

Replacement Waste Local Plan

Schedule of Modifications

January 2017

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1 Introduction

1.1 In June 2016, the Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council Replacement Waste Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State who appointed a Planning Inspector to undertake the formal examination process. The Inspector conducted hearing sessions over a two week period in September and October 2016.

1.2 Following the public hearing sessions the Authorities made a request to the Inspector to make several modifications (changes), which were deemed necessary to make the plan sound/legally compliant and appropriate for adoption. The modifications are those which were discussed in detail during the hearing sessions and the Inspector has advised that they must be subject to public consultation.

1.3 The modifications are separated into two categories:

- Main modifications: those changes required by the Inspector to ensure the Plan is sound and legally compliant. Any change to a policy or to the interpretation of a policy, no matter how minor, is considered to be a main modification.
- Minor modifications: those changes identified by the Planning Authority which improve the readability and consistency of the Plan as a whole.

1.4 Modifications are shown by a **bold-strikethrough** for deletions and additions are shown in **red, underlined bold**.

Public consultation

1.5 This document sets out the modifications for public consultation, with comments invited during a six-week period from **5 January to 16 February 2017**. All comments must be received by **17:00 on 16 February**.

1.6 This is a focused consultation, with representations encouraged on the potential modifications and the supporting addendum reports to the Site Assessment and Methodology Report and the Sustainability Appraisal. Any response which refers to other aspects of the Replacement Waste Local Plan or the evidence base will not be considered.

How to respond

1.7 In line with e-government policy we encourage you to respond to the consultation online via <http://consult.essexcc.gov.uk>. Responding online is the fastest and most cost effective method of response; it also allows responses to be processed quickly so to be ready for viewing on the consultation homepage. Other ways to submit your representation are listed on the back cover of this document.

1.8 If you are not able to use the online response system, a form is provided which respondents are encouraged to use in order that all necessary information is provided. This asks for details of the section of the document to which the representation relates. The form is available to download from: <http://www.essex.gov.uk/wlp>.

1.9 Please be aware that for your representation to be accepted for further consideration, it must include your name and full postal address. All representations will be made publicly available in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Data Protection Act 1998 and will be made available to view online. Personal information such as the respondent's email, phone number and address will not be published.

Next steps

1.10 The outcome of the public consultation process must be reported back to the Inspector. The Inspector will then review the issues raised and prepare a final report. The Inspector could, for example, recommend that the Plan is sound/legally compliant if adopted with the main modifications or she could still find the Plan unsound/not legally compliant. The latter outcome is considered unlikely given current indications, but either way a report will be presented to Full Council of both Authorities in due course recommending that the Plan is either adopted or withdrawn taking into account the Inspector's recommendations.

1.11 The Inspector has indicated that, given commitments at the Planning Inspectorate, it would be prudent to allow for a period of 6 weeks following the submission of the consultation responses to receive her final report. A proposed timetable for adoption of the Plan is outlined in the table below:

Table 1 Timetable to adoption

Stage	Date(s)
Public Consultation on modifications	Thursday 5 January - Thursday 16 February 2017
Submission of responses to Inspector	March 2017
Inspector Report	April 2017
Preparation of final Plan and recommendations for adoption via cabinet and Full Council	May 2017
Full Council adoption of Plan	July 2017

1.12 The Replacement Waste Local Plan, once adopted, will form part of the Development Plan for Essex and will replace the Essex Waste Local Plan, which was adopted in 2001. The Replacement Plan will outline the vision, objectives and spatial strategy to enable the delivery of sustainable waste development and set out policies to manage waste to 2032.

2 Main Modifications

2.1 These modifications have been proposed by the Inspector during the hearing sessions of the Examination in Public in order to ensure that the Replacement Waste Local Plan is sound and legally compliant. The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 sets out the four Tests of Soundness against which the Plan is being assessed by the Planning Inspectorate. A sound document will be:

1. Positively prepared – the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities, where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;
2. Justified – the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence;
3. Effective – the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities; and
4. Consistent with national policy – the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the (Minerals and Waste Development) Framework.

Table 2 Main Modifications

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MAIN	1	Paragraph 4.21 to 4.23	See 'Appendix 1 - The Waste Challenge at a Glance'	See 'Appendix 1 - The Waste Challenge at a Glance' Update of figures used in 'The Waste Challenge – At a Glance' section to take into account further information arising from the consultation, the Hearings and the addition of L(i)16 – Dollymans Farm.	To be “effective” and “positively prepared” the Plan must reflect the best available data, including that relating to cross boundary movements from London.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MAIN	2	Paragraph 5.3	The principle of net self-sufficiency does not apply to reactive hazardous waste or radioactive waste as it is not considered practical to provide for such specialist facilities within the Plan area.	The principle of net self-sufficiency does not apply to hazardous waste or radioactive waste as it is not considered practical to provide for such specialist facilities on the basis of net self-sufficiency within the Plan area.	To clarify the approach of the RWLP in respect of net self-sufficiency.
MAIN	3	Policy 1	See 'Appendix 2 - Policy 1'	See 'Appendix 2 - Policy 1' • Clause a - update of shortfall capacity figure for biological treatment for non-hazardous organic waste • Clause b – update of shortfall capacity figure for inert waste • Clause c – update of term “other waste” to be clearer	To be “effective” and “positively prepared” the Plan must reflect the best available data, including that relating to cross boundary movements from London. Update also provides clarity around what is meant by ‘other waste’.
MAIN	4	Policy 2	See 'Appendix 3 - Supporting Text and Policy 2'	See 'Appendix 3 - Supporting Text and Policy 2' • Update to reflect consultation distance in	The increase in the WTC safeguarding distance was made at the request of Anglia

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				respect of WTC, from 200m to 400m. • Updates to paragraph 6.10 and a new paragraph 6.11 to clarify operation of safeguarding policy. • Updates to the policy which act to set out the stance the WPA is likely to take to applications within safeguarding areas.	Water, who provided evidence to support the request. Updates to paragraph 6.10, the new paragraph 6.11 and Policy 2 are included for reasons of clarity.
MAIN	5	Policy 3	See 'Appendix 4 - Policy 3'	See 'Appendix 4 - Policy 3' • Clause 1 – name change of Basildon Waste Water Treatment Works. • Clause 2 – removal of Wivenhoe Quarry allocation, with the facility proposed in the Wivenhoe locality moved to the Sunnymead, Elmstead and Heath Farms allocation. • Clause 3 update to clarify what is meant by 'other waste' management.	The change of name to the Basildon site is a factual update. The changes to Clause 2 reflect a new preference on behalf of the site promoter for inert recycling capacity delivery, and at this initial stage, the revisions would be supported by the Waste Planning Authority.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				- Clause 4 – inclusion of a new inert recycling allocation at Dollymans Farm, Basildon. - Removal of the words “as follows and”.	The change from the term “other waste” in Clause 3, to “residual non-hazardous waste” provides clarity regarding the type of waste managed at this site. The introduction of a new site at Clause 4 is considered necessary for the Plan to be judged as being “positively prepared” as the Plan now better seeks to meet the needs of the Plan area. The removal of the words “as follows and” is for reasons of clarity.
MAIN	6	Paragraph 8.10	Proposals within the Areas of Search will normally require express planning permission and will be considered against policies in the RWLP, and the wider Development	Proposals within the Areas of Search will normally require express planning permission and will be considered against other relevant policies in the RWLP,	To provide additional clarity with regard to the intended operation of Areas of Search.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			Plan as a whole. The design and operation of waste management facilities proposed within Areas of Search should be consistent with existing uses in the employment area.	<u>including Policy 10 – Development Management.</u> and the wider Development Plan as a whole. <u>The need to consider the wider Development Plan is important as it is the relevant Local Plan which determines whether an Area of Search designation remains relevant. Should a Local Plan seek to re-allocate land pertaining to an Area of Search away from B2/B8 uses, the criteria upon which Areas of Search are based would no longer be fulfilled. In such instances, the location would cease to be an Area of Search and Policy 4 would no longer apply.</u> The design and operation of waste management facilities proposed within Areas of Search should be consistent <u>compatible</u> with existing uses in the employment area.	

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MAIN	7	Policy 4	See 'Appendix 5 - Policy 4'	- See 'Appendix 5 - Policy 4' - Revised policy to include supporting text in order to aid clarity around the purpose of Areas of Search. - Removal of Oakwood and Crusader Business Park, Tendring.	To provide additional clarity with regard to the intended operation of Areas of Search. The removal of Oakwood and Crusader Business Park as an Area of Search reflects the recent granting of a housing permission.
MAIN	8	Policy 5	See 'Appendix 7 - Policy 5'	- See 'Appendix 7 - Policy 5' - Title change to better reflect that the policy applies to enclosed facility proposals on unallocated sites. - Clause 1 – replacement of “or” with “and”, and deletion of “and” from “and/or”. - Clause 2- the addition of “although not exclusively” in relation to	The Plan requires further clarity in order to be considered “effective”. The changes to Clause 1 ensure the correct operation of the Policy. The addition of the words “although not exclusively” more directly aligns the plan with the notion of net self-sufficiency.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				waste arising in the Plan Area. • Addition of a final sentence to state that proposals not according with the Policy will be assessed on their merits.	
MAIN	9	Policy 6	See 'Appendix 8 - Policy 6'	See 'Appendix 8 - Policy 6' • Title change to better reflect that the policy applies to open facility proposals on unallocated sites. • Clause 1 – replacement of “or” with “and”, and deletion of “and” from “and/or”. • Clause 2- the addition of “although not exclusively” in relation to waste arising in the Plan Area. • Addition of a final sentence to state that proposals not according with the Policy will be assessed on their merits.	The Plan requires further clarity in order to be considered “effective”. The changes to Clause 1 ensure the correct operation of the Policy. The addition of the words “although not exclusively” more directly aligns the plan with the notion of net self-sufficiency.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MAIN	10	Policy 7	See 'Appendix 9 - Supporting Text and Policy 7'	See 'Appendix 9 - Supporting Text and Policy 7' - Title change to clarify that the policy deals with all radioactive waste and not just nuclear waste. - First paragraph – addition of the word “management” in place of “treatment and/or storage” and addition of “supported” in place of “only be acceptable”. - Clause b – addition of “radioactive” and “at this location” in place of “decommissioned nuclear” and “site” respectively.	The Plan requires further clarity to be considered “effective”. More positive language was required to ensure that the Plan was “positively prepared”. Further modifications reflect extant national guidance terminology.
MAIN	11	Policy 9	See 'Appendix 10 - Policy 9'	See 'Appendix 10 - Policy 9' - Title change to better reflect that the policy applies to new disposal facilities on unallocated sites. - Clause 1 – replacement of “or” with “and”, and	The Plan requires further clarity in order to be considered “effective”. The changes to Clause 1 ensure the correct operation of the Policy.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				deletion of “and” from “and/or”. - Clause 2- the addition of “although not exclusively” in relation to waste arising in the Plan Area. - Addition of a final sentence to state that proposals not according with the Policy will be assessed on their merits.	The addition of the words “although not exclusively” more directly aligns the plan with the notion of net self-sufficiency.
MAIN	12	Paragraph 9.33	The Public Rights of Way (PROW) network provides an important means of accessing the countryside. Where necessary, applicants will be required to ensure that PROW remain usable at all times or provide satisfactory alternative routes. Alternative paths and any necessary diversions of existing paths will be required to be in place prior to the closure of the existing PROW. Restoration schemes should provide for access which is at least as	The Public Rights of Way (PROW) network provides an important means of accessing the countryside. Where <u>relevant, applications for waste management</u> will be required to ensure that PROW remain usable at all times or provide satisfactory alternative routes. Alternative paths and any necessary diversions of existing paths will be required to be in place prior to the closure of the existing PROW. <u>Restoration schemes should, in the first</u>	The modification demonstrates a stronger accordance with the Essex and Southend-on-Sea Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			good as that existing before workings began and should be seen as an opportunity to create new PROW where this is possible and desirable. The closure of a PROW, where no alternative route is provided, will normally not be acceptable.	<u>instance, be seen as an opportunity to enhance and upgrade PROW where possible, especially with regard to the provision of Bridleways as multi-user paths as part of any permission granted. In all cases, restoration schemes should provide for access which is at least as good as that existing before workings began, and the</u> <u>The</u> closure of a PROW, where no alternative route is provided, will not normally be acceptable.”	
MAIN	13	Policy 10	See 'Appendix 11 - Policy 10'	See 'Appendix 11 - Policy 10' • More detail provided around Clause b (protection of water resources). • Addition of final sentence setting out that enhancement opportunities should be sought.	Further clarification and the addition of the explicit need to seek enhancements is required to enable the Plan to be “Positively Prepared”.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MAIN	14	Policy 12	See 'Appendix 12 - Policy 12'	See 'Appendix 12 - Policy 12' Inclusion of Clause d to set out a further tier in the hierarchy of preference for transportation.	A formatting error resulted in the exclusion of Clause d during the drafting of Policy 12 at the Pre-Submission Stage.
Appendix B - Development Principles					
MAIN	15	Table 8 - Bellhouse Landfill Site	Indicative Facility Scale: 75,000tpa - Biological Treatment Facility 3,000,000m3 – Inert Landfill Estimated Availability: Between: up to 5-10 years from adoption	Indicative Facility Scale: 75,000tpa - Biological Treatment Facility 3,000,000m3 250,000tpa – Inert Landfill Estimated Availability: Upon adoption (2017) Between: up to 5-10 years from adoption	For the Plan to be deliverable (and “effective”) it is necessary to update operational details relating to site allocations as they became known during the Examination process.
MAIN	16	Table 11 – Little Bullocks and Crumps Farm, Great and Little Canfield	See 'Appendix 14 - Table 11 Little Bullocks and Crumps Farm, Great and Little Canfield'	See 'Appendix 14 - Table 11 Little Bullocks and Crumps Farm, Great and Little Canfield' Site 1 Area and Boundary amended to be consistent with MLP.	or the Plan to be deliverable (and “effective”) it is necessary to update operational details relating to site allocations as they

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				- Estimated Availability for Site 3 updated. - Life of Site 2 updated. - Life of Site 3 updated. - Site 2 - Removal of bullet point 1.	became known during the Examination process.
MAIN	17	Table 14 – Morses Lane, Brightlingsea	See 'Appendix 15 - Table 14 Morses Lane, Brightlingsea' Morses Lane Site Assessment Scores: "3D – Proximity to Sensitive Receptors" – Amber 3. "3K – Recreation Facilities" – Green.	See 'Appendix 15 - Table 14 Morses Lane, Brightlingsea' - The inclusion of a statement that the facility would be enclosed (bullet point 5). - Additional bullet point regarding the need for new development to not impact on the nearby retail use (bullet point 6). Morses Lane Site Assessment Scores: "3D – Proximity to Sensitive Receptors" – Red. "3K – Recreation Facilities" – Amber 2.	To strengthen the intended protection of amenity, particularly for proximal land uses. Changes to the assessment scores are required to accommodate information raised at the Hearings.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				See MC2 Site Assessment Methodology Report for the site assessment proforma and rationale for allocation.	
MAIN	18	Table 15 – Newport Quarry	See 'Appendix 16 - Table 15 Newport Quarry'	See 'Appendix 16 - Table 15 Newport Quarry' - Update to the expected form of restoration (bullet point 1). - Update to environmental and landscape considerations (bullet point 2). - Update to routing agreement (bullet point 6).	To strengthen the intended protection of local amenity to address the concerns of local residents.
MAIN	19	Table 16 – Rivenhall	Indicative Facility Scale: AD 85,000tpa CHP 360,000tpa	Indicative Facility Scale: AD 85,000tpa 30,000tpa CHP 360,000tpa 595,000tpa	For the Plan to be deliverable (and “effective”) it is necessary to update operational details relating to site allocations as they became known during the Examination process.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MAIN	20	Table 17 – Sandon	Indicative Facility Scale: 40,000 tpa – Inert Waste Recycling Capacity	Indicative Facility Scale: 40,000 tpa 300,000 tpa – Inert Waste Recycling Capacity	For the Plan to be deliverable (and “effective”) it is necessary to update operational details relating to site allocations as they became known during the Examination process.
MAIN	21	Table 19 – Sunnymead, Elmstead and Heath Farms	See 'Appendix 17 - Table 19 Sunnymead, Elmstead and Heath Farms'	Inclusion of recycling operations (new allocation W36) originally allocated at Wivenhoe Quarry (W13). The two operations (L(i)5 and W36) proposed at Sunnymead, Elmstead and Heath Farms are now included within a single table. See 'Appendix 17 - Table 19 Sunnymead, Elmstead and Heath Farms' Update “Site Allocation For”.	For the Plan to be deliverable (and “effective”) it is necessary to update operational details relating to site allocations as they became known during the Examination process.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				- Update "Estimated Availability." - Update "Life". New development principles included to reflect the outcome of the assessment process. See MC2 Site Assessment Methodology And Report Addendum for the site assessment proforma and rationale for allocation.	
MAIN	22	Table 20 – Wivenhoe Quarry Plant Area		Removal of the site allocation to reflect that the facility is now included as part of Sunnymead, Elmstead and Heath Farms.	Development at this site is no longer supported by the site operator for operational reasons. Mineral development will cease at this location shortly, and is anticipated to commence at the adjacent Sunnymead location, subject to planning permission. As such, it is intended that the aggregate recycler

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
					be re-located to Sunnymead.
MAIN	23	Table xx ⁽¹⁾ – Dollymans Farm	Site not allocated at Pre-Submission stage.	Allocation of site See 'Appendix 18 - Table xx Dollymans Farm' for Development Principles and the MC2 Site Assessment Methodology and Report Addendum for the site assessment proforma and rationale for allocation.	To be “positively prepared” it was determined that this site should be added to the Preferred Sites list so that the Plan better seeks to meet the inert disposal needs of the Plan area.
Appendix C - Development Excluded from Safeguarding Provisions					
MAIN	24	Table 21 – Development in Waste Consultation Areas	See 'Appendix 19 - Table 21 Development in Waste Consultation Area' The original safeguarding table (Table 21) highlighted that all 'change of use' applications were to be included within the scope of	See 'Appendix 19 - Table 21 Development in Waste Consultation Area' It is proposed to amend the safeguarding table to reduce the range of change of use applications to be included within the scope of Policy 2 to changes of use away from	To remove the need for the Waste Planning Authority to be consulted on applications which are not likely to impact on the operation of waste management facilities.

1 Table numbering to be confirmed prior to Adoption.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			Policy 2 – Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure Removal from Table 21 of the row stating that 'Applications for temporary buildings, structures or uses (for up to five years)' were to be 'Included' within the scope of Policy 2.	B2/B8 uses and changes away from any use class to Category A and Category C uses only. References to safeguarding also applying to temporary applications for development already scoped in has been removed from the table and inserted into paragraph C2 (This is addressed in MAIN 25).	
MAIN	25	C2	However, it is neither practicable nor necessary for consultation to occur on all developments proposed though planning applications. The table below sets the developments proposed to be subject to consultation with the Waste Planning Authorities:	However, it is neither practicable nor necessary for consultation to occur on all developments proposed though planning applications. The table below sets the developments proposed to be subject to consultation with the Waste Planning Authorities: <u>The development types below include those relating to temporary structures and uses:</u>	This provides clarity.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
Appendix E - Areas of Search Development Principles					
MAIN	26	Map 51 – Oakwood and Crusader Business Park		Removal of Map as the site is no longer being considered as an Area of Search.	Factual update to recognise that Oakwood and Crusader Business Park is no longer an Area of Search.

3 Minor Modifications

3.1 Minor modifications include factual updates, spelling/grammar errors or provide further clarity. These minor modifications are not required in order for the RWLP to be made sound.

Table 3 Minor Modifications

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MIN	27	Paragraph 4.11	Low-Level Radioactive waste Radioactive wastes are categorised into nuclear and non-nuclear wastes. Nuclear wastes are from the nuclear power industry while “non-nuclear” wastes are generally from medical facilities and educational establishments.	Low-Level Radioactive waste Radioactive wastes are categorised into nuclear and non-nuclear wastes. Nuclear wastes are from the nuclear power industry while “non-nuclear” wastes are generally from medical facilities and educational establishments.	This provides clarification.
MIN	28	Paragraph 4.12	Wastewater (sewage) Comprises liquid waste discharged by domestic residences, commercial properties, industry, and agricultural activities.	Wastewater (sewage) Comprises liquid and solid waste discharged by domestic residences, commercial properties, industry, and agricultural activities, <u>which is then carried to Water Recycling Centres via a network of foul sewers.</u>	This provides clarification.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MIN	29	Paragraph 4.16	Local Authority Collected Waste, making up approximately 20% of the total amount of waste created in the Plan area, is managed through a network of sites which comprises of the Mechanical Biological Treatment Facility at Tovi EcoPark and six supporting municipal waste transfer stations, as set out below.	Local Authority Collected Waste, making up approximately 20% of the total amount of waste created in the Plan area, is managed through a network of sites which comprises of the Mechanical Biological Treatment Facility at Tovi EcoPark, <u>a network of Recycling Centres for Household Waste and</u> six supporting municipal waste transfer stations, as set out below.	This is a factual update.
MIN	30	Paragraph 4.24	Bradwell Nuclear Power Station is a licensed Nuclear Site and is the principal source of radioactive waste arising within the Plan area whilst the Power Station is decommissioned. At present, there is sufficient capacity for this decommissioning process.	Bradwell Nuclear Power Station is a licensed Nuclear Site and is the principal source of radioactive waste arising within the Plan area whilst the Power Station is decommissioned. At present, there is sufficient <u>national LLW disposal capacity and sufficient local ILW interim storage</u> capacity for this decommissioning process.	This is a factual update.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MIN	31	Paragraph 4.25	Currently, wastewater treatment across Essex and Southend-on-Sea is provided via a total of 153 Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW); The vast majority of WWTWs have capacity to accept wastewater from the proposed growth without the need for improvements to existing facilities; Sludge generated in the WWTW can be sent for further treatment for use as agricultural fertiliser or power generation. The sludge treatment strategies provided by operators, indicate that there is adequate capacity for sludge treatment and disposal during the Plan period.	Currently, wastewater treatment across Essex and Southend-on-Sea is provided via a total of 153 Water Recycling Centres (WRC) Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW); The vast majority of WRCs WWTWs have capacity to accept wastewater from the proposed growth in the Plan Area without the need for improvements to existing facilities; Sludge generated in the WRC WWTW can be sent for further treatment for use as agricultural fertiliser or power generation. The sludge treatment strategies provided by operators; indicate that there is adequate capacity for sludge treatment and disposal during the Plan period.	This is a factual update.
MIN	32	Paragraph 4.26	Progress has been made on the provision of new and more sustainable facilities in the Plan	Progress has been made on the provision of new and more sustainable facilities in the Plan	This is a factual update.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			area, including those provided in connection with the contracts for recycling and treatment of Local Authority Collected Waste. There remains, however, a need for further new facilities for the recycling, treatment and disposal of other waste streams.	area, including those provided in connection with the contracts for recycling and treatment of Local Authority Collected Waste. There remains, however, a need for further new facilities for the recycling, treatment and disposal of other waste streams. <u>An enhanced provision of Recycling Centres for Household Waste will also be required to reflect changes in local population and demand.</u>	
MIN	33	Paragraph 5.2	The Plan is based on the principle of net self-sufficiency, where practicable. This means having sufficient waste transfer, recycling, recovery, and disposal capacity within the Plan area to manage the amount of waste generated, with only limited cross border movements with other authorities. Such an approach recognises that waste travels across administrative boundaries, particularly when	The Plan is based on the principle of net self-sufficiency, where practicable. This means having sufficient waste transfer, recycling, recovery, and disposal capacity within the Plan area to manage the amount of waste generated, with only limited cross border movements with other authorities. Such an approach recognises that waste travels across administrative boundaries, <u>particularly when</u>	This provides clarification.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			the source of the waste is located close to an administrative border.	<u>the source of the waste is located close to an administrative border with the distance travelled being, at least in part, related to the volume of waste required to make a facility economically viable set against the amount of waste expected to arise in a given area. The smaller the quantity of a waste type generated, the less practical it is to be net self-sufficient due to economies of scale making small, purely local facilities unviable. Particularly specialist types of waste travel beyond one or more administrative boundaries.</u>	
MIN	34	Paragraph 6.6	The principle of net self-sufficiency does not apply to hazardous and low-level radioactive waste. This is because the management of the relatively small amounts of such waste generated will usually take place at either the	The principle of net self-sufficiency does not apply to hazardous and low-level radioactive waste. This is because the management of the relatively small amounts of such waste generated will usually take place at either the	This is a factual update.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			specialist facilities for a particular industry or larger facilities to meet a national or regional need.	specialist facilities for a particular industry or larger facilities to meet a national or regional need.	
MIN	35	Paragraph 7.1	This chapter sets out the policy for locating the range of waste management facilities required in the Plan Area to 2032. The Plan meets the identified need for new capacity, set in the waste management capacity gap, by allocating strategic sites.	This chapter sets out the policy for locating the range waste management facilities required <u>to manage waste</u> in the Plan Area to 2032. The Plan meets the identified need for new capacity; set in the waste management capacity gap; by allocating strategic sites. <u>Although it is recognised that capacity gaps remain in all waste streams other than for biological treatment, it is considered that all suitable sites submitted to the Waste Planning Authorities have been allocated.</u>	This is a factual update.
MIN	36	Paragraph 7.2	“The strategic site allocations meet the identified need for: • biological treatment; • inert waste recycling; • other waste management facilities;	“ The Strategic site allocations meet the identified need for <u>have been made to manage the following waste streams in the Plan Area:</u> • biological waste;	This clarifies the type of waste management that have been the subject of site allocations.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			- inert landfill; - hazardous landfill.	- inert waste recycling; - Other waste management; - non-hazardous residual waste; - Inert landfill; - hazardous waste.	
MIN	37	Paragraph 8.7	The focus of the Areas of Search has been on employment land within industrial estates that have existing planning policy support for B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Storage or Distribution) uses under the Use Class Order. (6) Under this Order, waste management facilities are considered sui generis ('in a class of its own') and therefore do not fit under a specific use class. It is, however, considered that employment land designated for B2 and B8 uses represent the most suitable land as many waste management operations are similar in nature and impact to industrial activities and storage and distribution	The focus of for the Areas of Search has been on employment land within industrial estates that have existing planning policy support for B2 (General Industry) and B8 (Storage or Distribution) uses under the Use Class Order. (6) Under this Order, waste management facilities are generally considered as sui generis ('in a class of its own') and therefore do not fit under a specific use class. It is, however, considered that employment land designated for B2 and B8 uses represents the most suitable land as many waste management operations are similar in nature and impact to industrial activities and storage and distribution	To provide further clarification.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			facilities. Many of the Areas of Search are also near to the key centres for growth and so support the overarching Spatial Strategy. The Waste Planning Authority has a preference for waste management facilities to come forward in these locations over those which may be less suitable such as Greenfield sites or sites less well connected to main transport infrastructure or close to sensitive areas.	facilities. Many of the Areas of Search are also near to the key centres for growth and so support the overarching Spatial Strategy. The Waste Planning Authority has a preference for waste management facilities to come forward in these locations over those which may be less suitable such as Greenfield sites or sites less well connected to main transport infrastructure or close to sensitive areas.	
MIN	38	Paragraph 8.15		Redrafting of paragraph 8.15. Inclusion of a table ⁽²⁾ defining whether facility types are likely to be open or enclosed– See 'Appendix 6 - Paragraph 8.15'.	Paragraph re-drafted for clarity. This table has been moved from the evidence base into the Plan itself for clarification purposes.
MIN	39	Paragraph 8.23, 8.26	See 'Appendix 9 - Supporting Text and Policy 7'	See 'Appendix 9 - Supporting Text and Policy 7'	This is a factual update.

2 Table numbering to be confirmed upon adoption.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				Update to reflect the publication of NDA Strategy III in March 2016.	
MIN	40	Paragraph 8.32	In contrast to VLLW, most disposal of LLW requires a permit to be held by both the waste producer and the operator of the waste management facility that receives it. LLW can go to a landfill permitted by the Environment Agency to accept LLW for disposal, storage at the national Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg in Cumbria, or may be dealt with by incineration (with or without energy recovery). Only radioactive waste from the lower spectrum of LLW can be sent to permitted landfill (ie up to 200 Becquerels per gram of activity concentration). Currently, the use of the national LLWR is the conventional management route, although it has limited capacity. The site is part of the	<u>Most disposal of LLW requires permits to be held by both the waste producer that consigns the waste and the operator of the waste management facility that receives it. Some LLW may go to landfills permitted by the Environment Agency to accept LLW for disposal, some to the national Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg in Cumbria, some to decontamination or recycling facilities in the UK or abroad and some to incineration facilities. Only radioactive waste from the lower spectrum of LLW can be sent to permitted landfill. The LLWR site, which generally receives waste higher in the LLW spectrum, is part of the NDA's estate and as such it</u>	This is a factual update.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			NDA's estate and as such it is covered by both the UK LLW Strategy 2010 and the NDA's own Strategy (as referred to above). For example, the NDA has diverted more than 85% of LLW away from the LLWR through a wide range of more environmentally sustainable options such as waste prevention, re-use and recycling. LLW disposal, except for that to the national LLWR, usually takes place at facilities used for the management of other types of waste, subject to regulatory permits.	<u>is covered by both the UK LLW Strategy 2016 and the NDA's own Strategy (as referred to above). Operators within the NDA estate such as Magnox have diverted more than 85% of LLW away from the LLWR through a wide range of more environmentally sustainable options such as waste prevention, re-use and recycling. In contrast to VLLW, most disposal of LLW requires a permit to be held by both the waste producer and the operator of the waste management facility that receives it. LLW can go to a landfill permitted by the Environment Agency to accept LLW for disposal; storage at the national Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg in Cumbria, or may be dealt with by incineration (with or without energy recovery). Only radioactive waste from</u>	

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				the lower spectrum of LLW can be sent to permitted landfill (ie up to 200 Becquerels per gram of activity concentration). Currently, the use of the national LLWR is the conventional management route, although it has limited capacity. The site is part of the NDA's estate and as such it is covered by both the UK LLW Strategy 2010 and the NDA's own Strategy (as referred to above). For example, the NDA has diverted more than 85% of LLW away from the LLWR through a wide range of more environmentally sustainable options such as waste prevention, re-use and recycling. LLW disposal, except for that to the national LLWR, usually takes place at facilities used for the management of other types of waste, subject to regulatory permits.	

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MIN	41	Paragraph 9.21	“Local amenity impact” is usually understood to mean the effect on visual and aural characteristics of the immediate neighbourhood where the proposal is located. Impacts on amenity can cover a range of potential pollution and disturbance from, for example, light, noise, dust, and odour as well as concerns of the possible effects on human health from the development.	“Local amenity impact” is usually understood to mean the effect of the proposed development on the existing visual and aural characteristics of the immediate neighbourhood, including the impact on any residential and non-residential uses in the vicinity. Impacts on amenity can cover a range of potential pollution and disturbance from, for example, light, noise, dust and odour as well as concerns of the possible effects on human health from the development.	To provide further clarification and a grammatical change.
MIN	42	Paragraph 9.23	The impact on human health is therefore a material consideration in making planning decisions. However, national policy expects that in determining applications Waste Planning Authorities should not be concerned with “the control of processes which are a matter	The impact on human health is therefore also a material consideration in making planning decisions. However, national policy expects that in determining applications, Waste Planning Authorities should not be concerned with “the control of processes which are a matter	To provide further clarification.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			for the pollution control authorities. Waste planning authorities should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced.” If granted, planning conditions may be imposed on a planning permission to mitigate any impact on local amenity.	for the pollution control authorities. Waste Planning Authorities should work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced.” If permission is granted, planning conditions may be imposed on a planning permission to help mitigate any impact on local amenity.	
MIN	43	Paragraph 9.44	In 2010, Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council became the Lead Local Flood Authorities for the Plan Area. These authorities have responsibility for ensuring that major development proposals do not compromise the fluvial environment through the effective installation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). SuDS reduce the quantity and slow down the rate of the surface water run-off from sites , as well as assist in treating any pollutants as waters drain from the	In 2010, Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council became the Lead Local Flood Authorities for the Plan Area. These authorities have responsibility for ensuring that major development proposals do not compromise the fluvial aquatic environment through the effective installation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). SuDS reduce the quantity and slow down the rate of the surface water run-off from sites ; as well as assist in treating any pollutants as waters drain from the	This is a factual update.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
			development. SuDs can also contribute greatly to improving the amenity and wildlife interest of new development through the introduction of water bodies and habitats. SuDS in new development should be in the most appropriate location, be well-designed and have a continued maintenance regime to ensure their continued effectiveness.	development. SuDs can also contribute greatly to improving the amenity and wildlife interest of new development through the introduction of water bodies and habitats. SuDS in new development should be in the most appropriate location, be well-designed and have a continued maintenance regime to ensure their continued effectiveness.	
MIN	44	Table 6 Monitoring Framework	See 'Appendix 13 - Table 6 Monitoring Framework'	See 'Appendix 13 - Table 6 Monitoring Framework' • Update to Indicator 1 to allow all waste streams to be monitored. • Removal of specific percentage targets. • Additional clause to Indicator 6 to allow the monitoring of non B2/B8 applications granted in land allocated for B2/B8 use.	These updates result in more effective monitoring indicators. The removal of specific percentage targets reflects the fact that these targets are no longer supported in government policy.
Appendix B - Development Principles					

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MIN	45	Table 7 – Basildon Waste Water Treatment Works	Original title of site and associated map - Basildon Waste Water Treatment Works	Amended title of site and associated map - Basildon <u>Water Recycling Centre</u> <u>Waste Water Treatment Works</u>	This is a factual update.
MIN	46	Table 16 – Rivenhall	Site Allocation For: Biological and Other Waste Management Capacity	Site Allocation For: Biological and <u>Other Non-Hazardous Residual</u> Waste Management Capacity	This clarifies the type of waste management at the site.
MIN	47	Table 11 – Little Bullocks and Crumps Farm, Great and Little Canfield Table 15 – Newport Quarry	Routing	<u>Routeing</u> <u>routing</u>	Spelling correction.
Appendix E - Areas of Search Development Principles					
MIN	48	Map 22 – Festival Business Park, Basildon		See 'Appendix 20 - Festival Business Park, Basildon' Update Map to reflect that used in the Areas of Search Methodology Report	This is a factual update.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
MIN	49	Map 39 – Land off Axial Way, Myland, Colchester		See 'Appendix 21 - Land off Axial Way, Colchester' Boundary updated	This is a factual update, taking into account recent planning permissions.
MIN	50	Map 41 – Tollgate, Stanway, Colchester		See 'Appendix 22 - Tollgate, Stanway, Colchester' Boundary updated	This is a factual update, taking into account recent planning permissions.
MIN	51	Map 43 – Langston Road/Oakwood Hill, Loughton, Epping Forest		See 'Appendix 23 - Langston Road/Oakwood Hill, Loughton, Epping Forest' Boundary updated.	This is a factual update, taking into account recent planning permissions.
Appendix F - Glossary					
MIN	52	"Residual Waste"	No previous definition.	<u>'Residual Waste' is waste that has undergone treatment of some kind, with treatment being that as defined under the European Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC. The Directive defines "treatment" as "physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting,</u>	This clarifies the term used within the Plan.

Modification	Modification Number	Paragraph/Policy Reference	Original Text	Amendment	Justification
				<u>that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery”.</u>	
MIN	53	“Water Bodies”	No previous definition.	<u>Collective term for water within watercourses (rivers, ditches, drains), groundwater (held in geological strata such as chalk) and surface water (ponds, lakes, coastal waters).</u>	This clarifies the term used within the Plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - The Waste Challenge at a Glance

4.21 Non Hazardous Waste

There has been and will continue to be cross boundary movements of waste. It has been identified within planning practice guidance that Greater London net imports of non-hazardous waste to the Plan area requires specific consideration. It is estimated that in total the net exports to the plan area from Greater London are estimated to be 4.92mtpa until 2026, with net importation from London having ceased by 2026 according to the adopted London Plan 2045;

There has been and will continue to be cross - boundary movements of waste. Planning Practice Guidance states that imports of waste from Greater London require specific consideration. The Vision & Strategic Objectives of this Plan therefore recognises the need to continue to make provision for imports from London, albeit at a reducing rate. After 2026, imports of non-hazardous waste to landfill should only be of non-recyclable and non-biodegradable wastes, while some provision may also be made for the management of residues suitable for energy recovery at consented plant.

Non-organic, non-hazardous waste arisings within the Plan area are expected to moderately increase during the Plan period. In 2015, it was estimated there ~~was~~ were 1.57mt of this type of waste arising in the Plan area. By 2031/32, arisings are estimated to be 1.67mtpa. Imports of non-hazardous waste from London have been estimated to be in the region of 375,000 tpa in the early years of the Plan reducing down to around 150,000 tpa at the end of the Plan period.

Organic non-hazardous waste arisings within the Plan area are also expected to increase slightly during the Plan period. In ~~2014~~ 2015, it was estimated that there was 331,000t of organic non-hazardous waste arising in the Plan area. By 2031/32, arisings are estimated to be 349,000tpa.

Consented operational capacity ~~will~~ is expected to decline from 221,000tpa to 131,000tpa should no further planning permissions be granted over the Plan period. Consequently there ~~is~~ will be a requirement for ~~247,000~~ 218,000tpa of new organic treatment capacity by 2031/32;

At present, the Waste Disposal Authority is considering exploring long term **management** options surrounding the final destination for the stabilised residual waste output of the Tovi Eco Park Facility. In 2016, ~~Currently~~ the annual 200,000t output ~~of the from this~~ facility ~~is~~ was exported from the Plan area. A competitive tender process will identify the long-term management solution for this waste, which could include continued exportation from the Plan area. However, in line with: In line with the Plan's Strategy for the Plan area to become net self-sufficient with regard to its waste management needs where practicable, the Plan includes a site allocation which has capacity to potentially manage this residual waste in the Plan area in the longer term.

Assuming the that suitable facilities are delivered on the sites allocated in the this Plan are all successfully delivered, it is forecasted that there will be a surplus capacity of some non-hazardous landfill void space will exist at the end of the Plan period. However, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, this remains the option of last resort and is not considered to be a substitute for developing further identifying additional treatment capacity that will move waste up the hierarchy.

4.22 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

It is estimated that local Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste arisings was 3.62mtpa in 2014 (including 0.31mt of waste imported from London's projected needs).

It is identified that there is a need for an additional 4.5 1.95mtpa of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste recovery management (recycling or disposal) capacity by 2031/32, partly due to the expiry expiration of existing temporary planning permissions.

Locally collected evidence suggests that there is further diversion from landfill through beneficial re-use of inert waste, which equated to approximately 765,000tpa in 2014.

It is estimated that there is a current inert landfill void space of approximately 3.4 3.25 million m³, which would equate to approximately 5.1 4.8-million tonnes of GDE disposal capacity. This is, however, not sufficient to accommodate the forecasted need for inert landfill waste management capacity over the Plan period, to accommodate both the needs of the Plan Area and the inert waste projected to be imported from London. To address this, sites capable of providing 640,000tpa of inert waste recycling capacity and 9.52million-m³ of inert waste disposal capacity landfill sites capable of accommodating 14.08 million tonnes in total are allocated in the Plan. It is, however, recognised that a proportion of the total inert waste recycling capacity is temporary in nature, and without further permissions, the total inert recycling capacity is likely to reduce to 340,000tpa at the end of the Plan period.

Nonetheless, even after the allocation of all sites suitable for inert waste recycling and inert waste landfill. Following the above allocations, there is a further need to find management solutions for a total of 2.58mt 7.05mt of inert waste. Since no other submitted sites proposals have been deemed suitable for the management of inert waste in the Plan area, although locational criteria policies provide the means by which would be used to assess any additional future inert waste management proposals. can will be assessed.

4.23 Hazardous Waste

In 2014, most of the 113,000tpa of hazardous waste requiring management is exported from the Plan area for final management. Of this, around 23,000 tpa was disposed to landfill.

The only landfill accepting hazardous waste (Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste -SNRHW) within the Plan area closed in April 2014, so **in 2016** waste **was is-being** disposed of at sites beyond the Plan area. This facility, on average, accepted approximately 50,000 tonnes of SNRHW per annum, which included imports from other authority areas as well as waste generated within the Plan area.

Hazardous waste is not subject to net self-sufficiency within this Plan due to the specialist nature of the **waste** facility type and the relatively small quantities generated within the Plan area.

A new **disposal** site for a Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste Landfill with a total capacity for 30,000 tonnes ~~per annum of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste Landfill~~ is allocated in the Plan. No other proposals for the management of hazardous waste in the Plan area were submitted. Locational criteria policies would be used to assess any future hazardous waste proposals ~~provide the means by which will be assessed~~; should the market identify a need for further facilities in the Plan area.

Appendix 2 - Policy 1

Policy 1

Need for Waste Management Facilities

In order to meet the future needs of the Plan area, waste development will be permitted to meet the shortfall in capacity of:

- a. up to ~~247,000~~ **218,000** tonnes per annum by 2031/32 of biological treatment for non-hazardous organic waste;
- b. up to ~~4.5~~ **1.95** million tonnes per annum by 2031/32 for the management of inert waste;
- c. up to 200,000 tonnes per annum by 2031/32 for the **further management of non-hazardous residual waste** ~~other waste~~; and
- d. up to 50,250 tonnes per annum by 2031/32 for the management of hazardous waste.

Appendix 3 - Supporting Text and Policy 2

Waste Consultation Areas

6.7 Safeguarding will be implemented through Waste Consultation Areas which are defined around all permitted waste developments (as indicated in the Authority Monitoring Report) and sites allocated in this Plan. Proposed development, including that proposed in Local Plans, within 250m of a safeguarded site (or 400m of a Water Recycling Centre - WRC) will be subject to consultation with the Waste Planning Authority. Waste Consultation Areas will be communicated to the Essex and Southend-on-Sea District/Borough and City Councils. Sensitive uses should not be located adjacent to, or within, 250 metres (or 400m of a WRC) of any part of a safeguarded site. However, the actual buffer needed around each site will depend upon the nature of the proposed 'sensitive' use and on the specific impacts of the current waste operation.

6.8 There will be instances where a proposed non-waste use may not be considered unlikely to compromise the operation of an existing or future waste management facility operating within that safeguarded site. As such, Table 21 'Development in Waste Consultation Area' sets out those development types which, when coming forward in Waste Consultation Areas, the Waste Planning Authority would not need to be consulted upon.

6.9 Existing and allocated waste sites and infrastructure will be protected from inappropriate neighbouring developments that may prejudice their continuing efficient operation. Waste development is not normally a high-value use in comparison with other land uses and as such the existing and allocated sites and facilities are safeguarded as they make an important contribution to the management of waste arising in Essex and Southend-on-Sea. Without a safeguarding policy, sites required to achieve a sustainable distribution of waste management facilities could be lost to other development. Sites covered by this policy that become vacant or where the existing waste use ceases operation, will continue to be subject to safeguarding.

6.10 In some cases, the potential adverse impact on loss of a waste site or operation of a waste facility may not be contested by the WPAs. Such instances could include scenarios where be acceptable, or example, where it would enable the implementation of a town-centre improvement strategy and it can be ascertained that there are wider social, environmental and/or economic benefits resulting from new development that may such a scheme outweigh the retention of the waste use. In such instances, alternative site provision for the displaced waste use could ~~will~~ be required should such capacity continue to be necessary.

6.11 Whilst Waste Consultation Zones apply to all permitted waste facilities in the Plan area, the WPAs are unlikely to object to development in close proximity to a small scale, non-specialist facilities, defined in this Plan as those with an annual capacity of 10,000tpa or less'.

6.12 The identification of alternative provision could be made by the relevant Local Planning Authority, the applicant for the non-waste development or potentially be considered through a focused review of this Waste Local Plan. This aims to ensure that no shortfall in equivalent waste management capacity occurs in Essex and Southend-on-Sea during the Plan period. **Any** ~~The~~ loss of waste capacity in the Plan area will be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.

6.13 The network of Local Authority Collected Waste facilities comprising the Integrated Waste Management Facility at Tovi EcoPark, Basildon and the six supporting transfer stations are integral for the sustainable management of household waste arising in the Plan area. As such, these sites (listed in Existing Waste Management Capacity, Table 3) are to be safeguarded unless it can be demonstrated that they are no longer required for the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

6.14 Waste management infrastructure includes facilities such as wharves and railheads, which play an important role in the movement of waste materials. All current and any future facilities that come forward for this purpose during the plan period will be safeguarded under this policy.

Policy 2

Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure

Waste Consultation Areas

Where non-waste development is proposed within 250m of safeguarded sites, **or within 400m of a WRC**, the relevant Local Planning Authority is required to consult the Waste Planning Authority on the **planning application proposed non-waste development** (except for those developments defined as 'Excluded' in 'Appendix C - Development Excluded from Safeguarding Provisions').

Proposals which are considered to have the potential to adversely impact on the operation of a safeguarded waste site or infrastructure, including the site allocations within this Plan, are unlikely to be opposed where:

Non-waste development that would adversely impact on the operation of a safeguarded waste site or infrastructure (including site allocations within this Plan) could give rise to objection by the Waste Planning Authority unless:

- a. a temporary permission for a waste use has expired, or the waste management use has otherwise ceased and the site or infrastructure is **considered** unsuitable for a subsequent waste use; or

- b. redevelopment of the waste site or loss of the waste infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider environmental, social and/or economic benefits that **clearly** outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for the waste use, and alternative provision is made for the displaced waste use; or
- c. a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has otherwise been identified and permitted.

~~Where proposed non-waste development gives rise to an objection from the Waste Planning Authority, it is expected that the proposed development would not be permitted:~~

Appendix 4 - Policy 3

Policy 3

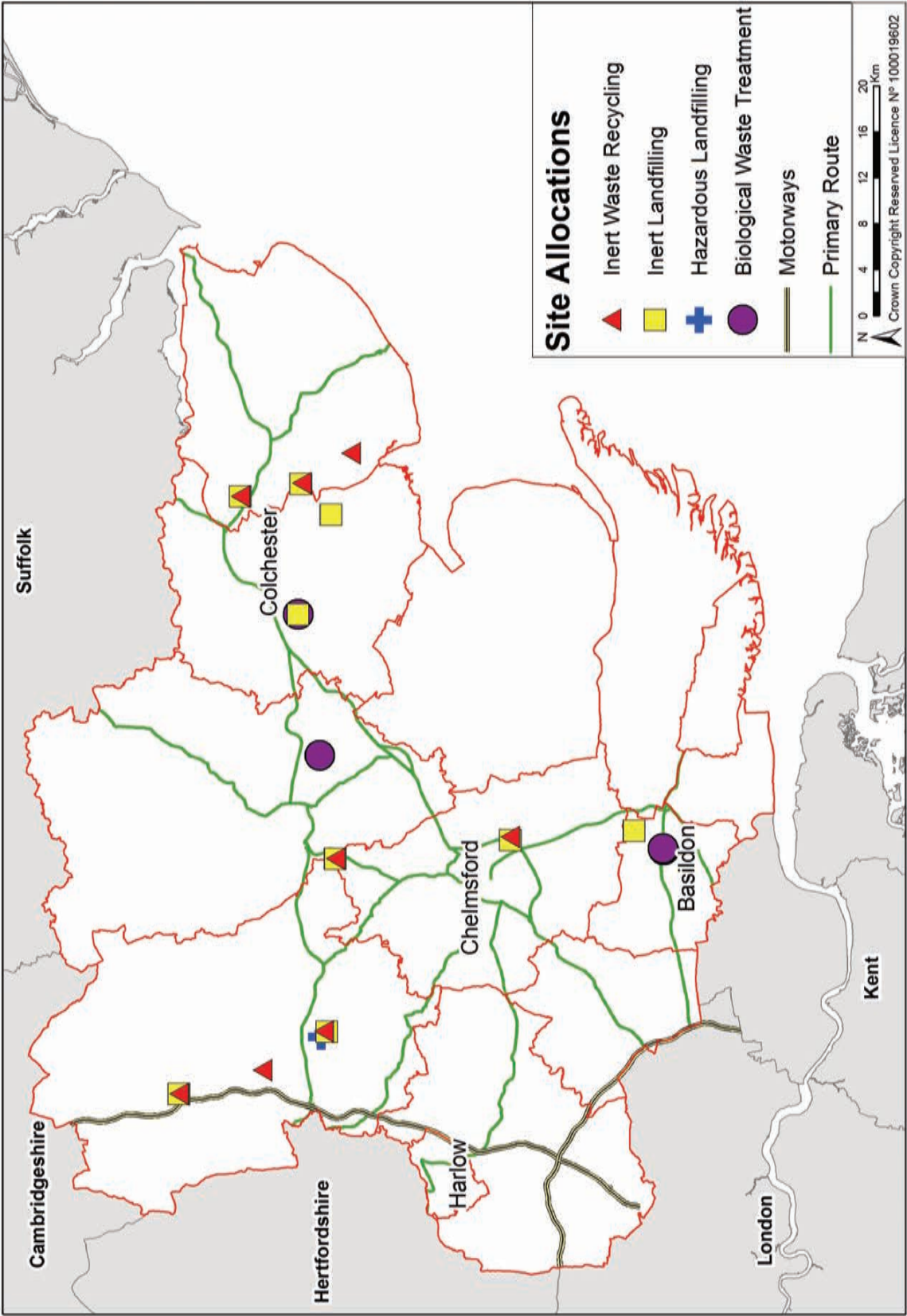
Strategic Site Allocations

Waste management development at the following locations (see Strategic Site Allocations Map) will be permitted **as follows and where proposals take into account the requirements identified in the relevant development principles: ~~(Allocated Sites: Development Principles)~~**:

1. For biological waste management at:
 - Bellhouse Landfill Site, Colchester (**Reg 18 ref: W29**);
 - Basildon **Water Recycling Centre Waste Water Treatment Works**, Basildon (**Reg 18 ref: W3**);
 - Courtauld Road, Basildon (**Reg 18 ref: W20**); and
 - Rivenhall, Braintree (**Reg 18 ref: IWMF2**).
2. For inert waste recycling at:
 - Crumps Farm, Gt and Lt Canfield, Uttlesford (**Reg 18 ref: W32**);
 - Elsenham, Uttlesford (**Reg 18 ref: W8**);
 - Sandon East, Chelmsford (**Reg 18 ref: W7**);
 - Slough Farm Ardleigh, Tendring (**Reg 18 ref: L(n)1R**);
 - Blackley Quarry, Gt Leighs, Chelmsford (**Reg 18 ref: L(i)10R**);
 - **Sunnymead, Elmstead & Heath Farms, Tendring (W36)**;
 - **Wivenhoe Quarry Plant Area; Tendring (Reg 18 ref: W43)**;
 - Morses Lane - Brightlingsea, Tendring (**Reg 18 ref: W31**); and
 - Newport Quarry, Uttlesford (**Reg 18 ref: L(i)17R**).
3. For **other residual non-hazardous** waste management at:
 - Rivenhall, Braintree (**Reg 18 ref: IWMF2**).

4. For inert landfill at:
 - Little Bullocks Farm, Great and Little Canfield, Uttlesford (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(n)7R);
 - Slough Farm, Ardleigh, Tendring (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(n)1R);
 - Blackley Quarry, Gt Leighs, Chelmsford (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(i)10R);
 - Sandon, Chelmsford(~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(i)6);
 - Sunnymead, Elmstead & Heath Farms, Tendring (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(i)5);
 - Newport Quarry, Uttlesford (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(i)17R);
 - Bellhouse Landfill Site, Colchester (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(n)5);
 - Fingringhoe Quarry, Colchester (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(i)15);
 - **Dollymans Farm, Basildon/Rochford (L(i)16):**
5. For hazardous landfill at:
 - Little Bullocks Farm, Great and Little Canfield, Uttlesford (~~Reg-18-ref:~~ L(n)8R).

Map 5 Strategic Site Allocations



Appendix 5 - Policy 4

Policy 4

Areas of Search

Proposals for waste management development in the following locations will be permitted:

Proposals for waste management development in the following Areas of Search, as defined on the Policies Map, will be supported in principle provided that the design and use of the facility is compatible with existing uses in the employment area.

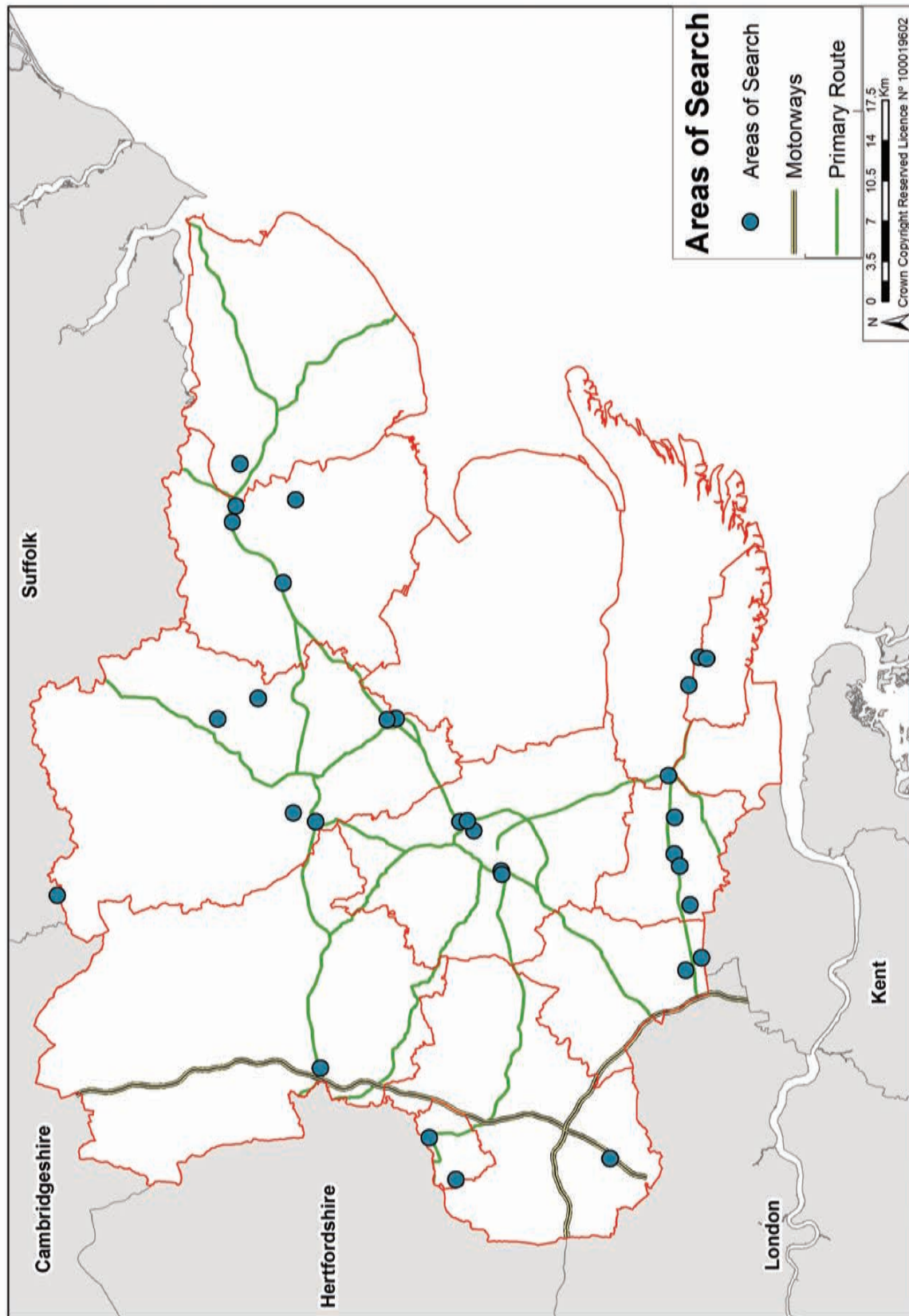
Proposals for waste management will be considered against other relevant policies of this Plan and the wider Development Plan.

Table 4

Area of Search	District	Area of Search	District
Burnt Mills Central	Basildon	Westways	Chelmsford
Festival Business Park	Basildon	Widford Industrial Estate	Chelmsford
Pipps Hill	Basildon	Land off Axial Way, Myland	Colchester
Southfield Business Park	Basildon	Severalls Industry Park	Colchester
Bluebridge Industrial Estate	Braintree	Tollgate, Stanway	Colchester
Earls Colne Airfield	Braintree	Whitehall Road Industrial Estate	Colchester
Eastways-Crittall Road, Waterside Park	Braintree	Langston Road/Oakwood Hill, Loughton	Epping Forest
Freebournes Industrial Estate	Braintree	Pinnacles and Roydenbury Industrial Estate	Harlow
Skyline 120	Braintree	Temple Fields	Harlow

Area of Search	District	Area of Search	District
Springwood Industrial Estate	Braintree	Rochford Business Park	Rochford
Sturmer Industrial Estate Area 1	Braintree	Michelins Farm	Rochford
Childerditch Industrial Estate	Brentwood	Stock Road	Southend-on-Sea
West Horndon	Brentwood	Temple Farm	Southend-on-Sea
Drovers Way	Chelmsford	Martell's Farm Industrial Area	Tendring
Dukes Park Industrial Estate	Chelmsford	Oakwood and Crusader Business Park	Tendring
Springfield Business Park	Chelmsford	Start Hill, Great Hallingbury	Uttlesford

Map 6 Areas of Search



Appendix 6 - Paragraph 8.15

8.15 Waste management development can, depending on its type, be delivered in either enclosed or open facilities. ~~separated into two broad categories, those known as 'enclosed facilities' where waste is processed inside a building~~. Enclosed facilities can be broadly similar in appearance to other industrial processes developments such as factories which take place within warehouses. Some examples are listed in the table below. ~~of enclosed waste facilities include in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion and thermal treatment developments. The other category is 'open facilities, which although occasionally are can also be~~ partially enclosed, largely deal with waste in the open air. Examples of open waste facilities include inert waste recycling and open windrow composting developments.

Table xx - ⁽³⁾Waste Facility Types

<u>Broad Waste Facility Type</u>	<u>Example Waste Facility</u>
<u>Enclosed Waste Facilities</u> <u>(housed in buildings)</u>	<u>Transfer Station</u>
	<u>Storage</u>
	<u>Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)</u>
	<u>Metal Recycling Facility</u>
	<u>End of Life Vehicle (ELV) Recycling Facilities</u>
	<u>In-vessel Composting Facility</u>
	<u>Mechanical Biological Treatment Facility (MBT)</u>
<u>Enclosed Thermal Facilities</u> <u>(housed in buildings with flues</u> <u>and/or digestate piping)</u>	<u>Combined Heat and Power Facilities (CHP)</u>
	<u>Gasification and Pyrolysis Facilities</u>
	<u>Anaerobic Digestion (AD)</u>
	<u>Autoclaving Facilities</u>

3 Table numbering to be confirmed upon adoption.

<u>Open Air Facilities</u>	<u>Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&EW) Recycling Facilities (or inert recycling)</u>
	<u>Metal Recycling Facility</u>
	<u>End of Life Vehicle (ELV) Recycling Facilities</u>
	<u>Windrow Composting Facilities</u>
	<u>Water Recycling Facilities (WRCs)</u>
	<u>Inert Landfill Sites</u>
	<u>Non-Hazardous Landfill Sites</u>
	<u>Hazardous Landfill Sites</u>

Appendix 7 - Policy 5

Policy 5

Enclosed Waste Facilities on Unallocated Sites or Outside Areas of Search

Proposals for new enclosed waste management facilities will be permitted where:

1. the waste site allocations ~~or~~ **and** the Areas of Search in this Plan are shown to be unsuitable ~~and~~ for unavailable for the proposed development;
2. **although not exclusively**, a need for the capacity of the proposed development has been demonstrated to manage waste arising from within the administrative areas of Essex and Southend-on-Sea;
3. it is demonstrated that the site is at least as suitable for such development as Site Allocations or Areas of Search, with reference to the overall spatial strategy and site assessment methodology associated with this Plan.

In addition, proposals should be located at or in:

- a. employment areas that are existing or allocated in a Local Plan for general industry (B2) and storage and distribution (B8); or
- b. existing permitted waste management sites or co-located with other waste management development; or
- c. the same site or co-located in close proximity to where the waste arises; or
- d. the curtilages of Waste Water Treatment Works (in the case of biological waste); or,
- e. areas of Previously Developed Land; or
- f. redundant agricultural or forestry buildings and their curtilages (in the case of green waste and/or biological waste).

Proposals for energy recovery facilities with combined heat and power are expected to demonstrate that the heat produced will be supplied to a district heat network or direct to commercial or industrial users.

Any proposals that come forward on land use types not identified above will be assessed on their merits, based on the policies in **this Plan**, ~~the adopted RWLP. Such locations will be considered less favourably than those set out within this Policy.~~

Appendix 8 - Policy 6

Policy 6

Open Waste Facilities on Unallocated Sites or outside Areas of Search

Proposals for new open waste management facilities will be permitted where:

1. the waste site allocations **or** and the Areas of Search in this Plan are shown to be unsuitable ~~and~~ for unavailable for the proposed development;
2. **although not exclusively**, a need for the capacity of the proposed development has been demonstrated to manage waste arising from within the administrative areas of Essex and Southend-on-Sea;
3. it is demonstrated that the site is at least as suitable for such development as Site Allocations or Areas of Search, with reference to the overall spatial strategy and site assessment methodology associated with this Plan.

In addition, proposals should be located at or in:

- a. redundant farm land (in the case of green waste and/or biological waste); or
- b. demolition and construction sites, where the inert waste materials are to be used on the construction project on that site; or
- c. existing permitted waste management sites or co-located with other waste management development; or
- d. the curtilages of Waste Water Treatment Works (in the case of biological waste); or
- e. mineral and landfill sites where waste material is used in conjunction with restoration, or proposed waste operations are temporary and linked to the completion of the mineral/landfill operation; or
- f. areas of Previously Developed Land; or
- g. employment areas that are existing or allocated in a Local Plan for general industry (B2) and storage and distribution (B8).

Any proposals that come forward on land use types not identified above will be assessed on their merits, based on the policies in **this Plan**. ~~the adopted RWLP. Such locations will be considered less favourably than those set out within this Policy.~~

Appendix 9 - Supporting Text and Policy 7

Nuclear Radioactive Waste

8.21 Bradwell-on-Sea Nuclear Power Station is a licensed Nuclear Site and is the principal source of radioactive waste arising within the Plan area whilst the Power Station is decommissioned.

8.22 The nuclear waste arising from this process comprise Very Low Level (VLLW), Low Level (LLW) and Intermediate Level (ILW) Radioactive Wastes. A key element of the decommissioning is to manage the waste arising, to enable the waste to be safely retrieved from the facility, stored and processed whilst having regard to the level of radioactivity and long term options available.

8.23 **The Bradwell-on-Sea site is the first site operated by Magnox within the Government's "Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA)" to be decommissioned, and this is within an accelerated programme to deliver the "care and maintenance" stage in 2046/47. At this stage the site would be cleared and secured as appropriate, including the storage of LLW within a dedicated on-site long-term ILW Storage facility. The LLW will remain in the store until a national Geological Disposal Facility is available to receive the packages. This process is in accordance with DECC's UK's waste management strategy for LLW & ILW (dated 2010). The Bradwell-on-Sea site is one of the first UK nuclear reactor sites to be decommissioned. Within the period covered by this policy document, the site will enter into an extended period of care and maintenance prior to which the site will be secured as appropriate, and packaged ILW placed in storage within the dedicated on-site interim ILW Storage facility. The packaged ILW will remain in the store until a national Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) is available to receive the packages. This process is in accordance with DECC's UK's waste management strategy for LLW & ILW (dated 2010). Following the extended period of care and maintenance, the site will be decommissioned and remediation activities undertaken which when completed will allow the site to reach end state and enable the next planned use.**

8.24 The Government is separately pursuing its strategy (Implementing Geological Disposal: A framework for the long-term management of higher activity radioactive waste, 2014) for a long term national Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) which is scheduled to be operational by 2040. It proposes a range of activities to be taken forward between 2014 and 2016 to set the framework for the GDF site selection process. The GDF is a "Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project" (NSIP) and the future siting is still to be determined. NSIPs are a national consideration and therefore outside of the remit of the RWLP.

8.25 It is noted that although the Plan cannot rule out any type of development, it was held in the Waste Local Plan 2001 that the geology of the Plan area does not support the disposal and containment of nuclear waste and that it was therefore likely that any such facility would be located beyond the Plan area. However, evidence contained in the Radioactive Waste Management Ltd consultation on 'National Geological Screening Guidance – Providing information on Geology' (September 2015) indicates that there is not a specific type of geology to accommodate

a national GDF. This is due to the number of possible design solutions to accommodate different types of geology and the respective safety issues. The location of a GDF will be addressed through a public consultation, managed by Government, to determine an appropriate strategy. Any new GDF will receive the ILW waste that is currently stored at Bradwell-on-Sea.

8.26 The NDA was established as a Non-Departmental Public Body under the Energy Act (2004) to ensure that the UK's nuclear legacy sites are decommissioned and cleaned up safely, securely, cost-effectively and in ways that protect people and the environment. The NDA is responsible for developing nuclear decommissioning plans and implementing them through an estate-wide strategy. The Strategies are to develop a clear understanding of what is required to deliver the decommissioning agenda with a strategic focus and coherent approach to decommissioning. The third Strategy "NDA Strategy III" is to be published for consultation in January 2016 and takes into account best practice and new procedures as a result of de-commissioning activities at Bradwell-on-Sea and other licenced sites across the UK. This includes the application of the Waste Hierarchy to reduce the quantity of waste to be disposed. The NDA was established as a Non-Departmental Public Body under the Energy Act (2004) to ensure that the UK's nuclear legacy sites are decommissioned and cleaned up safely, securely, cost-effectively and in ways that protect people and the environment. The NDA is responsible for developing nuclear decommissioning plans and implementing them through an estate-wide strategy. The Strategies are to develop a clear understanding of what is required to deliver the decommissioning agenda with a strategic focus and coherent approach to decommissioning. The third Strategy "NDA Strategy III" was published in April 2016 and takes into account best practice and new procedures as a result of de-commissioning activities at Bradwell-on-Sea and other licenced sites across the UK. Proposals that are consistent with the current strategy (or its subsequent revisions) will be supported in line with Policy 7. This includes the application of the Waste Hierarchy to reduce the quantity of waste to be disposed and the beneficial reuse of material and waste to achieve the site end state and enable the next planned use.

8.27 The Government's National Policy Statement (NPS) for Nuclear Power Generation⁽⁴⁾ is considering the Bradwell-on-Sea site, alongside seven other sites nationally, for future nuclear energy development. If the Bradwell-on-Sea site is selected as one of the suitable sites for nuclear energy development, then there would be further arisings of ILW in the Plan area. The fate of these materials ultimately depends upon the progress of the GDF and would need to be considered in the context of future national policy.

8.28 Given the formative status of this process any potential waste arisings cannot be planned for at this stage. Such a new nuclear power station would be considered an NSIP and therefore outside of the remit of this Plan.

4 Two volumes: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47859/2009-nps-for-nuclear-volume1.pdf
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37052/1943-nps-nuclear-power-annex-vol11.pdf

Policy 7

Radioactive Waste Management ~~Nuclear Waste Treatment and Storage at Bradwell-on-Sea~~

Proposals for facilities for the **management** ~~treatment and/or storage~~ of nuclear radioactive Intermediate Level Waste (ILW), Low Level Waste (LLW) or Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) will **be supported** ~~only be acceptable~~ within the Nuclear Licensed Areas at Bradwell-on-Sea, where:

- a. the proposals are consistent with the national strategy for managing ILW, LLW and VLLW as well as the decommissioning plans for the Bradwell-on-Sea power station;
- b. the proposals are informed by the outcome of economic and environmental assessments that support and justify the management of **radioactive decommissioned nuclear** waste **at this location** ~~on-site~~; and;
- c. the proposals would not cause any unacceptable adverse impacts to the environment, human health or local amenity.

Appendix 10 - Policy 9

Policy 9

Waste Disposal Facilities on Unallocated Sites

Proposals for landfill facilities will be permitted where:

1. the landfill site allocations in this Plan are shown to be unsuitable ~~and/or~~ unavailable for the proposed development;
2. **although not exclusively**, a need for the capacity of the proposed development has been demonstrated to manage waste arising from within the administrative areas of Essex and Southend-on-Sea;
3. it is demonstrated that the site is at least as suitable for such development as the landfill site allocations, with reference to the site assessment methodology associated with this Plan; and
4. that the proposed landfill has been demonstrated to be the most appropriate and acceptable development in relation to the Waste Hierarchy.

addition, preference will be given to proposals:

- a. for the restoration of a preferred or reserve site in the Minerals Local Plan; or
- b. for an extension of time to complete the permitted restoration within the boundary of an existing landfill site.

Proposals for non-inert landfill are required to demonstrate the capture of landfill gas for energy generation by the most efficient means.

Any proposals that come forward on land use types not identified above will be assessed on their merits, based on the policies **in this Plan**, ~~the adopted RWLP. Such locations will be considered less favourably than those set out within this Policy.~~

Appendix 11 - Policy 10

Policy 10

Development Management Criteria

Proposals for waste management development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the development would not have an unacceptable impact (including cumulative impact in combination with other existing or permitted development) on:

- a. local amenity (including noise levels, odour, air quality, dust, litter, light pollution and vibration);
- b. the quality and quantity of water within water courses, groundwater and surface water; the quality of water within water bodies, with particular regard to:
 - preventing the deterioration of their existing status; or
 - failure to achieve the objective of 'good status'; and
 - the quantity of water for resource purposes within water bodies'
- c. the capacity of existing drainage systems;
- d. the best and most versatile agricultural land;
- e. farming, horticulture and forestry;
- f. aircraft safety due to the risk of bird strike and/or building height and position;
- g. the safety and capacity of the road and other transport networks;
- h. the appearance, quality and character of the landscape, countryside and visual environment and any local features that contribute to its local distinctiveness;
- i. the openness and purpose of the Metropolitan Green Belt;
- j. Public Open Space, the definitive Public Rights of Way network and outdoor recreation facilities;
- k. land stability;
- l. the natural and geological environment (including internationally, nationally or locally designated sites and irreplaceable habitats);
- m. the historic environment including heritage and archaeological assets and their settings; and
- n. the character and quality of the area, in which the development is situated, through poor design.

Where appropriate, enhancement of the environment would be sought, including, but not exclusively, the enhancement of the Public Rights of Way network, creation of recreation opportunities and enhancement of the natural, historic and built environment and surrounding landscape.

Appendix 12 - Policy 12

Policy 12

Transport and Access

Proposals for waste management development will be permitted where it is demonstrated that the development would not have an unacceptable impact on the efficiency and effective operation of the road network, including safety and capacity, local amenity and the environment.

Proposals for the transportation of waste by rail and/or water will be encouraged subject to other policies in this Plan. Where transportation by road is proposed, this will be permitted where the road network is suitable for use by Heavy Goods Vehicles or can be improved to accommodate such vehicles.

The following hierarchy of preference for transportation will be applied:

- a. the transport of waste by rail or water;
- b. where it is demonstrated that (a) above is not feasible or practicable, access will be required to a suitable existing junction with the main road network (not including secondary distributor roads, estate roads and other routes that provide local access), via a suitable section of existing road, as short as possible, without causing a detrimental impact upon the safety and efficiency of the network; or
- c. where it is demonstrated (b) above is not feasible, direct access to the main road network involving the construction of a new access and/or junction where there is no suitable existing access point and/or junction; or
- d. Where access to the main road network in accordance with (b) and (c) above is not feasible, road access via a suitable existing road prior to gaining access onto the main road network will exceptionally be permitted, having regard to the scale of the development, the proximity of sensitive receptors, the capacity of the road and an assessment of the impact on road safety.

Appendix 13 - Table 6 Monitoring Framework

Table 6 The Monitoring Framework

Indicator	Related Policy/Strategic Objective	Target	Data Source	Trigger Level(s)
1 Amount of Local Authority Collected Waste, Commercial, Industrial and GD&E-waste diverted from Landfill Amount of waste arisings, split by waste stream, in the Plan Area	Strategic Objectives: 1,2 & 5 Policy 1	The adopted national targets as specified in the National Waste Management Plan for England (2013) as based on the WFD: - Household Waste –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 need to be recycled/diverted from landfill by 2020. <u>Waste arisings in line with forecasts from evidence base</u>	Waste Disposal Authority Environment Agency - Waste Data Interrogator	Waste arisings not in line with waste forecasts. Failure to achieve a national target.

Indicator	Related Policy/Strategic Objective	Target	Data Source	Trigger Level(s)
6	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. <u>Area of land within Areas of Search permitted for non B2/B8 development</u>	Permissions granted in accordance with Area of Search designations.	Planning Applications and Decisions	Waste development on Areas of Search not coming forward for development. A significant number of non designated industrial areas are developed. <u>Any loss of land designated as an Area of Search.</u>

Appendix 14 - Table 11 Little Bullocks and Crumps Farm, Great and Little Canfield

Table 11 Little Bullocks and Crumps Farm, Great and Little Canfield

District	Uttlesford
Area	7.77 6.90 ha - Site 1 6.15ha - Site 2 3.52 ha - Site 3
Indicative Facility Scale	420,000m³ - Inert Landfill (Site 1) 45,000m³ - Hazardous Landfill (Site 2) 80,000tpa - Inert Recycling Capacity (Site 3)
Link to Waste and Mineral Activities	Site 1 is allocated for extraction within the MLP 2014 as site A22. Site 2 is allocated for extraction within the MLP 2014 as site A23.
Site Allocation For	Inert Landfill Capacity (Site 1) Hazardous Landfill Capacity (Site 2) Inert Waste Recycling Capacity (Site 3)
Access	Via haul road through existing Crumps Farm site to B1256

Estimated Availability	Site 1 - 5 to 10 years Site 2 - Upon adoption of RWLP Site 3 5 to 10 years would be brought forward, during the Plan period at an appropriate stage to ensure that it could be operated within the context of the existing Major Waste Management Facility at Crumps Farm.
Life	Site 1 - 12 years Site 2 - 30 years 15 years Site 3 - Permanent 15 years

These sites would be extensions to the existing mineral/waste site at Crumps Farm. The following issues apply to all three sites:

- A vehicle **routing** **routing** agreement is required to ensure the site would be accessed via the existing access for Crumps Farm onto Stortford Road (B1256) to travel via the A120/M11. An internal haul road would be required between the site and the Crumps Farm access.
- Dust mitigation measures, limits on duration (hours of operation) and noise standards (from noise sensitive properties) will be established in the interests of protecting local amenity.

The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed for Site 1:

- The eastern end of the site lies in a small secluded valley with a small river and nearby woodland. Advanced planting should screen views of the area from this direction, including views from the PRoW Lt Canfield 19.
- The river and Local Wildlife Site (LoWS) require protection for example through an appropriate buffer of at least 15m and through the assessment of potential hydrological impacts with appropriate protection. Existing vegetation to the south of the site should be protected and retained.
- Those areas of archaeological deposits preserved in-situ from the extraction phase shall be included as part of any restoration scheme.
- The impacts from the proposal need to be addressed on the designated buildings located in the vicinity - especially on the setting of the Church of All Saints.

- The site layout should ensure a sequential approach is adopted whereby areas of greater vulnerability, such as buildings and stockpiles are located in Flood Zone 1.
- Careful consideration must be given to the final restoration contours to ensure the final landform blends with the surrounding topography and the restoration would be predominantly back to agricultural use given the presence of Grade 2 agricultural soil.

The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed for Site 2:

- ~~**Waste shall be restricted to stable non-reactive hazardous waste. No liquids, slurries, sludges, clinical wastes or oils shall be deposited on site.**~~
- Residential property off Canfield Drive with views of the site should be protected by appropriate bunding/screening. Gaps in hedging on the boundary should be addressed to screen views.
- The site is adjacent to a Local Wildlife Site (UFD 172 – Runnels Hey), and area of Ancient Woodland. This site must be protected for example, through an appropriate buffer.
- To demonstrate that there would not be an adverse effect on a European site through HRA. **Any development would need to ensure that there would not be an adverse impact on water quality. Most likely potential impacts to consider would be caused by water pollution.**
- A hydrological assessment should be undertaken.
- Those areas of archaeological deposits preserved in-situ from the extraction phase shall be included as part of any restoration scheme.
- The impacts from the proposal need to be addressed on the designated buildings located in the vicinity - especially on the setting of Church of All Saints.
- PRoW footpaths Great Canfield 2 and Little Canfield 8 cross the site and would require temporary diversion during operations.
- Careful consideration must be given to the final restoration contours to ensure the final landform blends with the surrounding topography and the restoration would be predominantly back to agricultural use given the presence of Grade 2 agricultural.

The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed for Site 3:

- An archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to assess the area for surviving archaeological deposits. This should comprise a programme of trial trenching covering the total area of development. If deposits are identified then an appropriate mitigation strategy for preservation in situ or preservation by excavation should be submitted.
- Any proposal shall include planting to screen development on south and east boundaries of the site.



Appendix 15 - Table 14 Morses Lane, Brightlingsea

Table 14 Morses Lane, Brightlingsea

District	Tendring
Area	1.82ha
Indicative Facility Scale	75,000tpa
Link to Waste and Mineral Activities	N/A
Site Allocation For	Inert Waste Recycling Capacity
Access	Morses Lane
Estimated Availability	Immediately
Life	Permanent

This undeveloped site on the edge of an urban area adjoins an existing waste operation. The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed:

- To demonstrate that it could not have an adverse effect on European sites through HRA. Most likely potential impacts would be by exhaust emissions (from the road into Brightlingsea) and disturbance to birds.
- Site should be screened by planting on the north, south and west sides of the site to mitigate visual and landscape effects.
- A trial trenching evaluation should be undertaken to assess the area for surviving archaeological deposits. If deposits are identified then an appropriate mitigation strategy should be submitted.
- **It is expected that operations would be enclosed within an appropriate building.** Dust mitigation measures, limits on duration (hours of operation) and noise standards (from noise sensitive properties) will be established in the interests of protecting local amenity.
- **The configuration and operation of the proposed facility shall have regard to impacts on neighbouring land uses, including the potential impacts on the adjacent retail use.**

Appendix 16 - Table 15 Newport Quarry

Table 15 Newport Quarry

District	Uttlesford
Area	8.4ha
Indicative Facility Scale	15,000tpa - Inert Waste Recycling Capacity 300,000m ³ - Inert Landfill Capacity
Link to Waste and Minerals Activities	ESS/17/12/UTT granted planning permission for chalk extraction
Site Allocation For	Inert Landfill Capacity Inert Waste Recycling Capacity
Access	Via Unnamed Road to B1383 London Road
Estimated Availability	Up to 5 years
Life	Until 2042

This site is within an existing quarry. The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed:

- The site should continue to be restored to **lowland** calcareous grassland, with areas also retained to demonstrate its geological importance.
- ~~Areas already restored should not undergo any further development except to ensure that the chalk grassland develops into Priority Habitat Lowland Calcareous Grassland and/or Open Mosaic Habitat, improve any other existing biodiversity and to retain the sand piles.~~ **Careful consideration of the environmental and visual impacts of the waste development will be necessary as**

part of a planning application, particularly if a proposal relates to already restored areas. Specifically, ecological enhancement of the site would be sought, with the final restoration and long-term aftercare expected to result in the creation of lowland calcareous grassland priority habitat. It will be necessary to consider phased working to avoid the loss of existing species.

- Retain existing trees and hedges to screen views of site. Consider new planting to screen views into site.
- No development should occur outside the quarried areas as this will have the potential to impact important archaeological deposits.
- Dust mitigation measures, limits on duration (hours of operation) and noise standards (from noise sensitive properties) will be established in the interests of protecting local amenity.
- A vehicle **routing** agreement is required to ensure the site would be accessed via the existing access to Newport Quarry and via the Main Road Network **(B1383). The number of heavy vehicle movements to and from the east shall be limited to those serving Widdington only.**
- Consideration would need to be given at the planning application stage to the safe operation of the road bridge over the railway line west of the site access and the requirement for any additional traffic management.

Appendix 17 - Table 19 Sunnymead, Elmstead and Heath Farms

Table 19 Sunnymead, Elmstead & Heath Farms

District	Tendring
Area	<u>Site 1:</u> 63.74ha <u>Site 2:</u> 7ha
Indicative Facility Scale	<u>Site 1:</u> 1,800,000m ³ <u>Site 2:</u> 40,000tpa
Link to Waste and Minerals Activities	Site is allocated for extraction within the MLP 2014 (site A20)
Site Allocation For	<u>Site 1:</u> Inert Landfill Capacity <u>Site 2:</u> Inert Waste Recycling
Access	Current Haul road extended in from currently operational processing area where the existing access of Keelers Tye & B1027 will be used
Estimated Availability	2018
Life	8-17 years

The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed:

- The site would be an extension to the existing Wivenhoe Quarry, linked by a haul route to the existing processing plant and utilising the existing highway access onto the B1027.
- Improvements required to visibility at the junction of the private access and Keelers Tye.

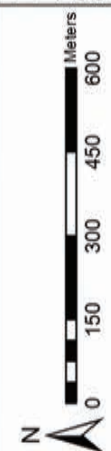
- Restoration provides the opportunity for significant biodiversity enhancement and habitat creation on site. In-filling and restoration should be in line with habitat creation and outcomes sought in the Minerals Local Plan and any associated documents.
- To demonstrate that it could not have an adverse effect on European sites through HRA. Most likely potential impacts would be caused by disturbance.
- ~~Those areas of archaeological deposits preserved in-situ from the extraction phase shall be included as part of any restoration scheme.~~
- An archaeological desk based assessment would be required to investigate the gravels to establish their potential for Palaeolithic remains and trial trench evaluation will be required, along with a mitigation strategy, to form part of the Environmental Statement.
- The infilling must return the site to original ground levels and to agricultural use. Woodland planting of an appropriate species/character, scale etc must be considered to ensure compatibility with adjacent Ancient Woodland.
- PRoW footpath Elmstead 24 crosses ~~the~~ site 1 and is adjacent to site 2, and requires sufficient stand-off distance and protection during operations (e.g., satisfactory crossing point(s) provided for quarry vehicles).
- Dust mitigation measures, limits on duration (hours of operation) and noise standards (from noise sensitive properties) will be established in the interests of protecting local amenity.
- Careful consideration must be given to the final restoration contours used to ensure the final landform blends with the surrounding topography and to ensure Grade 2 agricultural soils are retained on site.

The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed for Site 1:

- A minimum of 100m standoff should be provided for all residential properties and effective screening provided to screen views of the site.
- Cockaynes Wood Local Wildlife Site adjoins the southern boundary and would require protection during operations.
- Footpaths Elmstead 19 and Alresford 2 also run along the southern boundary and through Cockaynes Wood and need protection during operations. The ability to reinstate these fully needs to be investigated as part of the suggested restoration scheme.

The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed for Site 2:

- Bunding is required on north, east and south sides to screen the site.
- To demonstrate that it could not have an adverse effect on European sites through HRA. Most likely potential impacts would be caused by disturbance.



Appendix 18 - Table xx Dollymans Farm

Table xx Dollymans Farm ⁽⁵⁾

<u>District</u>	<u>Basildon/Rochford</u>
<u>Area</u>	<u>16.09ha</u>
<u>Indicative Facility Scale</u>	<u>500,000 tonnes</u>
<u>Link to Waste and Mineral Activities</u>	<u>The site constitutes a former mineral borrow pit.</u>
<u>Site Allocation For</u>	<u>Inert Landfill Capacity</u>
<u>Access</u>	<u>Via private road adjoining A130</u>
<u>Estimated Availability</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Life</u>	<u>Up to 5 years</u>

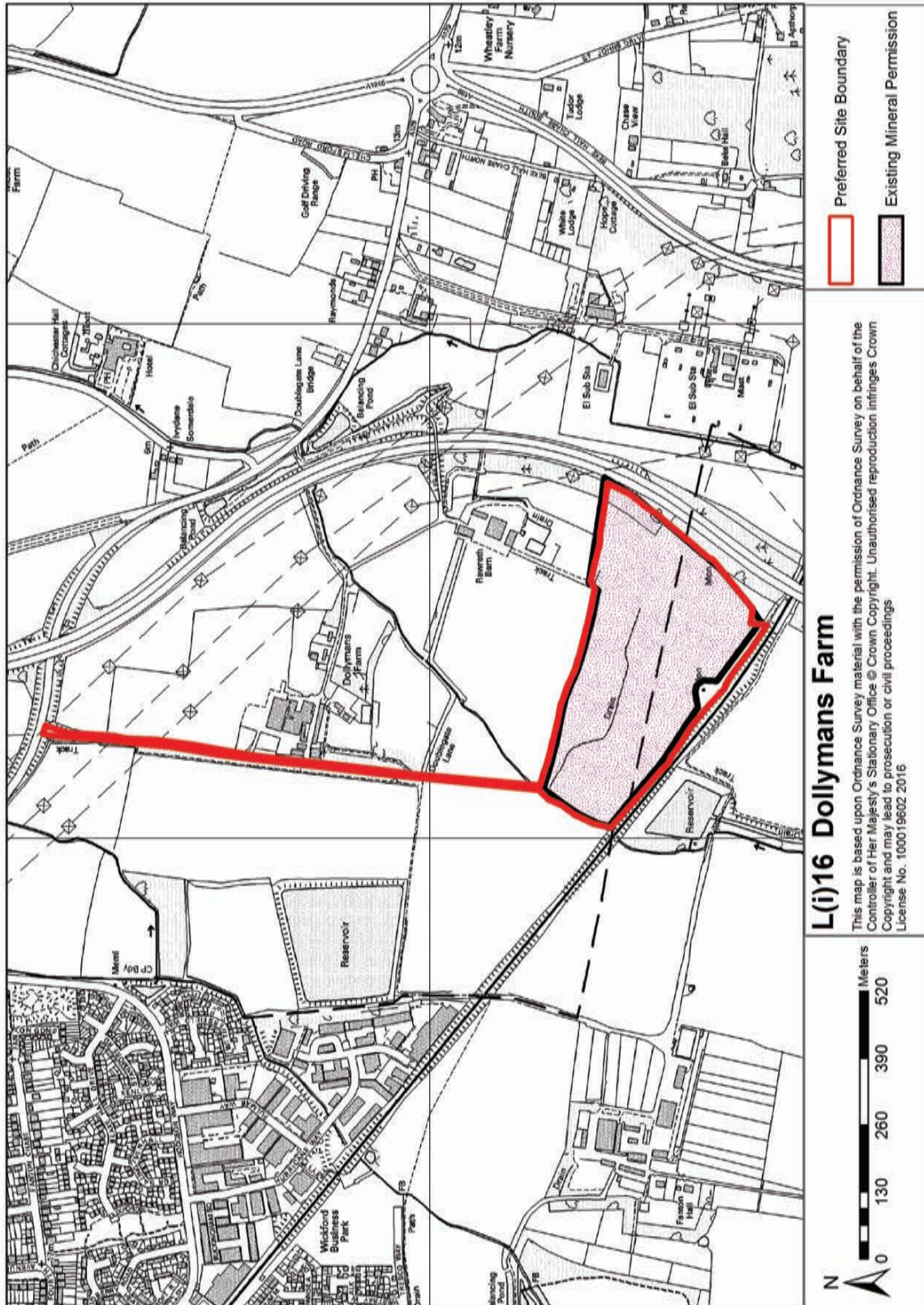
This site would culminate in the restoration of a former mineral void. The following specific issues and opportunities are to be addressed:

- All access should be via the A129. A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage to review access arrangements and examine safety and capacity of the local road network. This may result in the diversion of bridleway to segregate users from vehicles or other mitigation works.
- Restoration of the site through this allocation provides the opportunity for biodiversity, landscape and visual enhancement. Careful consideration of the environmental impacts of the waste development will be necessary as part of a planning application with proportionate levels of mitigation to be established. Specifically, the WPA would seek the overall landscape improvement of the site, with the final restoration and long-term aftercare to be beneficial to the Green Belt and biodiversity.
- Retain trees and shrubs to screen plant and materials from the road. Consider new planting and bunding to screen views into the site.

5 Table and Map numbering to be confirmed upon adoption.

- Dust mitigation measures, limits on duration (hours of operation) and noise standards (from noise sensitive properties) will be established in the interests of protecting local amenity.
- An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment should be carried out to identify the extent of preservation within the northern part of the site and preservation requirements around war memorials.
- Areas of archaeological deposits preserved in situ will require excavation if working is likely to cause ground disturbance in the north western part of the site
- A management proposal for the survival and maintenance of the memorial for the burial sites should be submitted with any application.

Map xx L(i)16 Dollymans Farm



Appendix 19 - Table 21 Development in Waste Consultation Area

Table 21 Development in Waste Consultation Area

Nature of Development	Included or Excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority
Applications for development on land, which is already allocated in adopted local development plan documents.	Included
Proposals for minor infilling of development within the defined settlement limits for towns, villages and hamlets identified in adopted local development plan documents.	Included
Applications for householder development including: - Construction of a replacement dwelling where the new dwelling occupies the same or similar footprint to the building being replaced; - Minor extensions to existing dwellings or properties where they lie within the immediate curtilage and would not bring the building within 250m of the boundary of an existing strategic facility or preferred site allocation; - Proposals for the provision of incidental and non-habitable structures lying within the curtilage of an existing dwelling (such as driveways, garages, car parks and hard standing).	Excluded
Proposals for the erection of agricultural buildings immediately adjacent to an existing working farmstead.	Excluded
Applications for change of use: <u>From B2/B8 to any other use</u> <u>To Class A and C, from any other use</u>	Included
<u>Other applications for change of use.</u>	Excluded
<u>Applications for temporary buildings, structures or uses (for up to five years):</u>	Included
Applications related to existing permissions such as for reserved matters, or for minor amendments to current permissions.	Excluded

Nature of Development	Included or Excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority
Applications for other kinds of consent – advertisements; listed building consent; Conservation Area consent and proposals for work to trees or removal of hedgerows.	Excluded
Proposals for the demolition of a residential or other building.	Excluded
Proposals for minor works such as fencing or bus shelters.	Excluded
Proposal for any extension of and/or change to the curtilage of property.	Included
Proposals for B2 and B8 development on land allocated for such uses.	Excluded

[illegible]

Festival Business Park

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Site Boundary



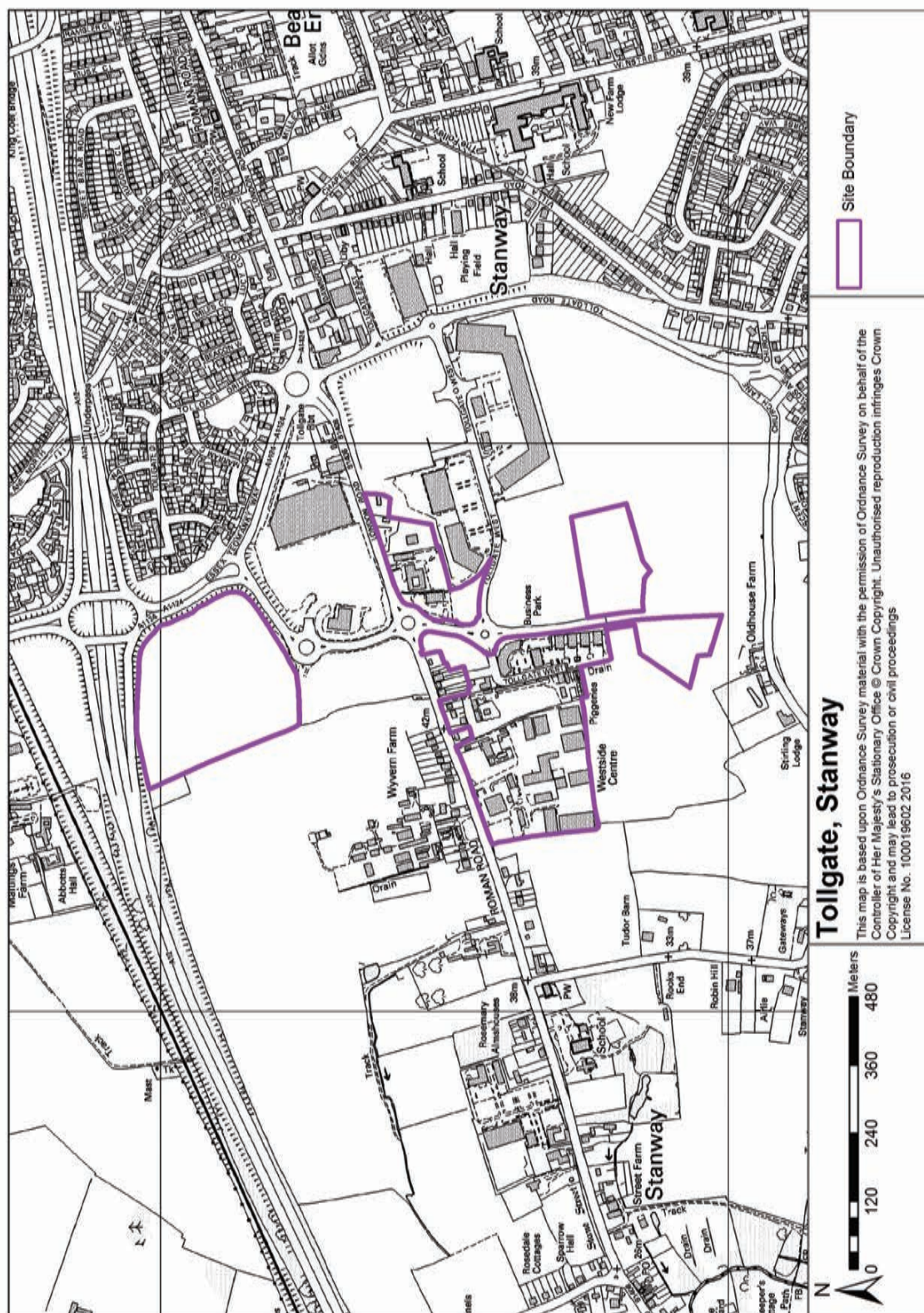
Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Appendix 21 - Land off Axial Way, Colchester



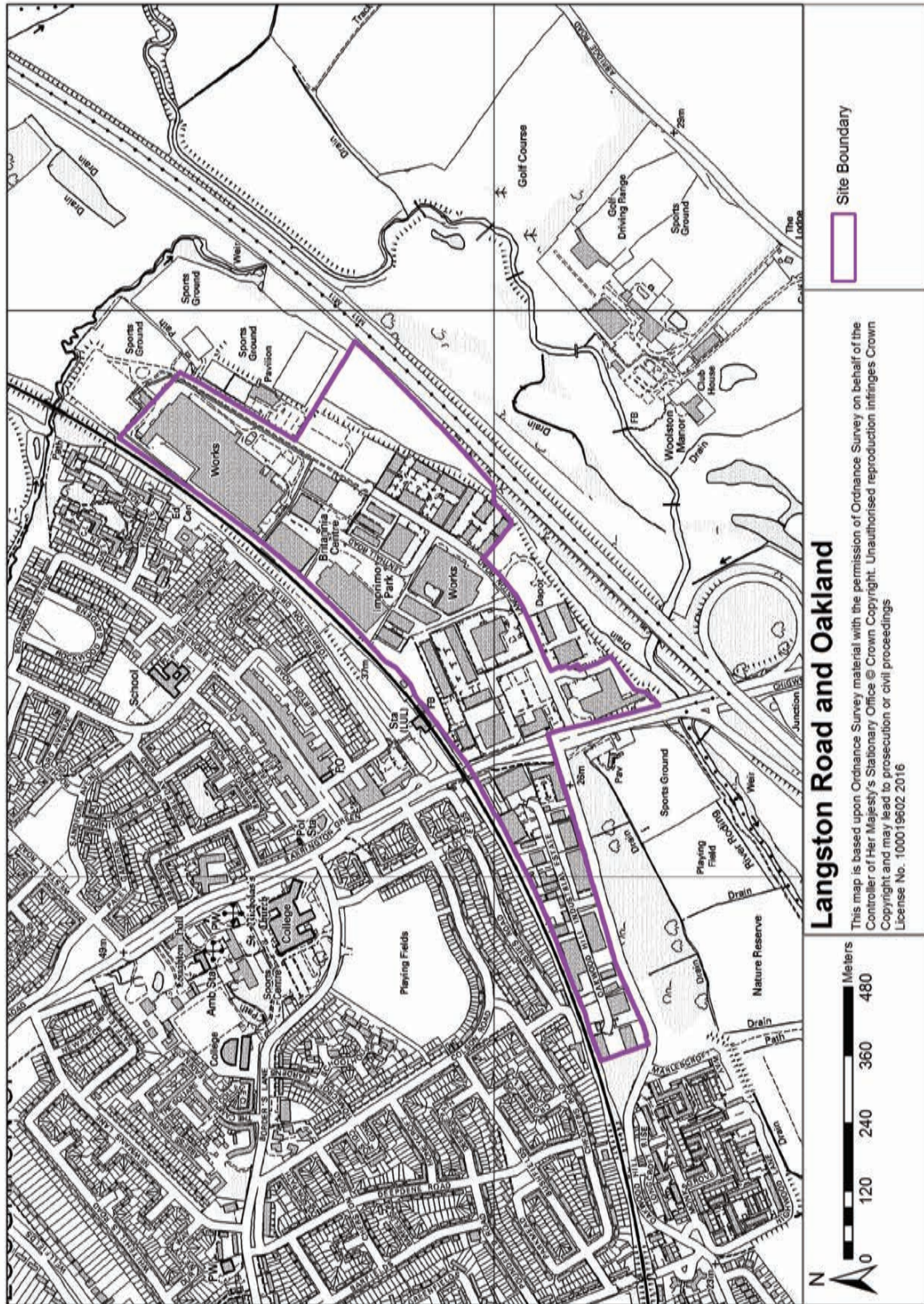
Appendix 22 - Tollgate, Stanway, Colchester

Map 41 Tollgate, Stanway



Appendix 23 - Langston Road/Oakwood Hill, Loughton, Epping Forest

Map 43 Langston Road/Oakwood Hill, Loughton, Epping Forest



This information is issued by:
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Minerals and Waste Planning as part of the
Minerals and Waste Development Framework

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