&E Waste – 70% by weight to be recycled/diverted from landfill by 2020.

Data Source: Waste Disposal Authority, Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator.

Trigger:

- Waste arisings not in line with waste forecasts.
- Failure to achieve a national target.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

- 5.1.3. The target within the monitoring indicator is to reach a 50% recycling rate⁴³ by 2020 in line with the national target of at least 50% by weight of

⁴³ This target relates to household waste which represents the predominant element of LACW. It includes both recycling and composting.

household waste being prepared for re-use or recycled⁴⁴. Table 8 provides details of the tonnages and percentages in 2017/18 and Figure 7, below, compares the 2017/18 management profile for LACW as a whole to the previous decade's performance.

Table 8: Essex and Southend-on-Sea Household Waste Management 2017/18

	Tonnes Managed ⁴⁵ (million tonnes)	Percentage of Total Household Waste
Total Household Waste Recycled/Composted	382,701 (↓)	52.2% (-)

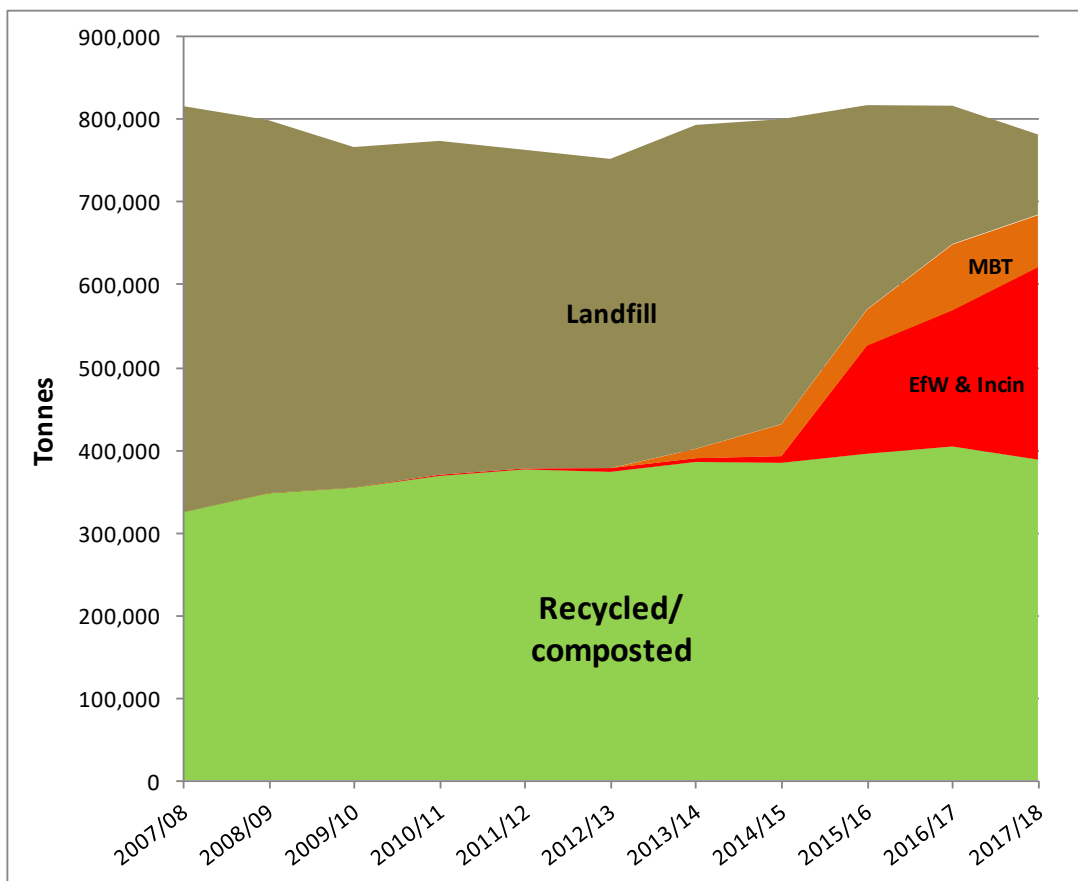
Source: Defra (2018)

Note*: (↑) indicates an increase compared to that shown in last year's AMR

(↓) indicates a decrease compared to that shown in last year's AMR

(-) indicates no change compared to that shown in last year's AMR

Figure 7: Essex & Southend-on-Sea LACW Management between 2007/08 to 2017/18



5.1.4.

Note: This is the fate of all Local Authority Collected Waste arising in Essex and Southend-on-Sea, whether it is managed within the Plan area or beyond the boundaries.

Source: [Defra](#) (updated December 2018)

⁴⁴ The National Waste Management Plan for England (2013)

⁴⁵ Defra data shows the disaggregation between the authorities within the plan area as the following 349,104 tonnes in Essex Essex, 33,597 and the Southend-on-Sea total as 382,701

- 5.1.5. Figure 7 shows an increase in the tonnage of combined recycling and composting since 2007/08, with overall arisings of LACW generally returning to those pre-recession levels recorded prior to 2008/09, until a reduction beginning in 2016/17. Together in 2017/18, recycling and composting accounted for approximately 50% of the LACW managed, with the majority of the remaining tonnage going to energy from waste/incineration⁴⁶, and small remaining proportion going to landfill. In the last four years, waste sent to landfill has reduced, mainly due to the opening of the Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plant at Tovi Eco Park which reduces the tonnage requiring onward management by some 20% due to process losses. The output material from the facility is suitable for energy from waste/incineration.
- 5.1.6. Additional data on LACW management is available in Appendix 5 of this report and the Non-Hazardous Waste Capacity Gap Update (2018) produced by BPP Consulting.

Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste

- 5.1.7. The C&I waste element of this monitoring indicator has not previously been included within the AMR but is required to be able to monitor the biodegradable element of Non-Hazardous Waste diverted from landfill, (which include Plan area arisings from both the LACW and C&I waste streams).
- 5.1.8. During Spring 2018, projections for arisings of Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste, through to 2034/35 were updated⁴⁷. In summary, this found that the values presented in the evidence base for the WLP⁴⁸ were somewhat higher than more recent data indicated. It found that when the most recent baseline calculation methodology is used to generate a baseline arising for the Plan Area, and the same economic forecast is applied to that updated baseline value, there is expected to be just in excess of 0.97Mt to be managed by 2035⁴⁹.

Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfill Diversion

- 5.1.9. The national target for this type of waste is to reduce the amount of biodegradable non-hazardous waste from municipal sources by 35% of that landfilled in 1995, by 2020⁵⁰. The 2020 target applied to ECC and SBC combined was to landfill no more than 148,610⁵¹ tonnes. Therefore, as long

⁴⁶ The majority of the remaining tonnage is managed through no landfill routes.

⁴⁷ [BPP Consulting \(2018\) Non-Hazardous Waste Capacity Gap Update](#)

⁴⁸ [BPP Consulting \(2015\) Waste Needs Assessment](#)

⁴⁹ as compared with just under 1.3m tonnes forecast using the rWLP estimate and forecast growth - a difference of 313,000 tonnes

⁵⁰ This target has its roots in the Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC. When this was transposed into UK law the government devolved this obligation down to WDAs via the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme Regulations 2004. However, the LATS scheme has now been revoked with the overarching obligation of the directive sitting at a UK level. The national Resource & Waste Strategy published by Government in December 2018 confirms that as a whole the current level of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill is considered to be 22% of the 1995 levels, and therefore the nation is on target to meeting the 35% biodegradable municipal waste landfill diversion target.

⁵¹ 1,131,386 tonnes and 17,224 tonnes respectively.

148,610 tonnes or less of such waste is landfilled at 2020, the target will have been met. Municipal waste is a combination of LACW plus an element of waste from commercial and industrial sources (C&I waste).

- 5.1.10. In 2017/18 nearly 97,000 tonnes of LACW was sent to landfill, while approximately 126,500 tonnes of C&I waste was landfilled in 2017⁵². Given that it has been estimated that the municipal waste component of the C&I waste stream equates to circa 44%⁵³ this suggests that a total of around 152,500 tonnes of municipal waste from the Plan Area was landfilled in 2017/18 (97,000 tonnes LACW, plus 44% of 126,500 tonnes C&I waste).
- 5.1.11. The proportion of that tonnage that would be classed as biodegradable has been estimated to 50%⁵⁴, suggesting the tonnage of target waste landfilled was only 76,250 tonnes so therefore the Plan target was met, in relation to municipal waste landfilled as a whole.

Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E) Waste

- 5.1.12. The EU Waste Framework Directive requires Member States to recycle or divert from landfill at least 70% of CD&E waste by weight by 2020. The backfilling of quarries and minerals workings is classed as recovery and therefore the target does not relate to inert landfill where it involves these activities. It should be noted however that some sites where this takes place may be classed as landfills by the Environment Agency so therefore the dataset in the C,D & E waste baseline report does not necessarily align to the targets
- 5.1.13. The most recent assessment of the management profile of this stream within the Plan area⁵⁵ indicates that around 685,000 tonnes of waste from this stream was sent to non-inert landfill in 2017. This represents just over 20% of assessed arisings from the Plan area so therefore the Plan target was met.

WMI 2 – Net amount of waste imported/exported per annum

Related Policies:

- Policy 1 - Need for Waste Management Facilities

Target: Net self-sufficiency, where practicable, by 2032

Data Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator.

Trigger: Waste capacity in the Plan area increases/decreases in comparison with waste arising for each relevant waste stream.

- 5.1.14. The WLP seeks to achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management, where it is practicable to do so. This means the Plan area ought to have sufficient capacity to manage the equivalent quantity of waste to that generated within it.

⁵² [BPP Consulting \(2019\) C&I Waste Arising in Essex & Southend-on-Sea 2017 Baseline Estimation Table 19 p19.](#)

⁵³ [Forecasting 2020 waste arisings & treatment capacity \(DEFRA\) October 2014 p15](#)

⁵⁴ Ibid

⁵⁵ [BPP Consulting \(2019\) Baseline for C,D & E Waste Generated in Essex & Southend on Sea Update 2017 Table 1 p3](#)

5.1.15. This monitoring indicator compares the total quantity of waste produced against the total amount of consented capacity within the Plan Area. Data for this monitoring indicator is sourced from the Baseline Arisings Reports (undertaken by the consultants BPP on behalf of ECC), using Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) tool and other sources, such as Waste Data Flow and an assessment of consented capacity within the Plan area.

Net Self Sufficiency in 2017

5.1.16. Table 11 below displays the quantities of waste arising within the Plan area, quantities of that waste exported for management outside the Plan Area (exports) and quantities of waste received by Plan area facilities from elsewhere (imports). While the objective of net self-sufficiency is an overall objective across waste streams, it can be helpful to monitor this indicator by principal waste stream as each waste stream has its own distinct management requirements.

Table 9: Waste Produced in 2017 vs Consented Capacity (Gross values)

Waste Type		Total (Million Tonnes – Rounded)
Household/ Industrial/ Commercial	Total Waste Produced in Plan Area =	LACW 0.782 +
		C&I 1.06
	Total Consented Management Capacity in Plan Area ⁵⁶	1.7 plus 4.2 Mm ³ void
The Plan Area is Net Self Sufficient in Household/ Industrial/Commercial Waste Management Capacity		Net SS
CDE&W	Total Waste Produced in Plan Area ⁵⁷	3.55
	Total Consented Management Capacity in Plan Area ⁵⁸	2.4 plus 2.4Mm ³ void ⁵⁹
	The Plan Area is Net Self Sufficient in CD& E Waste Management Capacity	Net SS
Hazardous	Total Waste Produced in Plan Area ⁶⁰	0.093

⁵⁶ [BPP Consulting \(2018\) Non-Hazardous Waste Capacity Gap Update Appendix 1](#), as updated by [Critical Review of Additional Information](#) submitted by applicant February 2019 Scenario 2 Table 2 p6.

⁵⁷ [BPP Consulting \(2019\) Update Baseline for C,D & E Waste Generated in Essex & Southend on Sea Update 2017 Table 8 p10.](#)

⁵⁸ [BPP Consulting \(2015\) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update](#) Table 20

⁵⁹ Environment Agency Remaining Landfill Capacity Dataset 2018 indicates a total of 2,366,545 Mm³ of void at three sites permitted as inert landfills Sandon Quarry (234k), Highwood Quarry (1,609k) and Brightlingsea Inert Landfill (522.8k),

⁶⁰ [BPP Consulting \(2015\) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update](#) Section 3.7.4

	Total Consented Management Capacity in Plan Area ⁶¹	0.062
	The negative value indicates that the Plan Area is not Net Self Sufficient in hazardous Waste Management capacity -	-0.31

Source: Essex County Council (2018) as derived from the Environment Agency's (2017) Waste Interrogator Data. Further detail can be found in Appendix 5

- 5.1.17. It can be seen that the Plan Area achieves net self-sufficiency for Household/ Industrial/ Commercial waste and for CD&E waste when available void and temporary capacity is counted alongside permanent capacity. It should however be noted that over time void will diminish and temporary sites will close so other capacity is likely to be required for net self sufficiency to be maintained. While there is a capacity gap for hazardous waste it should be noted there is no national policy expectation that each plan area be net self-sufficiency for this waste stream as it is acknowledged provision of facilities to manage such waste may be on a sub-regional or regional basis.
- 5.1.18. It is noted that the monitoring of this indicator has required the use of the following data sources not previously captured in the 'data sources' section of WMI2. These will be added as part of the WLP Review.
- Baseline Arisings Reports using WDI and other sources; and
 - Planning Permissions.

WMI 3 – Net amount of waste accepted from London

Related Policies:

- Policy 1 - Need for Waste Management Facilities

Target: Zero net importation of waste from Greater London by 2026 (excluding excavation waste)

Data Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator.

Trigger: Importation of waste increases beyond levels included in capacity forecasts and set out within the London Plan

- 5.1.19. Due to the Plan area's proximity to London (the Greater London Authority area), there have been historical waste flows between the two areas, with those into the Plan area being predominately destined for landfill. Consideration has been given to the future needs of London during formulation of the Waste Local Plan, in light of the London Plan expectation to achieve net self sufficiency and cease sending recyclable and biodegradable waste to landfill by 2025.
- 5.1.20. The assessment of projected waste from London forecast to be received in the Plan Area until 2035 was updated as part of a refresh of overall management needs of the Plan area in 2018⁶²,

Net flows between London and the Plan area.

- 5.1.21. The dataset shows in totality circa 502,000 tonnes of non-inert non-hazardous waste was received from London, while circa 534,000 tonnes of

⁶¹ BPP Consulting (2015) [Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update](#) Table 27

⁶² BPP (2018) [Non-Hazardous Waste Capacity Gap Update](#) May 2018 page 17

non-inert non-hazardous waste was exported to London, indicating an overall balance is being achieved.

WMI 4 – Capacity and Site Loss

A) Transfer, recycling and treatment capacity (tonnes)

B) Number of safeguarded waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice from WPA)

Related Policies:

- Policy 1 - Need for Waste Management Facilities
- Policy 2 - Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure Waste Consultation Areas

Target:

- A) No net loss of capacity (tonnes)
- B) Zero waste sites lost, contrary to advice

Data Source: ECC and Local Planning Authorities

Triggers:

- A) A loss of capacity occurs, with less waste being processed at facilities.
- B) A significant number of safeguarded sites are redeveloped for other uses, contrary to advice.
- C) Waste sites lost to competing land uses, resulting in inadequate provision of management capacity across the County.

5.1.22. As specified in Waste Monitoring Indicators (WMI) 2 and 3, the WLP requires the Plan area to be net self-sufficient in waste management, where it is practicable to do so. Notwithstanding the cross-border movement recognised in WMI 2 and WMI 3, practically the aim is to provide sufficient capacity capable of managing the quantity of waste produced within the Plan Area. The key to this is to ensure that capacity at existing sites within the Plan Area is not lost and applications to develop capacity on allocated sites come forward to supplement this.

5.1.23. During this monitoring period, there is no record of any loss of capacity within the broad facility classifications of transfer, biological treatment, inert materials recovery, non-inert materials recovery and energy recovery. Therefore, the most accurate record of capacity within Essex is contained within the Critical Review of Additional Information Submitted by Applicant (2019)⁶³ undertaken by the BPP Consulting, as part of the consideration of the planning application references ESS/36/17/BTE & ESS/37/17/BTE. This is reproduced in Appendix 5.

⁶³ BPP (2019) [Critical Review of Additional Information](#) submitted by applicant (Feb 2019)

WMI 5 – Site Allocations

A) Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with site allocations;

B) Number of facilities delivered on unallocated sites.

Related Policies:

- Policy 2 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure Waste Consultation Areas
- Policy 5 – Enclosed Waste Facilities
- Policy 6 – Open Waste Facilities
- Policy 7 – Nuclear Waste Treatment and Storage at Bradwell-on-Sea
- Policy 8 – Non-Nuclear Very Low-Level and Low-Level Radioactive Waste
- Policy 9 - Waste Disposal Facilities

Target: Permissions granted in accordance with site allocations

Data Source: Planning Applications and Decisions

Trigger: Site allocations not coming forward for development and a significant number of non-allocated sites are developed.

5.1.24. The WLP contains a total of 23 strategic site allocations for a variety of waste management needs, as shown in Figure 8.

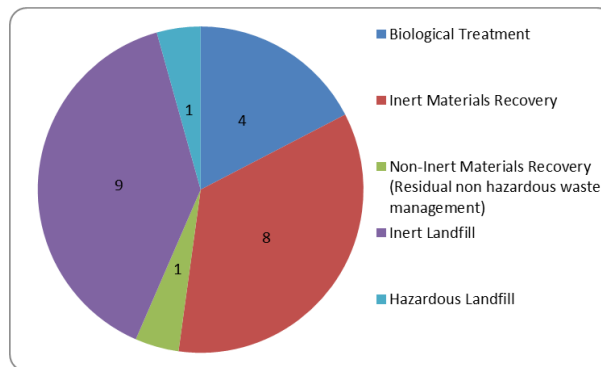
5.1.25. During the period April 2017 to July 2017 when the WLP was adopted, 11 planning permissions were granted for the purpose of waste management. This included a capacity increase at an inert landfill facility. There was however an additional 50,000tpa granted retrospectively (therefore not technically 'new' capacity) at Crown Quarry (ESS/07/17/TEN) during this period.

5.1.26. Since the adoption of the Waste Local Plan to March 2018 there have been a further 17 applications granted, which has resulted in the following changes in capacity⁶⁴:

- Transfer facilities: Plus 0.04 Mtpa;
- Inert Waste Recovery facilities: Plus 0.15 Mtpa;
- Materials/energy recovery facilities: Plus 0.002 Mtpa;
- Disposal (Landfill) facilities: Plus 0.53 Mm³

5.1.27. Of the 17 planning applications that were granted for waste management post adoption of the WLP, four were on sites allocated within that plan. However on closer inspection, of these, three were at Sandon, with planning references ESS/41/17/CHL and ESS/40/17/CHL directly pertaining to the allocated sites for inert waste recovery and inert landfilling respectively and the final one at this location (ref: ESS/49/17/CHL) related by way of the continuation of use of site reception area, resulting from the aforementioned planning applications at Sandon. The final application granted at an allocated site was for the continuation of temporary window composting (until 31 March 2019⁶⁵) at Crumps Farm on site (ref ESS/25/17/UTT). It should be noted that this site is allocated in the WLP for inert waste recycling.

Figure 8: Strategic Site Allocations



Source: Essex County Council (2018)

⁶⁴ These are listed with additional details in Appendix 5

⁶⁵ This planning permission has subsequently expired as of the date stated above.

WMI 6 – Areas of Search

- A) Number of new waste facilities delivered in accordance with Areas of Search designations;
- B) Number of waste facilities delivered on non-designated industrial land;
- C) Area of land within Areas of Search permitted for non B2/B8 development.

Related Policies:

Policy 2 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure Waste Consultation Areas

- Policy 5 – Enclosed Waste Facilities
- Policy 6 – Open Waste Facilities
- Policy 7 – Nuclear Waste Treatment and Storage at Bradwell-on-Sea
- Policy 8 – Non-Nuclear Very Low-Level and Low-Level Radioactive Waste
- Policy 9 - Waste Disposal Facilities

Target: Permissions granted in accordance with Areas of Search designations

Data Source: Planning Applications and Decisions

Trigger: Waste development on Areas of Search not coming forward for development and a significant number of non-designated industrial areas are developed.

- 5.1.30. The Waste Local Plan (2017) contains a total of 31 Areas of Search that may be suitable for a variety of waste management needs. In monitoring this indicator, this AMR only considers the applications determined by the Waste Planning Authority, rather than those applications considered by Local Planning Authorities.
- 5.1.31. Of the 17 applications determined since adoption of the Waste Local Plan (8 July 2017 – 31 March 2018) three related to facilities located within AoS, although none yielded additional capacity⁶⁶, or for new facilities.

⁶⁶ Data regarding the facility had been previously assessed based on the outputs from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator.

WMI 7 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to specialist advice from statutory bodies

Related Policies:

- Policy 10 - Development Management Criteria
- Policy 11 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change

Target: None

Data Source: Planning Applications and Decisions

Trigger: A significant proportion of waste developments are permitted against statutory advice.

- 5.1.33. Any applications that receive an objection from a statutory body would be taken to the Development and Regulation Committee should a planning officer recommend that it be approved. It would then be considered by Members as to whether to follow the officer's recommendation.
- 5.1.34. During this monitoring period, there has been one planning application that received an objection from a statutory body which was not subsequently withdrawn as a result of alterations/additional information during the course of determination. This application was at Greenacres (ref ESS/18/17/COL) for the continuation of the use of the waste recycling facility (as amended by planning permission ESS/29/16/COL) without compliance with Condition 3 and Condition 4. This application was Granted at Committee (03/04/2017) and resulted in allowing continued working on Good Friday 14th April 2017 alone, with maximum vehicle movements [in and out] on that day being 24.

WMI 8 – Proposals for waste water treatment capacity are permitted beyond existing Waste Water Treatment Work sites

Related Policies:

- Policy 1 – Need for Waste Management Facilities
- Policy 2 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure Waste Consultation Areas
- Policy 6 - Open Waste Facilities

Target: None

Data Source: Planning Applications and Decisions

Trigger: A significant number of proposals for waste water treatment capacity are permitted beyond existing Waste Water Treatment Work sites-signalling a possible increase in demand for capacity.

- 5.1.35. During this monitoring period, there were three planning permissions granted in relation to Waste Water Treatment. None of these resulted in an increase of capacity either within existing facilities, or at new sites. All of these planning permissions were for additional on-site infrastructure, which enhanced use of the current capacity of existing waste water treatment facilities.

WMI 9 – Number of permissions for land raising, which are contrary to policy

Related Policies:

- Policy 13 - Land raising

Target: Zero

Data Source: Planning Applications and Decisions

Trigger: A significant number of proposals for land raising are granted, signalling a possible increased demand for inert waste disposal capacity in the Plan area.

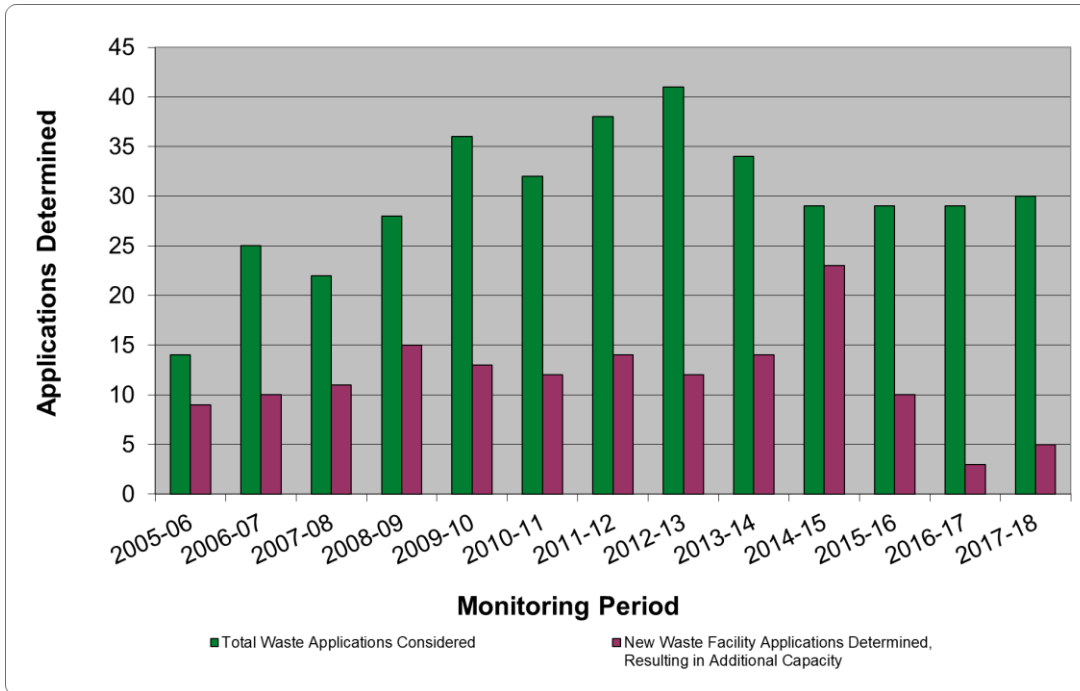
- 5.1.36. During this monitoring period, there have been no planning permissions granted by the Waste Planning Authority for disposal of waste as engineering or land raise projects.
- 5.1.37. However, it has been noted through assessment of the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogators that in both 2016 and 2017 a significant amount of inert waste was managed through a re-landscaping scheme at the Priors Golf course in Brentwood. In total over the two aforementioned years' nearly 94,000 tonnes of inert waste was received. The application (ref: 12/01193/FUL⁶⁷) was refused by Brentwood Borough Council, in 2013 due to harm to the greenbelt, but allowed on appeal in 2014. The application stated there would be a maximum amount of 141,538m³ of CD&E waste required, suggesting there is approximately capacity for a 48,000 tonnes remaining. This application was determined at Borough level as the overall use was deemed to be 'recreational' rather than a waste use. However, this project is subject to an environmental permit for 'recovery of waste to land' and given it involves the permanent deposit of waste to land, it is reported under this indicator.

5.2. Waste Planning Applications

- 5.2.1. During the monitoring period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018, 30 waste applications were considered (see Appendix 5), of these:
- 27 were granted planning permission (90.1%);
 - One application was granted on appeal (3.3%);
 - One application was withdrawn by the applicant, prior to determination (3.3%);
 - One application was invalid, at the point of submission, and was not considered further (3.3%).
- 5.2.2. Of the 28 applications that received a decision:
- Thirteen were full applications (46.4%);
 - Fifteen were applications for continuation of development subject to changes to planning conditions (53.6%).
- 5.2.3. As of 31st March, 2018, there were ten waste applications being determined and pending a decision being made.

⁶⁷ Remodelling of the boundary with the recently widened M25 motorway to create a noise and visual abatement screen (Priors Golf Course)

Figure 9: Waste Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2017/18)



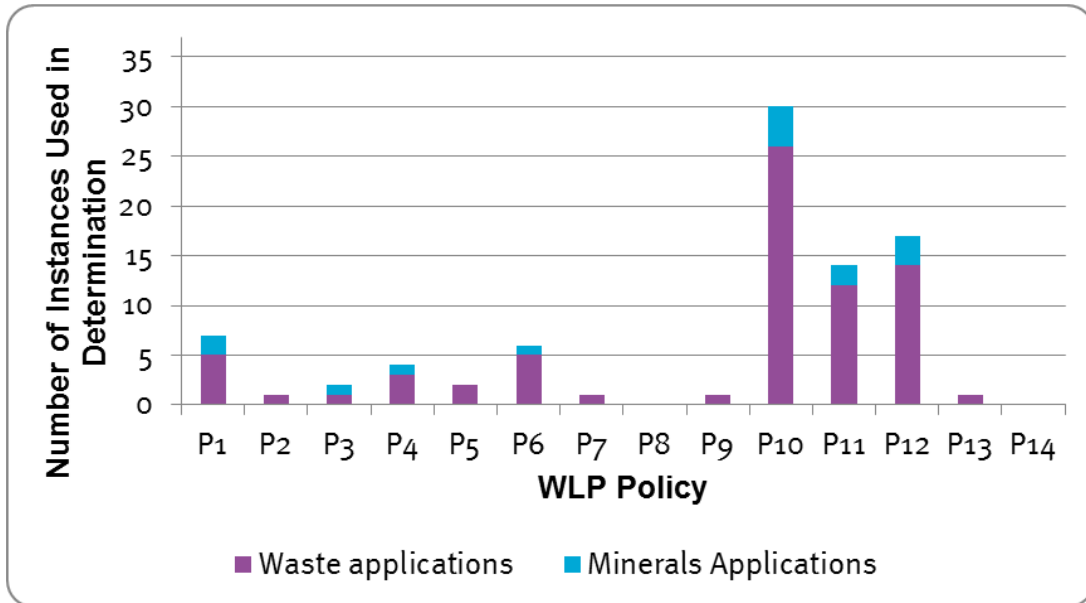
Source: Essex County Council (2018)

- 5.2.4. As shown in Figure 9, there are fluctuations in the number of applications submitted for determination as well as those that related to provision of additional capacity within the Plan Area. In 2017/18, the high number of applications received for determination did not yield substantial additional capacity, but nonetheless saw an increase in the provision of capacity compared to the previous monitoring period.

Waste Policy Use in Development Management

- 5.2.5. As the WLP has been adopted for the majority of the reporting period, having been adopted in July 2017, this AMR solely reviews the usage of policies contained within this plan. It is noted that these policies also carried significant weight in the determination of applications between April and July 2017.

Figure 10: WLP Policy Usage (2017/18)



Source: Essex County Council (2018)

- 5.2.6. It can be seen that some minerals applications rely on the policies from the WLP for determination. The most frequently used policy was Policy 10 (Development Management Criteria), The only policy not used during 2017/18 was Policy 8 (Non-Nuclear Very Low-Level and Low-Level Radioactive Waste). The reason for this not being used during 2017/18 is that no applications were submitted for facilities handling this specific waste type.
- 5.2.7. Even if a policy is not expressly referred to in a formal decision, developers may still take it into consideration when formulating an application. Furthermore, District, Borough and/or City planning authorities may have used the policy to inform development decisions and/or pre-application discussions as the WLP forms part of the wider development plan for the Plan Area. The use of policy in these situations is not recorded.



Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report

Appendicies



Essex County Council

APPENDIX 1. SAVED POLICIES

In the first three months of the monitoring period (April to July 2017) the adopted waste plan was the Waste Local Plan (2001), as the Waste Local Plan (2017) was not adopted until July 2017. Therefore, although the policies contained within the then Replacement WLP (2017) were considered during the determination of planning applications, they had limited weight until the Replacement WLP was adopted.

Therefore, a list of the saved policies from the Essex & Southend on Sea Waste Local Plan (2001) are reproduced below, specifically covering the period April to July 2017, after which date, they no longer applied.

Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2001) Saved policies

W3A, W3B, W3C, W3D, W4A, W4B, W4C, W5A, W5B, W5C, W6A, W7A, W7B, W7C, W7D, W7E, W7F, W7G, W7H, W7J, W8A, W8B, W8C, W9A, W9B, W10A, W10B, W10C, W10D, W10E, W10F, W10G, W10H.

APPENDIX 2. APPLICATIONS DETERMINED WITHIN SPECIFIED TIMESCALES

Table 2:10: Mineral & Waste Application Performance (2008/09 to 2017/18)

Year	Number of Decisions	'Minor' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%) *	Target to be Determined in 8 Weeks (%)	'Minor' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%) *	Target to be Determined in 13 Weeks (%)
2007/08	43	-		63	72
2008/09	35	-		49	75
2009/10	53	-		57	70
2010/11	46	-		59	60
2011/12	51	-		63	60
2012/13	54	-	70	72	60
2013/14	45	29	70	71	60
2014/15	55	61	70	96	60
2015/16	55	97	70	90	60
2016/17	46	100	70	100	60
2017/18	41	100	70	100	60

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Note *: Since the 2015/16 AMR, this includes applications determined within 8 weeks for minor applications, 13 weeks for major applications or 16 weeks for EIA applications, or those applications with extensions of time this financial year

Note **: Applications determined within the 8, 13, 16 weeks and those determined within any agreed extension of time between the Planning Authority and the applicant are considered to have met the required timescales

Table 2:11: Regulation 3 Performance (2008/09 to 2017/18)

Year	Number of Decisions	'Minor' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%) *	Target to be Determined in 8 Weeks (%)	'Major' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%) *	Target to be Determined in 13 Weeks (%)
2007/08	158	56	70		
2008/09	109	61	70		
2009/10	101	75	70		
2010/11	100	74	70		
2011/12	78	76	70		
2012/13	51	84	70		

2013/14	54	81	70		
2014/15	56	58	70		
2015/16	55	80	70		
2016/17	54	98	70	86	60
2017/18	54	100	70	100	60

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Note *: Since the 2015/16 AMR, this includes applications determined within 8 weeks for minor applications, 13 weeks for major applications or 16 weeks for EIA applications, or those applications with extensions of time this financial year

Note **: Applications determined within the 8, 13, 16 weeks and those determined within any agreed extension of time between the Planning Authority and the applicant are considered to have met the required timescales

APPENDIX 3. STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (SCI) MONITORING

Ongoing monitoring of the SCI is carried out each year as set out in chapter four of the adopted SCI.

Progress against the following recommendations identified as key actions is as follows:

Recommendation	Progress during April 2017- March 2018
<p>Recommendation 1</p> <p>Continue to monitor customer satisfaction for both Policy and Development Management Planning – via the Duty phone and website feedback</p>	<p>Policy Planning</p> <p>We did not receive any responses to the online customer satisfaction survey between April and October 2017, possibly because no policy consultations were held during this time.</p> <p>In October the online system that hosts the survey became defunct. Feedback to the ECC planning webpages, the duty phone and consultations will now be used to monitor customer satisfaction.</p> <p>We did not receive any policy planning related feedback comments to our Webpages in this timeframe.</p> <p>No policy planning related queries to the duty phone were received this year. This is most likely due to the fact that no policy consultations were held in this timeframe and the Waste Local Plan was Adopted in July 2017.</p>
	<p>Development Management</p> <p>One response was received to the Development Management online customer satisfaction survey this year, in May 2017:</p> <p>A resident submitted negative comments in relation to a specific site which they objected to.</p> <p>The resident stated that the information on the ECC website was not sufficient, using the online portal made it more difficult to comment on the application and they felt their comments were not taken into consideration. The resident also claimed the weblinks within their consultation correspondence were broken</p>

	<p><i>ECC response:</i></p> <p>This was an anonymous submission and so no response could be made. The weblinks within correspondence were checked, the online application portal held all information related to the planning application in question and officers were available to assist any member of the public via the duty phone.</p> <p>In October 2017 the online system that hosts the survey became defunct. Feedback to planning application consultations, the ECC planning webpages and the duty phone will now be used to monitor customer satisfaction.</p> <p>We received six Development Management comments in relation to our webpages in this one-year timeframe:</p> <p>All six comments stated it was not clear how to view planning applications on our website.</p> <p><i>ECC response:</i></p> <p>The link to the online planning application system is on the front Minerals and Waste Planning page and officers are available via email and the duty phone to explain how to search for planning applications. No further action was deemed necessary.</p>
<p><i>Recommendation 2</i></p> <p>Electronic communication remains the preferred method for how we engage and involve everyone in consultation without disadvantaging service and customers</p>	<p><i>Policy Planning</i></p> <p>No Policy consultations were held within this AMR's timeframe.</p> <p>The Waste Local Plan was adopted in July 2017 and engagement in line with planning regulations followed, including notifying those who had requested to be (via email where possible), uploading all adoption documents to our website and placing paper copies of the plan in all Essex libraries and local council offices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We received no requests for paper copies or to view the adoption documents at County Hall. <p>We received no negative feedback or calls to the duty phone querying online information.</p>

ECC response:

- The lack of email and duty phone queries highlights to us that electronic communication is now an accepted and well-used method.
- We will continue to make paper copies of the required policy consultation documents available to view at all Essex libraries, local councils and County Hall.
- As per our Statement of Community Involvement, if a person was completely unable to access the internet to view electronic documents or visit an inspection location to view a paper copy, we would consider supplying a paper copy of the main plan or relevant sections of the required documents.

Development Management

We continue to encourage electronic communications via our online planning application System, which allows users to view and respond to planning applications online. In July 2017 we launched a replacement system which provides the same functions and business continued uninterrupted via the same weblink.

Between July 2017 and March 2018, the following feedback was received/observations made:

- A handful of calls were received to the duty phone asking how to access certain planning applications which was a result of a new-looking front webpage and people putting too much information into the search menu.
- Some users found the documents /files weren't clearly labelled and so this was rectified.
- Some issues were had with application consultation closing dates showing as still open which was rectified.
- No members of the public requested to view paper copy applications at County Hall.
- A further decrease in calls and emails to the Minerals and Waste helpline and inbox

	<p>ECC response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence suggests that both applicants and the public are using the online system to submit and access the information they require. • Any issues users face are dealt with as and then they arise and any comments regarding improvements are passed to the system provider so they can be incorporated into future versions of the system, if possible. <p>We will continue to accept consultation responses via email and letter as well as online.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3</p> <p>Responses to Policy planning and major planning application consultations will be monitored for comments regarding our engagement methods</p>	<p>No policy planning consultations were held in this AMR's timeframe.</p> <p>Out of the 50 major planning application consultations that were held in this timeframe only two received responses in relation to our engagement procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivenhall Airfield Several hundred responses were made to two Rivenhall applications. Some respondents commented that the consulted area was not wide enough and that too little time was given to respond. Objectors also referred to the lack of pre-application community involvement. <p>ECC response - Consultation was carried out in accordance with our Statement of Community Involvement (which adheres to planning regulations and also additional non-statutory consultation methods employed by ECC) and additional time was given due to the consultation starting during a holiday period.</p> <p>ECC did advise the applicant that pre-application community consultation would be advisable but cannot insist on such engagement. The Environment Agency, as part of the Environmental Permit process, did hold open drop-in sessions.</p> <p>1. Construction of a new motorway junction (Junction 7a) on the M11 between existing junctions 7 and 8</p>

One resident felt that the consultation area should have been extended to cover all properties within a 350m buffer of the scheme and a second resident commented that the applicant had not carried out the pre-consultation engagement which was outlined.

ECC response - Consultation was carried out in accordance with our Statement of Community Involvement (which adheres to planning regulations and also additional non-statutory consultation methods employed by ECC, including the 250 metre boundary). ECC can only advise applicant's to carry out pre-application engagement with a community but cannot insist on it.

APPENDIX 4. MINERALS

All of the information pertaining to:

- Primary sand and gravel extraction sites & Transhipment Facilities in Essex (31st March 2018);
- Sand and gravel annual sales, returns, apportionment & landbank;

are provided in the [Greater Essex Local Aggregate Assessment](#) (2018), produced by Essex County Council.

Table 4:12: Other Primary Extraction Sites & Transhipment Facilities in Essex (31st March 2018)

Operator	Site Name	Cessation Date for Planning Permission	District /Borough
<i>Operational Brick Clay Sites with Permitted Reserves</i>			
Bulmer Brick & Tile Co	Bulmer Brickworks, Bulmer Tye	2027	Braintree
W H Collier Ltd	Marks Tey Brickworks	2042	Colchester
<i>Operational Chalk Sites with Permitted Reserves</i>			
Needham Chalks Ltd	Newport Chalk Pit	2042	Uttlesford

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Table 4:13: Mineral County Matter Applications Determined Between 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Applications granted planning permission							
Crown Quarry, Old Ipswich Road, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 8QR	ESS/07/17/TEN	Full Planning Application ESS	Retrospective application for a change of use to allow importation of inert materials for treatment to produce recycled construction materials	23/01/2017	24/04/2017	Existing Site	None
Highwood Quarry, B Lodge, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Nr Great Dunmow, CM6 1SL	ESS/47/16/UTT	Full Planning Application ESS	New office unit placed on top of existing offices with external staircase and additional car parking areas (all retrospective)	16/11/2016	22/02/2017	Existing Site	None
B Lodge, Highwood Quarry, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Nr Great Dunmow	ESS/11/17/UTT	Full Planning Application ESS	Single storey office extension and link to existing offices	07/02/2017	07/04/2017	Existing Site	None
Sandon Quarry, Molrams Lane, Sandon, Essex	ESS/30/17/CHL	Full Planning Application ESS	IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXISTING SITE RECEPTION AREA	30/05/2017	10/07/2017	Existing Site	None
Colemans Farm, Little Braxted Lane, Rivenhall End, WITHAM, CM8 3EX	ESS/45/17/BTE	Full Planning Application ESS	Retrospective and temporary change of use of agricultural land at Coleman's Farm ("the application site") to allow for stocking of as raised sand and gravel from Coleman's Farm quarry until 31st December 2017.	29/08/2017	13/10/2017	Allocated Site	None

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Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Colemans Farm, Little Braxted Lane, Rivenhall End, Witham, CM8 3EX	ESS/65/17/BTE	Full Planning Application ESS	The change of use of land used for existing as raised stocking capacity and agricultural land at Coleman's Farm ("the application site") to allow for stocking of processed sand and gravel from Coleman's Farm quarry until 1st April 2035.	19/01/2018	01/05/2018	Allocated Site	None
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/23/17/MAL	Full Planning Application ESS	Retrospective application for an environmental screening bund to screen the washing plant proposed under application ref ESS/43/16/MAL	06/03/2017	09/06/2017	Existing Site	None
Land at St Cleres Hall Pit, Main Road, Danbury, CM3 4AS	ESS/32/16/CHL	Full Planning Application ESS	To allow importation of unprocessed aggregate from Royal Oak Quarry into St Cleres Hall Pit until the 31st October 2021.	08/08/2016	17/10/2017	Existing Site	None
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/43/16/MAL	Full Planning Application ESS	Installation of a washing plant for processing of indigenous sand and gravel extracted during the construction of an agricultural reservoir, approved under planning permission refs ESS/05/16/MAL and ESS/06/16/MAL (DESCRIPTION AMENDED VIA DECISION NOTICE).	05/10/2016	09/06/2017	Existing Site	None
Cobb's Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, CM9 8BQ	ESS/51/17/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Retrospective application for the continuation of use of a washing plant for processing of indigenous sand and gravel obtained from the construction of an agricultural reservoir (permitted under planning permission refs ESS/21/17/MAL and ESS/22/17/MAL) without compliance with Condition 2 (Compliance with	06/10/2017	18/12/2017	Existing Site	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
			submitted details) attached to planning permission ref ESS/43/16/MAL to allow an amended layout and location of the plant within the permitted site area				
Land at St Cleres Hall Pit, Main Road, Danbury, CM3 4AS	ESS/31/16/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the winning and working of mineral and subsequent restoration of the site without compliance with Condition 1 (Commencement and Duration) and Condition 8 (Vehicle Movements) of planning permission ESS/01/14/CHL (Continuation of the winning and working of mineral and subsequent restoration of the site etc.) to allow an extended time period for cessation of mineral extraction to 31 July 2019, removal of processing plant by 31 December 2021, restoration of processing plant and stockpile area by 31 March 2022 and to allow the total number of HGV movements to increase from 72 movements per day Monday to Friday and 36 movements per day on Saturday to 108 movements per day Monday to Friday and 27 movements per day on Saturday.	08/08/2016	17/10/2017	Existing Site	None
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/21/17/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir by the extraction and removal from the site of sand, gravel and surplus soils without compliance with condition 3 (Cessation of development by 20th May 2017), 4 (Removal of infrastructure by 20th May 2017) and 39 (Restoration of Wash Lane crossing by 20th May 2017) attached to permission ref	06/03/2017	09/06/2017	Existing Site	None

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Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
			ESS/06/16/MAL to allow an extension of time for completion of extraction of sand and gravel and site restoration by 20th May 2019				
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/22/17/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir by the extraction and removal from the site of sand, gravel and surplus soils without compliance with condition 3 (Cessation of development by 20th May 2017), 4 (Removal of infrastructure by 20th May 2017) and 39 (Restoration of Wash Lane crossing by 20th May 2017) attached to permission ref ESS/05/16/MAL to allow an extension of time for completion of extraction of sand and gravel and site restoration by 20th May 2019	06/03/2017	09/06/2017	Existing Site	None
Newport Chalk Quarry, Chalk Farm, Chalk Farm Lane, Newport, Essex, CB11 3RX	ESS/32/17/UTT	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	The continuation of chalk extraction with restoration to chalk grassland permitted by planning permission ESS/17/12/UTT without compliance with Condition 1 (Application details) and Condition 2 (Restoration details) and other conditions which refer to the approved restoration drawing (Drawing nos 16796/003 Rev B) to allow for an amended restoration scheme and Condition 13 to allow an additional 3 years to complete extraction in phase 2	09/06/2017	16/11/2017	Existing Site	None
Wivenhoe Quarry, Alresford Road, Wivenhoe, Essex, CO7 9JU	ESS/58/17/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of extraction of sand & gravel, reinstatement with inert fill and restoration to part agriculture, part nature conservation and part open water without compliance with	01/12/2017	01/03/2018	Existing Site	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
			condition 48 (importation restriction) to allow the importation of fine aggregate to facilitate the continued use of the asphalt plant until 31/12/2018 (as currently permitted)				
Land at Royal Oak Quarry, Maldon Road, Woodham Mortimer	ESS/35/17/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use of land for mineral extraction through a revised phasing scheme without compliance with Conditions 20 (Soil Storage); 39 (Phasing Scheme) and 41 (Water Management) of planning permission ref no: ESS/19/14/MAL	17/07/2017	12/03/2018	Existing Site	None
Applications refused planning permission							
Highwood Quarry, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Dunmow, CM6 1SL	ESS/34/16/UTT (Please note planning application ref ESS/35/16/UTT was considered alongside this application and can be found in Table 5:39)	Full App (Major) CC	Continuation of the winning and working of sand and gravel, erection of a concrete plant, workshop and ancillary buildings, and the importation and treatment of inert material to produce secondary aggregate and reclamation material for progressive restoration to landscaped farmland originally permitted by ESS/65/06/UTT as amended by planning permission ref. ESS/52/13/UTT without compliance with Condition 4 (Hours of operation) to allow heavy goods vehicles to travel off site between the hours 0600 and 0700 Monday to Saturday.	15/08/2016	03/03/2017	Existing Site	None
Applications withdrawn from the determination process							
None							

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Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Applications pending determination at 31 March 2017							
Land at Rayne Quarry, Broadfield Farm, Dunmow Road, Rayne, Braintree, CM77 6SA	ESS/19/17/BTE	Full App with EIA ESS	A new sand and gravel quarry at Broadfield Farm, to the west of Rayne, near Braintree, comprising the phased extraction of some 3.66m tonnes of sand and gravel; the installation of processing plant and ancillary buildings and infrastructure; the construction of a quarry access onto the B1256; the construction of a permanent screening landform; the construction of temporary screen mounds in defined locations around the perimeter of the quarry; the phased restoration of the extraction area using indigenous soils; overburden and clay from within the application site to a land use mixture of arable agriculture, lowland acid grassland, lowland meadow, woodland, lake and reedbeds; and public access via proposed public rights of way. (Revised wording)	01/03/2017	Pending Resolution to approve subject to the signing of legal agreements	Allocated Site	3.66 Million tonnes
Land at Sheepcotes Farm, Sheepcotes Lane, Little Waltham, CM3 3LU	ESS/01/18/CHL	Full App with EIA ESS	The construction of an agricultural reservoir involving the extraction, processing and exportation of sand and gravel and soils; the erection and use of an on-site processing plant with ancillary facilities; and highway and access improvements	07/02/2018	Pending	Windfall Site (Not Allocated)	650,000 tonnes
Bradwell Quarry, Church Road, Bradwell, CM77 8EP, and land east	ESS/03/18/BTE	Full App with EIA ESS	Extraction of 2 million tonnes of sand and gravel (from Site A5 as identified in the Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014) including the retention of the existing access onto the A120, the processing	20/02/2018	Pending	Allocated Site	2 Million Tonnes

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
of Sheepcotes Lane			plant (including sand and gravel washing plant), office and weighbridge, ready mix concrete plant, bagging unit, DSM plant, water and silt management systems and extension of the internal haul road into Site A5 with restoration to agriculture and biodiversity (species rich grassland and wetland)				
Colchester Quarry (Stanway), Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0NN	ESS/52/17/COL	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use of land for mineral extraction and ancillary use without compliance with Condition 6 (Dry Silo Mortar Plant Operating hours) of planning permission ESS/23/14/COL granted for "Extension of Stanway Quarry on land at Five Ways Fruit Farm (FWFF) via the extraction of 2.95m tonnes of sand and gravel etc" to extend the weekday DSM plant operational hours from 20:00 hours to 22:00 hours	12/10/2017	Pending	Existing Site	
Blackley Quarry, Land to the north east and north west, A131, Great Leighs, CM3 1QP	ESS/42/17/CHL	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of planning permission ESS/46/16/CHL without compliance with condition 3 (Application details), condition 27 (Stockpile heights and locations) and condition 35 (Tree and hedge planting details) to allow: additional bunding, amended timescales for some planting and clarification as to permitted stockpile locations. Planning permission ESS/16/15/CHL as varied by ESS/46/16/CHL permits "Extraction of an estimated reserve of 2.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel (from sites A38 and A39 as identified in the Minerals Local	03/08/2017	Pending	Existing Site	

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Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
			Plan 2014) and retention of existing access onto the A131, retention of existing sand and gravel processing plant (to be relocated within site A38), progressive restoration to agriculture using inert fill, installation of inert recycling facility, including screening and crushing to recover secondary aggregate. In addition revised restoration scheme for the existing quarry area				
Bradwell Quarry, Church Road, Bradwell, Braintree, CM77 8EP	ESS/20/17/BTE	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of development permitted by ESS/07/16/BTE without compliance with condition 9d (operational hours for the dry silo plant mortar [DSM]) to allow extended week day hours for the DSM between 06:00 to 07:00 and 18:30 to 22:00 Monday to Friday. Planning permission ESS/07/16/BTE being for "Continuation of development permitted by ESS/24/14/BTE without compliance with conditions 2 (application details), 7 (timescales), 38 (sequence of restoration) and 59 (no importation of mineral for processing) to allow amended restoration levels, revised phasing and additional time to complete extraction and restoration until 2021, utilisation of overburden in restoration and processing of mineral both arising from the Integrated Waste Management Facility. Planning permission ESS/24/14/BTE being for Extraction of an estimated reserve of 3 million tonnes of sand and gravel (from Sites A3 and A4 as identified Minerals Local Plan) and retention of existing access onto the A120,	24/02/2017	Pending	Existing Site	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
			private haul road, sand and gravel processing plant, ready mixed concrete plant, bagging plant, dry silo mortar plant and water management system, internal haul roads and re-contouring of restoration levels of extraction areas (Sites R and A2) with restoration to a combination of agriculture, woodland, biodiversity, water lagoons and to levels appropriate to safeguard implementation of planning permission ESS/37/08/BTE (Integrated Waste Management Facility)"				

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Table 4:14: Non-Mineral Applications Approved/Pending Determination by Local Planning Authorities (above the thresholds set in the MLP 2014), Within the Boundaries of a Safeguarded Minerals Area during 2017/18

District	Site Name	Application Ref:	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Site Area	Approved Future Use	MPA Responded	MPA Objection (s)
Uttlesford	Land east of Elsenham to the north of B1051 Henham Rd.	UTT/17/3573/OP	Pending	Sand & Gravel	19.65	Outline application with all matters reserved expect for access for: up to 350 dwellings, 1 no. primary school including early years and childcare settings for up to 56 places, open spaces and landscaping including junior football pitch and changing rooms, access from B1051 Henham Road with associated street lighting and street furniture, pedestrian, cycle and vehicle routes.	Yes	Raised concerns about the conclusions drawn in the MRA
Rochford	Land North of Smithers Chase, Sutton Road, Rochford	17/00436/FUL	Pending	Sand & Gravel	6.50	Development of First Team Training Centre with Related Car Parking, Four Football Pitches, Stadium Match Day Parking, Flood Attenuation Measures, Access, Refuse Storage Point and Landscaping.	No No request to submit MRA	
Colchester	Stane Park Site Essex Yeomanry Way, Stanway Colchester.	17/2935/FUL	Pending as of 31 st March 2018, determined on 17/07/19)	Sand & Gravel	6.89	Erection of a retail unit with an external yard and retail space (A1), a retail terrace comprising six units with mezanine cover (A1) and restaurant units (A1/A3/A5), with associated parking and landscaping.	No	
Braintree	Land West Of Kelvedon	17/00418/OUT	05/10/2017	Sand & Gravel	10.24	Outline planning application proposals for up to 250 new dwellings at station field, monks farm, kelvedon with all matters	Yes	

District	Site Name	Application Ref:	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Site Area	Approved Future Use	MPA Responded	MPA Objection (s)
	Station, Station Road, Kelvedon.					reserved expect the means of access from the public highway which is proposed via an improved access off coggeshall road, including the demolition of two properties (kings villas) to facilitate the access.		
Braintree	Land East Of Sudbury Road, Halstead	17/00575/OUT	09/11/2017	Sand & Gravel	20.25	Outline planning permission for up to 205 residential dwellings (including 30% affordable housing), 0.51ha for apartments with care (C2 use class), planting, landscaping, public open space and children's play area and sustainable drainage system (SuDS). All matters reserved with the exception of three access points.	Yes	Submission of updated MRA led to ECC withdrawing their objection
Braintree	Land at Crabbs Farm, Kelvedon	17/01979/OUT	Pending	Sand & Gravel	6.30	Outline planning permission for up to 125 dwellings and up to 2000m2 of employment floorspace (Class B1).	Yes	No Objection
Braintree	Bushett Farm, Oxon End, Great Bardfield CM7 4PX.	n.a	Pending	Sand & Gravel	150.00	Request for 'any policy proposals relating to mineral exploration/extraction'.	Yes	Application would be subject to MLP (2014) policy S8 and should be accompanied by and MRA

Note: All pending applications checked and updated as of 03 December 2019
Source: Essex County Council (2018)

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Table 4:15: Use of Mineral Local Plan Policies (1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018)

Policy No	Policy Description	Number of Times Used
S1	Presumption in Favour of Development	19
S2	Strategic Priorities for Minerals Development	8
S3	Climate Change	3
S4	Reducing the Use of Minerals Resources	2
S5	Creating a Network of Aggregate Recycling Facilities	3
S6	Provision for Sand and Gravel	2
S7	Provision of Industrial Minerals	1
S8	Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves	1
S9	Safeguarding Mineral Transshipment Sites and Secondary Processing Facilities	1
S10	Protecting and Enhancing the Environment and Local Amenity	20
S11	Access and Transportation	17
S12	Mineral Site Restoration and After-use	17
P1	Preferred Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction	0
P2	Preferred Sites for Silica Sand Extraction	0
DM1	Development Management Criteria	20
DM2	Planning Conditions and Legal Agreements	3
DM3	Primary Processing Plant	3
DM4	Secondary Processing Plant	3
IMR1	Monitoring and Review	0

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

APPENDIX 5. WASTE

Waste Facilities & Planned Capacity in Essex & Southend-on-Sea as of 31st March 2018.

The source of this data is from either submitted details/conditions of planning applications/permissions, or where it has not been possible to use this data, raw data from the annually published Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2017) has been used.

The exceptions to this are the tables containing information on ELVs, materials recycling sites, metal recycling sites and Tyre Recycling. This is clearly marked at each table. These tables were taken directly from evidence used in the decision-making process for the applications at Rivenhall (refs: ESS/36/17/BTE & ESS/37/17/BTE) as the most recent and accurate available information.

Please Note: In all instances where a table indicates a capacity, this data is either from the 'planned' maximum capacity (i.e. that which is stated within the planning permission) or the maximum capacity recorded in the EAs WDI during the last 5 years, or when it opened, whichever is the earlier (as advised by consultants professional experience).

Transfer Facility Lists

Table 5:16: Operational Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Ahern Basildon	10 Herons Court, Cranes Farm Road, Basildon, Essex SS14 3DF	Hazardous Waste Transfer	13,053		Yes
Keltbray House	Burnt Mills Road, Basildon Essex SS13 1DT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,650		Yes
Safety-Kleen	Christy Way Southfield Industrial Estate Laindon, Basildon SS15 6TR	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,636		No
TLM (Hovefields)	TLM Management Ltd. Hoverfields Avenue Basildon Essex SS13 1EB	Hazardous Waste Transfer	75,000	Permanent	Yes

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Cohart,	Unit 17, Kavanaghs Yard Archers Field Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,298		Yes
Pelsis Limited	Unit 2, Scimitar Park Industrial Estate, Courtauld Road, Basildon, SS13 1ND, UK	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1		No
Windsor Integrated Services Group Ltd	Unit 29, Childerditch Industrial Estate, Childerditch Hall Drive, Little Warley, Brentwood, CM133HD	Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,000		Yes
Fairview,	Magpie Lane, Little Warley, Brentwood, CM13 3DT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,498		Yes
The Depot	Bakers Lane, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex, CM77 8QS	Hazardous Waste Transfer	86		No
Cordons Farm,	Long Green, Ashes Road, Cressing, Braintree Essex, CM7 8DL	Hazardous Waste Transfer	31,150	Permanent	Yes
Drovers Way	Freighter House, Drovers Way, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 5PH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,048		No
Colchester Skip Hire	Greenacres Old Packards Lane Wormingford Colchester Essex CO6 3AH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	143	Permanent	Yes
Oyster Haven	Unit 1-3 Oyster Haven Business Centre, Haven Road, Colchester	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,522		No

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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
CO2 8HT					
Frost & Wood Limited	14 Sandhurst, Canvey Island SS8 0SA	Hazardous Waste Transfer	558		No
Oikos Storage Ltd	Hole Haven Wharf Haven Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,972		No
Asbestos Collection Services	Yard 1&2 Runwood Road Charfleets Ind Est. Canvey Island Essex SS8 0PL	Hazardous Waste Transfer	865		Yes
Epping Forest Council Depot,	Langston Road, Loughton, IG10 3UE	Hazardous Waste Transfer	349		No
Total Waste Management	10 Burnt Mill Elizabeth Way Harlow Essex CM20 2HT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,839		Yes
Mead Park Depot	Riverway Harlow Essex CM20 2SE	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,861	Permanent	No
Promenade Park Depot	Off Park Drive, Maldon, Essex CM9 5UR	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,228		No
Lodge Farn	Great Holland Essex CO13 0JU	Hazardous Waste Transfer	938		No
Hazardous Waste Transfer Capacity Total			165,695		21

Table 5:17: Operational Healthcare Waste Transfer Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd,	Unit E Fulmar Way Wickford Essex	Healthcare Waste Transfer	409		Yes

SS11 8ZB					
Sterling Washroom Services Ltd	Unit 2, Goldcrest Industrial Estate, Driberg Way, Braintree, Essex, CM7 1NB	Healthcare Waste Transfer	13	Permanent	Yes
Healthcare Waste Total			422		2

Table 5:18: Operational Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Tuskite Works,	Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,650	Permanent	No
TLM Management	2 Courtauld House Cranes Close Basildon Essex SS14 3JB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,710		No
GBN Archer's Field	Archers Fields, Burnt Mills, Basildon, SS15 6DX	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	75,000	Permanent	Yes
Barleylands Depot	Barleylands Road Billericay CM11 2UF	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,824		No
Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer			Yes
Bob's Skips	Unit 6 and 7 Nevendon Industrial Estate Harvey Road Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DG	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	8,545	Permanent	Yes
Leigh Skips Transfer	Unit 8, Nevendon Industrial Estate	Non Hazardous Waste	25,000		No

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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
	Harvey Road Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DG	Transfer			
Hallsford Bridge, Heatherland	Site 5-7, Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Plot 6 Stondon Road Ongar Essex CM5 9RB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	39,406		Yes
SMH Products Ltd	Unit 3 Childerditch Ind Est Childerditch Hall Drive Little Warley Brentwood CM13 3HD	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,650	Permanent	Yes
WDA (LACW) Cordons Farm, Braintree	Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	71,250	Permanent	Yes
All Clear Skips	Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree, Essex, CM7 8DL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,091		Yes
Colne Skips	Hungary Hall Colne Engaine Colchester Essex CO6 2HS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	854		No
WDA (LACW) Winsford Way, Chelmsford	Land west of Winsford Way, Chelmsford CM2 5AA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	90,000	Permanent	Yes
SB Skip Hire,	Templewood Depot, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8LP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,114		Yes

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Chelmsford Transfer & Recycling Facility	Units 11 & 12 Boreham Industrial Estate Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM3 3AW	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	48,022	Permanent	No
Cooks Skip Hire	43 Albion Street Rowhedge Colchester Essex CO5 7ER	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,179		No
Tin Bins,	63 Straight Road Boxted Colchester Essex CO4 5QY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,661		Yes
Wivenhoe Quarry	Alresford Road Wivenhoe Colchester Essex CO7 9JY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,246		No
Colne Skips	Honeylands Farm Little Tey, Marks Tey, Colchester CO6 1HU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,000	Permanent	Yes
Shrub End Road Depot	Shrub End Road, Colchester Essex, CO3 7RN	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	22,081		No
Bugg	Unit 1, Harpers Hill Farm Nayland Colchester CO6 4NU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer			No
Essex County Skips Ltd	12 Parsons Road, Manor Trading Ltd Benfleet, SS7 4PY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,821		Yes
Canvey Skip Hire	27 Vikings Way Canvey Island Essex, SS8 0PB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,802		Yes
AA Quick	5a Brunel Road	Non	5,000		No

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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Skips, (AA Kwik Skips)	Manor Trading Estate Benfleet Essex, SS7 4PS	Hazardous Waste Transfer			
Waste Recycling Services	James Heys & Sons Ltd, Northwick Road, Charfleets Industrial Estate, Canvey Island, SS8 0PU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer			Yes
GBN Hastingwood	Hastingwood Road Hastingwood Harlow CM17 9JT	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	11,976		Yes
WDA(LACW) Harlow	Former Kores Nordic Site West Road Harlow CM20 2AL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	56,000	Permanent	Yes
GBN - Harlow	Maple River Industrial Estate Off Riverway Harlow CM20 2DP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	11,622		No
Railway Yard	North Place Edinburgh Way Harlow Essex CM20 2SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,415		No
Waste Recycling Centre,	Templebank Off Riverway Harlow Essex CM20 2DY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	6,913		Yes
Park Farm	Park Farm, Park Lane Tollshunt Knight Maldon Essex CM9 8HB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,000		Yes
Smallwaste	The Elms, Coal Yard Main Road Mundon Maldon Essex CM9 6NU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,219		No

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
GBN - Purdeys	Ecologic Yard Purdey's Way Rochford Essex SS4 1LX	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	23,039	Permanent	Yes
Franklin Hire	Unit 1, Rawreth Ind Est., Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	978	Permanent (assumed)	No
Cottis Skip Hire,	Unit 13, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,000	Permanent	Yes
Hadleigh Salvage (Recycling) Ltd	Plot 9 Stock Road Southend On Sea Essex SS2 5QF	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	75,000		No
Atlantic	20 Brunel Road, Clacton-on-sea, CO154LU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	936		Yes
Amaryllis Environmental Services Ltd	Carlson House Bradfield Road Wix Essex CO11 2SP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	56,000		Yes
WDA (LACW) A120, Ardleigh	Land adjacent to A120, A120 North, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	115,000	Permanent	Yes
Collin's Skip Hire,	Martells Industrial Estate Slough Lane Ardleigh Essex	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,108	Permanent	Yes
Eastern Waste Disposal LTD	Morses Lane Industrial Estate Brightlingsea Colchester Essex CO7 0SD	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,000	Permanent	Yes

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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Onyx, TDC Depot	Oakwood Business Park Stephenson Road West Clacton-on Sea Essex CO15 4TL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,368	Permanent	No
Collect - A - Way	Paxton Road Gorse Lane Industrial Estate Clacton - On - Sea Essex CO15 4LR	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,523		No
Bob's Skips	Stephenson Road Gorse Lane Industrial Estate Clacton-on-Sea Essex CO15 4XA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	27,181	Permanent	No
Sladburys Farm	The Old Potato Shed, Sladburys Farm, Sladburys Lane, Clacton-on-sea, CO154SS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	360		Yes
The Works - South Strand	The Works, South Strand Riverside Avenue Lawford Manningtree Essex CO11 1UP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,996		Yes
WDA (LACW) Gt. Dunmow	Ambulance Station Chelmsford Road Gt Dunmow CM6 1LW	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer			Yes
Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	18,934	30/04/2022	Yes
Non Hazardous Waste Transfer total			954,474		48

Table 5:19: Operational RCHW Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Pitsea HWRC	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,584	Permanent	Yes
Coxtie Green HRWC	Coxtie Green Road Brentwood Essex CM14 5PN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,212	Permanent	Yes
Mountnessing HWRC	Roman Road Mountnessing Essex CM4 4AA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	4,836	Permanent	Yes
Witham HWRC	Perry Road Witham Essex CM8 3UD	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	4,782	Permanent	Yes
Braintree HWRC	Springwood Drive Braintree CM7 2YN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	8,250	Permanent	No
Drovers Way HWRC	Drovers Way Springfield Chelmsford Essex, CM2 5PP	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,611	Permanent	Yes
South Woodham Ferrers HWRC	Ferrers Road South Woodham Ferrers Essex, CM3 5XH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,709	Permanent	Yes
Shrub End HWRC	Maldon Road Shrub End Colchester Essex CO3 4RN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	13,853	Permanent	Yes
West Mersea RCHW	Uplands Road West Mersea Essex CO4 8DX	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	1,679	Permanent	Yes
Canvey Road HWRC	Canvey Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0QA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,769	Permanent	Yes
Town Mead HWRC	Brooker Road Waltham Abbey EN9 1JH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	25,000	Permanent	Yes

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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Mill Lane HWRC	High Ongar, CM5 9RH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,367	Permanent	Yes
Luxborough Lane HWRC	Luxborough Lane Chigwell IG7 5AA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	4,768	Permanent	Yes
Templebank HWRC	Templebank Harlow Essex CM20 2TT	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	12,500	Permanent	No
Maldon HWRC	Promenade Park Depot, Park Drive Maldon Essex, CM9 5UR	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	7,043	Permanent	Yes
Springfield Road HWRC	Springfield Road Burnham On Crouch Essex, CM0 8AV	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,912	Permanent	Yes
Rayleigh HWRC	Castle Road, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 7QF	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,123	Permanent	Yes
Stock Road HWRC	Stock Road Southend On Sea Essex	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	10,218	Permanent	No
Leigh Marsh HWRC	Two Tree Island, Leigh-on Sea, Essex, SS9 2ET	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,462	Permanent	No
Martins & Wellwick Farms HWRC	Colchester Road St Osyth, Clacton On Sea CO16 8HN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,935	Permanent	Yes
Lawford HWRC	Greensmill, Lawford, Essex, CO11 1UW	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,551	Permanent	Yes
Maltings Lane HWRC	Maltings Lane Kirby Le Soken Essex CO13 0EH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,665	Permanent	Yes
Clacton Civic Amenity Site	Rush Green Road Clacton On Sea Essex	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	13,142	Permanent	Yes

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
	CO16 7AD				
Dovercourt HWRC	West End Hall Lane Dovercourt Essex, C012 3TA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,719	Permanent	Yes
Saffron Walden HWRC	Veerman's Lodge, Thaxted Road Saffron Walden Essex CB10 2UR	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,907	Permanent	Yes
RCHW Total			187,597		25

Table 5:20: Operational Unspecified Transfer Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Magnum House,	Magnum House, Swinborne Road, Basildon SS13 1AX	Unspecified Transfer	24,000		Yes
Terminus Drive	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Unspecified Transfer	49,000	Permanent	Yes
Tanner Skip Hire	Mid Essex Recycling Centre Essex Regiment Way Chelmsford Essex CM3 3PZ	Unspecified Transfer			Yes
Wood Farm	Moreton Road Moreton Ongar CM5 0EY	Unspecified Transfer	150	Permanent	No
Railway Land,	North Place, Edinburgh Way, Temple Fields, Harlow Essex	Unspecified Transfer			Yes
Lampcare (UK) Recycling Ltd,	Unit C Mead Park Estate RiverWay Harlow Essex CM20 2SE	Unspecified Transfer			No

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Lower Farm WTS	Waste Transfer Station, Lower Farm, Steeple Road Mayland.	Unspecified Transfer			Yes
Purdey's Estate WTS,	Purdey's Industrial Estate, Tinkers Lane, Rochford Essex	Unspecified Transfer	50,000	Permanent	Yes
Rawreth Ind Est, Biffa Waste Services	Unit 12, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Unspecified Transfer	75,000		Yes
Unspecified Transfer Total			198,150		9

Table 5:21: Operational Waste Storage Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Waste Storage	24,999	31/12/2023	Yes
Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, Basildon, SS164UH	Waste Storage		31/12/2023	Yes
Chase Farm,	Vicarage Lane West, North Weald, Epping, CM16 6AL	Waste Storage	500		Yes
North Place	North Place, Edinburgh Way, Harlow, CM20 2SL	Waste Storage	80,000		Yes
Bradwell Power Station	Bradwell Reactor site Bradwell-on-Sea Southminster Essex CM0 7HP	Waste Storage	16,200		Yes
Waste Storage Facility Total			121,699		5

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility Lists

Table 5:22: Operational End of Life Vehicle Sites

Site name/Location	Operator	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA peak
Hovefield	Total Waste Management	150,000
Martells Quarry, Ardleigh	Nationwide Metal Recycling	31,140
Roachside Recycling Centre	Rochford Scrap Co. Limited	29,382
Haven Rd Colchester	Autobreak (Colchester) Ltd	11,349
Edinburgh Place, Harlow	C, T, A & L Hill t/a Harlow Metal Recycling	10,626
Vanguard Way, Shoeburyness	Imperial Metal Recyclers Ltd	8,086
Haven Road TS Hythe Quay	Mr G N & Mrs L K Watchorn t/a G&L Autospares	5,681
Morelands	Kevin O'Sullivan t/a Essex Auto Recovery	5,500
Steeple Road	Wisbey Salvage And Spares Limited	5,108
Bottles Hall	John Whiting Ltd	3,805
Good Companions Garage	T Street	3,030
Cordons Farm Depot	J W M Engineering	10,000
Allshots Farm	S J Bell	1,850
Thoby Priory	Brentwood Auto Spares Ltd	1,502
Foundry Yard, Walton the Naze	G Fuller t/a Tendring Recycling	1,191
Windsor Trading Estate Downham	T H Loeber & Partners t/a Chase Autos,	1,062
Steeple Road, Lower Farm	SJ & JM Rogers t/a Buck Rogers Car Breakers	592
Unit 1a Springwood Ind Est	Boyton Cross Motors Group Ltd	556
Oxford Road, Clacton on Sea	Edward Caro t/a Vauxhall Performance & Spares Centre	419
Brunel Road, Manor Trading Estate	G T Breakers t/a First Call Renault	5,000
Brickfields Way	Copart UK	278
Drakes Lane, Boreham	Stevens Gary t/a 'Stevens V W Dismantlers	255
The Yard, Manningtree	Glenn Sutherland t/a Ace Auto Salvage	245

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Site name/Location	Operator	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA peak
Kings Road Charfleet Ind Estate	AJ England t/a Canvey Autobreakers	229
Unit 4 Kings Haven	Nirro	800
Unit 4 Manor Trading Estate	Gala Motors Limited	201
Sadds Yard, Clacton on Sea	PR & RD Napier t/a Clacton Car Breakers	8,000
Charfleets Ind Est	Humphrey John t/a 'Vauxhall & Transits	130
Priory Hall Farm	Smith Ian t/a Priory Farm Products	120
Horsecroft Place, The Pinnacles	John Walton t/a UK Spares	55,875
Archers Field Close, Burnt Mills	Agbaje Tokunbo t/a Basildon Car Breakers	100

Note: This list was taken directly from evidence used in the decision-making process for the applications at Rivenhall (refs: ESS/36/17/BTE & ESS/37/17/BTE)

Table 5:23: Operational Healthcare Waste Treatment Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Simply Washrooms	Unit 54, Weald Hall Farm Commercial Centre, Canes Lane, North Weald, CM17 9LD	Healthcare Waste Treatment	435		No
Wood Farm	Wood Farm Moreton Road Moreton Essex CM5 0EY	Healthcare Waste Treatment	66	Permanent	No
Healthcare Waste Treatment total			501		2

Table 5:24: Operational Metal Recycling Sites

Site name/Location	Operator	Planning + WDI 9yrs
The Boreham Recycling Centre	European Metal Recycling Ltd	90,774
Harvey Road, Basildon	Benfleet Scrap Co Ltd	75,000
Randalls Works, Woodside	Total Waste Management Ltd	64,040
Brightlingsea Export	Oliver's Wharf Limited	44,470

Site name/Location	Operator	Planning + WDI 9yrs
Terminal		
Unit 16, Brunel Road, Manor Trading Est,	Benfleet Scrap Co Limited	27,029
The Scrap Yard, Dusty Lane , Goodriches	Brand and Howes Environmental Ltd	10,366
Woolmongers Lane, Thele	M Juniper t/a Mark's Commercials	9,744
The Yard, Wrexham Road, Laindon	Charlie McDermott t/a Mackers Total Recycling Limited	33,000
Whitehouse Meadow, Felsted	A Clarke & Sons Ltd	2,840
Haven Road TS	Charles Trent Ltd	2,082
Progress Business Park	Platinum Batteries (Europe) Limited	504
Pafkin Site	Doe Metal Recycling	300
Dash's Yard, Latchingdon	Frederick William Dash	12

Note: This list was taken directly from evidence used in the decision-making process for the applications at Rivenhall (refs: ESS/36/17/BTE & ESS/37/17/BTE)

Table 5:25: Operational Non-Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility List

Site name/Location	Operator	Planning + WDI 9yrs
Essex Regiment Way/Belsteads Farm	Dunmow Skips	150,000
Edinburgh Way, Harlow	O-I Glass UK	91,522
Land At Brickfields Way, Rochford	James Waste Management Lp	250,000
Perry Road, Witham	Essex Reclamation	50,159
Green Acres	Colchester Skip Hire	48,000
Quayside Industrial Park	Green Recycling Ltd	45,000
Veolia MRF Archers Field	P G R Waste Management Ltd	75,000
Whites Yard, Basildon	Clearaway Recycling Limited t/a GBN Services	25,000
Southfields Industrial Estate	Great Bear Distribution Ltd	12,086
Brooker Road, Waltham Abbey	Recycle Telecom Ltd	400
Temple Farm Ind Est, Southend On Sea	Altech Trading Company Limited	3,093
Hallsford Bridge,	P W Keen Ltd	2,146

Site name/Location	Operator	Planning + WDI 9yrs
Tavern Garage The Causeway	Alan Wiseman	6,120
The Tekhnicon Centre, Braintree	R D Trading Limited	341

Note: This list was taken directly from evidence used in the decision-making process for the applications at Rivenhall (refs: ESS/36/17/BTE & ESS/37/17/BTE)

Table 5:26: Operational Tyre Recycling Facility

Site name/Location	Operator	Planning + WDI 9yrs
12 Fulton Road, Manor Trading Estate, Benfleet, SS7 4PZ	Tyre Reclaim Limited	3,500

Note: This list was taken directly from evidence used in the decision-making process for the applications at Rivenhall (refs: ESS/36/17/BTE & ESS/37/17/BTE)

Table 5:27: Operational Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Basildon Waste Treatment Centre	Courtauld Road Basildon SS13 1DB	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	14,057		No
Convert 2 Green	SS11 8DL	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	1,128		No
Compounds P & Q,	Templewood Estate Stock Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8LP	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	72		No
Energyready	39 High Street Rowhedge Colchester Essex CO5 7ET	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment			No
Hole Haven Wharf	Haven Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment			No
B W Rice Treatment	Romainville Way Charfleet Ind Est Canvey Island Essex SS8 0RB	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	3,720		No

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Bobbingworth Leachate Treatment Plant	Moreton Bridge, Moreton, Ongar, Essex	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	9,517		No
Evergreen Oil	Refinery and Works High Laver Hall Ongar CM5 0DU	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	147		No
Metcom International Ltd,	Unit 6 New Horizons, Business Centre, Barrows Road, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5FN	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	210		No
Kent Wood Remembrance Park,	The Cottage, Chelmsford Road, Purleigh	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	20,000		No
Greenacre Small Holdings, Canewdon	Greenacre Farm, Hyde Wood Lane, Canewdon, Rochford, Essex, SS3 3RR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	1,151		No
Flowline,	Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth, Rayleigh, Essex, SS6 9RL	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	7,693		Yes
Ticks Haulage,	South Strand, Lawford Industrial Estate Manningtree, Essex, CO11 1UP	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	776		Yes
Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment Total			58,471		13

Table 5:28: Operational WEEE Treatment Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
The Tekhnicon Centre	Springwood Drive Braintree CM7 2YN	WEEE Treatment	216		No
ICEX Limited,	Unit 3, Europa Park, Croft Way,	WEEE Treatment	288		No

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
	Witham, Essex, CM8 2FN				
Teleplan Colchester Limited	Cowdray Centre, Mason Rd, Colchester CO1 1BX	WEEE Treatment	411		No
Appliance Care Recycling	Haven Rd, Colchester C02 8HT	WEEE Treatment	3,621		No
Total Waste Management Ltd	10 Burnt Mill Elizabeth Way Harlow CM20 2HU	WEEE Treatment	138		No
EOL IT Services Ltd,	1-3 Baltic Wharf, Station Road, Maldon, CM9 4LQ	WEEE Treatment	747		No
WEEE Treatment Total			5,421		6

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery Facility Lists

Table 5:29: Operational Aggregate Recycling Centre Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Aggregate Recycling Centre	208,000	31/12/2025	Yes
Whites Yard	Archers Fields Close, Basildon, SS13 1DN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	25,000	Permanent	Yes
Hallsford Bridge	Plot 9 Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Stondon Road Stondon Massey Ongar Essex CM5 9RB	Aggregate Recycling Centre	2,146	Permanent	Yes
Halstead Highway Depot	Fenn Road, Halstead, CO9 2HG	Aggregate Recycling Centre	1,342	Permanent	No
The Yard	New Parsonage Lane, Gt Saling, Braintree CM7 5ER	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent	Mo

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
Bulls Lodge	Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	Aggregate Recycling Centre	100,000		Yes
C A Blackwell (Contracts) Ltd,	The Works, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8LA	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent	No
Colchester Quarry (Colchester Recycling)	Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0NN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	190,000		Yes
Haven Road	Haven Quay Haven Road Colchester Essex CO13 0DA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	75,000	Permanent	Yes
Patterns Yard	Patterns Yard Nayland Road West Bergholt Colchester	Aggregate Recycling Centre	300	Permanent	Yes
Wivenhoe Quarry,	Alresford Road Wivenhoe Colchester Essex CO7 9JY	Aggregate Recycling Centre	50,000	31/12/2018	Yes
Evans Thornwood	Marlow, High Road, Thornwood Common, Epping, CM16 6LU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	77,178	Permanent	No
Harlow Mill	Aggregate Depot, Station Approach, Old Harlow CM20 2EL	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent	Yes
Hill Demolition & Skip Hire	1-3 Edinburgh Place Edinburgh Way Harlow Essex CM20 2DJ	Aggregate Recycling Centre	4,306		No

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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
Royden Lea Farm	Roydon Road, Harlow, CM19 5DU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	23,444	Unknown	No
Cottis Yard Recycling Facility	Cottis Yard, Welton Way, Rochford SS4 1LB	Aggregate Recycling Centre	13,303	Permanent	No
Franklin Hire	Unit 1, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Aggregate Recycling Centre	1,711	Permanent	No
JKS	Roach Valley Works, 53 Purdey's Way, Purdey's Industrial Estate Rochford, Essex, SS4 1LZ	Aggregate Recycling Centre	160,000	Permanent	Yes
Stock Road Recycling Facility	25 Stock Rd, Southend-on-Sea SS2 5QF	Aggregate Recycling Centre	33,447	Unknown	No
Devereaux Farm,	Walton Road, Kirby Le Soken, CO13 0DA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	54,916	Permanent	No
Essex Recycling Wix	Lane Farm, Harwich Road, Wix CO11 2SA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	50,000	Permanent	Yes
EWD Carters Haulage Yard	Morses Lane Industrial Estate Brightlingsea Colchester Essex CO7 0SD	Aggregate Recycling Centre	75,000	Permanent	Yes
Martell's	Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	10,000	Permanent	Yes

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
Parkeston Quay	Land at Parkeston Quay, West Dock Road, Harwich, Essex	Aggregate Recycling Centre	350,000	Permanent	Yes
Haigh Recycling	Armigers Farm, Thaxted, Essex, CM6 2NN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	100,000	Permanent	Yes
Land Adjacent to Taylors Farm	Takeley Essex CM22 6LY	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent	Yes
Little Easton - Highwood Quarry	Little Easton Airfield Little Easton Gt Dunmow CM6 2BB	Aggregate Recycling Centre	70,000		Yes
Loppingdales	Gaunts End, Elsenham Bishops Stortford CM22 6DR	Aggregate Recycling Centre	90,000	Permanent	Yes
Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Aggregate Recycling Centre	65,000	01/01/2023	Yes
ARC Total			1,830,093	29	30

Table 5:30: Operational Soil Screening Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
Codham Hall Farm	Unit A Codham Hall Lane Gt Warley Brentwood CM13 3JT	Soil Screening	80,000	30/08/2017	Yes
Woolmongers Lane BRW	The Elms Woolmongers Lane Blackmore, Epping Forest Essex CM4 0JX	Soil Screening	9,675	Permanent	Yes
Bateman's Farm,	Great Leighs, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 2QF	Soil Screening	163,657	Permanent	Yes

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
Mason Trucking Company	Elm Farm, Elm Ln, Marks Tey, Colchester CO6 1HU	Soil Screening	21,664		No
Harvey Automobile Engineering	Payne's Lane, Nazing, Waltham Abbey EN9 2EX	Soil Screening	20,949	Permanent	Yes
J & R Haulage	Unit 1C , Birchwood Industrial Estate Hoe lane, Nazeing EN9 2RJ	Soil Screening	16,810		No
Curry Farm	New House Mill End Bradwell-Juxta-Mare, Maldon, CM0 7HL	Soil Screening	15,000	31/12/2018 Restoration by 31/12/2019	Yes
Elsenham Recycling Centre,	Hall Rd., Elsenham, Bishops Stortford, CM22 6DJ	Soil Screening	30,000	10/05/2029	Yes
Soil Screening Total			357,755		8

Table 5:31: Operational Unspecified Inert Recovery Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
Terminus Drive	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	49,000	Permanent	Yes
TLM Management	2 Courtauld House Cranes Close Basildon Essex SS14 3JB	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	14,791		No
Compounds P & Q,	Templewood Estate Stock Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	81		No

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	END DATE	Safeguarded
	CM2 8LP				
GBN - Harlow	Maple River Industrial Estate Off Riverway Harlow CM20 2DP	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	24,783		No
Martells	Unit D Martells Industrial Estate Ardleigh Colchester	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	37,989		Yes
Mawkinherds Farm	Mawkinherds Farm, Barnston, Great Dunmow CM6 1ND	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	17,288		No
Unspecified Recycling/Recovery/Treatment Total			143,932		7

Biological Treatment Facility Lists

Table 5:32: Operational Anaerobic Digestion Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Marsh Farm AD	Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Marsh Farm, Vange by-Pass, Vange, SS16 4QG	Anaerobic Digestion	12,000		Yes
Halstead AD Facility	Halstead AD Plant 6th Avenue, Bluebridge Industrial Estate Halstead Essex CO9 2SZ	Anaerobic Digestion	45,000	Permanent	Yes
AD Total			57,000		2

Table 5:33: Operational In-Vessel Composting Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	End Date	Safeguarded
Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex	In-Vessel Composting	20,000	31/12/2023	Yes

SS16 4UH					
Stewards Yard	Wakering Road, Shoeburyne ss, Rochford, SS3 9TR	In-Vessel Composti ng	19,283		Yes
IVC Total			39,283		2

Table 5:34: Operational Open Windrow Composting Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFI C FACILITY TYPE	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	End Date	Safeguar ded
Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Open- Windrow Composti ng	46,800	31/12/202 3	Yes
Birch Airfield Compostin g Facility	Blind Lane, Birch, Colchester, Essex, CO5 9XE	Open- Windrow Composti ng	35,598	00/01/190 0	Yes
Ashlyns	Ashlyns Farm Epping Road Ongar Essex CM16 6RZ	Open- Windrow Composti ng	25,000	00/01/190 0	Yes
Loamyland s	Loamylands Farm, Loamy Hill Road, Tolleshunt Major, Maldon, Essex, CM9 8LS	Open- Windrow Composti ng	5,000	Permane nt	Yes
Glebe Farm,	Beaumont- Cum-Moze Clacton-on- Sea	Open- Windrow Composti ng	6,000	00/01/190 0	Yes
Crumps Farm	Crumps Farm Stortford Road Little Canfield Dunmow Essex CM6 1SR	Open- Windrow Composti ng	16,000	31/03/201 9	Yes

Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Open- Windrow Compositi ng	15,000	30/09/202 3	Yes
Stansted Compost	Parsonage Lane Takeley CM22 6PT	Open- Windrow Compositi ng	1,038		No
OWC Total			150,436		8

Energy Recovery Facility Lists

Table 5:35: Operational Energy Recovery Facilities List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date	Safeguarded
Land adjacent to Widdington Pit	Hollow Road, Widdington, Saffron Walden, CB11 3SL	Energy from Waste			Yes

Disposal Facility Lists

The estimated void spaces have been derived from a combination of EA Waste Interrogator data, planning permission capacities and operator/site officer estimations of remaining capacity.

Table 5:36: Operational Inert Landfill Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Estimated Remaining Void (tonnes)	End Date	Safeguarded
The Priors Course	Horseman's Side, Tysea Hill, Romford RM4 1JU	Inert Landfill		Unknown	Yes
Bulls Lodge	Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	Inert Landfill			Yes
Sandon Quarry	Hall Lane, Southend Road Sandon Chelmsford Essex CM2 7RP	Inert Landfill		31/12/2017	Yes

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SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Estimated Remaining Void (tonnes)	End Date	Safeguarded
Ongar Landfill,	Mill Lane, High Ongar, CM5 9RG	Inert Landfill		30/09/2017	Yes
Royal Oak	Chelmsford Road, Danbury Chelmsford	Inert Landfill		16/02/2027	Yes
Brightlingsea Inert Landfill (Alresford Creek)	Ford Lane, Alresford, Colchester CO7 8BB	Inert Landfill		31/01/2026	Yes
Little Easton - Highwood Quarry	Little Easton Airfield Little Easton Gt Dunmow CM6 2BB	Inert Landfill		25/03/2027	Yes
Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Inert Landfill		30/09/2023	Yes
Wallasea Island	Wallasea Island, Rochford, Essex	Inert Landraise		01/01/2025	Yes
Inert Disposal Total			2,945,254		9

Table 5:37: Operational Non-Hazardous Landfill Facility List

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Estimated Remaining Void (tonnes)	End Date	Safeguarded
Martell's Quarry	Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	Non Hazardous Landfill		30/06/2032	Yes
Pitsea Landfill	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant		31/12/17 (See note 3 below)	Yes
Bellhouse Landfill	Warren Lane Stanway Colchester Essex CO3 5NN	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant		31/03/2022	Yes
Barling Marsh	Barling Marsh	Non		31/12/2016	Yes

Landfill,	Barling Magna Southend-on- Sea Essex SS3 0LL	Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	(See note 3 below)	
Elsenham Quarry	Henham Road Elsenham Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire CM22 6DJ	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	10/05/2029	Yes
Non Hazardous Landfill Total			6,393,306	5

Note 1: It is likely that all of the Non-hazardous Waste Facilities accept some inert waste. This is usually required for operational reasons, for example maintenance of internal haul roads and/or daily cover. For the purposes of this report, the proportions of inert and non-hazardous waste have not been required to be calculated and therefore tonnages/percentages have not been specified above.

Table 5:38: Integrated Waste Management Facilities Summary

A summary of the present status of the previously considered integrated waste management facilities.

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	BROAD FACILITY TYPE	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	CAPACITY (Tonnes per year)	STATUS
Courtauld Road (II) (ESS/22/12/BAS)	WDA (LACW) Tovi EcoPark Courtauld Road Basildon	Treatment	MRF & MBT	416,955	Operational and fully considered in the capacity analysis
Rivenhall Airfield (II) (ESS/34/15/BTE)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Material Recovery & Energy Recovery	MBT, MRF & CHP	823,000	As of 31 March 2017, the site had secured planning permission, but was waiting for regulatory permits prior to starting construction. The whole facility is therefore considered to just have the benefit of planning permission, which may or may not come online in the future.
		Biological Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	30,000	
		IWMF	As above - MBT, MRF, AD, CHP, plus De-Ink Paper Plant	Total 853,000 imports to site controlled by condition	

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Note: The capacities within this table (and all analysis) regarding Rivenhall II have been updated to concur with the figures presented in planning permission ESS/34/15/BTE.

Note: After the period covered by this Authority Monitoring Report, a further application (Ref: [ESS/37/17/BTE](#)) has been considered and refused at the Development and regulation Committee on 20/05/2019. The deadline for the appeal of this decision has now passed (December 2019).

Table 5:39: Summary of all Applications for Waste Management Facilities (1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018)

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Applications granted planning permission							
Daisy House, The Hythe, Colchester, CO2 8HT	ESS/31/17/COL	Full Planning Application ESS	Retention of existing office building and depot use; demolition of existing building and additional construction of a new open fronted building with internal storage bays to be used as a Waste Transfer Station with ancillary development including a new weighbridge, water holding tank, pump house, new storage container and additional site exit at The Hythe, Colchester, Essex, CO2 8HT	19/06/2017	08/09/2017	Granted	36,500
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	ESS/44/17/CHL	Full Planning Application ESS	Change of use of part of inert waste recycling facility (as permitted by ESS/15/15/CHL) to area for storage of road materials and installation of replacement office	14/08/2017	04/10/2017	Granted	None
Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7RU	ESS/55/17/TEN	Full Planning Application ESS	Retrospective change of uses for Site 1 (undeveloped land) and Site 2 (former industrial related land) for staff, visitors, lorries and equipment, and vehicles collected awaiting disposal associated with waste metal handling sites (Unit D and Unit 11)	02/11/2017	31/01/2018	Granted	None
A120 Ardleigh Waste Transfer Station, Colchester Eastern Bypass, Ardleigh, CO7 7SL	ESS/04/17/TEN	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station without compliance with Condition 2 (compliance with submitted details) attached to planning permission reference ESS/27/16/TEN, to allow an additional use of	17/02/2017	15/05/2017	Granted	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
			the site for overnight parking of associated Heavy Goods Vehicles and trailers				
Waste Transfer Station, West Road, Harlow, CM20 2AL	ESS/06/17/HLW	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station without compliance with Condition 2 (compliance with submitted details) attached to planning permission reference ESS/26/16/HLW, to allow an additional use of the site for overnight parking of associated Heavy Goods Vehicles and trailers	17/02/2017	16/05/2017	Granted	None
Waste Transfer Station, Winsford Way, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM2 5AA	ESS/05/17/CHL	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station without compliance with Condition 2 (compliance with submitted details) attached to planning permission reference ESS/25/16/CHL, to allow an additional use of the site for overnight parking of associated Heavy Goods Vehicles and trailers	17/02/2017	18/05/2017	Granted	None
Waste Transfer Station, Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, CM77 8DL	ESS/03/17/BTE	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station without compliance with Condition 2 (compliance with submitted details) attached to planning permission reference ESS/28/16/BTE, to allow an additional use of the site for overnight parking of associated Heavy Goods Vehicles and trailers	17/02/2017	18/05/2017	Granted	None
Bradwell Power Station, Bradwell on Sea, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7HP	ESS/26/17/MAL	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use of building until 31st December 2019 without compliance with condition 9 (usage of buildings) of planning permission ESS/41/07/MAL	11/04/2017	31/05/2017	Granted	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Dunmow Waste Management, Essex Regiment Way, Little Waltham, CHELMSFORD, CM3 3PT	ESS/17/17/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Retrospective application for the continued use and operational development associated with a waste transfer and recycling facility for Local Authority Collected Waste, Commercial and Industrial and Construction and Demolition waste.	20/02/2017	13/06/2017	Granted	None
West Road, Harlow, CM20 2AL	ESS/43/17/HLW	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station without compliance with Condition 4 (Hours of Operation) attached to planning permission reference ESS/06/17/HLW, to allow the site to operate every Saturday and allow the vehicles parked onsite overnight to enter and leave the site on every Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday	04/09/2017	18/10/2017	Granted	None
Martell's Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh. Colchester, CO7 7RU	ESS/54/17/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the handling of waste materials to accommodate an additional metal storage area without compliance with Condition 2 (Approved Details) of planning permission ESS/08/08/TEN (Rev) (Reception and decontamination of ferrous and non-ferrous metal goods (Mainly Vehicles). Preparation and processing of metal for export. Erection of new buildings associated with the proposed use. Provision of sealed working floor areas, associated drainage. Provision of weighbridge, parking and fencing)	02/11/2017	31/01/2018	Granted	None
Pitsea Landfill Site,	ESS/68/17/BAS	Full Planning	Waste Transfer Station for food and green	02/01/2018	03/05/2018	Granted on	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, Basildon, SS16 4UH		Application ESS	waste (part retrospective) utilising an existing building			appeal	
Crumps Farm, Stortford, Little Canfield, Nr Great Dunmow, Essex, CM16 1SR	ESS/25/17/UTT	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of temporary window composting of green waste and waste wood including the importation and blending of soils and sands without compliance with Condition 5 (time limit) of planning permission ESS/12/15/UTT to allow operation until 31 March 2019	30/03/2017	17/05/2017	Granted	None
Halstead Anaerobic Digestion Facility, Land North of Bluebridge Industrial Estate, Halstead, Essex	ESS/04/15/BTE	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of development of an anaerobic digestion plant without compliance with Conditions 1 (compliance with submitted details), 4 (hours of operation) and 19 (external materials, finishes and colours) attached to permission ref ESS/28/13/BTE, to allow an extension of operating hours to between 12:00 hours and 16:30 hours on no more than 8 Saturdays following a bank/public holiday per annum and to remove external cladding on the Engine Building (part retrospective)	22/01/2015	27/10/2017	Granted	None
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	ESS/10/17/CHL	Full Planning Application ESS	Continuation of inert waste recycling facility which includes screening and crushing and a washing plant as permitted by ESS/15/15/CHL, with a change of use of part of the inert waste recycling site for the storage of road materials for a temporary period of 5 years	03/02/2017	28/03/2017	Granted	20,000

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Land at Sandon Quarry, Southend Road, Sandon, Essex, CM2 7TE	ESS/41/17/CHL	Full Planning Application ESS	Installation and operation of an inert waste recycling facility to produce secondary aggregate in the southern quarry void	07/08/2017	18/01/2018	Granted	150,000
Building 10, Spring Farm, Colchester Road, Wix, CO11 2RN	ESS/04/18/TEN	Full Planning Application ESS	Change of use of building to waste recycling centre (sui generis)	16/02/2018	24/04/2018	Granted	2,000
Land at Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford	ESS/18/17/COL	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use of waste recycling facility (as amended by planning permission ESS/29/16/COL) without compliance with Condition 3 (Operating hours) to allow dust carts to operate from the site on Good Friday April 14th 2017 between the hours of 06:00 – 16:30 and Condition 4 (HGV movement times) to allow 24 movements on Good Friday 14th April 2017.	27/02/2017	03/04/2017	Granted	None
Land at Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford	ESS/05/18/COL	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use of waste recycling facility (as amended by planning permission ESS/18/17/COL) without compliance with Condition 3 (operating hours) to allow dust carts to operate from the site on Good Friday 30th March 2018 between the hours of 07:00 – 16:30 and Condition 4 (HGV movement times) to allow 24 movements on Good Friday 30th March 2018	15/02/2018	26/03/2018	Granted	None
Pitsea Power Station, Pitsea	ESS/49/17/BAS	Full Planning Application	Extension to existing Pitsea Power Station site compound by 0.193ha involving	08/09/2017	24/11/2017	Granted	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Landfill, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, Basildon, SS16 4UH		ESS	installation and operation of activated carbon based landfill gas clean-up system comprising up to 9 vessels (7.2m high), associated pipework, re-surfacing and installing concrete plinths, security fencing, new access gate and repositioning and modifying some other existing fixed plant and equipment.				
Roxwell Quarry Complex, Boyton Cross, Roxwell, Chelmsford, CM1 4LT	ESS/05/15/CHL	Full Planning Application ESS	Modification to the restoration profile and the restoration scheme for the non-hazardous landfill arising from overtipping of approx. 85,250 cubic metres (part retrospective). Enhanced restoration of a former landfilling area by the importation of inert materials and biosolids to enable agricultural after-use and restoration scheme for the former mineral processing plant site to woodland, nature conservation and agricultural after-uses (including retention of hardstanding and workshop). All to be completed by 31 December 2015.	23/02/2015	19/05/2017	Granted	56,000
Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, Creeksea Ferry Road, WALLASEA ISLAND, SS4 2HD	ESS/13/17/ROC	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the development of a coastal nature reserve without compliance with: Conditions 2 (Submitted details), 26 (Maintenance of Rights of Way and permissive routes), 38 (Completion by 31 December 2025), 39 (Removal of construction equipment by 31 December 2025) and 40 (Importation of waste via River Crouch only), AND without compliance with	07/02/2017	06/10/2017	Granted	

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
			Conditions 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36 and 41 attached to planning permission ref ESS/44/14/ROC, TO ALLOW modifications to the landform design within Cells 2, 3 and 4 (negating the need to import waste material and no further breaching of sea walls) and to bring forward the proposed date for completion to 2022, TOGETHER WITH the redesign and extension of the parking area, addition of access ramps to the northerly sea wall in Cell 5, the use of the material handling area for storage of dismantled infrastructure and associated works at Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, Creeksea Ferry Road, Wallasea Island, SS4 2HD				
Land at Sandon Quarry, Southend Road, Sandon, Essex, CM2 7TE	ESS/40/17/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	The continuation of the infilling with inert waste without compliance with Conditions 2 (Approved Details); 9 (Restriction on Importation); 12 (Phasing); 21 (Noise Limits) and 28 (Restoration) of Planning permission reference ESS/30/11/CHL to allow an extension in time for completion of restoration by 31 December 2026 in the southern quarry void	07/08/2017	18/01/2018	Granted	150,000
Great Dunmow Water Recycling Centre, CM6 1LL	ESS/15/17/UTT	Full Planning Application ESS	The erection of two buildings to house electrical equipment	13/04/2017	23/06/2017	Granted	None
Existing water	ESS/08/17/CHL	Full Planning	The erection of three buildings to house plant	08/05/2017	11/08/2017	Granted	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
recycling centre, Chelmsford Water Recycling Centre, Brook End Road, Chelmsford, CM2 6NU		Application ESS	and control equipment within the operational boundary at Chelmsford Water Recycling Centre				
Land to the east of Bradfields Farm, Burnt Mills Road, Basildon	ESS/56/17/BAS	Full Planning Application ESS	Construction of a sewage pumping station, installation of ancillary equipment and works to the existing farm access	14/11/2017	09/01/2018	Granted	None
Ugley Landfill Site, Cambridge Road, UGLEY, CM22 6HT	ESS/09/17/UTT	Full Planning Application ESS	Retention of Site Offices, Storage Container, Welfare Facilities and Car park until 31 December 2021.	01/02/2017	12/06/2017	Granted	None
Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, Creeksea Ferry Road, WALLASEA ISLAND, SS4 2HD	ESS/12/17/ROC	Full Planning Application ESS	The erection of buildings comprising one Reception Hide and one Viewing Hide for use by the general public; the development of a staff compound comprising one Office Building and one Meeting Room Building, Staff Parking Area; the erection of one Workshop and development of a new Hardstanding; and associated works.	14/02/2017	06/10/2017	Granted	None
Sandon Quarry, Molrams Lane, Sandon, Essex, CM2 7TE	ESS/49/17/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use of site reception area without compliance with Condition 1 (Duration) of planning permission ESS/30/17/CHL (Improvements to the existing site reception area) until 31st December 2026	12/09/2017	18/01/2018	Granted	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Applications refused planning permission							
None							
Application in part granted and in part refused							
Highwood Quarry, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Dunmow, CM6 1SL	ESS/35/16/UTT (Please note planning application ref ESS/34/16/UTT was considered alongside this application and can be found in Table 4:13)	Full App (Major) CC	Continuation of the Importation of 70,000m ³ per annum of inert waste and the installation and use of a soils washing plant for the recycling of waste, together with associated access onto the highway and a separate silt press as permitted by planning permission ref. ESS/35/16/UTT without compliance with condition 6 (Control of vehicle movements) to allow heavy goods vehicles to travel offsite between the hours 0600 and 0700 Monday to Saturday and amendment to Condition 16 (Maximum heights) to regularise the plant height		03/03/2017	Part Granted/ Part Refused	None Additional
Applications withdrawn from the determination process							
Crown Quarry, Old Ipswich Road, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7QR	ESS/51/16/TEN		Retrospective application for a Change of Use to allow importation of Inert Materials for treatment to produce recycled construction materials.	13/12/2016	16/01/2017	Withdrawn	None
Ongar Landfill Mill Lane STONDON MASSEY CM5 9RG	ESS/50/17/EPF		Planning Application for the development of 2 x 1MW propane gas engines and associated infrastructure, at Ongar Landfill Site		10/10/2017	Withdrawn	None
Invalid Applications not entered in to the determination process							

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Pitsea Landfill Site Pitsea Hall Lane PITSEA SS16 4UH	ESS/63/17/BAS		The conversion and extension of the Aerox waste treatment facility		08/12/2017	Invalid	None
Applications Pending Determination at 31 March 2017							
Land at Rivenhall Airfield, Coggeshall Road (A120), Braintree CO5 9DF	ESS/36/17/BTE		<p>Full planning application to increase stack (chimney) height from 85m Above Ordnance Datum to 108m AOD (35m above existing ground levels to 58m above existing ground levels) of the Integrated Waste Management Facility 1.</p> <p>1The Integrated Waste Management Facility comprises Anaerobic Digestion Plant treating mixed organic waste, producing biogas converted to electricity through biogas generators; Materials Recovery Facility for mixed dry recyclable waste to recover materials e.g. paper, plastic, metals; Mechanical Biological Treatment facility for the treatment of residual municipal and residual commercial and industrial wastes to produce a solid recovered fuel; De-inking and Pulping Paper Recycling Facility to reclaim paper; Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP) utilising solid recovered fuel to produce electricity, heat and steam; extraction of minerals to enable buildings to be partially sunken below ground level within the resulting void; visitor/education centre;</p>	20/07/2017	PENDING	PENDING	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
			extension to existing access road; provision of offices and vehicle parking; and associated engineering works and storage tanks.				
Colchester Quarry (Bellhouse), Warren Lane, Stanway,, Essex, CO3 0NN	ESS/27/17/COL		Continued use of the site without compliance of Condition 4 (Hours of Operation) attached to Planning Permission ESS/06/15/COL to allow the importation of both Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) and Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) collected waste during the additional hours of 13:00 - 17:00 on Saturdays and 09:00 - 16:30 on Sundays.	21/04/2017	PENDING	PENDING	None
Land At Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex CO7 7RU	ESS/53/17/TEN		Continuation of use of land for mineral extraction without compliance with Condition 9 (Working Arrangements) of planning permission ref no: ESS/23/15/TEN (To enable the importation of materials from time to time to meet product imbalances and to offer a fuller product portfolio to customers without compliance with Condition 7 (Importation Restriction) of planning permission ESS/46/14/TEN) to enable landfilling to run concurrent with mineral extraction	12/01/2018	PENDING	PENDING	None
Roxwell Quarry Complex, Boyton Cross, Roxwell, Chelmsford, CM1	ESS/70/17/CHL		For continuation of development permitted by planning permission ESS/05/15/CHL without compliance with conditions 2, 3, 15 to allow the restoration of Area Z, the Former Plant	02/01/2018	PENDING	PENDING	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
4LT			Site and Brittons Hall Farm Landfill Site to be completed by 31 December 2019. ESS/05/15/CHL was for the following development 'the modification to the restoration profile and the restoration scheme for the non-hazardous landfill arising from overtipping of approx. 85,250 cubic metres (part retrospective). Enhanced restoration of a former landfilling area by the importation of inert materials and biosolids to enable agricultural after-use and restoration scheme for the former mineral processing plant site to woodland, nature conservation and agricultural after-uses (including retention of hardstanding and workshop). All to be completed by 31 December 2015.				
Pitsea Landfill Site, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea , SS16 4UH	ESS/59/17/BAS		Continuation of development permitted by ESS/50/08/BAS without compliance with condition 3 (development restriction) and condition 4 (restoration by 31 December 2017) to allow continuation of development and restoration by 31 December 2027. ESS/50/08/BAS was for "Change of use of land to enable provision and operation of machinery for the pre-treatment of inert waste to create restoration soils"	14/12/2017	PENDING	PENDING	None
Pitsea Landfill Site, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, SS16 4UH	ESS/60/17/BAS		Continuation of planning permission ESS/15/11/BAS without compliance with condition 1 (cessation of use and completion of restoration) to allow retention of the	14/12/2017	PENDING	PENDING	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
			composting facility until 31 December 2025 with restoration by 31 December 2027. Planning permission ESS/15/11/BAS was for Waste composting facility, including storage and reception buildings, composting tunnels, biofilter, air treatment room and office, laboratory.				
Pitsea Landfill Site, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, SS16 4UH	ESS/61/17/BAS		Continuation of planning permission ESS/21/11/BAS without compliance with condition 2 and 3 (cessation of use and restoration) to allow retention of buildings until 31 December 2025 and restoration by 31 December 2027. Planning permission ES/21/11/BAS was for Retention of the sub-station/transformer room, centrifuge building, control room and laboratory and 4 storage tanks. The change of use of the centrifuge building to a storeroom, change of use of the control room to a mess room for the compost operators and the change of use of the laboratory as a support facility for the nearby leachate treatment plant.	14/12/2017	PENDING	PENDING	None
Pitsea Landfill Site, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, SS16 4UH	ESS/62/17/BAS		Continuation of planning permission ESS/19/12/BAS without compliance with condition 2 (cessation by 31 December 2017 and restoration by 30 June 2018) to allow retention until 31 December 2025 with restoration by 31 December 2027. ESS/19/12/BAS was for "Use of 1.3ha land within the existing site to store compost	14/12/2017	PENDING	PENDING	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
			oversize product and to enable provision and operation of machinery for the further treatment and recycling of the oversize product"				
Land at Rivenhall Airfield, Coggeshall Road (A120), Braintree CO5 9DF	ESS/37/17/BTE		Continuation of Integrated Waste Management Facility1 permitted by ESS/34/15/BTE without compliance with conditions 2 (application details), 14 (stack [chimney] design and cladding), 17 (Combined Heat & Power Plant Management Plan) and 56 (maximum stack height) to amend details resulting from the increase in stack height. Note 1: The Integrated Waste Management Facility comprises Anaerobic Digestion Plant treating mixed organic waste, producing biogas converted to electricity through biogas generators; Materials Recovery Facility for mixed dry recyclable waste to recover materials e.g. paper, plastic, metals; Mechanical Biological Treatment facility for the treatment of residual municipal and residual commercial and industrial wastes to produce a solid recovered fuel; De-inking and Pulping Paper Recycling Facility to reclaim paper; Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP) utilising solid recovered fuel to produce electricity, heat and steam; extraction of minerals to enable buildings to be partially sunken below ground level within the resulting void; visitor/education centre;	20/07/2017	PENDING	PENDING	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
			extension to existing access road; provision of offices and vehicle parking; and associated engineering works and storage tanks.				
Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, Creeksea Ferry Road, WALLASEA ISLAND, SS4 2HD	ESS/02/18/ROC		"Continuation of the development of a coastal nature reserve without compliance with Conditions 2 (Submitted details), 20 (Revised Aftercare scheme), 21 (Maintenance of Rights of Way and permissive routes), 30 (work in accordance with Flood Risk Assessment), 31 (timeline for project completion) and 32 (Date for removal of plant and machinery) attached to planning permission ref ESS/13/17/ROC, to allow modifications to the landform design within Cells 2 and 4 (adjusting the design detail to facilitate timely completion while also creating a greater range of new coastal habitat types) and to bring forward the proposed completion date to 31 December 2020.	05/02/2018	PENDING	PENDING	None

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

Table 5:40: Use of Replacement Waste Local Plan Policies (1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018)

Policy No	Policy Description	Number of Times Used
P1	Need for Waste Management Facilities	7
P2	Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure	1
P3	Strategic Site Allocations	2
P4	Areas of Search	4
P5	Enclosed Waste Facilities on unallocated sites or outside Areas of Search	2
P6	Open Waste Facilities on unallocated sites or outside Areas of Search	6
P7	Radioactive Waste Management at Bradwell-on-Sea	1
P8	Non-Nuclear Very Low-Level and Low-Level Radioactive Waste	0
P9	Waste Disposal Facilities	1
P10	Development Management Criteria	30
P11	Mitigation & Adapting to Climate Change	14
P12	Transport & Access	17
P13	Landraising	1
P14	Landfill Mining and Reclamation	0

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

APPENDIX 6. HOUSING IN ESSEX & SOUTHEND

As of 31st March 2018, the table below provides an up to date snapshot of the predicted housing requirements across Essex and Southend-on-Sea.

Table 6:41: Future Housing Requirements in Emerging Local Plans (by Local Authority)

District	Emerging Local Plan Requirement	Objectively Assessed Housing Need	Emerging * Minimum Local Plan Build Rate	Emerging Local plan Period	Built to Date	Minimum Still to Build
Basildon	18,180	972-986	909	2014 - 2034	2,247	15,933
Braintree	14,320	716	716	2013 - 2033	1,896	12,424
Brentwood	8,263	380	413	2013 - 2033	739	7,524
Castle Point	6,840	342	342	2017 - 2037	-	6,840
Chelmsford	21,893	805	952	2013 - 2036	4,099	17,794
Colchester	18,400	920	920	2013 - 2033	4,548	13,852
Epping Forest	11,400	520	520	2011 - 2033	1,871	9,529
Harlow	8,000	337	400	2011 - 2031	1,720	6,280
Maldon	4,650	280	310	2014 - 2029	707	3,943
Rochford	7,240	362	362	2017 - 2037	-	7,240
Tendring	11,000	550	550	2013 - 2033	1,939	9,061
Uttlesford	14,100	640	640	2011 - 2033	4,156	9,944
Total	144,286	6824 - 6838	7,034	-	23,922	120,364

Source: Essex County Council (2018), as adapted from Local Planning Authority data & AMRs

Note1: Net completions as at 1st April 2018.

Note2: Emerging Local Plan totals include where completions have occurred and sites have planning permission since the base date, additional new site allocations, and any additional supply to provide 'flexibility'. Not always equate to extrapolation of OAN rate over plan period

Note3: Castle Point, Rochford and Southend to submit post end January 2019 'transition' period - subject to New Housing Methodology

Summary of Growth

The majority of this growth will initially be directed to the existing major centres in the County within urban areas and at strategic urban extensions.

However, several Local Plans are planning for growth beyond 2030 through the identification of several new Garden Communities. These new Garden Communities include the following in emerging Local Plans:

North Essex

- Tendring/Colchester Borders (between 7,000 – 9,000), of which 2500 will be developed prior to 2033;
- Colchester/Braintree Borders (between 15,000 – 24,000), of which 2,500 will be developed prior to 2033; and
- West of Braintree (between 10,500 and 13,500), of which 2,500 will be developed in Braintree district and 970 in Uttlesford prior to 2033.

West Essex

- Easton Park, Uttlesford (10,000 homes), of which a minimum of 1,925 will be provided by 2033;
- North Uttlesford, Great Chesterford (5,000 homes), of which a minimum of 1,925 will be provided by 2033;
- West of Braintree (see above); and
- Harlow and Gilston Garden Town (Harlow/Epping Forest/East Hertfordshire) – will provide 16,000 new homes in total comprising some 9,500 new homes (Epping Forest – 3,900 homes; Harlow – 2,600 homes and East Hertfordshire (3,000 homes) in the plan period to 2033, and a further 7,000 beyond in East Hertfordshire.

South Essex

- Dunton Garden Village, Brentwood - some 2,500 new homes by 2033, and potentially 1,500 beyond

The progress of Local Plans in Essex:

The tables above provide a snapshot of the predicted housing requirements across Essex and Southend-on-Sea. However, this is subject to change due to the different stages that the various Local Plans are at. A summary of the 12 Districts progress is provided in the table below.

Table 6:42: Local Plan Preparation Progress

District	Adopted Plan (Date)	Reg. 18 (Date)	Reg. 19 (Date)	Expected Year of Adoption	Comments
Basildon	March 1998 Alterations 1999 Saved Policies 2007	Jan – Mar 2016	Oct – Dec 2018	Jul – Sept 2019	Subject to Council Motion – Additional Evidence E Letter regarding potential MHCLG Intervention (Nov)
Braintree	Local Plan Review (2005) Core Strategy (adopted 2011)	Jun – Aug 2016	Jun – Jul 2017	Under Review	Reviewing options for progressing Section 1 following letter (June 2018).
Brentwood	Replacement Local Plan (August 2005)	Draft Local Plan (Jan 2016) Preferred Site Allocations (Jan 2018)	Nov – Dec 2018	Mid/late 2019	Letter regarding potential MHCLG Intervention (Nov)
Castle Point	Local Plan (1998) – Saved Policies	Jul – Aug 2018	Jan – Feb 2019	Summer 2019	MHCLG intention to commence Intervention in the Local Plan. (March 2018). Form of intervention not y (June 2018)
Chelmsford	Core Strategy and Development Control Policies (Feb 2008) Focused Review - Core Strategy and Development Control Polices - Adopted December 2013 Site Allocations (Feb 2012) Chelmsford Town Centre Area Action Plan (August 2008) North Chelmsford Area Action Plan (July 2011)	Mar - May 2017	Jan – Feb 2018	May 2019	
Colchester	Core Strategy (adopted 2008, amended 2014) Site Allocations DPD (adopted 2010) Development Policies DPD (adopted 2010, amended 2014)	Jul – Sept 2016	May – Jun 2017	Under Review	Reviewing options for progressing Section 1 following letter (June 2018).

District	Adopted Plan (Date)	Reg. 18 (Date)	Reg. 19 (Date)	Expected Year of Adoption	Comments
	Proposals Maps (adopted 2010) Tiptree Jam Factory DPD (adopted 2013). Dec 2008				
Epping Forest	Local Plan 1998 and Alternations 2006 (published 2008_	Oct – Dec 2016	Dec 2017 – Jan 2018	See comments	Subject to an injunction (March 2018) - High Court Claimants applied to the High Court (Refused Judgment) - Claimants applied to the Court of Appeal - awaiting determination.
Harlow	Adopted Replacement Harlow Local Plan (July 2006) and Saved Policies (July 2009)	Apr – May 2014	May – Jul 2018	April 2019	
Maldon	Adopted Maldon Local Development Plan (July 2017)	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Rochford	Allocations Plan (February 2014) Core Strategy (December 2011) Development Management Plan (December 2014) Hockley Area Action Plan (February 2014) London Southend Airport and Environs Joint Area Action Plan (December 2014) Rochford Town Centre Area Action Plan (April 2015) Rayleigh Centre Area Action Plan (October 2015)	Oct - Nov 2019	Oct/Nov 2020	Summer 2021	
Tendring	Adopted Local Plan (December 2007)	Jul – Sept 2016	May – Jun 2017	Under Review	Reviewing options for progressing Section 1 following letter (June 2018).
Uttlesford	Adopted Local Plan (January 2005)	Jul – Sept 2017	Jun – Aug 2018	Autumn 2019	
South Essex Joint Strategic Plan	n/a	Jan 2019	Nov 2019	Autumn 2020	South Essex Joint Strategic Plan area consists of Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford, Southend &

Appendix H – Housing in Essex & Southend

Source: Essex County Council (2018), as adapted from Local Planning Authority data & AMRs

The identified annual development rates in emerging Local Plans are generally regarded as minimum requirements. It is a requirement to provide for any 'backlog' in housing provision from the base date of the plan, and a 5%, 10% or 20% buffer depending on past delivery to ensure choice and competition in the market for land (NPPF, para 73).

Some Local Plans are seeking to provide new housing above their 'Objectively Assessed Need (OAN)' in order to provide some flexibility in supply. Identified housing supply figures do not always equate to an extrapolation of the OAN rate over plan period, as they include past completions and capacity of sites with planning permission since the base date of the Plan.

To maintain the supply of housing, local planning authorities should monitor progress in building out sites which have permission. From November 2018 a Housing Delivery Test (HDT) will be in place (with transitional arrangements) to measure the annual delivery of housing. Where delivery falls below 95% over the previous three years at 2020 an action plan will be required to assess the causes of under-delivery and identify actions to increase delivery. The 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' will apply where housing delivery is below 75% of the requirement of the HDT (para 75).

Emerging Local Plans are at different stages of preparation, and hence housing requirements identified in Table 6:41: Future Housing Requirements in Emerging Local Plans (by Local Authority) on page 6-1 this appendix should be treated with caution since they will be subject to potential amendment throughout the period of the Waste and Mineral Local Plans.

The above table includes reference to the South Essex Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) This is an emerging high level statutory planning framework which will set out an overarching spatial strategy, housing target and broad areas of distribution, strategic employment areas, key transport and other infrastructure priorities, and Strategic Development Opportunity Areas.

This document is published by

**Essex County Council
Minerals and Waste Planning**

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Published December 2018