



Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report

1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017



Essex County Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the thirteenth Minerals and Waste Development Framework Authority Monitoring Report produced by Essex County Council. It is to monitor the progress of preparing Local Plans, and other planning advice documents, Duty to Co-operate measures, and to assess the extent to which the objectives of minerals and waste policies were achieved between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017.

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

Minerals Local Plan (MLP):

The Minerals Local Plan (2014) is the currently adopted development plan covering the administrative area of Essex.

Replacement Waste Local Plan (RWLP):

During the 2016/17 monitoring period, the emerging Waste Local Plan was undergoing an Examination in Public with the hearings undertaken in October. Therefore decisions were taken using the Essex and Southend on Sea Waste local Plan (2001), although the emerging evidence base and policies were gaining weight and were considered in the the determination of planning applications.

It is worth noting that after the end of the monitoring period, the joint Waste Local Plan was adopted by Essex County Council in July 2017.

Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Document

A Supplementary Planning Document regarding Minerals Safeguarding is in production. This document has been re-programmed to enable the inclusion of waste safeguarding criteria and issues.

Key findings for the monitoring of Minerals:

- In 2016, the sand and gravel sales figures were 3.40¹ million tonnes (mt);
- The Essex and Thurrock updated landbank for sand and gravel was 7.95 years;
- There were three planning permissions, which yielded an additional 6.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel, which were added to the mineral reserves².

Key findings for the monitoring of Waste:

- 22 waste management related planning applications were granted planning permission between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017, although the majority were for variation of conditions, rather than new/additional capacity;
- This has created additional capacities in the following waste management categories:

¹ Due to confidentiality the figures are combined for Essex, Thurrock and Southend

² Please note that for calculating the overall reserves and landbank for Essex this is done using data from the calendar year, these returns are also used to inform the East of England Aggregate Working Part AMR.

- Transfer facilities: 0.01 million tonnes per annum,
 - Non inert waste recovery: 0.03 million tonnes per annum
 - Biological treatment: 0.03 million tonnes per annum
 - Disposal (Landfill): 0.05 million tonnes
- There is however a continuing shift in waste management up the hierarchy, diverting more waste from landfill, as there, in total was 0.06 million tonnes per annum non-disposal methods of management;
 - In the 2016/17 monitoring period 0.685mt of household waste was managed, of which 30.4% was re-used/recycled, 23% composted and 46.6% landfilled.

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1. PURPOSE & CONTEXT OF THE AMR

- 1.1. This is the thirteenth Minerals and Waste Development Framework Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Essex County Council and forms part of the Local Development Plan Documents. The requirement for a local authority to produce an AMR is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011³. This report assesses the financial year 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.
- 1.2. This AMR contains information on:
- How we are performing in terms of meeting the targets and milestones, as set out in the approved [Minerals and Waste Development Scheme](#) (May 2016). If targets are not met, reasons are provided.
 - Implementation and effectiveness of policies in respect of national and local targets as well as in respect of social, environmental and economic objectives. This will influence whether the policies within the Development Plan Documents need to be reviewed.
 - Duty to Co-Operate arrangements with all relevant authorities to ensure on-going compliance with this requirement.
 - Evaluating the success of the [Statement of Community Involvement](#) and identify whether any changes are needed to the way in which local people and stakeholders are consulted.
- 1.3. This AMR reviews the policies within Minerals Local Plan (2014) and the 'saved policies'⁴ in the Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan (2001).

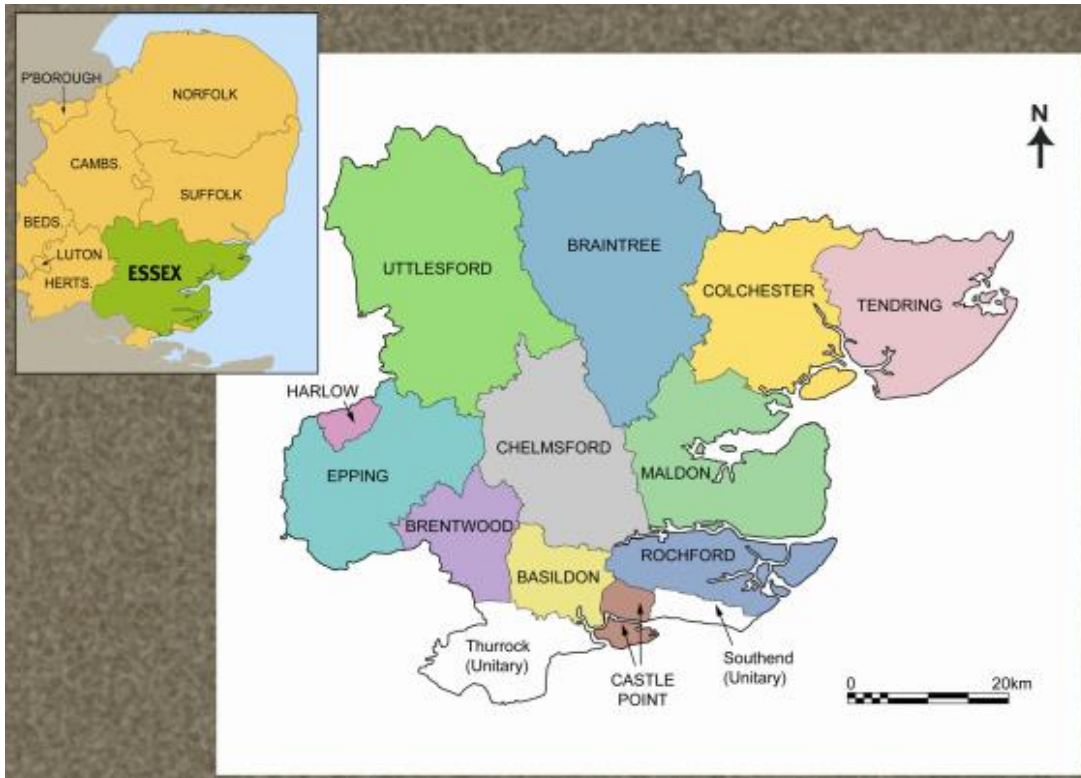
Essex in Context

- 1.4. The county of Essex is located to the northeast of London, within the East of England. The administrative area of Essex covers an area of 3,695 km² and includes 12 District, Borough and City Councils. Essex adjoins the Unitary Authorities of Thurrock and Southend-on-Sea, the London Boroughs of Enfield, Waltham Forest, Redbridge and Havering (all Greater London Region Authorities), and the Counties of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Kent (all of which are also in the East of England other than the latter which is in the South East Region).

³ The Act requires every authority to produce an AMR containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, the progress and effectiveness of the Local Plan, and the extent to which the planning policies set out in the Local Plan documents are being achieved.

⁴ The Authority Monitoring Reports will only monitor 'saved policies' post 28 September 2007, in future a wider range of indicators are likely to be developed to reflect the scope of the Replacement Waste Local Plan policies. For further information on saved policies, refer to Appendix 1.

Map 1: Essex County and Local Authority Districts with Regional Inset



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

- 1.5. There is a significant and growing population within Essex, with has a generally prosperous economy. The south is generally more urbanised, whilst the north is more rural. The strategic road and rail network is heavily influenced by the proximity of London.
- 1.6. Significant areas of Essex are protected by national and international designations⁵, to protect areas of ecological, historical, cultural and geological value. These are particularly prominent around the coast. In addition, the Metropolitan Green Belt encircles Greater London, covering around 22% of the County⁶. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.
- 1.7. Essex is a particularly dry part of the country, but the low-lying coastline is susceptible to flooding and the many coastal estuaries spread this risk inland.
- 1.8. Essex has extensive deposits of sand and gravel, interlaced with more localised deposits of silica sand, chalk, brickearth and brick-clay. However, there are no hard-rock deposits in the County so this material must be imported into Essex, via rail existing rail depots. Marine dredging takes place off the Coast, but Essex itself has no landing wharves, and relies on those in neighbouring counties.

⁵ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) European sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas for Conservation) and other international sites (Ramsars).

⁶ The Metropolitan Greenbelt most of Epping, Brentwood, Basildon and Rochford districts as well as large portions of other District, Borough and City Councils.

Future Development Trends Affecting Essex

- 1.9. The level of demand for mineral resources and the generation of waste are key considerations and will be dependent on the expected housing growth and the delivery of enabling infrastructure to assist in facilitating this growth⁷.
- 1.10. Eleven of the 12 local authorities⁸ are preparing new Local Plans, underpinned by an objective assessment of their housing requirement⁹ beyond 2030. It is expected that Essex will need to build up to 136,000 new homes in the next 20 years: a significant uplift in the delivery of additional housing compared to previous forecasts. The majority of this growth in emerging spatial strategies is currently planned to be directed to the existing major centres in the County as well as strategic urban extensions. Several Local Plans have identified new Garden Communities as a means of providing proportions of the additional housing required. Such levels of development will need to be supported by significant new physical and social infrastructure including high quality rapid transit networks and connections; increased rail capacity; highway and cycling improvements; new schools and early years facilities; utilities provision; healthcare etc. Potential new Garden Communities include:
- Tendring/Colchester Borders (between 7,000 – 9,000), of which 2500 will be developed prior to 2033;
 - Colchester/Braintree Borders (between 15,000 – 24,000), of which 2,500 will be developed prior to 2033;
 - West Braintree (between 7,000 – 13,500), of which 2,500 will be developed in Braintree district and 970 in Uttlesford prior to 2033;
 - Easton Park, Uttlesford (10,000 homes), of which a minimum of 1,800 will be provided by 2033;
 - North Uttlesford, Great Chesterford (5,000 homes), of which a minimum of 1,900 will be provided by 2033;
 - Dunton Garden Village, Brentwood - some 2,500 new homes by 2033, and 1,000 beyond;
 - Gilston Area (Harlow/East Hertfordshire) – some 10,000 new homes in 7 separate villages.
- 1.11. As of 31st March 2017, the table below provides an up to date snapshot of the predicted housing requirements across Essex and Southend-on-Sea.

⁷ Major construction projects have been taken to be significant transport/infrastructure projects and residential/mixed residential schemes in excess of 200 units, in line with that stated within the EEAWP (2016) Annual Monitoring Report.

⁸ With the exception of Maldon District Council

⁹ Through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMAA) and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

Table 1: Predicted future Housing Requirements (by Local Authority)

District	Adopted* Core Strategy Dwellings Requirement	Minimum Local Plan Average Build Rate	Local Plan Period	Minimum Still to Build	Emerging** Minimum Local Plan Build Rate	Emerging Local Plan Period
Basildon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	763 (↓)	2014-2034
Braintree	4,800	280	2009-2026	2,350	716 (↓)	2013-2033
Brentwood	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	362 (↓)	2013-2033
Castle Point	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100 (↑)	2011-2031
Chelmsford	14,000 (↓)	700	2001-2021	5,500 (↓)	775 (-)	2021-2036
Colchester	19,000	860	2001-2023	5,400 (↓)	920 (-)	2013-2033
Epping Forest	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	570 (↑)	2013-2031
Harlow	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	270 (↑)	2011 - 2031
Maldon	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	310 (-)	2014-2029
Rochford	4,750	250	2006-2025	3,500	tbd (-)	tbd
Southend	6,500	325	2001-2021	1,550 (↓)	tbd (-)	tbd
Tendring	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	550 (↓)	2013-2033
Uttlesford	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	641 (↑)	2011-2033
Total in Minerals Plan Area	42,550			16,450		
Total in Waste Plan Area	49,050 (↓)			18,000 (↓)		

Source: Essex County Council (2017), as adapted from Local Planning Authority data & AMRs

Note * Further details of Authorities with adopted Core Strategies are in Appendix 6.

Note ** All Authorities within the Waste Local Plan Area are developing emerging Local Plans, although these are at various stages of development. Further details are in Appendix 6.

Note: (↓) indicates a reduction compared to that shown in last year's AMR

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

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

1.12. Significant infrastructure schemes either planned or programmed for Essex and/or in adjoining authorities are detailed in the [Economic Plan for Essex](#), (2014-2021), and the [ECC Organisation Strategy](#) (2017-21), the latter of which sets out the areas of focus for the County Council over the next four years. A list of projects detailed in these documents include:

- **Four growth corridors** which have been identified for both housing and employment uses, namely:
 - A120 – Haven Gateway
 - A12 and Great Eastern mainline – Heart of Essex
 - London-Stansted-Cambridge Corridor/West Essex (M11); and
 - A13/A127 – TGSE Growth Corridor
- **Crossrail 2** (including the potential extension to Harlow) is a significant rail infrastructure-tunnelling project (following the success of the first Crossrail project, as detailed in previous AMRs,) which aims to connect locations across the South East. It is anticipated that a single preferred option and funding package will be finalised in 2018, with an application submitted to Parliament in 2020. Construction is estimated to start around 2023 with the route open to the public in the early 2030s;
- **Bradwell B New Nuclear Power Station** (Maldon) - was identified¹⁰ as potentially being suitable for a new nuclear power station. The owner of the site is prioritising other nuclear powers station sites, so is unlikely the site will be operational by 2025 given an average 10 year build programme from consent;
- **London Southend Airport Business Parks and Innovation Centre** has commenced development. Phase 1 infrastructure works have been completed;
- **Lower Thames Crossing** had its preferred route confirmed in April 2017. This consists of a new bored tunnel under the River Thames east of Gravesend and Tilbury with new roads linking this to existing infrastructure. At present, further assessments and surveys are ongoing, with the design of the scheme remaining under development. Further consultation will occur in 2018, and the crossing is expected to be open by 2027, subject to the necessary funding and planning approvals.
- **A120 Braintree to Marks Tey**. A feasibility study was undertaken in March 2017. ECC and partners will lobby DfT and Government for the project to be included in the Road Investment Strategy (RIS2), which will run from 2020 - 2025.
- **A12 Widening** between junctions 19 (Boreham) and 25 (Marks Tey) is included within a committed government programme (Road Investment Strategy (RIS1)). Highways England is expected to announce the preferred route in winter 2017/18, with public consultation expected in spring 2018 and an application for a Development Consent Order in autumn 2018. Start of works is expected in 2020 – 21.
- **M11, Junction 7a** received planning permission in December 2016 and includes a new link road and other road widening and improvements. Preparation works are expected to commence in winter 2018 and the junction is set to open in 2021.

¹⁰ Within the Overarching National Planning Statement EN-6

- **Tilbury 2** - Port of Tilbury London Limited (PoTLL) is planning a new port terminal and associated facilities on land at the former Tilbury Power Station. The proposals will form an extension to the operations at the existing Port of Tilbury, and include a Roll-On / Roll-Off (RoRo) terminal for importing and exporting containers and trailers (some 360,000 units per annum); a Construction Materials and Aggregates Terminal (CMAT) for handling and processing bulk construction materials (circa 1.9m metric tonnes); and storage areas for bulk goods or vehicles. External development includes the diversion of the existing Riverside Railhead into the site, and a new link road between Ferry and Fort Road. A Development Consent Order was submitted to the SoS on 31st October 2017, with an examination expected in the first quarter of 2018.
- **Garden Communities**, as noted in paragraph 1.10.
- **Chelmsford North East Bypass** – a safeguarded route for the Chelmsford North East Bypass (CNEB) will be included in the emerging Chelmsford Local Plan (pre-Submission Draft consultation expected in January 2018). A phased approach to delivery of the CNEB to provide suitable junctions to development opportunities in the locality is being investigated through additional modelling currently being undertaken by ECC.

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

- 2.1. Essex County Council (ECC) is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for Essex. It is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). During this reporting year, the Minerals Local Plan (2014) and the Waste Local Plan (2001) are the currently adopted plans providing the framework for determining minerals and waste planning applications.

Summary of Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) Delivery

- 2.2. The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) sets out the key milestones for the production of the Local Plans and other associated documents, such as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The first MWDS was published in April 2005 and has been frequently reviewed, with the latest iteration adopted in [May 2016](#) prior to the submission of the Replacement Waste Local Plan. The milestones that were achieved in plan making across this reporting year are measured against the most recently adopted version.

Minerals Local Plan

- 2.3. The Minerals Local Plan (2014) comprises a core strategy, development management policies and strategic site allocations. The five-year review of this document needs to be underway prior to July 2019, unless a need is triggered through the monitoring indicators identified within the Annual Authority Monitoring Report.

Waste Local Plan

- 2.4. In partnership with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, ECC have prepared a joint Replacement Waste Local Plan comprising a core strategy, development management policies and strategic site allocations. This was adopted after the end of this monitoring period, in July 2017.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 2.5. To support the policy aims and objectives, Essex has (or is planning to) adopt two Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to support the Minerals (2014) and Waste Local Plans (2017). These are included in Table 2 and Table 4.

Table 2: Minerals Local Plan Progress & Target Dates

Minerals Plan Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual/Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Adopted Minerals Development Plan Documents			
Minerals Local Plan ADOPTED (2014)	-	Jul 2014	The inspector found the plan sound subject to main modifications, which were subsequently consulted upon and implemented, The Minerals Local Plan was adopted at Full Council on 8th July 2014.
Monitoring of Greater Essex port capacity to accept marine-won sand and gravel	Not envisaged in the 2016 MWDS	TBC	TBC As required by the Inspector and main modifications. There is yet to be an expected timetable for delivering this paper, as this is now considered of more strategic importance, and is therefore being followed up by the East of England Aggregates Working Party.
Monitoring of the need for a separate landbank for building sand	Not envisaged in the 2016 MWDS	Spring 2018	Work was put on hold, due resources being redirected to complete work on the Waste Local Plan. The baseline document is currently being developed, with additional work required during Spring 2018.
Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (ADOPTED 2016)	Sept 2015	Sept 2015	No further matters arising

Source: ECC (2017) [ADOPTED MWDS](#)

Table 3: Waste Local Plan Progress & Target Dates

Waste Plan Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Submission to Secretary of State	June 2016	June 2016	
Examination in Public Hearings	September 2016	September 2016	

Modifications Consultation	-	January 2017	These had not been envisaged at the adoption of the 2016 MWDS. Following the Examination in Public hearings, both major and modifications have been required prior to receiving the Inspectors official report
Receive Inspectors report	November 2016	June 2017	Delayed due to the modifications consultation. Actually received in June 2017
Adoption	December 2016	July 2017	Delay resulting from the modification consultation. Adoption cannot be completed until receipt of the Inspectors Report, which was received in June 2017. The Replacement Waste Local Plan was taken to the first available full council meeting following the Inspectors Report (July 2017).

Waste Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document

As reported in the previous AMR, it was not feasible to produce this document alongside the Replacement Waste Local Plan. It has yet to be decided if this is a necessary stream of work to revisit in the future. Any decision will be reflected in an up to date MWDS being produced, and reported upon within the AMR.

Source: ECC (2017) [ADOPTED MWDS](#)

Table 4: SPD Progress & Target Dates

SPD Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual/Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Mineral & Waste Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Guidance¹¹			
Development of SPD	Aug 2015 – October 2015	Aug 2015 – October 2015	Linked to the preparation and adoption of development plan documents
Consultation of SPD	December 2015	January – February	Work was put on hold, due resources being redirected to complete work on the Waste

¹¹ Previously referred to as the Minerals Safeguarding SPD. Since the adoption of the Waste Local Plan (2017) the SPD has been re-purposed to cover both minerals and waste Safeguarding.

	– January 2016	2018	Local Plan. Work re-commenced on this SPD after the end of this monitoring period (October 2017)
Adoption of SPD	March 2016	Unknown	

Source: ECC (2017) [ADOPTED MWDS](#)

Duty to Co-Operate Compliance

- 2.6. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004¹², places a 'duty to co-operate' on a Local Authority to ensure strategic sustainable development. Local Planning Authorities have to engage constructively, actively, and on an on-going basis with relevant bodies¹³ for relevant planning policy issues¹⁴. The duty to co-operate is **not** however a duty to agree, it ensures that there has been effective engagement throughout the plan making process, thus ensuring decisions are based on all available information. An AMR must outline how the duty to co-operate obligation has been fulfilled¹⁵.
- 2.7. During the period 2016/17, the Waste Local Plan was published and subject to examination in public. Engagement and co-operation on this Plan were ongoing during this time, in line with the relevant regulations as required. There has been no specific Duty to Co-operate discussions regarding the Adopted Minerals Local Plan during this timeframe. Duty to Co-operate meetings will be held with regard to mineral planning issues when the plan is subject to review.
- 2.8. Essex County Council continues to respond positively to Duty to Co-operate requests made to the authority in its capacity as MWPA. In addition to being active members of the following forums where important local and strategic issues are discussed in relation to minerals and waste:
- East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body;
 - East of England Aggregate Working Party;
 - MWLP,
 - Essex Planning Officers Association;
 - Environment Agency liaison meetings;
 - iPAG;
 - National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group,.
- 2.9. To ensure on-going Duty to Co-operate discussions are targeted at the most appropriate areas, it is envisaged that during 2017/18 the County Council anticipates public consultation and adoption of a new Supplementary Planning Document covering the issue of Mineral and Waste Safeguarding. Co-operation and engagement in line with the Duty will be carried out to ensure relevant issues are addressed as necessary.
- 2.10. The County Council will continue to engage and cooperate with other bodies relevant to the Duty during 2017/18, as such, bodies (including the 11 Essex district/borough/city Councils and neighbouring planning authorities) will continue to require input.

¹² Section 33a, in Part 2

¹³ As prescribed in Section 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England Regulations 2012) in relation to plan making.

¹⁴ Listed in National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012 paragraphs: 156,157,163,178-182).

¹⁵ As stipulated in Section 34(6) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

Table 5: Anticipated Duty to Co-Operate Engagement

Topic Area	Method of Engagement	Anticipated Engagement Date	Target Audience / Comments
Minerals and Waste Safeguarding SPD	Written and/or Meetings	January to March 2018	Prescribed bodies
EoE WTAB	Meetings	Quarterly	East of England WPAs
EoE AWP	Meetings	Quarterly	East of England MPAs and Industry Representatives
Waste Imports and Exports	Written		All WPAs receiving/sending waste to/from the plan area ¹⁶ above these thresholds: 5,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste 100 tonnes of hazardous waste
Waste Imports and Exports of specific waste streams	Written		For example the movement of radioactive waste is being undertaken with Cumbria WPA and through the Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum group

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

¹⁶ as described in the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator 2016

3. DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

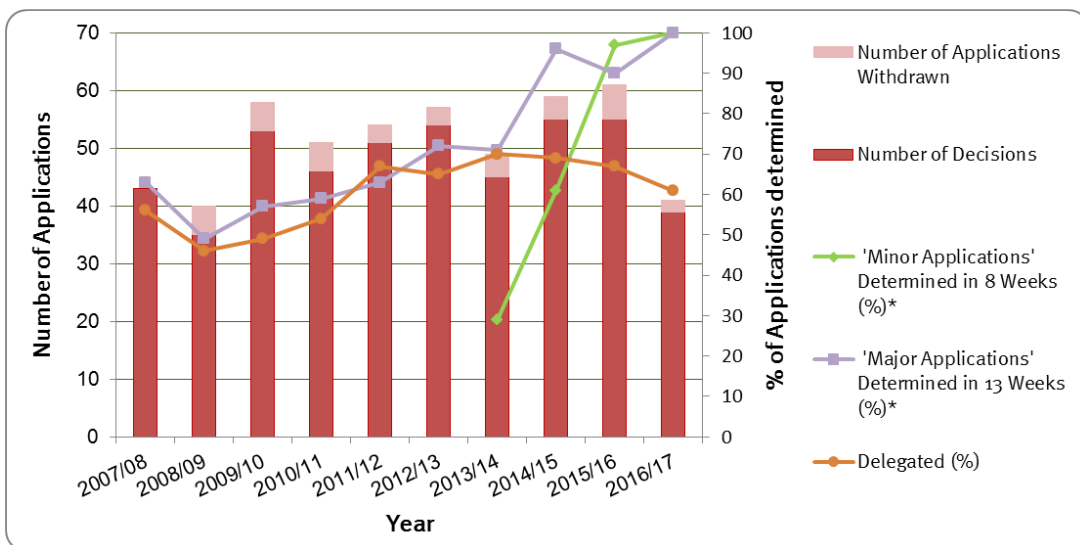
3.1. The Development Management teams' main responsibility is to determine minerals and waste planning applications. However, there are other functions undertaken; most notably the determination of Regulation 3 planning applications¹⁷, enforcement and site monitoring. This section will focus on these key achievements and performance.

Minerals and Waste Planning Application Performance

3.2. The Government are working on improving planning performance, and have issued [revised criteria](#) for assessing local planning authority performance in determining applications for major and non-major development. They also publish [live tables on planning application statistics](#), to which the ECC Planning Team routinely submit information.

3.3. Importantly, for this measure of performance, if there is a valid reason for delay¹⁸ that would mean an application would miss its statutory target determination date, then the Planning Authority and applicant must formally agree a new target date. If a new target date is not formally agreed, and for whatever reason a decision is not made within the statutory period, this will count as poor performance by the Authority. Full details of the performance can be found in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 respectively.

Figure 1: Mineral & Waste Application Performance (2008/09 to 2016/17)



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Note *: This included apps determined in 13 weeks or 16 weeks for EIA applications, or those applications with extensions of time formally agreed by ECC and the Applicant this financial year

3.4. The graph above shows the performance of ECC in relation to both 'minor' and 'major' minerals and waste applications. Minor applications are less complex and therefore should be determined within eight weeks, whilst the more complicated 'major' applications should be determined within 13

¹⁷ development by the County Council e.g. schools, libraries & major road projects

¹⁸ for example request for additional information requiring additional consultation period

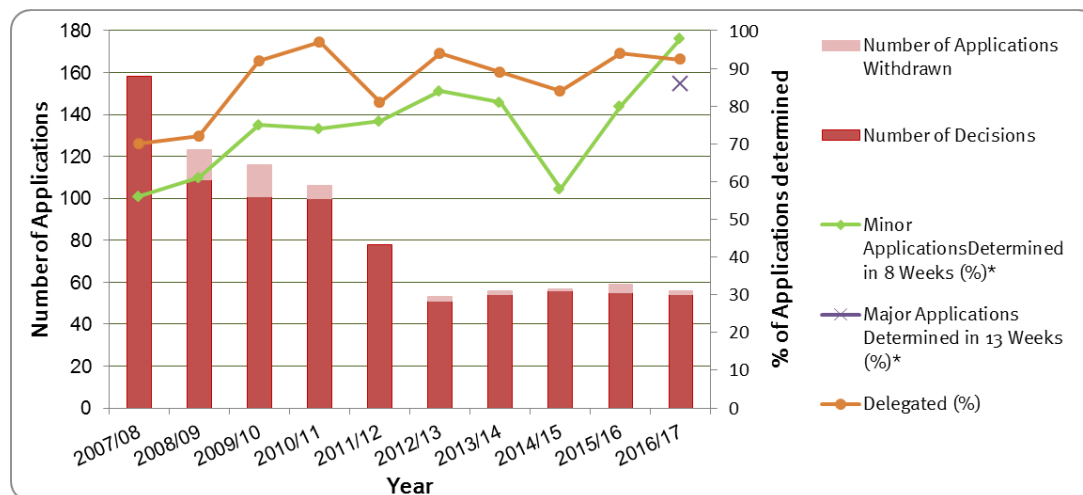
weeks. The most complicated applications are those accompanied by an EIA, and therefore have a timescale for determination of 16 weeks.

- 3.5. During 2016/17 there was only one minor mineral/waste application submitted for determination. This application, was not determined within eight weeks, but both ECC and the applicant agreed to an extension of time for determination, and therefore does not reflect as poor performance by ECC. Therefore 100% of minor mineral/waste applications were determined in accordance with performance indicators.
- 3.6. There were, however, 38 major applications determined within the same time period. Of those 38, 21 were determined within the 13-week timescale, whilst 17 had an agreed extension of time with ECC and the applicant. Again, 100% of major mineral/waste applications were determined in accordance with performance indicators.
- 3.7. Of the 38 major decisions made during 2016/17, four were applications accompanied by an Environment Impact Assessment, which have a determination target of 16 weeks following receipt, due to the additional complexity of this type of application. Although all four of these exceeded the 16-week deadline for this type of application, all had prior agreed extensions of time between the Local Planning Authority and the applicant, and therefore does not count as poor performance, on the part of Essex County Council.

Regulation 3 Planning Application Performance

- 3.8. The following performance levels were achieved during the 2016/17 monitoring period. These are similarly measured in line against the 2013 (updated in 2016) criteria designed to improve planning performance.

Figure 2: Regulation 3 Performance (2008/09 to 2016/17)



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

- 3.9. For 2016/17, the performance for determining Regulation 3 applications within 8 weeks has reduced slightly compared to those recorded for the previous period. In total there were seven 'major' regulation 3 applications determined within this monitoring period, of these:

- Four were determined within the statutory period;
- Two were determined within agreed extensions of time;

- Only one was determined after the statutory period and did not have an extension of time.

3.10. In addition, there were 47 ‘minor’ regulation 3 applications determined of which:

- 44 were determined within eight weeks;
- Two were determined within agreed extensions of time;
- Only one was determined after the statutory period and did not have an extension of time.

3.11. Therefore, 98% of minor applications and 86% of major applications were determined within the statutory period and/or agreed extensions of time.

Other Applications/Determinations/Duties

3.12. In addition, to the more complex full applications and variations of conditions (S73) applications, as considered in the section above, there are a range of other duties planning officers must perform. This includes the determination of amendments and/or submission of details to existing planning permissions. A full list of the duties performed by Minerals and Waste Planning Officers, during 2016/17 are shown in Table 6, below.

3.13. Another role officers from the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority carry out is site monitoring. The visits ensure that sites are complying with the terms of their planning permission as laid out in the conditions. During 2016/17, 52 individual minerals and waste sites required monitoring visits. These individual sites are visited multiple times per year, which varies site to site, depending on specific circumstances.

Table 6: Other Performance Indicators

	Determined during 2016/17	Pending at 31 March 2017
Certificate of Lawfulness	2	0
Submission of details discharged in relation to minerals and waste planning and Regulation 3 permissions	121	19
Non Material Amendments in relation to minerals and waste planning and Regulation 3 permissions;	22	2
Outline application planning applications and one resulting reserved matters application;	0	0
Review of Old Minerals Planning permission (ROMP)	0	0
Prior written approval;	1	0
Listed Building Consent applications;	0	0
EIA scoping opinions	0	0
EIA screening opinions	32	2
Site Monitoring Visits	124	0

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

4. MINERALS MONITORING

- 4.1. This section focuses on the production of primary land won aggregates, secondary and recycled aggregates and the policy use of the Essex Minerals Local Plan 2014.

Minerals Monitoring Indicators

MMI 1 – Production of Primary Land won Aggregates

Related Policies:

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

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

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

Sand & Gravel

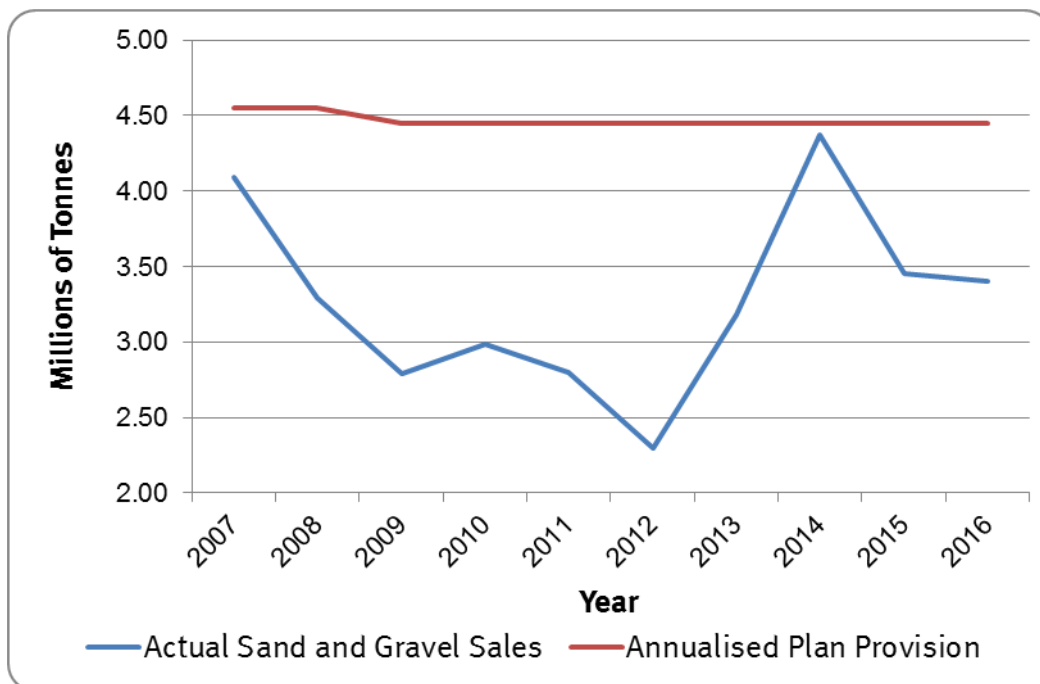
- 4.2. The Minerals Local Plan (2014) was adopted based on an evidence base that used the 'National and Sub-National Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020' (DCLG, June 2009) and a 10 year rolling sales average. The National and Sub-National guidelines set out how much aggregate should be provided in each of the English sub-national areas. These were subsequently apportioned to individual mineral planning authorities on the advice of the East of England Aggregate Working Party (EEAWP). The Working Party comprises representatives from each of the Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) in the East of England, including Essex, as well as industry representatives. This apportionment figure was then compared to the actual sales recorded in Essex across the previous 10 years.
- 4.3. The Greater Essex¹⁹ land-won sand and gravel provision figure of 4.45 mtpa is further divided between Essex and Thurrock. Of the 4.45mtpa, Essex should provide 4.31 mtpa. There has been no alteration to the sub-national apportionment since the adoption of the Minerals Local Plan (2014). Further details of provision, sales and apportionment of sand and gravel can be found in the most recent [Local Aggregates Assessment](#) (2017)²⁰.
- 4.4. It is important to note that monitoring is undertaken on a calendar year, rather than a financial year. In addition, in order to maintain commercial confidentiality of individual mineral operators it is necessary to combine the reserves and sales figures for Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock.

¹⁹ For information, Southend-on-Sea is unable to contribute to the Greater Essex mineral supply because of its tightly defined and built-up administrative area and lack of mineral resource.

²⁰ As the annualised apportionment method of landbank requirements was adopted through the Minerals Local Plan, this is the data that is presented within this Authority Monition Report. Information regarding the ten year and three year annual sales method of calculating landbank requirements is contained within the LAA (2017)

- 4.5. In December 2016, there were 27 sand and gravel quarries (21 of which are operational) across Greater Essex, of which one produces silica sand (therefore sales of this mineral are not reported due to commercial confidentiality). In total, it is estimated that there were 3.4mt sand and gravel sales across Greater Essex at the end of 2016. In addition to this there were four dormant sites with an estimated 1.1mt of material but these are not included as part of the overall permitted reserve figure (see appendix 3 for details).

Figure 3: Greater Essex Sand & Gravel Sales 2003-2016



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

- 4.6. Following an assessment of the sand and gravel sales within Greater Essex, it can be seen that there has been a general downward trend in actual sand and gravel sales across the period covered in the figure above, although this downward trend has not been uniform. Sales in 2007, representing the start of this period of analysis, were recorded as 4.09 million tonnes followed by a decrease, reaching an ultimate low in 2012 recorded as 2.30mt. The years between 2009 and 2012 mark the only period where sand and gravel sales have dropped below 3mtpa, which coincide with the economic depression. Between 2012 and 2014 there was a steep recovery in sales, with the 2014 sales of 4.37mtpa being the highest sales figure since 2008. Sales in 2015 represents the biggest single annual sales reduction, with a continued slight reduction in 2016, resulting in a figure of 3.40mt at the end of the period of analysis.

Industrial Minerals

- 4.7. Policy S7 of the Minerals Local Plan provides provision for industrial minerals, namely:
- Silica Sand, which needs to maintain a 10-year landbank, according to the NPPF.
Silica sand in Essex is produced at a single site (Martells Quarry, Ardleigh) and it is therefore not possible to provide sales data to protect

commercial confidentiality.

To maintain this landbank requirement the MLP allocated a site extension for an additional 390,000 tonnes total capacity at Martells Quarry. However, an application for this has yet to be submitted for determination.

- Brick clay, which needs to maintain a 25-year landbank, according to the NPPF.

It was identified within the MLP that the existing permissions at Marks Tey and Bulmer Brickworks is sufficient provision to achieve this landbank.

There have been no additional planning permissions granted during this monitoring period.

- Brickearth has no landbank maintenance requirement nationally and there is currently no extraction of this material in the Plan area, There have been no applications submitted during the monitoring period.
- Chalk has no landbank maintenance requirement nationally There is currently one site at Newport Quarry that extracts chalk for agricultural and pharmaceutical purposes. There have been no applications submitted or granted in relation to Chalk during this monitoring period.

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

Related Policies:

- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction.

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

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

- 4.8. Although the single sand and gravel landbank approach was found sound by the Inspector at Examination in Public, it was concluded that this aspect of the plan should be monitored. Therefore, this monitoring indicator was inserted into the Monitoring Framework of the Minerals Local Plan (2014).
- 4.9. Between the date of adoption of the MLP (July 2014) and the end of this monitoring period 31st March 2017, this baseline report has been under consideration. At present, the minerals survey has been undertaken and has been completed by operators to produce an overall collated sand and gravel annual sales figure for Essex. Work has not fully progressed due to the need to redirect resources towards the adoption of the Waste Local Plan (2017) and the development of the Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Document. The production of the sand and gravel baseline report is currently underway (December 2017) but the baseline document to inform progress on this MMI is unlikely to be completed and published until spring 2018.

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

Related Policies:

- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction.

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

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

- 4.10. Between the date of adoption of the MLP (July 2014) and the end of this monitoring period 31st March 2017, this baseline report has been under consideration.
- 4.11. Although, in June 2015, work began on developing the baseline information for this monitoring indicator, this has yet to be completed. This topic is now being investigated through the East of England Aggregate Working Party, as this is considered to be of strategic importance for this sub-national area. The timetable for completion is to be determined.
- 4.12. There is however a detailed section contained within the most recent [Local Aggregates Assessment](#) (2017), which identifies the contribution that marine won aggregate makes to Greater Essex (Essex does not have a port that accepts marine landed aggregates and instead relies on marine landing points in adjoining authorities, namely Ipswich and the Thames Estuary). The LAA notes that this data relates to the amount that is landed within or in proximity to Greater Essex, and as it does not directly relate to that used within Greater Essex, it states minerals landed in the Thames Estuary and Suffolk will commonly be used in the surrounding vicinity, which would include Essex.
- 4.13. The LAA states marine sources are not constrained by resource availability or by a limit on permitted reserves. Instead, the constraints are focussed likely around production capability limited by existing dredger numbers (and their production rate), and the ability to access the market, which is determined by the capacity and location wharfs and associated infrastructure. It is therefore important that the relevant Mineral Planning Authorities safeguard wharves and port facilities from the encroachment of incompatible development.

MMI 4 – Production of Secondary & Recycled Aggregates²¹

Related Policies:

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

Target: Ensuring a ‘capacity gap’ does not occur.

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

- 4.14. Policies in both the Minerals and Waste Local Plans encourage the use of alternative aggregate sources and the development of facilities for the recycling of mineral, construction, demolition and excavation wastes. In the Minerals Local Plan (2014), this consisted of Policies S4 and S5, and the Waste Local Plan (2001) Policy W7D. However, currently there is no local target for the production of secondary/recycled aggregates. However, the Waste Framework Directive, which is directly transposed into the National Waste Management Plan for England (2013), requires that by 2020 at least 70% by weight of Construction & Demolition Waste is subjected to material recovery.
- 4.15. The supply of recycled aggregate is largely assumed, due in part to the difficulty in obtaining existing throughput figures. Despite this, for the Examination in Public of the Waste Local Plan, section 2.5.3 of [SD 20 - Topic Paper 1 - Waste Capacity Gap Update](#) (December 2015) suggests that there would be approximately 3.311 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of inert waste arising within the plan area. The expected growth within Greater London is forecasted to result in the import of a further 0.311mtpa. Therefore, it has been calculated that annually the plan area will have to accommodate a total of approximately 3.622 mtpa until 2032 (the end of the plan period). This is identified in Figure 4, below.
- 4.16. The information and data regarding the number and capacity of inert recovery facilities within the plan area has been updated in accordance with the relevant planning permission, expirations and data provided in successive Environment Agency annual data sources. Therefore, the following table details the capacity of facilities that recover inert waste within Essex and Southend-on-Sea. These include Aggregate Recycling Centres as well as soil screening facilities associated with this type of aggregate. Aggregate Recycling Centres have been divided into those which are operational, under construction and those with unimplemented planning permissions, as shown below in Table 7 and Map 2:

²¹ Please note this was previously monitored as part of monitoring indicator 2, which was required for the previously adopted Minerals Local Plan (1997).

Table 7: Total Aggregate Recycling Facilities in Essex and Southend at 31st March 2017

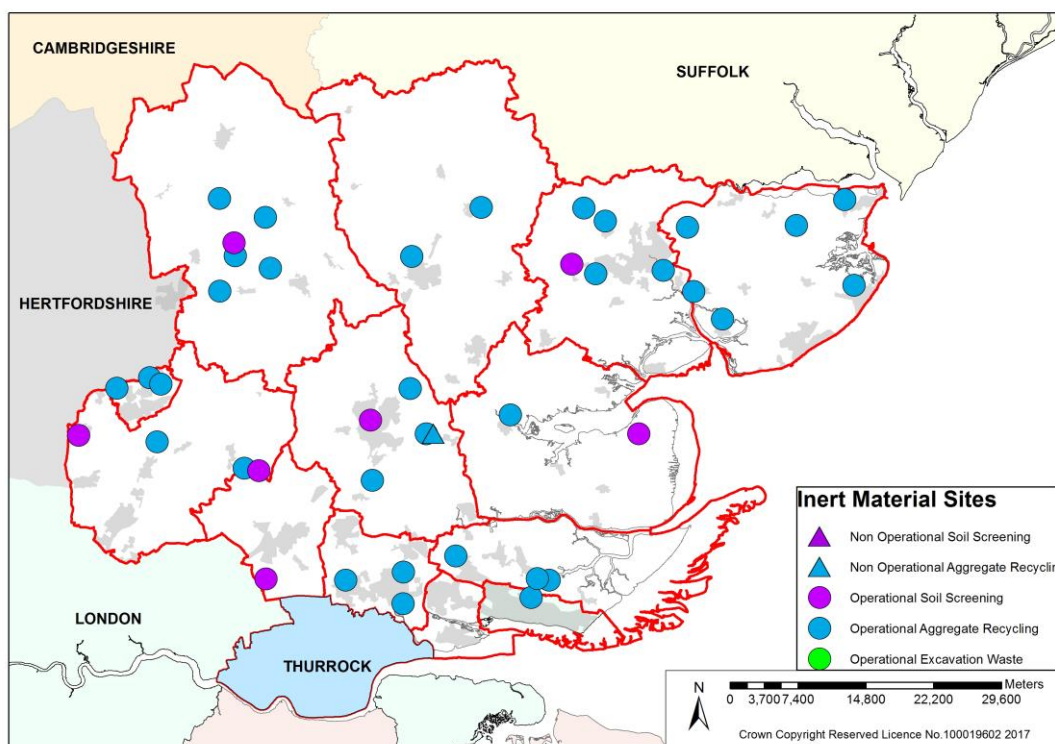
Facility Status	Number of Facilities	Total Estimated Capacity (tonnes)
Operational facilities only.	39	2,245,547
Operational & Under Construction facilities only.	40	2,245,547
All facilities including those with just with the Benefit of Planning Permission	41	2,345,547

Source: Essex County Council (2017).

Note: The capacity for the single under construction facility as noted above has not been identified from the planning permission, and therefore there is not an increase in capacity between row 1 & 2 of the above table.

A list of aggregate recycling facilities within Essex can be found in Appendix 5.

Map 2: Locations of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Materials Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2017

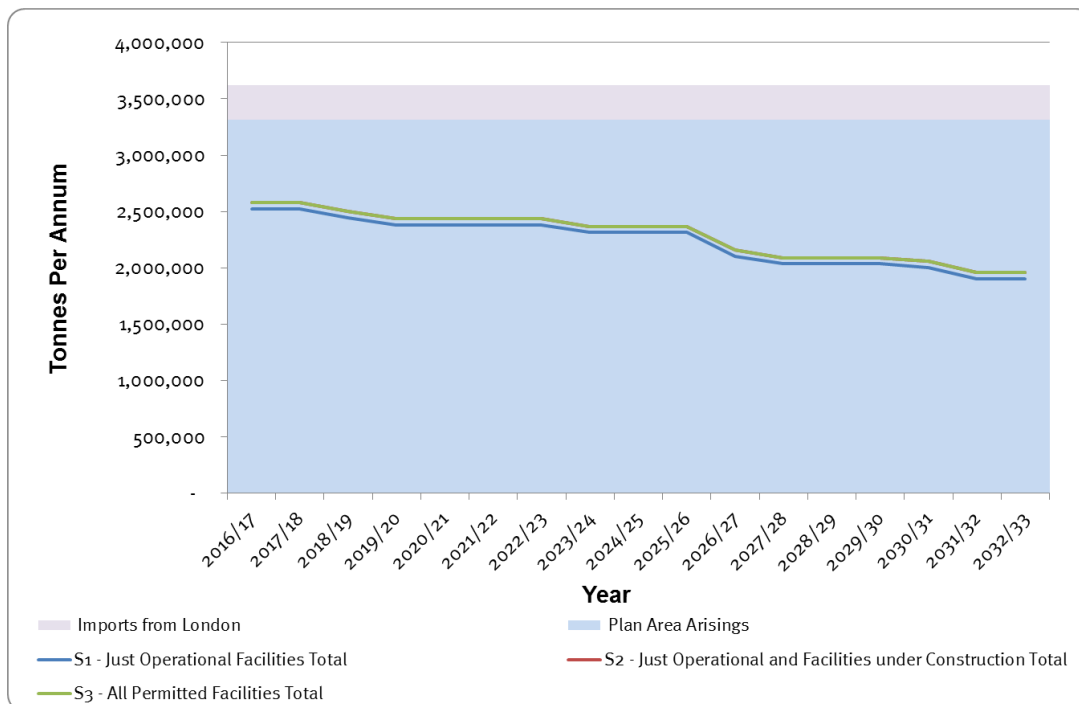


Source: Essex County Council (2017).

4.17. The Waste Planning Authority (WPA) has identified that a significant proportion of this (43%) capacity at present only has temporary planning permission. The end dates of these permissions occur throughout the Waste Local Plan Period. Therefore, it is forecast that by the end of the plan period, there could potentially only be approximately 1.9 million tonnes per annual capacity of Aggregate Recovery facilities. This is however, an increase of capacity compared to that presented in the last AMR, as a result of new permissions; extensions in time of existing facilities and additional facilities providing data returns to the Environment Agency that were not reported on in the previous AMR. The difference between the forecast

arisings and the forecast capacity to manage those arisings is represented in the figure below.

Figure 4: Total Capacity of Recycled Aggregate Facilities in Essex and Southend-on-Sea



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Note: As the S2 and S3 scenarios are identical (i.e. there are no unimplemented planning permissions). Therefore, only the S3 value is identified in the graph above.

4.18. The EU Waste Framework Directive requires waste planning authorities to plan on the basis that over time there should be a significant reduction in the amount of inert waste that is sent to landfill. Landfill tax arose out of the policy requirement to reduce landfill, and is now the key policy driver behind increasing the proportion of inert waste that must be reused or recycled, as it is more cost efficient for business to recycle rather than dispose of waste in landfill. It can be seen from the above figure that there continues to be a shortfall of capacity of inert waste recovery facilities of just over a million tonnes in 2016, which is projected to increase across the plan period without the provision of additional capacity.

4.19. Therefore, there will need to be provision of inert capacity in the immediate to long term to meet the needs of the plan area in respect to this waste stream. This will be a material planning consideration in the assessment of applications for new inert waste recycling operations.

Limitations of this data

4.20. It is noted that the actual throughput of facilities each year is not the same as theoretical operational capacity. The ‘throughput’ is a measure of the amount of recycled aggregate that passes through the recycling facilities. This differs from the capacity, which is the total amount of recycled aggregate that could be processed at recycling sites given an infinite supply. There are significant difficulties in estimating this, mainly as this relies on response to surveys by facility operators. Essex County Council does not have the legal jurisdiction to stipulate that these surveys be completed and

therefore have very low response rates. As a result, the most recent estimate produced was in 2010, with only a 32% response rate, producing an estimation that only 46% of the total inert waste capacity is used annually. Direct liaison with site operators may identify certain sites that could significantly increase the current operational throughput by improving on site efficiency.

- 4.21. It would be of benefit for the MWPA to identify if this is the case, of if within the intervening years on-site efficiency has improved.
- 4.22. In addition, the capacity data presented in Figure 4, Table 7 and Map 2 does not take into account recycled aggregate that is processed by mobile facilities that can be temporarily located in close proximity to demolition sites, or CD&E waste that may be beneficially re-used²².

MMI 5 - Size of landbank²³

Related Policies:

- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction.

Target: Maintenance of a 7 year landbank based on a production potential of 4.31mtpa

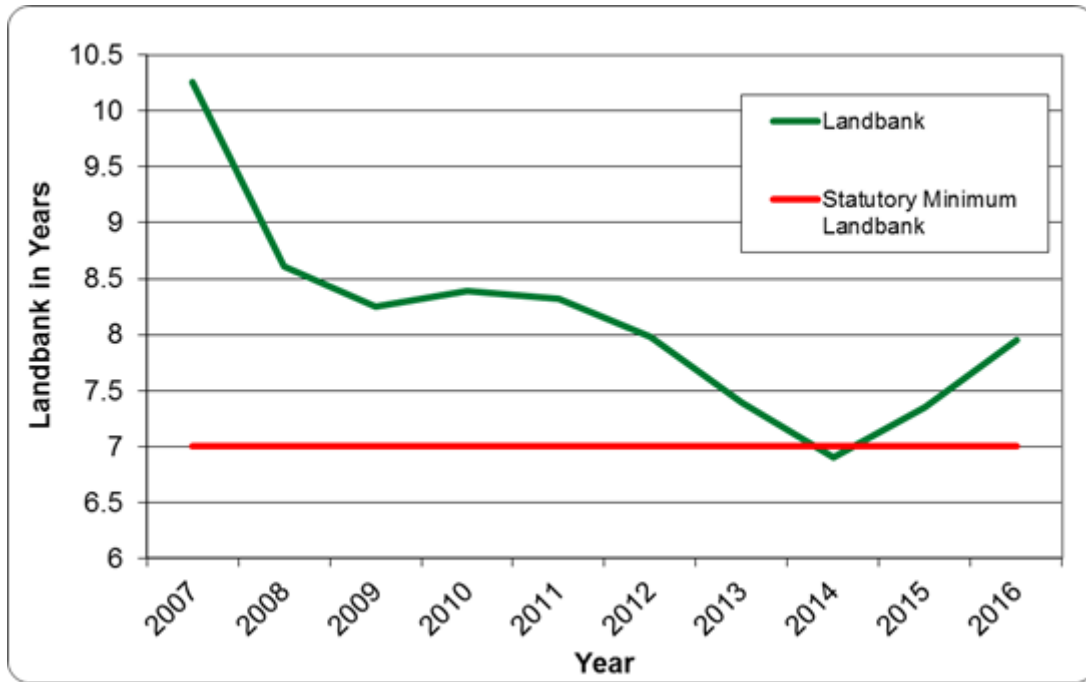
Data Source: Mineral Industry Returns details of new permissions, to be monitored annually via the established annual survey for AWP/CLG and LAA.

- 4.23. As discussed in section entitled “Sand & Gravel”, the Minerals Local Plan (2014) was adopted based on an evidence base that used the ‘National and Sub-National Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020’ (DCLG, June 2009) alongside an assessment of the previous ten years of rolling sales. Policy S6 of the MLP explicitly states that the annual plan provision of sand and gravel is set at 4.31mtpa Therefore; this AMR will use this figure to calculate the landbank. Further detail on this (and the ten-year average sales methods of calculating the landbank is provided in the [Greater Essex Local Aggregate Assessment](#) (2017).
- 4.24. The sand and gravel reserves have seen a gradual fall over the past ten years. This has resulted in a landbank reducing from 11.02 years in 2006 to 7.95 years in 2016, as shown in Figure 5, below.

²² Beneficial re-use is where the aggregate 'waste' can be directly re-used, this could be for example as fill materials could be used for roadbed preparation, foundation support, drainage layers, bank stabilisation, landscaping, coastal erosion protection/repair schemes, flood Alleviation schemes and other land improvement.

²³ Please note this was previously monitored as part of monitoring indicator 1, which was required for the previously adopted Minerals Local Plan (1997).

Figure 5: Annualised Greater Essex Landbank (2007 to 2016)



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

- 4.25. The permitted reserves of 35.37 million tonnes at 31 December 2016 equates to a landbank of 7.95 years. The landbank must be closely monitored to ensure that it is maintained 'at least 7 years' (NPPF, para 145).

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

Related Policies:

- Policy S5 - Creating a Network of Aggregate Recycling Facilities

Target: SARS in proximity to all key centres for growth and development.

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

- 4.26. During 2016/17, two applications relating to aggregate recycling facilities were granted permission. Both of these permissions were for variations of conditions at existing facilities and therefore generated no additional capacity for the recovery of inert materials.
- 4.27. As such, during this monitoring period there has been no capacity delivered through planning permissions and therefore the potential deficit in the western portion of the plan area (in close proximity to the key centre of growth in Harlow), has also not been improved. The deficit was described in the evidence base for the Minerals Local Plan (2014).

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

Related Policies:

- Policy S2 –Strategic Priorities for Minerals Development

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

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

- 4.28. During 2016/17, three planning permissions have been granted for new primary extraction sites.
- 4.29. These were located in Coleman’s Farm Rivenhall, (Witham), Blackley Quarry (Gt. Leighs, Braintree), Elmstead Hall, and (Colchester). With the exception of the permission at Elmstead Hall (a non-allocated site), these permissions were granted on preferred sites as specified within the Minerals Local Plan (2014). Therefore, of the 6 million tonnes of material that was added to the landbank, 88% was provided through sites allocated within the MLP (2014).

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

Related Policies:

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

Target: Nil.

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

- 4.30. During 2016/17²⁴, there have been six planning applications granted within the 250m of the boundaries of a designated minerals transshipment site as specified in the MLP (2014), without any being refused. All of those granted were all in proximity to the Parkeston Quay transshipment site. These were all small-scale developments, (none of which brought residential development closer to the safeguarding port), the largest of which was a development to the rear of Una Road, which consisted of the construction of 30 houses (15/01792/OUT) within the existing residential area to the south of Parkeston Quay.
- 4.31. There are a further nine applications pending determination that are within 250m of the transshipment site at Parkeston Quay. These are mainly a mixture of small-scale residential and retail alterations. The most significant is the construction of 12 dwellings (16/02128/OUT) which occupies the same application area as one of the applications granted previously within the 2016/17 period.

²⁴ Information correct at time of writing, due to not all district/borough/city authorities having submitted requested information to ECC.

4.32. There is also a proposal awaiting determination as of 31 March 2017 that is located within the boundaries of the Parkeston Quay transshipment site. This is a significant proposal located to the eastern part of the safeguarded facility that includes a new access road, berthing facility, external storage, parking areas, a helipad and hangar and a new floating berthing facility and a two-storey building comprising of warehouse space, space for office staff and for offshore technicians (ref. 16/01897/FUL). This application is to support the infrastructure for a windfarm that is under construction 40km east of Harwich (due for completion 2018). It is stated on the application form that the proposed site would replace existing hardstanding that is currently being used as a lorry standing area and for the storage of port equipment. The access road to the proposed facility will pass through a currently undeveloped area of land.

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

Related Policies:

- Policy S8: Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Target: Nil.

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

4.33. Five²⁵ planning permissions were granted within a MSA (Mineral Safeguarding Area) which met the defined criteria contained within Appendix 5 of the MLP. All of these permissions were within Sand and Gravel MSAs. These totalled an area of 51.3ha. There was an additional application granted within an MCA (Mineral Conservation Area) during 2016/17, which totalled 12.3ha. In total, since the adoption of the Minerals Local Plan 123.4 ha of sand and gravel MSA has been sterilised by non-mineral development. There has been no sterilisation of other mineral type MSAs which meet the thresholds as specified within Appendix 5 of the MLP

4.34. The table below identifies the annual cumulative impact of this sterilisation, which continues to be monitored. It must be ensured that significant sterilisation does not occur within the plan area, which could mean otherwise viable mineral deposits become unworkable. Minerals can only be worked where they naturally occur and as such, their loss is to be avoided.

Table 8: Sterilisation of Minerals between 2014/15 and 2016/17

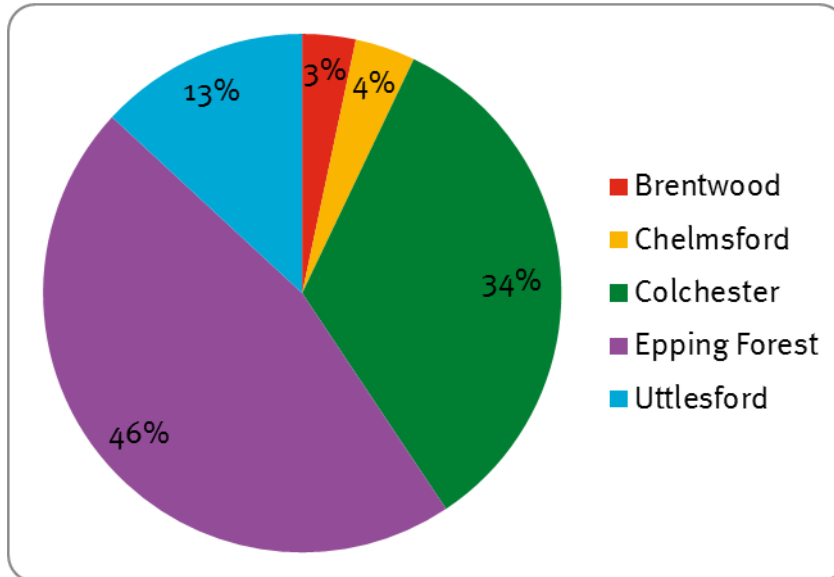
Year	Annual Sterilisation (Ha) Sand and Gravel MSA	Cumulative Sterilisation Since 2014/15 (Ha) Sand and Gravel MSA
2014/15	18.2	18.2
2015/16	51.3	72.1
2016/17	58.7	123.4

Source Essex County Council (2017)

²⁵ Not including EIA Screening/Scoping Requests or certificates of lawfulness

4.35. Further interrogation of this data shows that since 2014/15 only five of the 12 Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have permitted planning applications within Sand and Gravel MSAs. These as well as the overall percentage of the 123.4 hectares presented in Table 8 above is shown within Figure 6, below.

Figure 6: Percentage Sand & Gravel MSA Sterilisation since 2014/15, by LPA



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

4.36. It is also important to note that during 2016/17, four planning permissions were refused within the sand and gravel MSAs. These refusals were located in Uttlesford District, Epping Forest District and Colchester Borough.

4.37. There have been three planning applications which have been withdrawn from the decision making process during 2016/17, all located within a Sand and Gravel MSA. In addition, there are six decisions pending within chalk and/or Sand and gravel MSAs. These applications are located within Uttlesford District, Epping Forest District²⁶.

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

Related Policies:

- Policy S11 - Access and Transportation

Target: Maximisation

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

4.38. Despite the potential impacts to the road network because of minerals and/or waste development, there are limitations with alternative transport modes as the rail network is also under pressure and mainly geared for passengers, with the development of new railheads often prohibitively

²⁶ Information correct at time of writing, due to not all district/borough/city authorities having submitted requested information to ECC.

expensive. Transportation by water is another alternative to road transport but opportunities in the Plan area are small. Water transport is generally also more appropriate for transportation over longer distances.

4.39. During 2016/17 there have been no planning applications proposing non-road modes of transport.. The table below shows the annual and cumulative number of applications that propose non-road modes of transport.

Table 9: Applications including Non-Road Transport between 2014/15 and 2016/17

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

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

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

MMI 11 - Amount of land newly restored for habitat creation

Related Policies:

- Policy S12 – Mineral Site Restoration and After-uses

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

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

During 2016/17, one planning permission was approved that identified the creation of UK priority habitat through mineral site restoration. This was Coleman’s Farm, where natural grassland will cover 18.4 hectares, with reedbeds and wet grassland covering a further 5.7 hectares. Although this site was validated in the previous monitoring periods, it was not until this year the application was approved and therefore the habitats because of this application have been included in the habitation creation targets.

4.41. Outlined in the Biodiversity SPD as flagship schemes are Bradwell, Rivenhall; Broadfield Farm, Rayne; Coleman’s Farm; Maldon Road, Birch; and Sunnymead, Alresford, which will collectively contribute to the land use targets for the five priority habitats as specified in the table below:

Table 10: Habitat Creation Targets for Each Priority Habitat & Status at 31 March 2017

Priority Habitat Name	Essex Biodiversity Action Plan Target	MLP Habitat Target	Hectares provided through permitted applications in 2016/17	Remaining Hectares to be provided during Planning Period
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	250ha	20ha	5.7 (wet grassland)	14.3ha
Lowland Heathland & Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (The two habitats are encompassed in a joint Action Plan in the EBAP)	20ha	60 ha	0	38.2ha
Lowland Meadows	50ha	35 ha	0	50ha
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	There is no figure for the 'creation' of new habitat, only a target to achieve optimum biodiversity condition for 1,214 ha (70%) of the Essex resource.	35ha	0	28.9ha
Reedbeds	100 ha	50 ha	18.4ha	23.1ha
Total Required/Provided	420 ha Required	200 ha Required	24.1 ha Approved through Planning permissions	154.5ha Still Required

Source: As derived from ECC (2015) Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document & planning application information

Policy IMR1- Monitoring and Review

The Plan will be monitored and reviewed within five years of adoption as part of a “plan, monitor, and manage” approach to forward planning, or should the landbank fall below the minimum requirement, whichever comes sooner.

- 4.42. As of the 31st March 2017, the Minerals Local Plan (2014) will have been adopted for approximately three years and nine months. At present, no trigger points have been reached which would require the review of the MLP (2014).
- 4.43. By July 2019, the five-year review of the MLP must have been undertaken. Initially an assessment of the MLP must be undertaken, to ascertain if a review of the policies therein is required. If it is deemed through this assessment that a full or part review of the MLP is required, this must be

completed prior to July 2019. This review is a statutory obligation to ensure that the policies continue to represent the best and most sustainable way of planning, monitoring and managing mineral resources, now and in the future.

Minerals Planning Applications

4.44. Between the 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017, 20 mineral applications were determined, all of which were granted planning permission. Of the 20 applications determined:

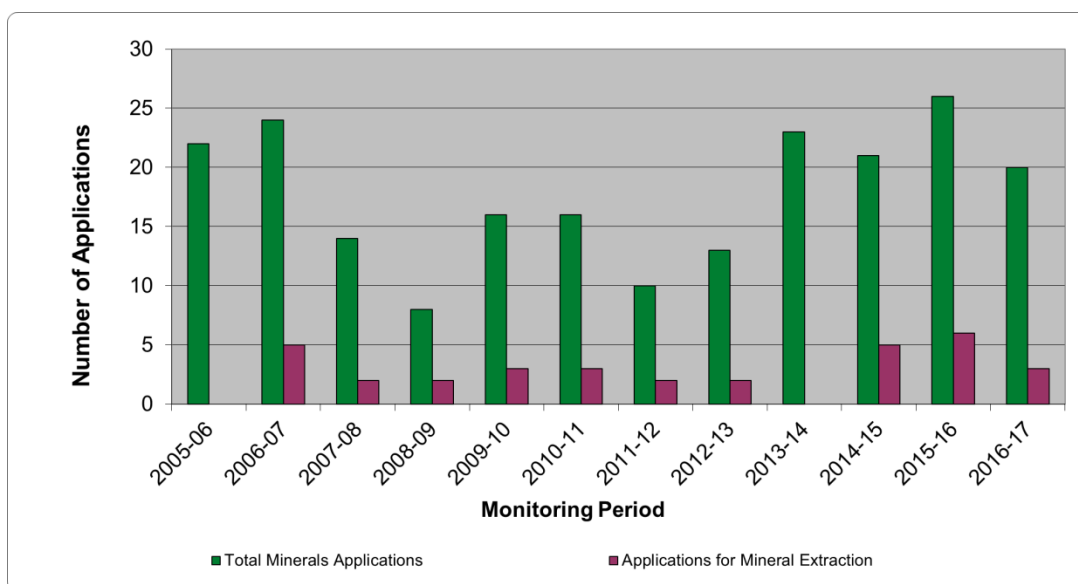
- Nine were full applications;
- Three were full applications, submitted alongside an Environmental Impact Assessment
- Eight were applications for continuation of development subject to changes to planning conditions.

4.45. During the 2016/17, monitoring period there have been no new reserves for brick clay permitted.

4.46. Three of the applications determined provided additional reserves of sand and gravel during this period. In total, 6.0 million tonnes of sand and gravel were added to the reserve.

4.47. The eight applications and permissions to amend planning conditions concerned revisions to access, on-site infrastructure such as washing plants and changes to personnel buildings such as office buildings.

Figure 7: Minerals Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2016/17)



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

4.48. During 2016/17, the total number of applications decreased from 26 in 2015/16 to 20 (with three of these for new mineral extraction, compared to six applications for new mineral extraction in the preceding monitoring period (2015/16).

Mineral Policy Use in Development Management

4.49. During the monitoring period covered by this Authority Monitoring Report, 14 of the 19 policies contained within the MLP (2014) were used. Full details of

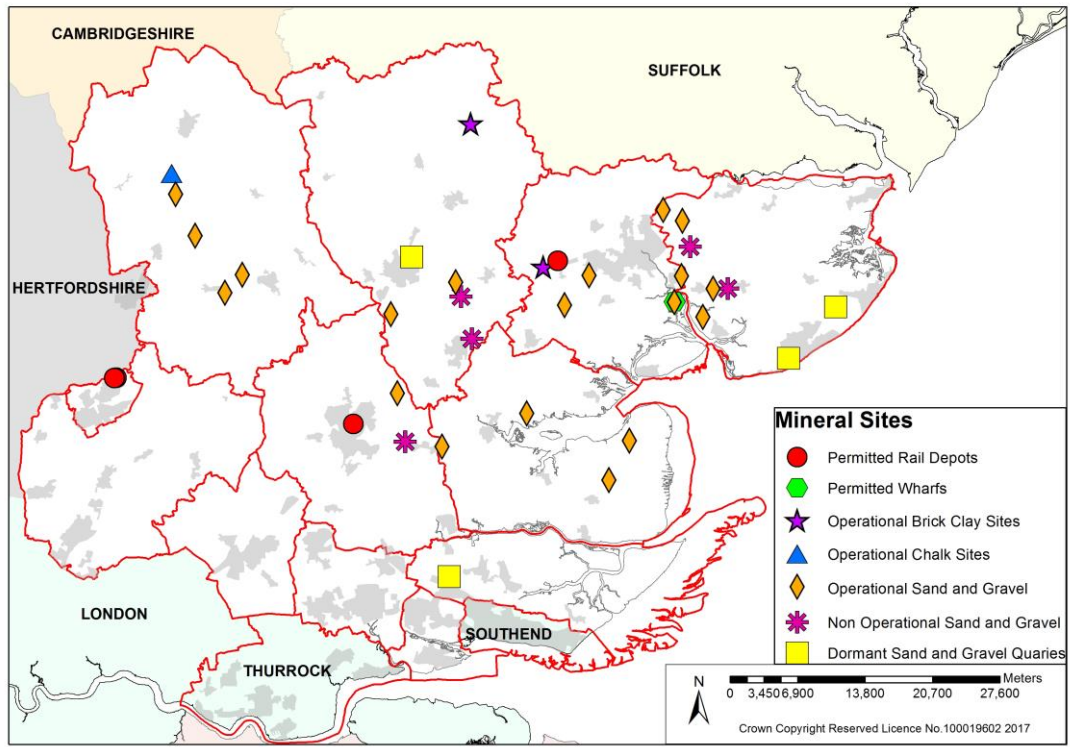
mineral policy use between 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 can be found in Appendix 4

- 4.50. The most frequently used policy was S10 (Protecting & Enhancing the Environment & Local Amenity), whilst policies S1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development), S11 (Access & Transportation) and DM1 (Development Management) were joint second most used policies.
- 4.51. A number of MLP (2014) policies were not used during 2016/17 were S4 (Reducing the Use of Mineral Use), S7 (Provision of Industrial Minerals), S9 (Safeguarding Mineral Transshipment Sites & Secondary Processing Facilities), P2 (Preferred Sites for Silica Sand Extraction) and IMR1 (Monitoring & Review). The reason for these not being used during 2016/17 is that no applications were submitted for these specific minerals facilities.
- 4.52. Despite these policies not having been referred to in decisions, they still have an important role in decision-making and may be the result of the fact that no applications for these specific minerals resources/sites were received. Even if a policy is not referred to in a formal decision, it can still inform developers at the pre-application stage. Furthermore, a District, Borough and/or City planning authorities may have used the policy in their development decisions and/or pre-application discussions, particularly in the case of S9 (Safeguarding Mineral Transshipment Sites & Secondary Processing Facilities). Unfortunately, there is not a means of recording the use of the policy in these situations. In the case of IMR1, this policy is used to allow the Mineral Planning Authority to monitor applications through this Authority Monitoring Framework.

Summary of All Existing Minerals Sites

- 4.53. As of the 31 December 2016, there were 27 sand and gravel quarries (21 of which are operational) across Greater Essex, of which one produces silica sand (therefore sales of this mineral are not reported due to commercial confidentiality). From these sites, Greater Essex recorded permitted at 35.7mt. In addition to this there were four dormant sites with an estimated 1.1mt of material but which are not included as part of the overall permitted reserve figure.
- 4.54. In total, it is estimated there were 3.4mt sand and gravel sales across Greater Essex during 2016. (See appendix 3 for details).
- 4.55. There were also two brick clay and a single chalk site in Essex with permitted reserves as of 2016. Due to commercial confidentiality, it is not possible to show the total permitted reserves or sales for these sites.
- 4.56. In terms of operational mineral transshipment sites in the Essex, there are currently two wharves and four rail depots in the County.

Map 3: Mineral Extraction & Transhipment Sites (31 December 2016)



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

5. WASTE MONITORING

5.1. This section focuses on the types of new waste management facilities granted and their capacities, the Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) waste arisings in the County (and how it was managed), and policy use of the Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2001).

Waste Planning Applications

5.2. During the monitoring period from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017, 29 Waste County Matter applications were considered (see Appendix 5). Of the 29 applications:

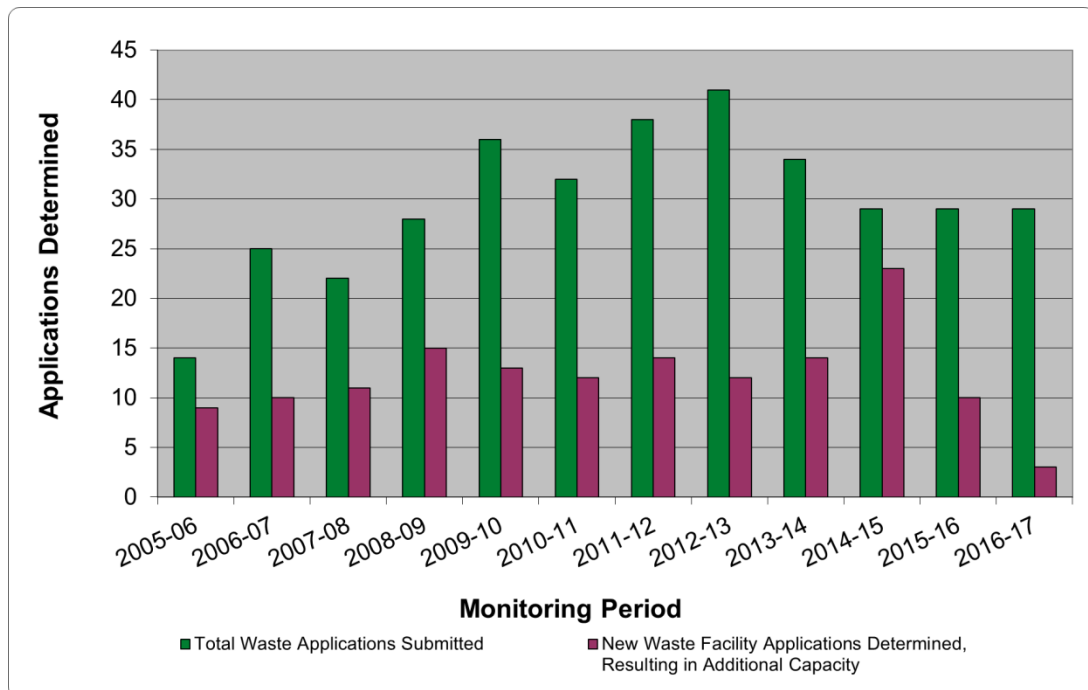
- 23 were approved;
- Four were refused;
- One was in part granted and in part refused; and
- One was withdrawn.

5.3. Of the 28 applications that received a decision from the Waste Planning Authority:

- 1 was a full application submitted alongside an Environmental Impact Assessment
- 19 were full applications;
- Eight were applications for continuation of development subject to changes to planning conditions.

5.4. A further 11 waste applications remained pending at 31 March 2017.

Figure 8: Waste Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2016/17)



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

5.5. As shown in Figure 8, the general trend in the number of waste applications received peaked at 41 in 2012/13, but reduced to 29 in 2016/17. The number of applications that were determined during each monitoring period remained constant between 2014/15 to 2016/17. However, during the last

three monitoring periods there has been a decline in applications for new waste facilities and/or those that would increase capacity from 23 in 2014/15 to 3 in 2016/17.

Waste Policy Use in Development Management

- 5.6. During the monitoring period covered by this Authority Monitoring Report, 25 of the 33 policies in the adopted WLP were used in making a decision. Full details of waste policy use between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017 can be found in Appendix 5.
- 5.7. As with previous years Policy W10E (Development Control) was referred to the most in decisions issued during 2016/17. This is likely to be due to the policy covering broad amenity and environment protection issues, which are often key factors in many waste applications.
- 5.8. On the contrary, Policies W3B, W3D, W5B, W6A, W7A, W7G, W9A and W10D were not referred to in the decision making process. Most of these, deal with specific types of waste development that do not come forward in the form of an application very often. However, these policies are still required for effective decision making on any applications that be submitted in the future and which cover these issues.
- 5.9. In terms of the emerging waste policy, the Replacement Waste Local Plan (RWLP), gained weight in decision-making processes as it was submitted for Examination in Public in June 2016. When used in decisions, the most often used RWLP policy was P10 (Development Management Criteria), whilst policies P4 (Areas of Search) and P9 (Waste Disposal Facilities) were not used in any decisions taken by the Waste Planning Authority.

Waste Monitoring Indicators

WMI 1 - Capacity of new waste management facilities

Essex Waste Evidence Base

- 5.10. Since 2007, there has been a suite of capacity gap documents created to inform the Replacement Waste Local Plan. The methodology within these have been replicated to ensure consistent and continued monitoring of waste capacity through the Authority Report Monitoring mechanism. A snapshot of the facilities and capacity as of the end of this monitoring period is provided in Appendix 5.

New Waste Capacity in this Monitoring Period

- 5.11. There were 22 planning permissions granted for the purpose of waste management between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017. Of those there has been additional capacities created in the following waste management categories:
 - Transfer facilities: 0.01 million tonnes per annum;
 - Non-inert waste recovery: 0.03 million tonnes per annum;
 - Biological treatment: 0.03 million tonnes per annum;
 - Disposal (Landfill): 0.05 million tonnes.

5.12. The majority of waste permissions during this financial year did not consist of providing additional capacity. Many of the planning permissions were variation of conditions, or for on-site infrastructure.

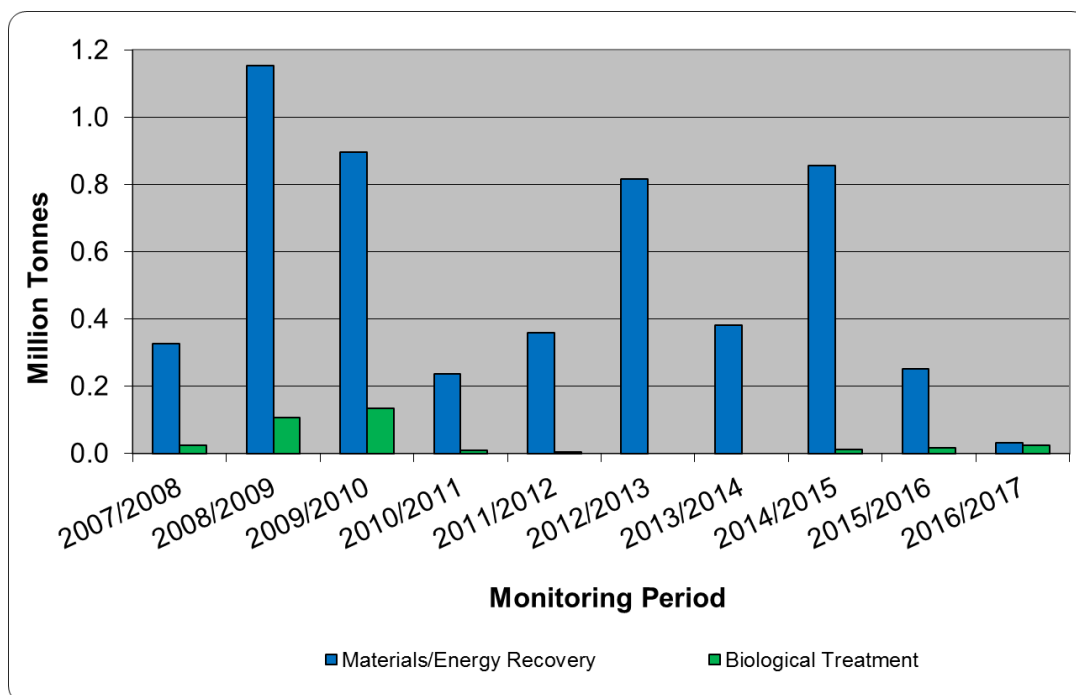
New Waste Management Facility Trends

Table 11: Number of Waste Management Related Planning Applications Granted Permission (2007/08 to 2016/17)

Year	Materials and/or Energy Recovery Facilities	Biological Treatment Facilities	Disposal Facilities	Total
2007/08	6	1	1	8
2008/09	8	2	1	11
2009/10	6	2	2	10
2010/11	5	1	4	10
2011/12	8	1	2	11
2012/13	8	0	0	8
2013/14	11	0	3	14
2014/15	15	2	6	23
2015/16	10	1	3	21
2016/17	20	0	2	22

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

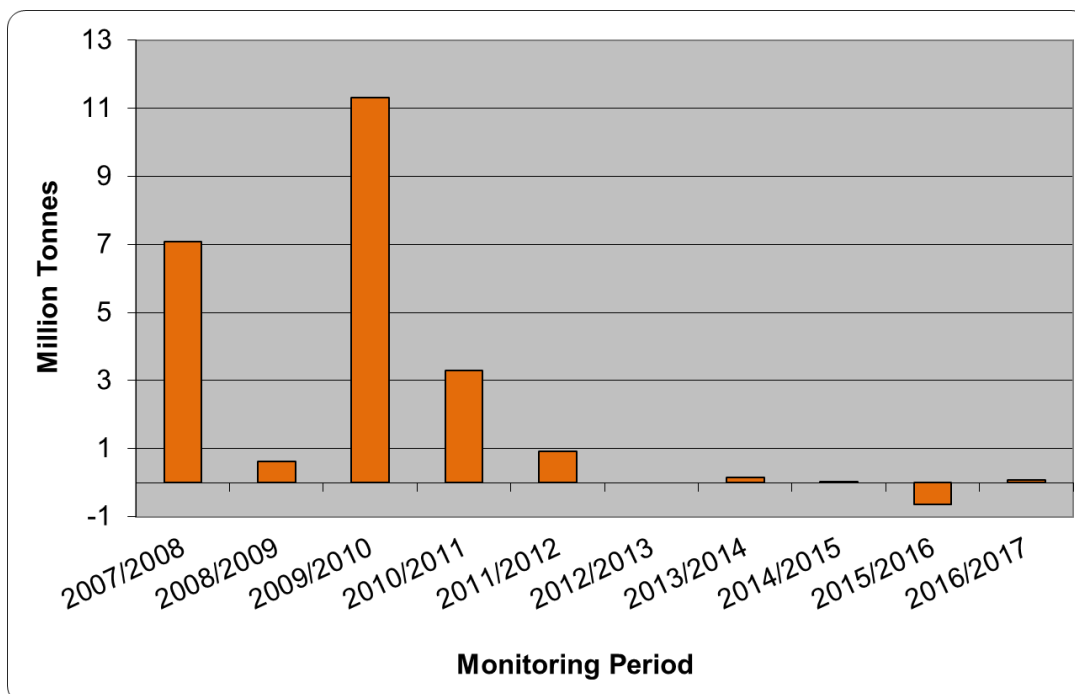
Figure 9: Number of Waste Management Related Planning Applications Granted Permission (2007/08 to 2016/17)



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

- 5.13. As can be seen from the figure above, in terms of new permitted materials/energy recovery capacity this has shown significant levels of variation. The peak amount of new recycling capacity was in 2008/09 (1.153mt), with fluctuations, but in general decreasing until the lowest point in 2016/17 (0.032mt). It has been considered that this is mainly due to the site operators not submitting planning applications (for additional waste management facilities) during 2016 due to the Examination in Public, whereby submission of major new waste applications might have been considered as being 'premature'.
- 5.14. There has been a trend of very few biological treatment facilities gaining permission, during the period shown within Figure 9. However, during this monitoring period 2016/17 an additional 0.025mt has been granted; this is largest amount of capacity permitted since 2009/10, meaning the average annual capacity granted over the last eight years is 0.034mt.
- 5.15. For disposal, there have been some very large capacities granted in 2007/08 and 2009/10, and decreasing amount subsequently. Indeed, in 2015/16, permission was granted at Wallasea Island, which reduced the amount of inert materials required for the desired landform, hence, the negative value shown in the figure below. During 2016/17 however, there has been a moderate increase in void space granted totalling 0.067mt, which shows that there is still a need for disposal sites despite a continuing trend towards moving waste management up the waste hierarchy. This is shown in the figure below:

Figure 10: Number of Landfill/Landraise Facilities Granted (2007/08 to 2016/17)



Source: Essex County Council (2015) Summary of All Existing Waste Facilities

Note: In 2015/16, a negative value was returned due to Planning Permission ref: ESS/44/14/ROC where reduced source material from the Crossrail project, required an alteration to the approved landform, which resulted in a significant reduction plan area wide reduction in inert landfill capacity by 0.72mt.

5.16. Using the capacities of facilities that have been permitted during this monitoring period²⁷, information contained within the previous AMRs and further development of the evidence base²⁸, it has been concluded that within Essex and Southend as of 31st March 2017 there were 329 waste management facilities (including transfer facilities). Of these, only 2% just had the benefit of planning permission, 3% were under construction and the majority (the remaining 95%) were operational.

Table 12: Waste Management Facilities within the Plan Area at 31st March 2017

Facility Type	S1 - Operating facilities Only		S2 - Operating facilities & those facilities under construction		S3 – All facilities that are operating, under construction or have planning permission only	
	Number	Estimated Capacity (Tonnes)	Number	Estimated Capacity (Tonnes)	Number	Estimated Capacity (Tonnes)
Transfer Facilities	117	2,765,385	117	2,765,385	120	2,915,305
Non-Inert Materials Recovery Facilities	127	2,096,724	127	2,096,724	129	3,029,742
Biological Treatment Facilities	12	233,155	12	233,155	16	283,155
Inert Materials Recovery Facilities	39	2,245,547	40	2,245,547	41	2,345,547
Energy Recovery Facilities	2	57,668	2	57,668	2	57,668
Disposal (Landfill) Facilities	15	4,654,268	16	6,363,276	19	9,088,276
Total*	195	9,287,362	197	10,996,370	207	14,804,388

Source: Essex County Council (2018)

This table includes facilities that manage all streams of waste: Local Authority Collected Waste, Commercial & Industrial (non-inert) and inert waste.

Note*: The number of facilities and estimated capacity described under 'Total' does not include the facilities and estimated capacity included within Transfer facilities, as this would effectively result in double counting of available estimated capacity²⁹..

²⁷ As specified in Appendix 5: Waste

²⁸ Addition of new permissions, removal of expired permissions, and addition of new annual data from the Environment Agency.

²⁹ This is the approach that has been taken in preceding capacity gap reports.

Note**: This table includes the inert materials recovery facilities, which have also been reported under Mineral Monitoring Indicator 4, as these are also defined as waste management facilities.

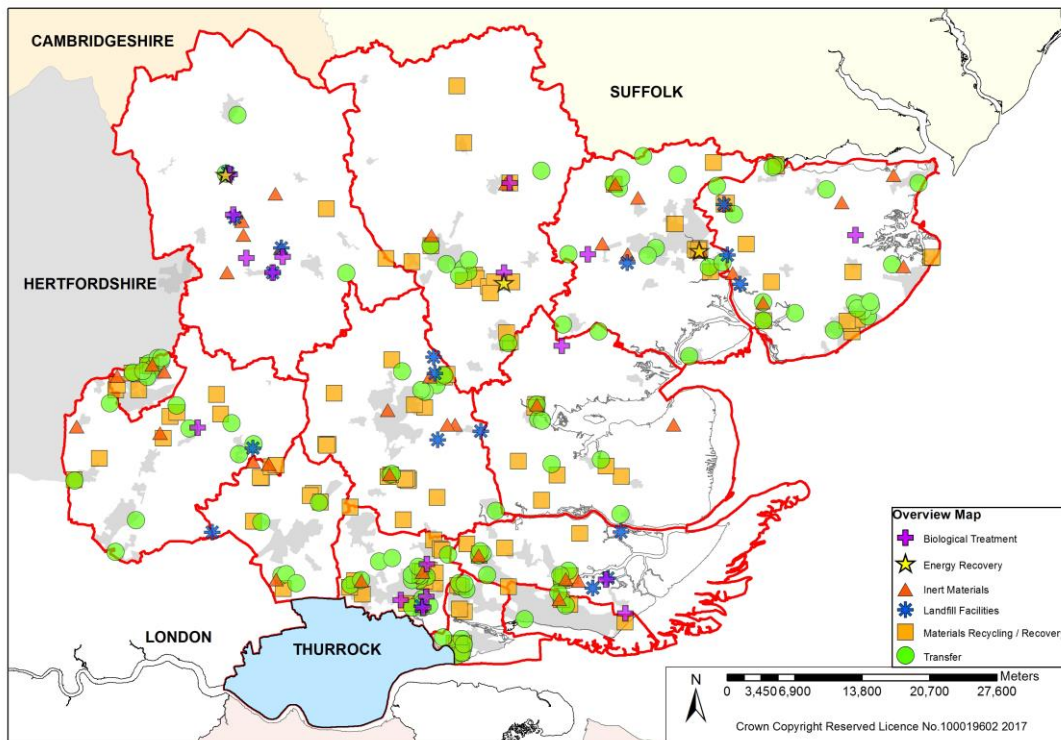
Note*** The estimated capacity includes an assumed average capacity for those facilities that do not have a stated capacity in the planning permission, or do not provide annual returns to the Environment Agency.

5.17. It can be seen that there is a significant amount of waste management capacity within the plan area under all three of the scenarios, even when the number and estimated capacity of transfer facilities is not included in the total.

5.18. It is noted that transfer facilities can provide additional recycling capacity as some now undertake limited recycling, as well as traditional 'transfer' activities, such as bulking and sorting of waste. However, the extent to which this happens is difficult to ascertain accurately. The need for transfer facilities is related to the economic viability, so it is often the case that these facilities will undertake some recycling to make the operation more viable. The viability of the overall operation as well as environmental considerations such as transport distances. New transfer capacity may be required depending on geographic issues, and justified on a local basis.

5.19. A detailed list of the facilities listed above can be found in Appendix 5. The spatial distribution of these waste management facilities is summarised in the map below.

Map 4: Waste Management Facilities within the Plan Area at 31st March 2017



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

More detailed maps regarding the status of facilities within broad facility types can be found in Appendix 5

5.20. In addition to the significant capacity available to the plan area as a whole, it can be seen from the map above that there is on the whole a good spatial distribution, with the majority of the facilities in correlate with the occurrence

of urban areas, where the majority of waste is produced. Therefore, the majority of waste capacity is located towards the south where there are large conurbations, whilst there is less provision in the more northerly, rural areas in the north west of the plan area.

5.21. The total waste management capacity is made up of the different tiers of the waste hierarchy, with the requirement that waste is managed as high up the waste hierarchy as possible. The total operational waste management capacity is broken down in to the hierarchy tiers in the table below:

Table 13: Distribution of Operational Waste Management Capacity within the Waste Hierarchy at 31 March 2017 in the Plan Area

Waste Hierarchy Level	Broad Facility Type	% of the Plan Area's waste Management Capacity	Waste Hierarchy
Reduction	-	-	
Preparing for Re-use	-	-	
Materials Recovery*	Non-Inert Materials Recovery Facilities	34.6%	
	Biological Treatment Facilities	Last Years value was: 23.47%	
	Inert Materials Recovery Facilities		
Energy Recovery	Energy Recovery Facilities	0.8%	
Disposal	Disposal (Landfill) Facilities	Last Years value was: 0.11%	
		64.6%	
		Last Years value was: 76.43%	

Source: Essex County Council (2015)

Note: The materials recovery and energy recovery tiers (collectively 35.4% of the total capacity) are based on the annual throughput (tonnes) of a facility, and therefore can be reused year on year. The disposal (landfill) value of 64.6% is a finite amount and will decrease as a percentage year on year; if no further void, space is permitted during the plan period.

5.22. The above illustration shows that despite disposal being at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, it still equates to the majority of the capacity available. However, this illustration also shows that compared to last year's AMR this has reduced with the corresponding increase in other forms of waste

management i.e. there is more available capacity for waste to be moved up the hierarchy.

WMI 2 - Amount of Local Authority Collected Waste arisings and management type

5.23. It remains important to continue to increase recovery of materials and energy from waste as well as composting rates to continue the reduction in the volume of waste going to landfill. As such, the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Essex³⁰ 2007 to 2032 includes an aspirational target of 60% of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) to be recycled/composted by 2020, which is over and above the national requirements³¹.

5.24. In 2016/17, a total of 0.685mt of LACW waste was managed. Of this 30.4% was recycled; 23.0% composted and 46.6% landfilled. Therefore, when combined the recycling and composting equated to 53.4% of the total waste management, which has already exceeded the national targets as set out in the National Waste Strategy Management Plan (2013) that stated by 2020, 50% of LACW waste should be recycled or composted. Table 14 below provides details of the individual tonnages and percentages by waste management type.

Table 14: Essex Local Authority Collected Waste Management Breakdown 2016/17

	Percentage of Total Waste		Tonnes Managed (million tonnes)
Recycled	30.4%	53.4%	0.208 (↑)
Composted	23.0%		0.158 (↑)
Landfilled	46.6%		0.319 (↓)
Total Waste Managed	100%		0.685 (↑)

Source: ECC Waste Disposal Authority (2017)

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

5.25. Figure 11, below, shows that although there has been some fluctuations between 2005/06 and 2016/17, overall amounts of LACW within Essex and Southend-on-Sea are now at a similar level to what they were in 2005/06: Waste arisings have reduced by 0.34% (from 0.687mt in 2005/06 to 0.685mt in 2016/17). To summarise, there was a marked decrease between 2006/07 to 2012/13, then increases until 2016/17 (a total increase of 0.04mtpa).

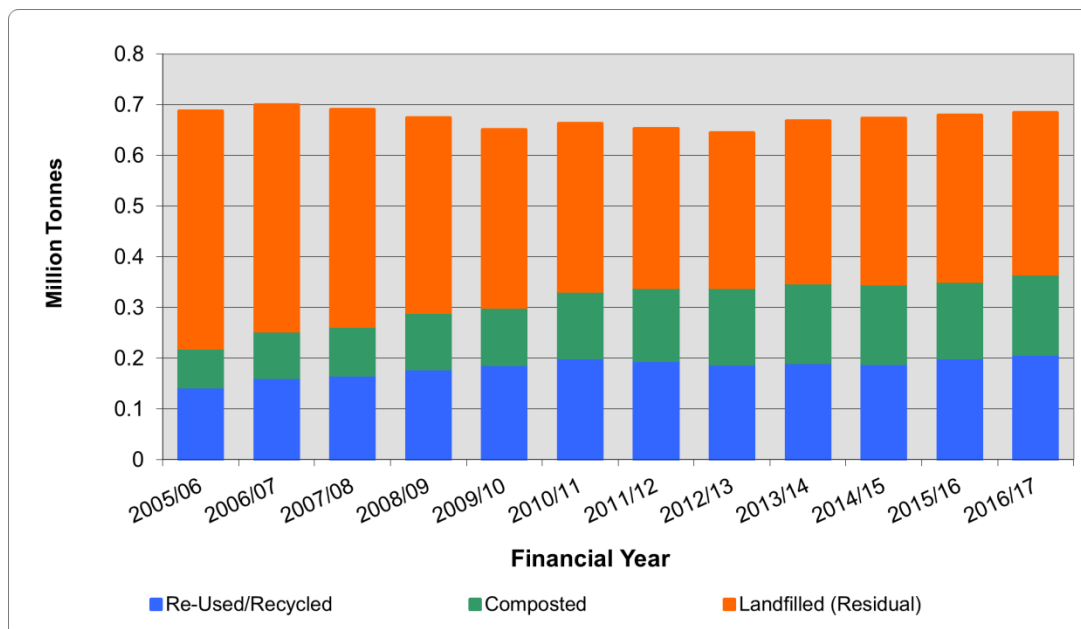
5.26. Despite a comparable amount of arisings, the most significant change in the waste collected by the local authorities since 2005/06 is within the management methods of that waste. In 2016/17, the amount the WDA recycles has increased by 45% since 2005/06, whilst the amount of waste

³⁰ The JMWMS is adopted by Essex and 11 of the 12 District, Borough and City Councils.

³¹ The National Waste Management Plan for England (2013) requires that by 2020 at least 50% by weight of household waste is prepared for re-use or recycled

that is composted has more than doubled in the same timeframe, although organic waste is the smallest tonnage of waste types that is managed. The amount of residual waste being landfilled is 32% less than in 2005/06, despite a similar amount of waste being managed. This is attributed to the significant changes in the collection regime during this period, including the provision of a large materials recovery facility as part of the Tovi Eco Park at Courtauld Road in Basildon.

Figure 11: Essex LACW Management between 2005/06 to 2016/17



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

5.27. The Waste Disposal Authority is confident that this continued positive performance trend will ensure that, in combination, the recycling and composting aspirational target of 60% can be reached by 2020. This is evidence that more sustainable methods of waste management are now being encouraged and used. Additional data on LACW management, including tonnages, are available in Appendix 5.

Waste Imports & Exports

5.28. All of the data regarding imports and exports is based on the Environment Agency’s annually produced Waste Data Interrogator. Although this is not an exhaustive source of data³², it does provide an insight to waste movements. This data is collected on a calendar year basis, rather than a financial year basis, and therefore this monitoring report will analyse the 2016 Waste Interrogator data.

5.29. The National policy is to encourage the net-self sufficiency of waste management within WPAs, which would assist in reducing the amount of miles waste travels, and therefore reducing the impacts that the waste industry has on climate change and other environmental, social and economic impacts. The Replacement Waste Local Plan is similarly based

³² it only applies to waste facilities that require a license from the Environment Agency, and therefore does not include all of the waste facilities that are exempt from the waste-permitting regime

on this principle, where it is practicable to do so, as there are some instances where this would not be possible due to economies of scale.

5.30. This will be reported based on the 'Waste Plan Area' and therefore will contain the amounts of waste arising/managed in Essex and Southend-on-Sea.

Net Self Sufficiency in 2016

5.31. The table below identifies the total amount of waste that was generated and managed in the plan area and that which was imported and exported for management.

Table 15: Waste Managed, Imports and Exports in 2016

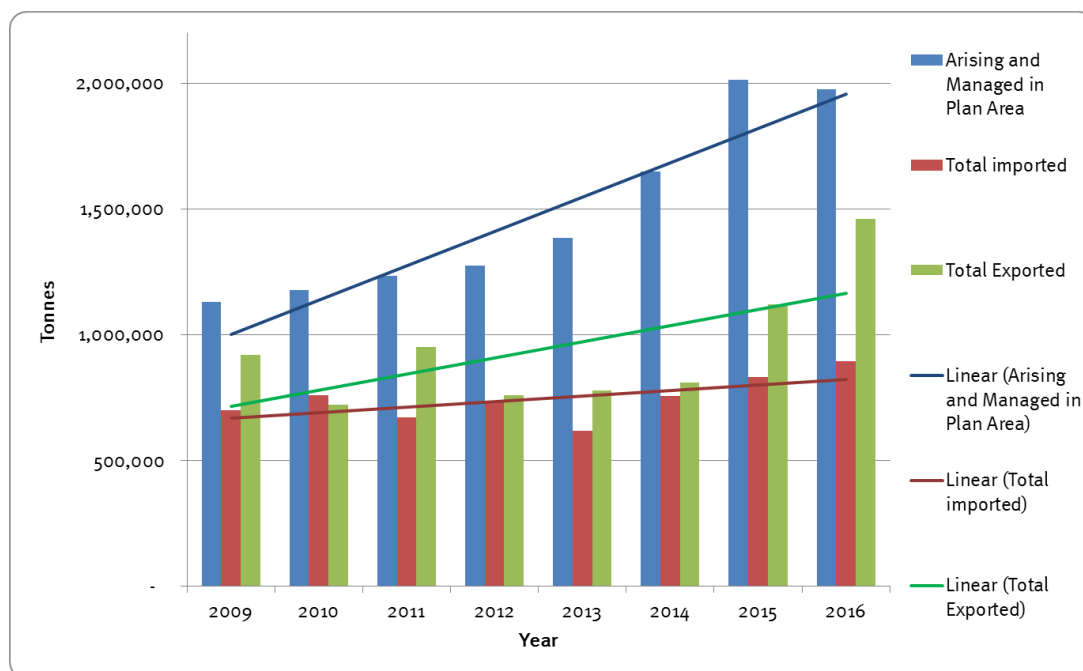
Waste Type	Net Importer Exporter?	Total (Million Tonnes – Rounded)
Household/ Industrial/ Commercial	Total Waste Managed in Plan Area	2.87
	Total Waste Arisings in Plan Area	3.96
	The negative value indicates that the Plan Area is a Net Exporter of Household/Industrial/Commercial by a small margin	-1.09
Inert	Total Waste Managed in Plan Area	3.58
	Total Arisings in Plan Area	3.15
	The positive value indicates that the Plan Area is a Significant Net Importer of Inert Waste	0.44
Hazardous	Total Waste Managed in Plan Area	0.04
	Total Arisings in Plan Area	0.08
	The negative value indicates that the Plan Area is a Net Exporter of hazardous Waste	-0.04

Source: Essex County Council (2017) as derived from the Environment Agency's (2016) Waste Interrogator Data. Further detail can be found in Appendix 5

5.32. It can be seen that the plan area is a net exporter of Household/ Industrial/ Commercial waste and hazardous waste. However, it is a net importer of inert waste for management. Overall, the plan area was a net exporter of waste when considering all waste streams together (0.69 million tonnes) in 2016.

5.33. To put this in to perspective, trends have been established for each waste stream since 2009, for each of the waste types described in the table above. This is shown in the figures below:

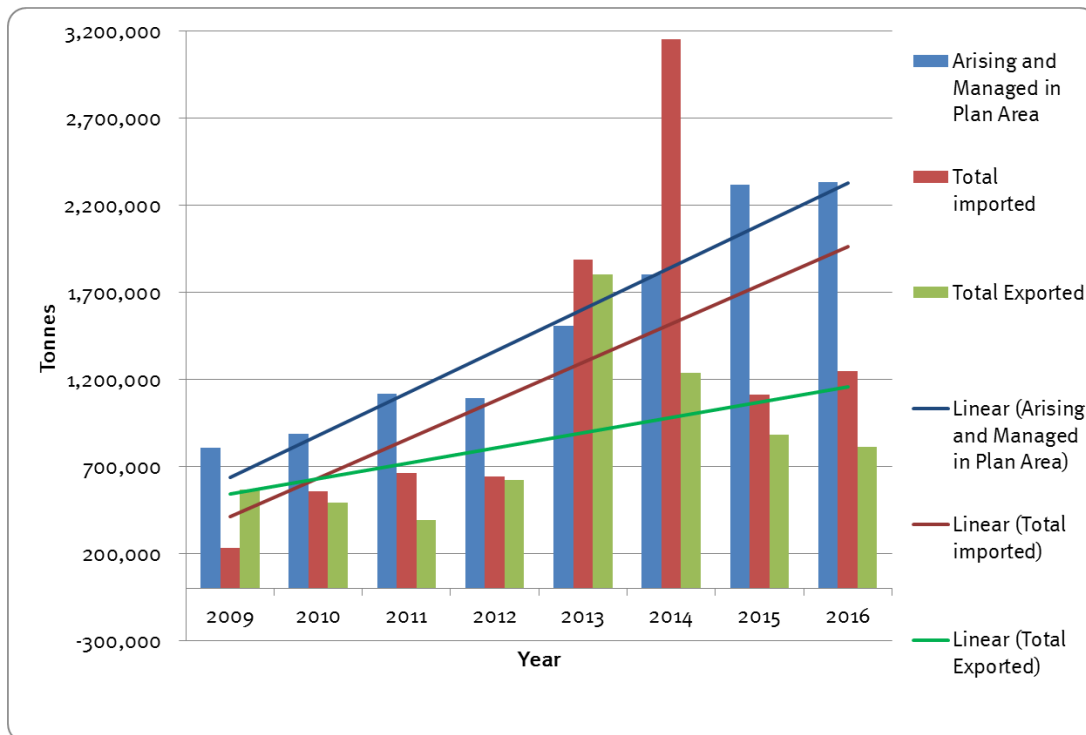
Figure 12: Household/Industrial/Commercial Imports & Exports between 2009 and 2016



Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogators. Further information on yearly totals can be found in Appendix 5

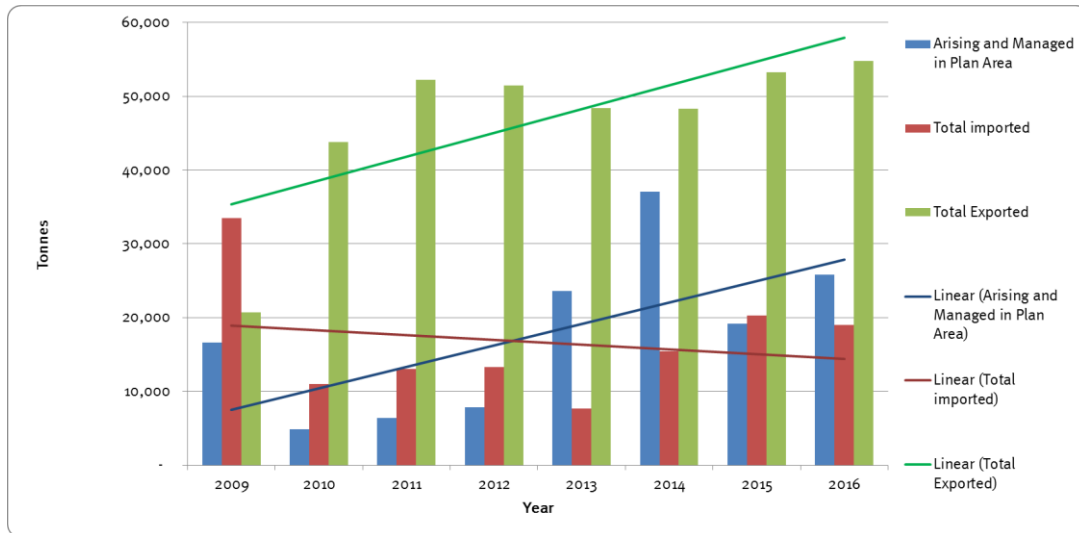
5.34. As can be seen in the graph above, there is a steadily increasing amount of Household/Industrial/Commercial waste both arising and managed within the plan area from 2009 until 2015, from which 2016 saw a slight decrease (approximately 38 thousand tonnes). The total exported has seen an increase since 2014 and is at the highest level of the analysis period at 1.46 million tonnes. This is an increase of approximately 340 thousand tonnes compared to 2015. The total imports have remained broadly stable, only increasing by approximately 200 thousand between 2009 and 2016. When considered in conjunction with Table 15, this shows that the plan area continues to be a net exporter of Household/ Industrial/ Commercial waste by 1.09 million tonnes in 2016.

Figure 13: Inert Imports & Exports between 2009 and 2016



Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogators. Further information on yearly totals can be found in Appendix 5

- 5.35. The figure above shows that the amount of arisings (which is also managed within the plan area) as well as both imports and exports of inert waste has fluctuated, but have seen an overall increase since 2009. Between 2013/2014, there was a significant increase in imports in to the plan area that have subsided in 2015, which is considered to be directly attributed to the Wallasea Island project (as described within the ECC (2014) Capacity Gap Report). When considered in conjunction with Table 15, this graph shows that the plan area will continue to be a significant importer of inert waste by 437,159 tonnes in 2016.
- 5.36. In addition to the significant imports to Wallasea Island during 2013/2014, this steady increase of arisings could be attributed to the improved reporting and capturing of data in relation to this waste stream. There continues to be a need to improve data capture in this waste stream, which is recognised nationally.

Figure 14: Hazardous Imports & Exports between 2009 and 2016

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogators. Further information on yearly totals can be found in Appendix 5

5.37. From the graph above it can be seen that there has been an overall increase in hazardous waste that arises and is 'managed' within the plan area since 2009, although this peaked in 2014. It should be noted that from further interrogation of the EA waste data for consecutive years, that there is little actual 'management' of this waste stream within the plan area. The majority of the capacity reported here is simply for the transfer of waste to other facilities to treat the waste, which are located beyond the plan area boundaries³³. This is reflected in the significant and steady increase of waste being exported since 2009, whilst imports to the plan area have significantly reduced. This is likely in part due to the closure of the single Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste cell located within the plan area, resulting in this kind of waste (mainly asbestos and similar types of non-reactive hazardous waste) having to travel further afield. When considered in conjunction with Table 15, this graph shows that the plan area continues to be an exporter of hazardous waste by 35, 817 tonnes in 2016.

Impacts of Greater London on Waste management in the Plan Area

- 5.38. Due to the Plan Area's proximity to the Greater London Authority Area, and the development constraints in that locality, there has been and continues to be some reliance on the Plan Area from London concerning waste management.
- 5.39. The Greater London Plan (2015) indicates that the Authority is aiming to reduce this reliance on surrounding Waste Planning Authorities, with a target to cease non-hazardous waste exportation by 2016. At present, the Greater London Authority have launched a full review of the adopted plan, and are consulting on the Draft London Plan December 2017 to March 2018, with the Examination in Public Scheduled for autumn 2018. Policies SI7 (Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy), SI8 (Waste capacity and net waste self sufficiency), SI9 (Safeguarded waste sites) and SI10 (Aggregates) all relate to waste matters and the Essex WPA will be

³³ Further details of this analysis, is shown in the ECC (2014) Capacity Gap Report

considering the proposed GLA plans' content, evidence and impacts, and will comment accordingly in due course.

5.40. The table below identifies the exchange of waste between the plan area and greater London in 2016.

Table 16: Imports & Exports To/From Greater London in 2016

	Household, Industrial & Commercial Waste (Tonnes)	Inert Waste (Tonnes)	Hazardous Waste (Tonnes)
Total Imports from GLA to plan Area	586,072	845,961	4,708
Total Exports to GLA from Plan Area	594,829	161,407	7,952
Difference	8,756	684,554	3,244
	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Net Exporter

Source: Essex County Council (2017) as derived from the Environment Agency's (2016) Waste Interrogator Data

5.41. As can be seen in the table above, the plan area is a net exporter of Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste and hazardous waste to Greater London. A previous shortage of HIC waste management routes in the GLA appears to have been rectified allowing a greater amount of waste to be managed within Greater London, with materials and energy recovered prior to disposal, in line with the adopted Greater London Plan. Concerning Hazardous waste, Essex and Southend-on-Sea are a net exporter of waste to the Greater London Area. This is due to the lack in provision of facilities to treat (as opposed to transfer) hazardous waste.

5.42. In the case of inert waste, Essex continues to be a net importer, which is attributed to the significant amount of waste that is entering the plan area because of key infrastructure projects within the capital.

5.43. On-going Duty to Co-operate discussions will continue to ensure the most appropriate waste management routes are pursued with the GLA and the individual Boroughs involved with the transfer to and from Essex.

Greater London Importation and Exportation Trends

5.44. Below is a table that identifies the trends of importation and exportation for all three of the waste stream over the past eight years, with further detail regarding the annual net movements of waste (between 2009 and 2016) in Figure 15

Table 17: Waste Movements Trends with the GLA (2009 to 2016)

	HIC Waste	Inert Waste	Hazardous Waste	All Waste
8 year Average	150,000	546,000	-5,000	691,000
Maximum Value	336,000	1,097,000	300	1,330,000
Minimum	-33,000	222,000	-11,000	254,000

Waste Monitoring

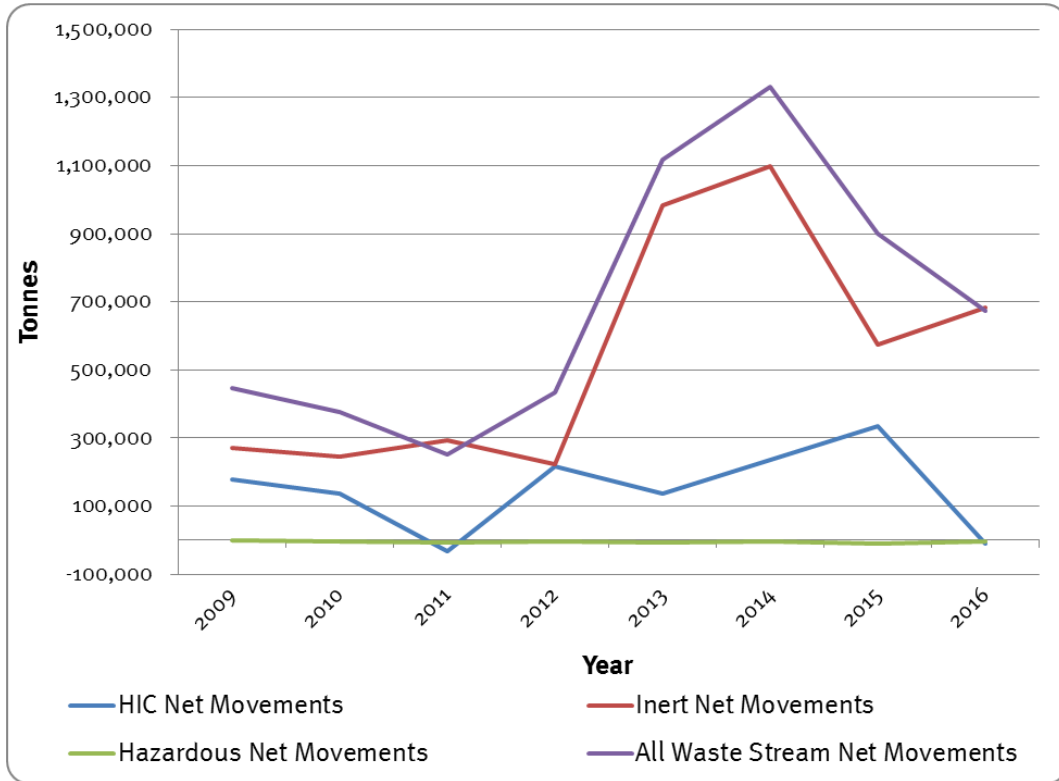
Value				
Range	369,000	875,000	11,300	1,076,000

Source: Essex County Council (2017), as derived from the Environment Agency Waste Interrogator Data.

Note: All values in the above tables have been rounded.

Note: HIC = Household/Industrial/Commercial

Figure 15: Net Importation/Exportation between the GLA and the Plan Area (2009 to 2016)



Source: Essex County Council (2017) as derived from the Environment Agency's (2016) Waste Interrogator Data

Note: HIC = Household/Industrial/Commercial

5.45. It can be seen from the combination of Table 17 and Figure 15, that overall on average the plan area is accepting 691 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London. In 2009, this was significantly less at approximately 448 thousand tonnes (net), which reduced further until 2011, since which time it peaked in 2014 (at net imports of 1.3 million tonnes) to the plan area from Greater London. It has subsequently reduced in the following two years until 2016. The overall net movements value is somewhat skewed by the largest waste stream (inert), but also reflects the net movements of the household/industrial/commercial waste stream.

5.46. The HIC waste net movements between the GLA and the plan area fluctuate, although there was a significant reduction between 2015 and 2016, which has resulted in net exportation for the first time since 2011. This may be attributable to new waste facilities operating within the GLA to recover material and/or energy prior to disposal of the residual waste, as defined within the London Plan. Due to the fluctuations presented above on average, the plan area is accepting 150 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London.

- 5.47. The inert waste net movements have also varied significantly, mainly due to the significant importation during 2013/2014, as a result of CrossRail and Wallasea Island projects. Despite these obvious issues, the trend has been one of increase since 2009, which could be attributed to improved monitoring of inert waste facilities by the Environment Agency. This means on average the plan area is accepting 546 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London.
- 5.48. There has been a steady reduction in the amount of management capacity for hazardous waste within the plan area, as discussed in the previous section, which is also reflected in the movements between the plan area and Greater London. In 2009, there was net importation of nearly 300 tonnes, which ultimately reduced to net exports to the GLA of nearly 11 thousand in 2015. Between 2015 and 2016, the net exportation from Essex and Southend-on-Sea has reduced to 3.25 thousand tonnes, meaning that on average the plan area is exporting 5 thousand tonnes (net) per annum to Greater London.

Waste Movements & the Replacement Waste Local Plan

- 5.49. This net movement of waste, for adjacent and non-adjacent Waste Planning Authorities must continue to be monitored, to ensure that the plan area facilitates net self-sufficiency where practicable³⁴.
- 5.50. For the purposes of this report and the on-going Duty to Co-Operate requirements, letters will be sent to any Waste Planning Authority that interacted with the plan area with regards to waste imports and exports in 2016³⁵, where gross movements exceed the strategic movement thresholds as defined and agreed by the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (April 2014) and are as follows:
- 100 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste
 - 2,500 tonnes per annum of non-hazardous waste
 - 5,000 tonnes per annum of inert waste
- 5.51. For the future and consistent monitoring of waste movements, monitoring indicators have been incorporated in to the now adopted Waste Local Plan (2017), which will continue to be reported via this Authority Monitoring Report format.

³⁴ As specified within the Proposed Vision of the ECC & SBC (2015) Replacement Waste Local Plan (Revised Preferred Approach), page 24.

³⁵ As specified in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (2016)

6. DATA COLLECTION ISSUES & GAP ANALYSIS

- 6.1. There are some gaps in data collection that need to be rectified in order to effectively monitor the planning policies for minerals and waste development in Essex, however this has in the recent past been significantly improved.
- 6.2. The most significant single improvement has been the improved knowledge regarding the inert waste knowledge gap as a result of improvements to the evidence base for the Replacement Waste Local Plan.
- 6.3. There remains a need to publish the baseline report to inform Monitoring Indicator 2, regarding the need for a separate building sand landbank. At present, the baseline document is being produced by the Minerals Planning Authority, and is likely to be publicised in spring 2018. Once published it will allow continued annual monitoring by way of the AMR.
- 6.4. There remains a knowledge/data gap regarding Minerals Monitoring Indicator 3, for the capacity of wharves, which could serve Greater Essex. The baseline report for this monitoring indicator remains to be undertaken.
- 6.5. There remain data issues in relation to the waste monitoring indicators. Waste Monitoring Indicator 1 relates to data on the capacity of new waste management facilities by type. New facilities are defined as those, which have planning permission and are operable. Capacity data is now often submitted in planning applications, therefore is available for most planning permissions approved, but there are difficulties in knowing when a site commences operations, unless this is required specifically by a planning condition. In light of this, it would be useful to undertake a thorough waste site survey, to ensure the waste database held by the WPA encompasses all waste activities, whether licenced by the Environment Agency and/or permitted by either the Local Planning Authority (LPA) or the WPA.
- 6.6. During the recent past, especially on the part of the Environment Agency data collection and the improvements in the Essex and Southend-on-Sea evidence base there has been a marked increase in the accuracy of waste data.
- 6.7. There remains a lack of certainty surrounding the proportion of London's waste that each plan area needs to manage. This issue will be addressed via the Duty to Co-operate mechanisms as well as through the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Board at the regional level, to ensure consistency.



Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report

Appendices



Essex County Council

APPENDIX 1. SAVED POLICIES

During the monitoring period, the only adopted waste plan was the Waste Local Plan (2001), as the Replacement Waste Local Plan (RWLP) was not adopted until three months after this monitoring period. Therefore, although the policies contained within the RWLP were considered during the determination of planning applications, as they had limited weight when the emerging document was submitted for examination by the Secretary of State.

Therefore, a list of the saved policies from the Waste local Plan (2001) are reproduced below.

Saved Policies

- 6.8. The Secretary of State issued directions on the 20 September 2007, which confirmed that all of the policies within the Waste Local Plans were saved. Following the passing of the Localism Act and a Strategic Environmental Assessment only the policies within the Waste Local Plan (2001) remain part of the statutory development plan and continue to have effect in determining planning applications, beyond 3 January 2013 through an Order laid down by the Secretary of State. As such, no policies in either the RSS or Structure Plan remain in force beyond this date.

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

- 6.9. W3A, W3B, W3C, W3D, W4A, W4B, W4C, W5A, W5B, W5C, W6A, W7A, W7B, W7C, W7D, W7E, W7F, W7G, W7H, W7J, W8A, W8B, W8C, W9A, W9B, W10A, W10B, W10C, W10D, W10E, W10F, W10G, W10H
- 6.10. Full details of the saved policies can be found on the minerals and waste policy page of our website (available at: www.essex.gov.uk/planning).

APPENDIX 2. APPLICATIONS DETERMINED WITHIN SPECIFIED TIMESCALES

Table 2:18: Mineral & Waste Application Performance (2008/09 to 2016/17)

Year	Number of Decisions	'Minor' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%)*	Target to be Determined in 8 Weeks (%)	'Minor' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%)*	Target to be Determined in 13 Weeks (%)	Delegated (%)	Number of Applications Withdrawn
2007/08	43	-		63	72	56	-
2008/09	35	-		49	75	46	5
2009/10	53	-		57	70	49	5
2010/11	46	-		59	60	54	5
2011/12	51	-		63	60	67	3
2012/13	54	-	70	72	60	65	3
2013/14	45	29	70	71	60	70	4
2014/15	55	61	70	96	60	69	4
2015/16	55	97	70	90	60	67	6
2016/17	46	100	70	100	60	61	2

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

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

Table 2:19: Regulation 3 Performance (2008/09 to 2016/17)

Year	Number of Decisions	'Minor' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%)*	Target to be Determined in 8 Weeks (%)	'Major' Applications Determined according to statutory Requirements (%)*	Target to be Determined in 13 Weeks (%)	Delegated (%)	Number of Applications Withdrawn
2007/08	158	56	70			70	-
2008/09	109	61	70			72	14
2009/10	101	75	70			92	15
2010/11	100	74	70			97	6
2011/12	78	76	70			81	-
2012/13	51	84	70			94	2
2013/14	54	81	70			89	2
2014/15	56	58	70			84	1
2015/16	55	80	70			94	4
2016/17	54	98	70	86	60	92	2

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

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

APPENDIX 3. STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (SCI) MONITORING

Ongoing monitoring of the SCI is carried out each year as set out in chapter four, paragraph 4.4 of the adopted SCI. Progress against the following recommendations identified as key actions is as follows:

Recommendation	Progress during April 2016- March 2017
<p>Recommendation 1</p> <p>Continue to monitor customer satisfaction for both Policy and Development Management Planning</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Policy Planning</p> <p>We received one response from a member of the public to the online customer satisfaction survey asking how to rotate a document on our website.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ECC response – An officer responded with instructions</p> <p>We received seven feedback comments in relation to our webpages in this timeframe, all in relation to the Replacement Waste Local Plan - Modifications public consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rating and comment to say it was not clear which document needed responding to. • Poor rating and comment from two people to say there were too many documents/complicated information, that a summary document was needed. • Poor rating with a comment to inform us that a table was presented sideways and so was in an unreadable format. • Average rating and comment to say the document was hard to find and the questions were biased. • Poor rating and comment to say person wanted to respond to a particular site but could not access the consultation portal to respond. • Poor rating with comment to say there were too many documents on the consultation webpage and no explanation of their contents. <p style="text-align: center;">ECC response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The web text advised which documents were part of the consultation. <p>• This particular consultation was different to our previous waste consultations and a summary document was not deemed</p>

to be required. The introduction of the main consultation document explained the Examination in Public process and how to respond.

- We added a note to our webpage to inform users how to rotate the table.
- Consultation questions had to be asked in a certain way due to statutory guidelines for this stage of the Replacement Waste Local Plan.
- There was a phone number and email on the consultation webpage, which people could have used to contact us with any queries about how to locate the consultation documents.
- The consultation webpage detailed how to respond via email, post and online.

Development Management

No responses were received to the Development Management online customer satisfaction survey between April 2016 and March 2017.

We received 12 feedback comments in relation to our webpages in this timeframe:

- Poor rating with comments from two people to ask for contact details to be made clearer.
- Poor rating from two users with comments regarding the district/borough/city council webpage asking for contact details.
 - Good rating and a comment to say the contact details for other councils was clear and easy to find.
 - Poor rating with comments from six people stating they could not locate a planning application.
- Poor rating and comment to say it is difficult to speak to an officer on the phone, either a voice mail or too noisy background noise.

ECC response

- The team's contact details were moved to the front webpage.
- ECC provides the web link to the district/borough/city councils.
- Search criteria are often placed in the wrong search boxes, which hinders application location or is sought on the wrong webpages. A link to the application portal is on the front Minerals and Waste Planning webpage.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The team’s contact details are included on our website, which people could have used to contact us with any queries about how to locate planning applications and any other information they could not locate themselves. •The Minerals and Waste Planning duty phone is always manned and voice mails responded to. Office background noise cannot be altered.
<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation 2</p> <p>Electronic communication remains the preferred method for how we engage and involve everyone in consultation without disadvantaging service and customers</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Policy Planning</p> <p>The Replacement Waste Local Plan – Modifications consultation was held for a six-week period through January to February 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •372 people responded to the consultation in the following formats: 184 emails, 157 web and 31 letters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We received no requests for paper copies or to view the documents at County Hall. • We received the following comments regarding electronic communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several negative comments regarding the landscape formatted document. Five comments to say it was difficult to find information online/navigate the response system. One comment to say not everyone has internet access so cannot access the information. <p style="text-align: center;">ECC response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The consultation response formats show that email is still the preferred method of contact with paper copy letters still decreasing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A web note was added alongside the document explaining how to rotate it. •Many members of the public mistakenly believe we are 100% electronic, although details of how to view paper copies of documents and responding via post are always detailed within all consultation correspondence and publicity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Paper copies of consultation documents are available to view all Essex libraries, local councils and County Hall. •As per our SCI, if a person was completely unable to access the internet to view electronic documents or visit an inspection location to view a paper copy, we would consider supplying a paper copy of the main plan or relevant sections of the required documents. •We put as much information about consultations in the public domain as early as possible, including public notices in

newspapers and direct letters to those residing close to a proposed waste site. We make every effort to make information clear and provide contact details.

- Since evidence suggests we are not disadvantaging the public by using electronic communication as our preferred method of engagement/consultation, we will continue to do so for future policy planning consultations, while making it clear that alternative means of viewing documents and responding to consultations is available so no one is disadvantaged.

Development Management

We continue to encourage electronic communications via our Advanced Planning Application System (APAS), which allows users to view and respond to planning applications online.

Between April 2016 and March 2017 the following feedback was received/observations made:

- No members of the public requested to view paper copy applications at County Hall.
- No complaints or queries in relation to paper copies no longer being available to view at libraries and no negative feedback from libraries about this decision.
 - A further decrease in calls and emails to the Minerals and Waste helpline and inbox
 - One person reported the online response form was restrictive.
 - One person believed they could only respond to a consultation via the online portal.

ECC response:

- Evidence suggests that both applicants and the public are using APAS to submit and access the information they require.
- Any issues users face are dealt with as and then they arise and any comments regarding improvements are passed to the system provider so they could be incorporated into future versions of the system, if possible.
- In consultation letters, we will continue to include the web link to the Planning Portal and APAS so the public can easily access the information they require.
 - We will continue to accept consultation responses via email and letter as well as online.

<p>Recommendation 3</p> <p>No change to our existing standard of consulting those homes and businesses within a 250m radius of a proposed development due to statutory obligation and cost.</p>	<p>Policy Planning and Development Management</p> <p>One Policy public consultation was carried out during this AMR timeframe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Four people responded to the Waste Local Plan – Modifications consultation to say they live very close to a proposed site but were not consulted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No comments regarding the 250-metre boundary were received to either the Policy or Development Management customer satisfaction surveys. <p>ECC response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Direct neighbour notification is not a statutory requirement and remains one of the most costly methods of engagement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •We carry out many methods of notification during consultations, direct neighbour notification letters being just one of them. •The number of people commenting on the 250-metre radius has greatly decreased over the past few years. This is a procedure we will continue to carry out but will no longer monitor.
<p>Recommendation 4</p> <p>The consultation period on policy planning documents remains at the statutory six weeks with the following recommendations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Be aware of possible issues with consulta •Look sympathetically at requests for exte 	<p>Policy Planning</p> <p>One Policy Planning consultation, the Replacement Waste Local Plan – Modifications, was held in this AMR timeframe and we received the following feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •We received two extensions of time requests, one from a parish council for an extra day, which was granted, and one from a district council for an extra two months, which was denied as the legal timeframe to proceed with the Waste Local Plan did not permit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three respondents voiced the opinion that six weeks was not long enough to respond. • No members of the public requested time extensions during the above consultation. •The policy planning customer satisfaction survey was monitored but no comments were made in relation to this issue. <p>ECC response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The statutory six-week consultation period is unlikely to change unless regulations require it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The six-week deadline is still an issue for a very small number of respondents.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •We will continue to monitor/consider any comments/extension of time requests on the consultation period during Minerals and Waste Development Framework document consultations (including Minerals and Waste Local Plans, Statement of Community Involvement, Supplementary Planning Documents).
<p>Recommendation 5</p> <p>To assess how we acknowledge consultation responses and how we explain how comments are being taken into consideration for Plan preparation and planning applications.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Policy Planning</p> <p>Consultation responses are acknowledged with a standard letter, reviewed by officers and the findings reported back to Members before feedback from the consultation is reported on during the next stage of plan preparation. Before submission of a plan, it is mandatory to prepare a statement /summary of the main issues raised during consultations. All consultation respondents also receive a notification letter at the next stage of consultation so they are included in all stages of plan preparation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ECC response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All consultation responses are uploaded to the online consultation portal so respondents can see they have been received and included as part of the consultation process. •We did not receive any comments regarding the acknowledgement letter or response procedures during the policy consultation held in this AMR’s timeframe and so the letter remains the same. <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Development Management Planning</p> <p>Development Management responses received from local residents are acknowledged with a standard letter. Only planning related issues are able to be taken into account when determining applications. All responses are taken into consideration and summaries of planning issues are considered in delegated/committee reports (which are available on the ECC website) and are therefore taken account of by the decision maker.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ECC response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Due to limited time, officers cannot respond directly to each individual point raised in consultation responses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •We did not receive any comments to indicate the content of the acknowledgement letter was an issue. •We will continue to monitor consultation responses for further opinions that comments are not being taken into consideration and consider whether the acknowledgment letter needs amending to include more information. •We are still investigating whether we can upload respondents’ comments to the online portal so it is transparent that comments have been processed.

Appendix D – Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) Monitoring

APPENDIX 4. MINERALS

Table 4:20: Primary Aggregate Sites & Transhipment Facilities in Essex (31st March 2017)

Operator	Site Name	Cessation Date for Planning Permission	District /Borough
<i>Operational Sand & Gravel Quarries with Permitted Reserves</i>			
Brett Aggregates	Alresford Creek, Alresford	2042	Tendring
G&B Finch Ltd	Asheldham Quarry	2029	Maldon
Hanson Aggregates	Birch Quarry	2018	Colchester
Frank Lyons Plant Services Ltd	Blackley Quarry, Great Leighs	2045	Chelmsford
Blackwater Aggregates	Bradwell Quarry, Silver End	2022	Braintree
Brett Aggregates	Brightlingsea Quarry	2026	Tendring
Hanson Aggregates	Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham	2030	Chelmsford
Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd	Cobbs Farm	2019	Maldon
Tarmac Ltd	Colchester Quarry, Stanway	2042	Colchester
Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd	Crown Quarry, Ardleigh	2028	Tendring
Edviron Ltd	Crumps Farm, Gt Canfield	2029	Uttlesford
Dewicks	Curry Farm, Bradwell-on-Sea	End on site 2018, restoration by 2019	Maldon
Brett Aggregates	Elsenham Quarry	2030	Uttlesford
JJ Prior Ltd	Fingringhoe Quarry	2042 Extraction has ceased on site	Colchester
Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd	Highwood Quarry, Little Easton	2026	Uttlesford
Danbury Aggregates	Royal Oak, Danbury	2029	Chelmsford
Carr & Bircher Ltd	Widdington Pit	2025	Uttlesford
Tarmac Ltd	Wivenhoe Quarry	2018	Colchester
<i>Non-Operational Sand & Gravel Quarries with Permitted Reserves</i>			
Gent Fairhead & Co Ltd	Rivenhall Airfield (Waste Facility), Kelvedon	Planning Permission for waste management ESS/34/15/BTE was granted in February 2016.	Braintree

Operator	Site Name	Cessation Date for Planning Permission	District /Borough
Danbury Aggregates	St Cleres Pit, Danbury	2016 ³⁶	Chelmsford
Stephen Poole & George Wright	Lufkins Farm, Great Bentley	Commencement within 5 years from the date of ESS/41/15/TEN (15/11/16), cessation three years after commencement.	Tendring
R W Mitchell & Sons	Elmstead Hall	Commencement within 5 years from the date of ESS/24/15/TEN approval (Permission for 48 months from date of commencement	Tendring
Mr S Brice	Coleman's Farm, Rivenhall	Commencement within 5 years from date of ESS/39/14/BTE approval (24/06/16). Permission for 17 years post commencement	Braintree
<i>Dormant Sand & Gravel Quarries</i>			
S.R. Finch	Straits Mill		Braintree
-	Alton Park		Tendring
-	Hodgnells Farm		Tendring
Devernish Ltd	Hambro Hill		Rochford
<i>Operational Silica Sand Sites with Permitted Reserves</i>			
Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd	Martells Quarry, Ardleigh	2026	Tendring
<i>Operational Brick Clay Sites with Permitted Reserves</i>			
Bulmer Brick & Tile Co	Bulmer Brickworks, Bulmer Tye	2027	Braintree
W H Collier Ltd	Marks Tey Brickworks	2042	Colchester
<i>Operational Chalk Sites with Permitted Reserves</i>			
Needham Chalks Ltd	Newport Chalk Pit	2042	Uttlesford

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

³⁶ There is an application currently (Aug 2017) being determined for St Cleres which may affect this stated end date

Table 4:21: Annual Sales, Returns, Apportionment & Landbank

Year (31 December)	Essex & Thurrock Sand & Gravel Sales (million tonnes)	Essex & Thurrock Sand & Gravel Reserves (million tonnes)	Essex and Thurrock Sand & Gravel Sub- Regional Apportionment (million tonnes)	Landbank (years) ³⁷
2003	4.47	59.64	4.55	13.1
2004	4.30	54.60		12.0
2005	4.14	51.00		11.2
2006	4.07	50.12		11.0
2007	4.09	46.68		10.3
2008	3.29	39.19		8.6
2009	2.79	36.71	4.45 ³⁸	8.2
2010	2.99	37.36		8.4
2011	2.80	37.01		8.3
2012	2.30	35.50		8.0
2013	3.18	32.88		7.3
2014	4.4	30.1		6.8
2015	3.5	32.69		7.4
2016	3.4	35.37		7.95

³⁷ The presented landbank figure presented is that calculation method on which the Minerals Local Plan (2014) is based. Further information on this can be found in the [Greater Essex Local Aggregates Assessment](#) (2017)

³⁸ Sub-Regional Apportionment for Essex & Thurrock was reduced in 2009 to 4.45mtpa of which 4.31mtpa needed to be provided from Essex only

Table 4:22: Mineral County Matter Applications Determined Between 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site defined in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Applications granted planning permission							
Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Colchester	ESS/24/15/TEN	Full App with EIA ESS	Construction of irrigation reservoir	16/11/16	15/11/16	No	700,000
Widdington Pit, Hollow Road, Widdington, Essex, CB11 3SL	ESS/09/16/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Proposed extension to existing office building	07/02/17	12/05/16	No	None
Highwood Quarry, B Lodge, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Nr Great Dunmow, CM6 1SL	ESS/47/16/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Additional office and car parking	26/01/16	10/02/17	No	None
Highwood Quarry, B Lodge, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Nr Great Dunmow	ESS/11/17/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Single storey office extension and link to existing offices	25/07/14	09/05/17	No	None
Bradwell Quarry, Church Road, Bradwell, CM77 8EP	ESS/07/16/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Continuation of development permitted by ESS/24/14/BTE	08/08/16	26/04/16	No	None
Land at Colemans	ESS/39/14/BTE	Full App with	Sand & gravel quarry (2.5 million tonnes)	14/04/15	24/06/16	Yes	2,500,000

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Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site defined in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Farm, Little Braxted Lane, Rivenhall, Witham, Essex, CM8 3EX		EIA ESS					
Blackley Quarry, Land to the north east and north west, A131, Great Leighs, CM3 1QP	ESS/16/15/CHL	Full App with EIA ESS	Extraction of an estimated reserve of 2.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel	06/03/17	07/06/16	Yes	2,800,000
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/43/16/MAL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Washing Plant	16/05/16	28/02/17	No	None
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/23/17/MAL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Retrospective application for an environmental screening bund	02/09/15	01/05/17	No	None
Asheldham Quarry, Southminster Road, Asheldham, Essex, CM0 7DZ	ESS/20/16/MAL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Proposed concrete batching plant and ancillary development	11/01/16	15/08/16	No	None
Lufkins Farm, Frating and Brook Farm, Great Bentley, Colchester	ESS/40/15/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	New temporary access	08/08/16	30/04/16	No	None

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site defined in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Widdington Pit, Hollow Road, Widdington, CB11 3SL	ESS/03/16/UTT	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of excavation of sand and restoration of land to agricultural use	14/10/16	11/04/16	No	None
Blackley Quarry, and land to the north east and north west of the existing quarry, A131, Great Leighs, CM3 1QP	ESS/46/16/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Variation of condition application of ESS/16/15/CHL	20/01/16	13/01/17	Yes	None in addition to that presented in ESS/16/15/CHL presented above
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/05/16/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir by the extraction	21/08/15	31/07/16	No	None
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/06/16/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir by the extraction	02/09/15	31/07/16	No	None
Lufkins Farm, Frating and Brook Farm, Great Bentley, Colchester	ESS/41/15/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	s.73 application of alteration of conditions 2,13,16,19,20,21,23 and 48	21/08/15	30/04/16	No	
Lufkins Farm, Frating and Brook Farm, Great Bentley, Colchester	ESS/40/15/TEN		New temporary access	16/11/16	18/12/15	No	

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Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site defined in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Bentley, Colchester							
Applications refused planning permission							
NONE							
Applications withdrawn from the determination process							
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/57/15/MAL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Proposed washing plant for use during the construction of an agricultural reserve	30/11/15	-	No	0
Applications pending determination at 31 March 2017							
Land at Rayne Quarry, Broadfield Farm, Dunmow Road, Rayne, Braintree, CM77 6SA	ESS/19/17/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Sand and gravel extraction	01/03/17	-	Yes	-
Land at St Cleres Hall Pit, Main Road, Danbury, CM3 4AS	ESS/32/16/CHL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Importation of aggregate from Royal Oak until 31st October 2021	08/08/16	07/11/16	No	
BRADWELL QUARRY, CHURCH ROAD, BRADWELL, BRAINTREE,	ESS/20/17/BTE	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Variation of conditions of ESS/07/16/BTE to allow early morning and evening work	24/02/17	-	No	-

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site defined in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
CM77 8EP							
Land at St Cleres Hall Pit, Main Road, Danbury, CM3 4AS	ESS/31/16/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	VOC Retention of processing plant until 31st December 2021	08/08/16	07/11/16	No	
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/21/17/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir	06/03/17	-	No	-
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/22/17/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir	06/03/17	05/06/17	No	
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	ESS/36/13/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of winning and working of sand and gravel, the erection of a processing plant and ready mixed concrete and mortar plants, workshop and weighbridge office (permitted by planning permission ref. CHL/1890/87) without compliance with condition 17 (hours of operation) to allow additional hours of operation for the processing plant from 0600 to 0700 and 1800 to 2200 hours Mondays to Fridays for a period of 5 years.	09/07/13	-	No	None
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals	ESS/37/15/CHL	Removal/Variation of	Continuation of winning and working of sand and gravel as permitted by	11/08/15	-	No	None

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Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Allocated/ Reserve Site defined in MLP?	Additional Reserve? (Tonnes)
Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR		Condition ESS	CHL/1019/87 without compliance with condition 1 (application details), Condition 4 (working and reclamation schemes) and condition 6 (restoration Master Plan) to allow amended restoration levels and amended restoration Masterplan				

Table 4:23: Non-Mineral Applications Approved by Local Planning Authorities, Within the Boundaries of a Safeguarded Minerals Area during 2016/17

District	Site Name	Application Ref:	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Site Area	Approved Future Use	Legal agreement and/or Conditions attached	MPA Responded	MPA Objection (s)	Overriding benefits of the proposal stated in report
UTT	Land South Of Radwinter Road Saffron Walden Essex	UTT/16/1856/D FO	13/01/2017	MSA - Chalk		Application for the approval of matters reserved by outline planning permission UTT/13/3467/OP comprising the erection of 200 dwellings of mixed size and tenure, including link road, residential access roads, public open space, surface water attenuation		Not Consulted	N/A	
UTT	Commercial Centre Ashdon Road Saffron Walden CB10 2NQ	UTT/16/2701/D FO	13/02/2017	MSA - Chalk		Reserved Matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) pursuant to UTT/13/2423/OP for Phases 1b, 2 and 4 to provide 160 dwelling houses with associated car and cycle parking, hard and soft landscaping, 5-a-side football pitch and utilities & infras		Not Consulted	N/A	
UTT	Land Adjacent To Coppice Lane North End Chelmsford	UTT/15/3734/F UL	17/06/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	14.5	Creation of access and two passing areas in relation to a proposal for the change of use of land for use as Natural Burial Ground, construction of memorial building, associated car parking, access, and hard and soft landscaping.		Not Consulted	N/A	

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UTT	Elsenham Golf And Leisure Limited Hall Road Henham CM22 6FL	UTT/16/ 1066/F UL	13/01/2 017	MSA - Sand and Gravel	5.68	Proposed modernisation of Elsenham Golf and Leisure to include the creation of a chipping green and adventure golf area, driving range refurbishment, extension to car park, creation of a reservoir for the purposes of sustainable on-site irrigation and la		Yes		
UTT	Bricketts London Road Newport CB11 3PP	UTT/16/ 1290/O P	25/11/2 016	MCA	12.2 7	Outline application, with all matters reserved except for access, for demolition of existing dwelling and erection of up to 11 dwellings with associated access and parking.		Not Consulted	N/A	
TEN	Alresford Garage Ltd, Colchester Main Road, Alresford, Colchester, Essex, CO7 8DB	16/0141 9/FUL	31/10/2 016		0.24	Proposed erection of valeting bay and covered area (variation of external materials approved under 15/01766/FUL).		Not Consulted	N/A	
EPF	Gunpowder Mill Powdermill Lane / Access off Beaulieu Drive Waltham Abbey Essex EN9 1JY	EPF/00 18/16	09/06/2 016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	19.8 8	Grade II* listed building application for the use of parts of the site as an outdoor recreation and activity centre for children, together with the erection of new buildings to provide: guest accommodation, dining hall and kitchen, pavilion (changing rooms); and the conversion of several existing Listed Buildings to provide further guest accommodation and classrooms, together with a new lake for water based activities and the erection of		Not Consulted	N/A	

						free-standing activity structures.				
BRW	Becket Keys Church Of England School Sawyers Hall Lane, Brentwood, CM15 9DA	16/0119 3/FUL	16/12/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	5.12	Demolition of existing sports hall and construction of new sports hall facilities		Not Consulted	N/A	
COL	The Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway Colchester CO3 0QA	160833	08/06/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	6.12	Demolition of teaching building (Gainsborough block) and erection of Replacement building (Arts building), new Science Wing, enclosure of existing area with roof and facade to create multi-use space and kitchen extension. New Multi Use Games Area (
COL	Land North of, Wyvern Farm, London Road, Stanway Colchester	161380	23/01/2017	MSA - Sand and Gravel	7.18	Revised development to provide 176 no. one, two, three and four bedroom houses and apartments, plus associated road and parking, public open space, landscaped buffers and drainage works.				
UTT	Land South Of Radwinter Road Saffron Walden	UTT/16/1856/D FO	13/01/2017	MSA - Chalk		Application for the approval of matters reserved by outline planning permission UTT/13/3467/OP comprising the erection of 200 dwellings of mixed size and tenure, including link road, residential access roads, public open space, surface				

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	Essex					water attenuation				
UTT	Commercial Centre Ashdon Road Saffron Walden CB10 2NQ	UTT/16/2701/D FO	13/02/2017	MSA - Chalk		Reserved Matters (appearance, landscaping, layout and scale) pursuant to UTT/13/2423/OP for Phases 1b, 2 and 4 to provide 160 dwelling houses with associated car and cycle parking, hard and soft landscaping, 5-a-side football pitch and utilities & infras				
UTT	Land Adjacent To Coppice Lane North End Chelmsford	UTT/15/3734/F UL	17/06/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	14.5	Creation of access and two passing areas in relation to a proposal for the change of use of land for use as Natural Burial Ground, construction of memorial building, associated car parking, access, and hard and soft landscaping.				

Table 4:24: Use of Mineral Local Plan Policies (1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017)

Policy No	Policy Description	Number of Times Used
S1	Presumption in Favour of Development	14
S2	Strategic Priorities for Minerals Development	6
S3	Climate Change	4
S4	Reducing the Use of Minerals Resources	0
S5	Creating a Network of Aggregate Recycling Facilities	4
S6	Provision for Sand and Gravel	3
S7	Provision of Industrial Minerals	0
S8	Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves	2
S9	Safeguarding Mineral Transshipment Sites and Secondary Processing Facilities	0
S10	Protecting and Enhancing the Environment and Local Amenity	13
S11	Access and Transportation	12
S12	Mineral Site Restoration and After-use	8
P1	Preferred Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction	2
P2	Preferred Sites for Silica Sand Extraction	0
DM1	Development Management Criteria	10
DM2	Planning Conditions and Legal Agreements	2
DM3	Primary Processing Plant	6
DM4	Secondary Processing Plant	1
IMR1	Monitoring and Review	0

APPENDIX 5. WASTE

Waste Facilities & Planned Capacity in Essex & Southend-on-Sea as of 31 March 2017.

Table 5:25: Operational Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility List

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Ahern Basildon	10 Herons Court, Cranes Farm Road, Basildon, Essex SS14 3DF	Hazardous Waste Transfer	13,166	
Operational	Keltbray House	Burnt Mills Road, Basildon Essex SS13 1DT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,650	
Operational	Safety-Kleen	Christy Way Southfield Industrial Estate Laindon, Basildon SS15 6TR	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,614	
Operational	TLM (Hovefields)	TLM Management Ltd. Hoverfields Avenue Basildon Essex SS13 1EB	Hazardous Waste Transfer	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Pelsis Limited	Unit 2, Scimitar Park Industrial Estate, Courtauld Road, Basildon, SS13 1ND, UK	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1	
Operational	Cohart,	Unit 17, Kavanaghs Yard Archers Field Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,084	
Operational	Windsor Integrated Services Group Ltd	Unit 29, Childerditch Industrial Estate, Childerditch Hall Drive, Little Warley,	Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,000	

		Brentwood, CM13 3HD			
Operational	Fairview,	Magpie Lane, Little Warley, Brentwood, CM13 3DT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,647	
Operational	The Depot	Bakers Lane, Black Notley, Braintree, Essex, CM77 8QS	Hazardous Waste Transfer	86	
Operational	Cordons Farm,	Long Green, Ashes Road, Cressing, Braintree Essex, CM7 8DL	Hazardous Waste Transfer	31,150	Permanent
Operational	Drovers Way	Freighter House, Drovers Way, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 5PH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,496	
Operational	Oyster Haven	Unit 1 Oyster Haven, Haven Road, Colchester CO2 8HT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,130	
Operational	Colchester Skip Hire	Greenacres Old Packards Lane Wormingford Colchester Essex CO6 3AH	Hazardous Waste Transfer		Permanent
Operational	Frost & Wood Limited	14 Sandhurst, Canvey Island SS8 0SA	Hazardous Waste Transfer	475	
Operational	Oikos Storage Ltd	Hole Haven Wharf Haven Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,972	
Operational	Asbestos Collection Services	Yard 1&2 Runwood Road Charfleets Ind Est. Canvey Island Essex SS8 0PL	Hazardous Waste Transfer	887	
Operational	Epping Forest Council Depot,	Langston Road, Loughton, IG10 3UE	Hazardous Waste Transfer	349	
Operational	Total Waste Management	10 Burnt Mill Elizabeth Way Harlow	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,652	

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Essex CM20 2HT					
Operational	Mead Park Depot	Riverway Harlow Essex CM20 2SE	Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,047	Permanent
Operational	Promenade Park Depot	Off Park Drive, Maldon, Essex CM9 5UR	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,245	
Operational	Lodge Farm	Fairfield Rd, Clacton-on-Sea CO15 3QP	Hazardous Waste Transfer	938	
Hazardous Waste Transfer Capacity Total				165,589	21

Table 5:26: Operational Healthcare Waste Transfer Facility List

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd,	Unit E Fulmar Way Wickford Essex SS11 8ZB	Healthcare Waste Transfer	410	
Operational	Sterling Washroom Services Ltd	Unit 2, Goldcrest Industrial Estate, Driberg Way, Braintree, Essex, CM7 1NB	Healthcare Waste Transfer	13	Permanent
Healthcare Waste Total				423	2

Table 5:27: Operational Non Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility List

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Tuskite Works,	Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,650	Permanent

Operational	TLM Management	2 Courtauld House Cranes Close Basildon Essex SS14 3JB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	17,154	
Operational	GBN Archer's Field	Archers Fields, Burnt Mills, Basildon, SS15 6DX	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Barleylands Depot	Barleylands Road Billericay CM11 2UF	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	23,784	
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer		
Operational	Bob's Skips	Unit 6 and 7 Nevendon Industrial Estate Harvey Road Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DG	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	8,504	Permanent
Operational	Leigh Skips Transfer	Unit 8, Nevendon Industrial Estate Harvey Road Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DG	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,000	
Operational	Whitebridge Cottage	WhitesBridge Cottage Crays Hill Billericay Essex CM11 2UL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	933	
Operational	Hallsford Bridge, Heatherland	Site 5-7, Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Plot 6 Stondon Road Ongar Essex CM5 9RB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	39,812	
Operational	SMH Products Ltd	Unit 3 Childerditch Ind Est Childerditch Hall Drive Little Warley Brentwood	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,650	Permanent

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CM13 3HD					
Operational	WDA (LACW) Cordons Farm	Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	71,250	Permanent
Operational	All Clear Skips	Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree, Essex, CM7 8DL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,799	
Operational	Colne Skips	Hungary Hall Colne Engaine Colchester Essex CO6 2HS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	938	
Operational	WDA (LACW) Winsfords Way, Chelmsford	Land west of Winsford Way, Chelmsford CM2 5AA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	90,000	Permanent
Operational	SB Skip Hire,	Templewood Depot, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8LP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,085	
Operational	Ash Plant Hire	Unit 3, Templewood Stock Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8LA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	7,832	Permanent
Operational	Chelmsford Transfer & Recycling Facility	Units 11 & 12 Boreham Industrial Estate Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM3 3AW	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	50,097	Permanent
Operational	Cooks Skip Hire	43 Albion Street Rowhedge Colchester Essex CO5 7ER	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,145	
Operational	Tin Bins,	63 Straight Road Boxted Colchester Essex CO4 5QY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,675	

Operational	Wivenhoe Quarry	Alresford Road Wivenhoe Colchester Essex CO7 9JY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,677	
Operational	Colchester Skip Hire	Greenacres Old Packards Lane Wormingford Colchester Essex CO6 3AH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	48,000	Permanent
Operational	Witham Plant Hire	Honeylands Farm Little Tey, Marks Tey, Colchester CO6 1HU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,000	Permanent
Operational	Shrub End Road Depot	Shrub End Road, Colchester Essex, CO3 7RN	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	21,731	
Operational	Bugg	Unit 1, Harpers Hill Farm Nayland Colchester CO6 4NU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer		
Operational	Essex County Skips Ltd	12 Parsons Road, Manor Trading Ltd Benfleet, SS7 4PY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,862	
Operational	Canvey Skip Hire (Benfleet Skip Hire?)	27 Vikings Way Canvey Island Essex, SS8 0PB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,066	
Operational	AA Quick Skips, (AA Kwik Skips)	5a Brunel Road Manor Trading Estate Benfleet Essex, SS7 4PS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,000	
Operational	Waste Recycling Services	James Heys & Sons Ltd, Northwick Road, Charfleets Industrial Estate, Canvey Island, SS8 0PU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer		
Operational	Tyre Reclaim	Level D, Fulton Road, Manor Trading Estate Benfleet SS7 4PZ	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,500	

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Operational	Benfleet Scrap	Unit 16 TS, Brunel Road Manor Trading Estate Thundersley Essex SS7 4PS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,512	
Operational	Barnfield Transfer Station	Barnfield Tylers Cross Roydon CM19 5DP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,815	
Operational	GBN Hastingwood	Hastingwood Road Hastingwood Harlow CM17 9JT	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	11,976	
Operational	GBN Services Ltd	Maple River Industrial Estate Off Riverway Harlow CM20 2DP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	21,492	
Operational	WDA (LACW) Harlow	Former Kores Nordic Site West Road Harlow CM20 2AL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	56,000	Permanent
Operational	Railway Yard	North Place Edinburgh Way Harlow Essex CM20 2SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,620	
Operational	Waste Recycling Centre,	Templebank Off Riverway Harlow Essex CM20 2DY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	7,485	
Operational	Park Farm	Park Farm, Park Lane Tollshunt Knight Maldon Essex CM9 8HB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,000	
Operational	Tavern Garage	Tavern Garage, The Causeway, Maldon, Essex, CM9 4LJ	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	6,120	Permanent
Operational	Smallwaste	The Elms, Coal Yard Main Road Mundon Maldon Essex CM9 6NU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,219	
Operational	Contact Waste,	Brickfields Way, Yard 2 Brickfields	Non Hazardous	44,030	

		Way Purdey's Industrial Estate Rochford Essex SS4 1LX	Waste Transfer		
Operational	Franklin Hire	Unit 1, Rawreth Ind Est., Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	992	Permanent (assumed)
Operational	Ecologic	Unit 1, Cottis Yard Purdey's Way Rochford Essex SS4 1LX	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	27,604	Permanent
Operational	Cottis Transfer Station,	Unit 13 TS, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,000	Permanent
Operational	Hadleigh Salvage (Recycling) Ltd	Plot 9 Stock Road Southend On Sea Essex SS2 5QF	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	75,000	
Operational	Atlantic Ltd	20 Brunel Road, Clacton-on-sea, CO15 4LU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	936	
Operational	Amaryllis Environmental Services Ltd	Carlson House Bradfield Road Wix Essex CO11 2SP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	56,000	
Operational	WDA (LACW) A120, Ardleigh	Land adjacent to A120, A120 North, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	115,000	Permanent
Operational	Collin's Skip Hire,	Martells Pit Slough Lane Ardleigh Essex	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	12,298	Permanent
Operational	Eastern Waste Disposal LTD	Morses Lane Industrial Estate Brightlingsea Colchester Essex CO7 0SD	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,000	Permanent
Operational	Onyx, TDC Depot	Oakwood Business Park	Non Hazardous	4,368	Permanent

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		Stephenson Road West Clacton-on Sea Essex CO15 4TL	Waste Transfer		
Operational	Collect - A - Way	Paxton Road Gorse Lane Industrial Estate Clacton - On - Sea Essex CO15 4LR	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,527	
Operational	Sladburys Farm	Sladburys Farm, Sladburys Lane, Clacton-on-sea, CO154SS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	360	
Operational	Bob's Skips	Stephenson Road Gorse Lane Industrial Estate Clacton-on-Sea Essex CO15 4XA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	27,303	Permanent
Operational	The Works - South Strand	The Works, South Strand Riverside Avenue Lawford Manningtree Essex CO11 1UP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,032	
Operational	WDA (LACW) Gt. Dunmow	Ambulance Station Chelmsford Road Gt Dunmow CM6 1LW	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	18,872	Permanent
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	18,934	30/04/2022
Non Hazardous Waste Transfer total				1,107,639	56

Table 5:28: Operational RCHW Facility List

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Pitsea HWRC	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,204	Permanent
Operational	Coxtie Green HRWC	Coxtie Green Road Brentwood Essex CM14 5PN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,136	Permanent
Operational	Mountnessing HWRC	Roman Road Mountnessing Essex CM4 4AA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,064	Permanent
Operational	Witham HWRC	Perry Road Witham Essex CM8 3UD	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,016	Permanent
Operational	Braintree HWRC	Springwood Drive Braintree CM7 2YN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	7,824	Permanent
Operational	Drovers Way HWRC	Drovers Way Springfield Chelmsford Essex, CM2 5PP	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,448	Permanent
Operational	South Woodham Ferrers HWRC	Ferrers Road South Woodham Ferrers Essex, CM3 5XH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,821	Permanent
Operational	Shrub End HWRC	Maldon Road Shrub End Colchester Essex CO3 4RN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	13,676	Permanent
Operational	West Mersea RCHW	Uplands Road West Mersea Essex CO4 8DX	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	1,766	Permanent
Operational	Canvey Road HWRC	Canvey Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0QA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	10,318	Permanent

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Operational	Town Mead HWRC	Brooker Road Waltham Abbey EN9 1JH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	25,000	Permanent
Operational	Mill Lane HWRC	High Ongar, CM5 9RH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,367	Permanent
Operational	Luxborough Lane HWRC	Luxborough Lane Chigwell IG7 5AA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,053	Permanent
Operational	Templebank HWRC	Templebank Harlow Essex CM20 2TT	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	12,500	Permanent
Operational	Maldon HWRC	Promenade Park Depot, Park Drive Maldon Essex, CM9 5UR	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	6,942	Permanent
Operational	Springfield Road HWRC	Springfield Road Burnham On Crouch Essex, CM0 8AV	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,912	Permanent
Operational	Rayleigh HWRC	Castle Road, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 7QF	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,375	Permanent
Operational	Stock Road HWRC	Stock Road Southend On Sea Essex	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	10,192	Permanent
Operational	Leigh Marsh HWRC	Two Tree Island, Leigh-on Sea, Essex, SS9 2ET	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,391	Permanent
Operational	Martins & Wellwick Farms HWRC	Colchester Road St Osyth, Clacton On Sea CO16 8HN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,935	Permanent
Operational	Lawford HWRC	Greensmill, Lawford, Essex, CO11 1UW	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,666	Permanent
Operational	Maltings Lane HWRC	Maltings Lane Kirby Le Soken Essex CO13 0EH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,811	Permanent
Operational	Clacton Civic Amenity Site	Rush Green Road Clacton On Sea Essex CO16 7AD	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	13,034	Permanent

Operational	Dovercourt HWRC	West End Hall Lane Dovercourt Essex, C012 3TA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,866	Permanent
Operational	Saffron Walden HWRC	Veerman's Lodge, Thaxted Road Saffron Walden Essex CB10 2UR	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,769	Permanent
RCHW Total				188,086	25

Table 5:29: Operational Unspecified Transfer Facility List

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Magnum House,	Magnum House, Swinborne Road, Basildon SS13 1AX	Unspecified Transfer	24,000	
Operational	Terminus Drive	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Unspecified Transfer	49,000	Permanent
Operational	Tanner Skip Hire	Mid Essex Recycling Centre Essex Regiment Way Chelmsford Essex CM3 3PZ	Unspecified Transfer		
Operational	Wood Farm	Moreton Road Moreton Ongar CM5 0EY	Unspecified Transfer	149	Permanent
Operational	Railway Land,	North Place, Edinburgh Way, Temple Fields, Harlow Essex	Unspecified Transfer		
Operational	Lampcare (UK) Recycling Ltd,	Unit C Mead Park Estate RiverWay Harlow Essex CM20 2SE	Unspecified Transfer		

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Operational	Lower Farm WTS	Lower Farm, Steeple Road Mayland.	Unspecified Transfer		
Operational	Purdey's Estate WTS,	Purdey's Industrial Estate, Tinkers Lane, Rochford Essex	Unspecified Transfer	50,000	Permanent
Operational	Rawreth Ind Est, Biffa Waste Services	Unit 12, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Unspecified Transfer	75,000	
Operational	Oliver's Wharf	Shipyard Estate Brightlingsea, Colchester CO7 0AR	Unspecified Transfer		Permanent
Unspecified Transfer Total				198,149	10

Table 5:30: Operational Waste Storage Facility List

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Waste Storage	24,999	31/12/2017
Operational	Chase Farm,	Vicarage Lane West, North Weald, Epping, CM16 6AL	Waste Storage	500	
Operational	North Place	North Place, Edinburgh Way, Harlow, CM20 2SL	Waste Storage	80,000	
Waste Storage Total				105,499	3

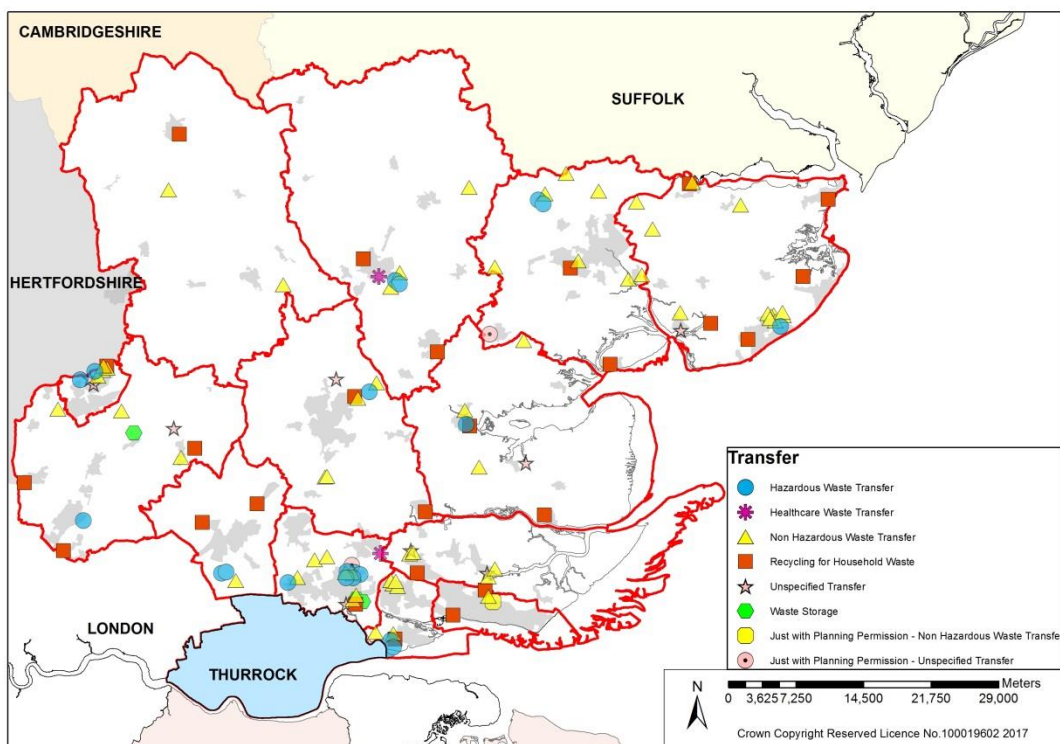
Table 5:31: Under Construction Waste Transfer Facility List

Under Construction	NONE
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Table 5:32: List of Waste Transfer Facilities Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Just with the benefit of Planning permission	Cleansing Depot,	Cleansing Depot, Eastern Avenue, Southend-On-Sea Essex	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	67,900	
Just with the benefit of Planning permission	Units 10/11 Archers Field Close,	Hérons Gate trading Estate Paycocke Road, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate, Basildon SS14 3EU	Unspecified Transfer	16,500	
Just with the benefit of Planning permission	Tiptree Basketworks & Wooyard,	Grange Road, Tiptree CO5 0QQ	Unspecified Transfer	65,520	
Transfer Facilities Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission Total				149,920	3

Map 5:5: Locations of Transfer Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2017



Source: Essex County Council, (2017)

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility Lists**Table 5:33: Operational End of Life Vehicle Facility List**

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Harrowcross Bodyworks	Harrowcross, Sible Hedingham, Halstead, Essex, CO9 6SS	End of Life Vehicles	18	
Operational	Hovefields	Hovefield Avenue, Courtauld Road, Basildon, SS13 1EB	End of Life Vehicles	150,000	06/02/2019
Operational	Buckwyns,	Oak Lodge, Buckwyns, Billericay, CM12 0TN	End of Life Vehicles	985	
Operational	DA Motors Ltd	Rear Of 34 Runwell Road Wickford Essex SS11 7HQ	End of Life Vehicles	67	
Operational	Wickford Spares	Russell Gardens, Shotgate Industrial Estate Wickford, SS11 8BH	End of Life Vehicles	80	
Operational	Basildon Car Breakers	Archers Fields Basildon SS13 1DH	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	Mackers Metals	The Yard, Wrexham Road Laindon Basildon Essex SS15 6PX	End of Life Vehicles	33,000	Permanent
Operational	Europevans Limited	Thoby Ln, Mountnessing, Brentwood CM15 0TD	End of Life Vehicles	17	
Operational	Brentwood Autos	Thoby Priory Thoby Lane Mountnessing Brentwood Essex CM15 0TB	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	German Spare Parts Limited	Unit 1 Clapgate Kelvedon Hatch Brentwood CM15 0LH	End of Life Vehicles	48	

Operational	Bellropes,	Warley Street, Gt Warley, Brentwood, Essex, CM13 3LB	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	Allshots Farm	87 Allshots Farm, Woodhouse Lane, Kelvedon, Colchester, Essex, CO5 9DF	End of Life Vehicles	1,850	
Operational	Cordons Farm	Cordons Farm Depot, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree, CM778DL	End of Life Vehicles	10,000	04/07/2018
Operational	Kingwell Holdings Ltd.	Cordons Farm Depot, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree, CM778DL	End of Life Vehicles	10,000	
Operational	Allviews	School Road, Rayne, Braintree, Essex CM7 6SS	End of Life Vehicles	3	
Operational	Cut Maple Salvage	The Willows 84 Mashey Road Little Yeldham Halstead Essex CO9 4JZ	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	Eurospares (Continental Parts) Limited	Unit 5, Fifth Avenue Halstead CO9 2SZ	End of Life Vehicles	6	
Operational	Morelands	Morelands Industrial Estate Tile Works Lane Rettendon Common Chelmsford CM3 8HB	End of Life Vehicles	4,596	
Operational	Brentwood Auto Spares Ltd	Pooles Lane, Highwood, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 3QL	End of Life Vehicles	895	
Operational	Arrow Salvage & Spares Ltd,	Temple Farm Industrial Estate Ship Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8XB	End of Life Vehicles	188	
Operational	Stock Auto Breakers,	Temple Farm Industrial Estate Ship Road	End of Life Vehicles	3,818	

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West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8XB					
Operational	Car Busters	Unit 11 Temple Farm Industrial Estate, Ship Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8XB	End of Life Vehicles	1,669	
Operational	Brand & Howes Environmental	Unit B, 39, Robjohns Road, Chelmsford, CM1 3AG	End of Life Vehicles	25,000	Permanent
Operational	Chase Autos,	Windsor Road Windsor Trading Estate Downham Essex CM11 1QE	End of Life Vehicles	739	
Operational	G&L Autospares,	Haven Road TS Hythe Quay Colchester Essex CO2 8HT	End of Life Vehicles	4,898	
Operational	Autobreak Colchester Ltd	Hythe Quay, Haven Road Colchester Essex CO2 8HT	End of Life Vehicles	7,826	
Operational	Motorcycle Recycle	Unit 5 Fieldgate Buildings, Haven Road, Colchester CO2 8HT	End of Life Vehicles	10	
Operational	Autospares	1 Kings Road, Charfleet Industrial Estate Canvey Island, Essex, SS8 0QY	End of Life Vehicles	188	
Operational	BMW Bitz Ltd	No 13 Units 1 & 2, Runwood Road, Charfleets Industrial Estate Canvey Island, Essex, SS8 0PL	End of Life Vehicles	120	
Operational	Late Spares Unlimited	R/o Units 1&2 West Point Place Kings Road Charfleets Industrial Estate Canvey Island Essex	End of Life Vehicles	16	

SS8 0SE					
Operational	Vauxhall & Transits	10-11 Runwood Road Canvey Island SS8 0PL	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	First Call Renault	Unit 10, Brunel Road, Manor Trading Estate, Thundersley, Essex, SS7 4PS	End of Life Vehicles	5,000	Permanent
Operational	Gala Motors	Unit 4 Kelvin Road, Manor Trading Estate, Benfleet, SS7 4QB	End of Life Vehicles	79	
Operational	NIRRO	Unit 4 Kings Haven Kings Road Charfleets Industrial Estate Canvey	End of Life Vehicles	800	Permanent
Operational	AGT Cars Ltd,	Maxens Yard Galley Hill Waltham Abbey EN9 2AJ	End of Life Vehicles	138	Permanent
Operational	BM Spares,	16-17 Horsecroft Place The Pinnacles Harlow Essex CM19 5BU	End of Life Vehicles	55,875	
Operational	Buck Rogers Car Breakers,	Lower Farm Steeple Road Mayland Essex CM3 6EG	End of Life Vehicles	244	
Operational	English Autos,	Lower Farm, Steeple Road, Mayland, Essex, CM3 6EG	End of Life Vehicles	4	
Operational	CWJ Kirby (Metal Merchants)	Brickfields Way Purdey's Industrial Estate Rochford Essex SS4 1ND	End of Life Vehicles	452	
Operational	Nevendon Cars South East,	Brickfields Way, Purdey's Ind Est, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1NB	End of Life Vehicles	2,689	
Operational	Good Companions Garage	Chelmsford Rd Rawreth Wickford	End of Life Vehicles	2,065	

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SS11 8SY					
Operational	Roachside Recycling Centre Ltd	Cottis Yard, Welton Way, Rochford SS4 1LB	End of Life Vehicles	7,836	Permanent
Operational	Hockley Vehicle Dismantlers,	Rear Of 2 Murrells Lane, Hockley, SS5 6AB	End of Life Vehicles	2,706	
Operational	I Need Spares Ltd	8 Featherby Way Purdeys Industrial Estate Rochford SS4 1LD	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	Scrapco Metal Recycling	Unit 12a Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane Rayleigh Essex SS6 9RL	End of Life Vehicles	22,173	Permanent
Operational	Imperial Metal Recyclers	63 Vanguard Way, Shoeburyness, Essex, SS3 9QY	End of Life Vehicles	2,197	
Operational	Userve Ltd	Brickfield Way, Purdey Industrial Estate, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1NB	End of Life Vehicles	144	
Operational	Vauxhall & Ford Spares	102 Oxford Road Clacton On Sea CO15 3TH	End of Life Vehicles	407	
Operational	Bottles Hall	Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7DE	End of Life Vehicles	2,521	
Operational	Endeavor Vehicle Services,	Endeavor House, Maltings Yard, Station Road, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, CO16 0HQ	End of Life Vehicles		Permanent
Operational	Vauxhall Performance & Spares Centre	Foundry Yard, Hall Lane Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, CO14 8HW	End of Life Vehicles	150	
Operational	Nationwide Metal Recycling	Martells Ind Est, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	End of Life Vehicles	26,536	

Operational	Clacton Car Breakers,	Sadds Yard, 18-25a Skelmersdale Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, CO15 6BP,	End of Life Vehicles	8,000	Permanent
Operational	Autobreak Colchester Ltd	Station Goods Yard Thorrington Colchester Essex	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	Ace Auto Salvage,	The Yard South Strand Manningtree Essex CO11 1UP	End of Life Vehicles	138	Permanent
Operational	Martells	Unit D Martells Industrial Estate Ardleigh Colchester	End of Life Vehicles	37,735	
Operational	Harlow Metal Recycling (Hill Metal Recycling)	1-3 Edinburgh Pl, Edinburgh Way, Harlow CM20 2DJ	End of Life Vehicles	5,143	
Operational	A1 Walton Salvage	Foundry Yard, Harmers Foundry Hall Lane Walton-on-the Naze Essex CO14 8HW	End of Life Vehicles	644	
ELV TOTAL				439,713	58

Table 5:34: Operational Healthcare Waste Treatment Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Simply Washrooms	Unit 24, Commercial Centre, Canes Ln, 6FJ, Weald Hall Farm, North Weald Bassett, Epping CM16 4UH	Healthcare Waste Treatment		
Operational	Wood Farm	Wood Farm Moreton Road Moreton Essex CM5 0EY	Healthcare Waste Treatment	65	Permanent
Healthcare Waste Treatment total				65	2

Table 5:35: Operational Metal Recycling Facility List

Materials Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	G T Commercials,	Vange Park Road, Basildon, Essex, SS9 5LA,	Metal Recycling		
Operational	EHS Metals Brentwood,	141 Coxtie Green Road Brentwood Essex CM14 5PT	Metal Recycling	7,892	
Operational	Enfield Metals	Four Oaks, Clappgate Estate, Chivers Road, Stondon Massey, Brentwood, Essex, CM15 0LH	Metal Recycling	736	
Operational	Essex Batteries	Unit F9 Briarsford, Witham CM8 3UX	Metal Recycling	548	
Operational	Brand & Howes Environmental Ltd	The Scrap Yard Dusty Lane Tye Green Braintree CM77 8HB	Metal Recycling	75,000	Permeant
Operational	Environ Automotive,	11 Montrose Road Dukes Park Industrial Estate Chelmsford Essex CM2 6TE	Metal Recycling	2,714	
Operational	SITA Boreham,	Boreham Industrial Estate Waltham Road Boreham Essex CM3 3AW	Metal Recycling	48,302	
Operational	Pooles Lane Ltd,	Pooles Lane Ind Park Pooles Lane Highwood Chelmsford Essex CM1 3QL	Metal Recycling		

Operational	Auto Body Works,	Pooles Lane, Highwood, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 3QL	Metal Recycling	500	
Operational	Centre Point Salvage,	Temple Farm Industrial Estate Ship Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8XB	Metal Recycling		
Operational	Temple Farm, Slessor	Temple Farm, West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8XB	Metal Recycling	9,379	
Operational	The Boreham Recycling Centre	Unit 15 Boreham Industrial Estate Waltham Road Boreham Essex CM3 3AW	Metal Recycling	15,977	
Operational	16 Commerce Way, SITA	16 Commerce Way Whitehall Industrial Estate Colchester Essex CO2 8HH	Metal Recycling		
Operational	Gunhill Garage	Ipswich Road Dedham Colchester Essex CO7 6HR	Metal Recycling	73	
Operational	Green Acres,	Old Packards Lane, Wormingford, Colchester CO6 3AH	Metal Recycling	48,000	
Operational	King Edward Quay, SITA	The Hythe Colchester, CO2 8HT	Metal Recycling	39,908	
Operational	Haven Road TS	Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Metal Recycling	1,087	
Operational	Total Waste Management Ltd	Randalls Works, Woodside Thornwood Common Epping CM16 6LF	Metal Recycling	37,350	
Operational	Mark's Commercials	Thele Woolmongers Lane Nines Ashes High Ongar	Metal Recycling	1,863	Permanent

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CM4 0JX					
Operational	AWA	Units 10, Mead Park, Templefields, River Way, HARLOW, CM20 2SE	Metal Recycling	782	
Operational	Dash's Yard	Pippin House MRS, Maldon Road Latchingdon Essex CM3 6LF	Metal Recycling	6	
Operational	Mitchells Car Breakers	Russell Road North Fambridge Chelmsford Essex CM3 6NH	Metal Recycling		
Operational	Platinum Batteries	Unit 17, 55 Progress Rd, Southend-on-Sea, Leigh-on-Sea SS9 5PR	Metal Recycling	479	
Operational	Brightlingsea Export Terminal	Oliver's Wharf, Wharfside, Brightlingsea, Colchester, Essex, CO7 0AR	Metal Recycling	15,309	
Operational	Pafkin Site	Valleybridge Road Clacton	Metal Recycling	300	
Operational	Lindsell Stores	Whitegates Lindsell Great Dunmow Essex CM6 3QL	Metal Recycling	10,000	
Operational	Clarkes	Whitehouse Meadow Felsted Dunmow Essex CM6 3LD	Metal Recycling	1,798	
Metal Recycling Total				318,003	27

Table 5:36: Operational C&I Non-Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
Operational	Veolia MRF	Archers Fields, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate Basildon, SS13 1DL	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	55,000	Permanent
Operational	Great Bear	Southfields Industrial Estate Laindon Basildon SS15 6TX	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	9,558	
Operational	Clearaway Waste Transfer Solutions	Whites Yard Archers Field Basildon SS13 1DH	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	25,000	Permanent
Operational	Stondon Massey	Plot 9 Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Stondon Road Stondon Massey Ongar Essex CM5 9RB	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	905	
Operational	Codham Hall Farm	Unit A Codham Hall Lane Gt Warley Brentwood CM13 3JT	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	74,999	30/08/2017
Operational	Essex Reclamation	Perry Road Witham Essex CM8 3UD	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	45,521	
Operational	Dunmow Skips Ltd,	Essex Regiment Way, Broomfield, Chelmsford, CM3 3PA	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	300,000	Permanent

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Operational	O-I Glass UK	Edinburgh Way Harlow CM20 2DB	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	60,135	
Operational	Quayside Industrial Park	Quayside Industrial Estate, Bates Road, Off the Causeway Maldon, CM9 5FA	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	45,000	Permanent
Operational	The Causeway	The Causeway, Maldon, CM9 4LJ	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	1,500	
Operational	Central Cleansing Depot	Eastern Avenue Southend On Sea Essex SS2 5QX	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	9,049	
<i>C&I Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility Total</i>				626,667	11

Table 5:37: Operational LACW³⁹ Non-Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Tovi EcoPark	Courtauld Road Basildon SS13 1LT	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	416,955	Permanent

³⁹ Although this site predominantly manages Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), should the need/capacity arise through waste reduction efforts by the Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities, could also accept Commercial & Industrial (C&I) wastes.

Table 5:38: Operational Tyre Recycling Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Unit H, Ashtree Farm,	Boyton Cross Chelmsford CM1 4LP	Tyre Recycling	10,000	
Operational	Benfleet Vehicle Dismantlers	Unit 10 & 11, Brunel Road Manor Trading Estate South Benfleet Essex	Tyre Recycling	1,110	
Tyre Recycling Total				11,110	2

Table 5:39: Operational Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Benfleet Scrap	Caxton House Harvey Road, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate Basildon Essex SS13 1QJ	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Basildon Waste Treatment Centre	Courtauld Road Basildon SS13 1DB	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	13,922	
Operational	Convert 2 Green	SS11 8DL	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	1,128	
Operational	Compounds P & Q,	Templewood Estate Stock Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8LP	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	72	
Operational	Templewood Collection Service.	Unit 2a Templewood, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Essex	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	77	

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CM2 8LA					
Operational	Energyready	39 High Street Rowhedge Colchester Essex CO5 7ET	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment		
Operational	Hole Haven Wharf	Haven Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment		
Operational	Tallow Storage	Hole Haven Wharf Haven Road Canvey Island SS8 0NR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment		
Operational	B W Rice Treatment	Romainville Way Charfleet Ind Est Canvey Island Essex SS8 0RB	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	3,867	
Operational	Bobbingworth Leachate Treatment Plant	Moreton Bridge, Moreton, Ongar, Essex	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	9,950	Permanent
Operational	Evergreen Oil	Refinery and Works High Laver Hall Ongar CM5 0DU	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	147	
Operational	Metcom International Ltd,	Unit 6 New Horizons, Bus Centre, Barrows Road, Harlow, Essex, CM19 5FN	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	199	
Operational	Kent Wood Remembrance Park,	The Cottage, Chelmsford Road, Purleigh	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	20,000	
Operational	Greenacre Small Holdings, Canewdon	Greenacre Farm, Hyde Wood Lane, Canewdon, Rochford, Essex, SS3 3RR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	1,129	
Operational	Flowline,	Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth, Rayleigh, Essex, SS6 9RL	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	8,319	
Operational	Ticks Haulage,	South Strand, Lawford Industrial Estate Manningtree, Essex,	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	814	

CO11 1UP		
Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment Total	134,624	16

Table 5:40: Operational WEEE Treatment Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	The Tekhnicon Centre	Springwood Drive Braintree CM7 2YN	WEEE Treatment	222	
Operational	ICEX Limited,	Unit 3, Europa Park, Croft Way, Witham, Essex, CM8 2FN	WEEE Treatment	282	
Operational	Teleplan Colchester Limited	Cowdray Centre, Mason Rd, Colchester CO1 1BX	WEEE Treatment	812	
Operational	Recycle Telecom Ltd	180 Brooker Road, Waltham Abbey, EN9 1HT	WEEE Treatment	400	
Operational	Total Waste Management Ltd	10 Burnt Mill Elizabeth Way Harlow CM20 2HU	WEEE Treatment	138	
Operational	EOL IT Services Ltd,	1-3 Baltic Wharf, Station Road, Maldon, CM9 4LQ	WEEE Treatment	814	
Operational	Altech Trading Company Ltd	34 Potters Way, Southend-on-Sea SS2 5SJ	WEEE Treatment	2,603	
Operational	Appliance Care Recycling	Haven Rd, Colchester C02 8HT	WEEE Treatment	3,621	
WEEE Treatment Total				8,892	8

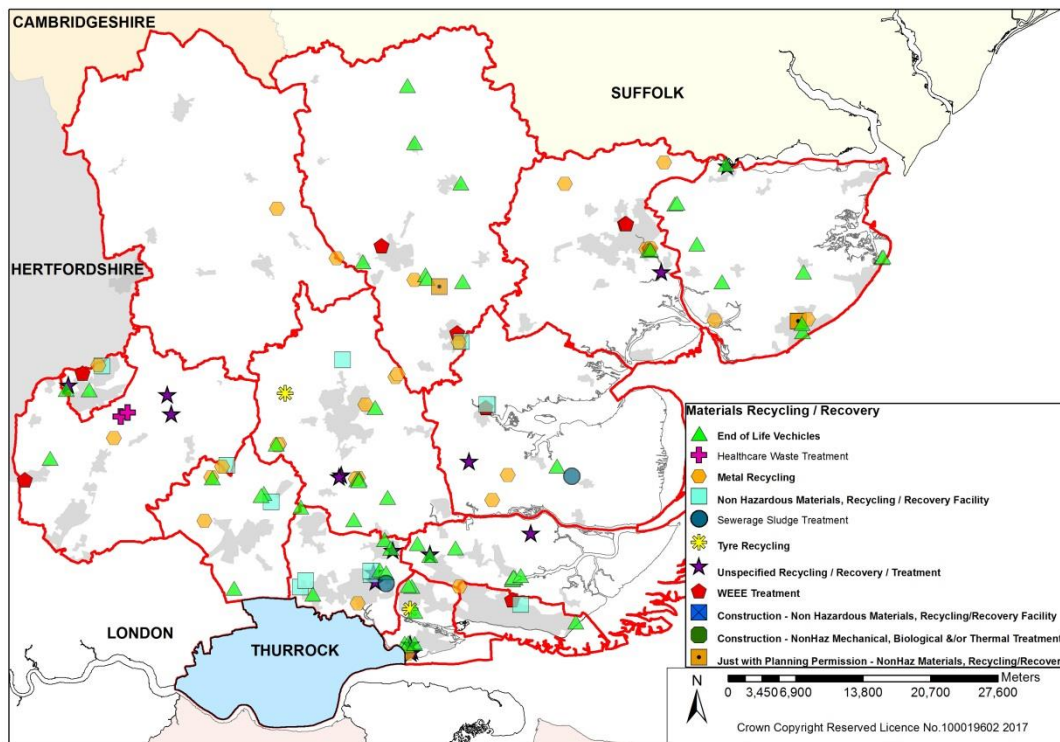
Table 5:41: Operational Sewerage Sludge Treatment Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Basildon Wastewater Treatment Works	Courtauld Road, Basildon, SS13 1DB	Sewerage Sludge Treatment	116,554	
Operational	Reddings Farm	Reddings Farm, Asheldham, Southminster, CM0 7NX	Sewerage Sludge Treatment	24,159	
Sewerage Sludge Treatment Total				140,713	2

Table 5:42: Facilities Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility List

Transfer Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes Per Annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Crumps Farm	Crumps Farm Stortford Road Little Canfield Dunmow Essex CM6 1SR	C&I Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	110,000	
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Rivenhall Airfield (II)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	C&I Non Hazardous Mechanical , Biological &/or Thermal Treatment (Inc, Energy Recovery)	823,000	Permanent
Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility Total				933,000	2

Map 5:6: Locations of Non-Inert Materials Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2017



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery Facility Lists

Table 5:43: Operational Aggregate Recycling Centre Facility List

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes)	END DATE
STATUS					
Operational	GBN - Archer's Fields	Archers Fields, Burnt Mills, Basildon, SS15 6DX	Aggregate Recycling Centre	25,000	Permanent
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Aggregate Recycling Centre	208,000	31/12/2025
Operational	Whites Yard	Archers Fields Close, Basildon, SS13 1DN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	25,000	Permanent
Operational	Hallsford Bridge	Plot 9 Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Stondon Road Stondon Massey Ongar Essex	Aggregate Recycling Centre	2,146	Permanent

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CM5 9RB					
Operational	Halstead Highway Depot	Fenn Road, Halstead, CO9 2HG	Aggregate Recycling Centre	1,342	Permanent
Operational	The Yard	New Parsonage Lane, Gt Saling, Braintree CM7 5ER	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent
Operational	Bulls Lodge	Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	Aggregate Recycling Centre	100,000	30/06/2030
Operational	C A Blackwell (Contracts) Ltd, (Mobile Plant)	The Works, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8LA	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent
Operational	Colchester Quarry (Colchester Recycling)	Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0NN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	190,000	31/12/2037
Operational	Colchester Skip Hire	Greenacres Old Packards Lane Wormingford Colchester Essex CO6 3AH	Aggregate Recycling Centre	15,000	Permanent
Operational	Haven Road	Haven Quay Haven Road Colchester Essex	Aggregate Recycling Centre	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Patterns Yard	Patterns Yard Nayland West Bergholt Colchester	Aggregate Recycling Centre	300	Permanent
Operational	Wivenhoe Quarry,	Alresford Road Wivenhoe Colchester Essex CO7 9JY	Aggregate Recycling Centre	50,000	31/12/2015
Operational	Evans Thornwood	Marlow, High Road, Thornwood Common, Epping, CM16 6LU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	77,178	Permanent
Operational	Harlow Mill	Aggregate Depot, Station Approach, Old Harlow	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent

CM20 2EL					
Operational	Hill Demolition & Skip Hire	1-3 Edinburgh Place Edinburgh Way Harlow Essex CM20 2DJ	Aggregate Recycling Centre	4,306	Permanent
Operational	Royden Lea Farm	Roydon Road, Harlow, CM19 5DU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	23,444	
Operational	Green Recycling	Quayside Industrial Estate, Bates Road, Off the Causeway Maldon, CM9 5FA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	15,182	Permanent
Operational	Cottis Yard Recycling Facility	Cottis Yard, Welton Way, Rochford SS4 1LB	Aggregate Recycling Centre	13,303	Permanent
Operational	Franklin Hire	Unit 1, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Aggregate Recycling Centre	1,711	Permanent
Operational	JKS	Roach Valley Works, 53 Purdey's Way, Purdey's Industrial Estate Rochford, Essex, SS4 1LZ	Aggregate Recycling Centre	160,000	Permanent
Operational	Stock Road Recycling Facility	25 Stock Rd, Southend-on-Sea SS2 5QF	Aggregate Recycling Centre	33,447	
Operational	Essex Recycling Wix	Lane Farm, Harwich Road, Wix CO11 2SA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	50,000	Permanent
Operational	EWD Carters Haulage Yard	Morses Lane Industrial Estate Brightlingsea Colchester Essex CO7 0SD	Aggregate Recycling Centre	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Martell's	Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	10,000	Permanent

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Operational	Parkeston Quay	Land at Parkeston Quay, West Dock Road, Harwich, Essex	Aggregate Recycling Centre	350,000	Permanent
Operational	Silverton Aggregates	Devereaux Farm, Walton Road, Kirby Le Soken, CO13 0DA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	54,916	Permanent
Operational	Haigh Recycling	Armigers Farm, Thaxted, Essex, CM6 2NN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	100,000	Permanent
Operational	Land Adjacent to Taylors Farm	Takeley Essex CM22 6LY	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent
Operational	Little Easton - Highwood Quarry	Little Easton Airfield Little Easton Gt Dunmow CM6 2BB	Aggregate Recycling Centre	70,000	25/03/2027
Operational	Loppingdales	Gaunts End, Elsenham Bishops Stortford CM22 6DR	Aggregate Recycling Centre	90,000	Permanent
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Aggregate Recycling Centre	65,000	01/01/2023
ARC Total				1,885,275	32

Table 5:44: Aggregate Recycling Centre Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes)	END DATE
STATUS					
Just with the benefit of planning permission	Blackley Quarry	Blackley Quarry, Great Leighs	Aggregate Recycling Centre	100,000	5/06/2045

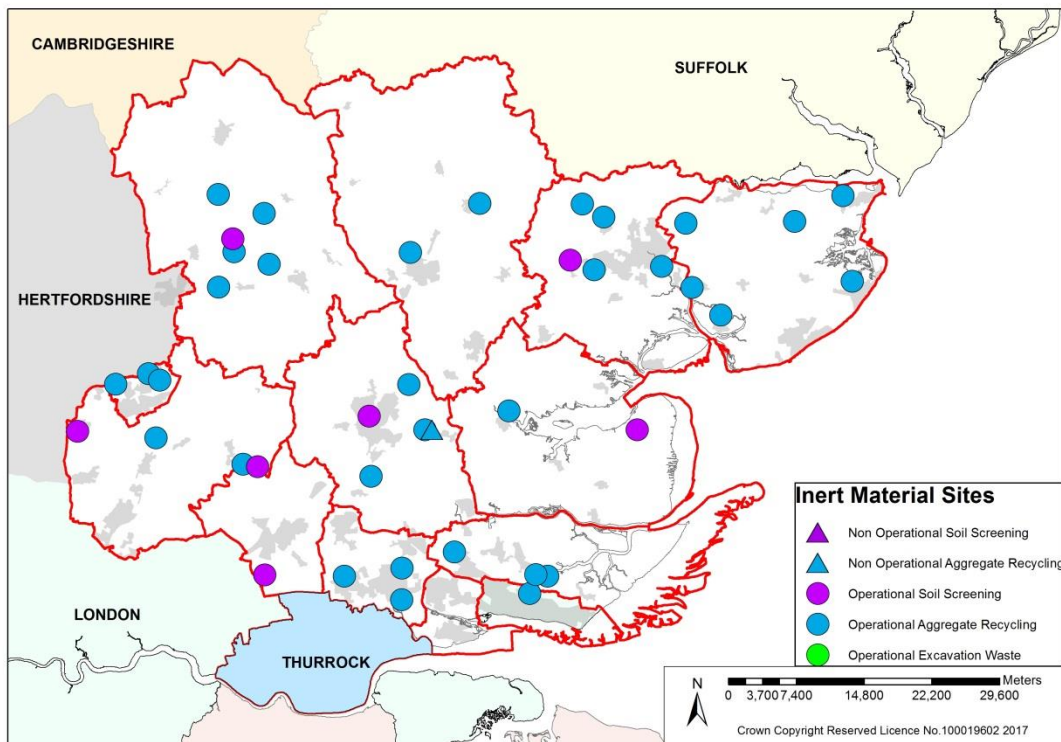
Table 5:45: Operational Soil Screening Facility List

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes)	END DATE
STATUS					
Operational	Ferns Surfacing Ltd	Unit A Codham Hall Lane Gt Warley Brentwood CM13 3JT	Soil Screening	100,968	30/08/2017
Operational	Woolmongers Lane BRW	The Elms Woolmongers Lane Blackmore, Epping Forest Essex CM4 0JX	Soil Screening	9,675	Permanent
Operational	Bateman's Farm,	Great Leighs, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 2QF	Soil Screening	163,657	Permanent
Operational	Mason Trucking Company	Elm Farm, Elm Ln, Marks Tey, Colchester CO6 1HU	Soil Screening	20,023	
Operational	Harvey Automobile Engineering	Payne's Lane, Nazing, EN9 2EX	Soil Screening	20,949	Permanent
Operational	Curry Farm	New House Mill End Bradwell-Juxta-Mare, Maldon, CM0 7HL	Soil Screening	15,000	31/12/2018 Restoration by 31/12/2019
Operational	Elsenham Recycling Centre,	Hall Rd., Elsenham, Bishops Stortford, CM22 6DJ	Soil Screening	30,000	10/05/2029
Soil Screening Total				360,272	7

Table 5:46: Under Construction Aggregate Recycling Centre List

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA average (Tonnes)	END DATE
Under Construction	St Cleres	St Cleres Pit Main Road Danbury Essex CM3 4AR	Aggregate Recycling Centre		12 years from commencement
Just with the benefit of planning permission			NONE		

Map 5:7: Locations of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Materials Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2017



Source: Essex County Council (2017).

Biological Treatment Facility Lists

Table 5:47: Operational Anaerobic Digestion Facility List

Biological Treatment Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
Operational	Halstead AD Facility	Land north of Bluebridge Industrial Estate, Halstead, Essex, CO9 2SZ	Anaerobic Digestion	45,000	Permanent
Operational	Marsh Farm,	Vange By-pass, Basildon, Essex, SS16 4QG	Anaerobic Digestion	12,000	Permanent
AD Total				57,000	2

Table 5:48: Operational In-Vessel Composting Facility List

Biological Treatment Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	In-Vessel Composting	20,000	31/12/2017
Operational	Stewards Yard	Wakering Road, Shoeburyness, Rochford, SS3 9TR	In-Vessel Composting	16,272	
IVC Total				36,272	2

Table 5:49: Operational Open Windrow Composting Facility List

Biological Treatment Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Open-Windrow Composting	46,800	31/12/2027
Operational	Birch Airfield Composting Facility	Blind Lane, Birch, Colchester, Essex, CO5 9XE	Open-Windrow Composting	33,528	
Operational	Ashlyns	Ongar Recycling Facility Epping Road, North Weald, CM16 6RZ	Open-Windrow Composting	25,000	
Operational	Loamylands	Loamylands Farm, Loamy Hill Road, Tolleshunt Major, Maldon, Essex, CM9 8LS	Open-Windrow Composting	5,000	Permanent
Operational	Glebe Farm,	Beaumont-Cum-Moze Clacton-on-Sea	Open-Windrow Composting	6,000	
Operational	Stansted Compost	Parsonage Lane Takeley CM22 6PT	Open-Windrow Composting	555	
Operational	Crumps Farm	Crumps Farm Stortford Road Little Canfield Dunmow Essex CM6 1SR	Open-Windrow Composting	8,000	31/03/2017
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Open-Windrow Composting	15,000	30/04/2022
OWC Total				139,883	8

Table 5:50: List of In-Vessel Composting Facilities Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission

Biological Treatment Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Crumps Farm,	Crumps Farm, Stortford Rd, Little Canfield, Great Dunmow, CM6 1SR	In-Vessel Composting	10,000	

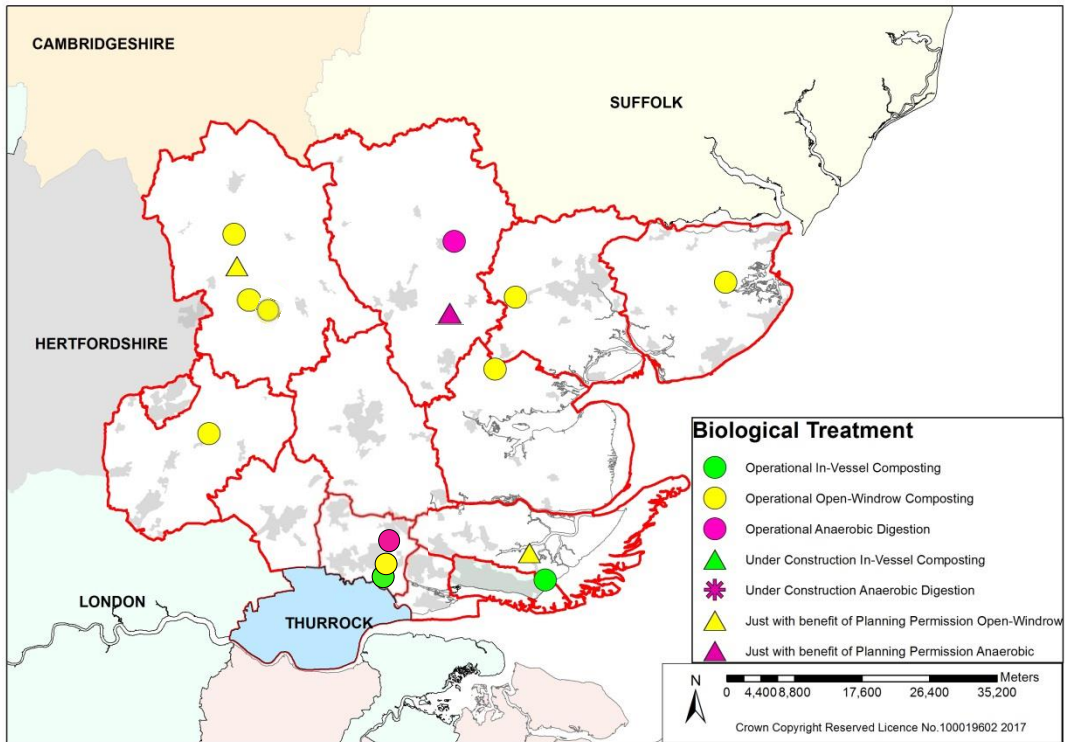
Table 5:51: List of Anaerobic Digestion Facilities Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission

Biological Treatment Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Rivenhall Airfield (II)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Anaerobic Digestion	30,000	Permanent

Table 5:52: List of Open Windrow Composting Facilities Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission

Biological Treatment Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
STATUS					
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Barling Marsh Quarry and Landfill Site	Off Mucking Hall Road, Barling Magna, Essex, SS3 0NR	Open-Windrow Composting	10,000	31/12/2016
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Elsenham Quarry,	Hall Rd., Elsenham, Bishops Stortford, CM22 6DJ	Open-Windrow Composting		11/05/2029
OWC Total				10,000	2

Map 5:8: Locations of Biological Treatment Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2017

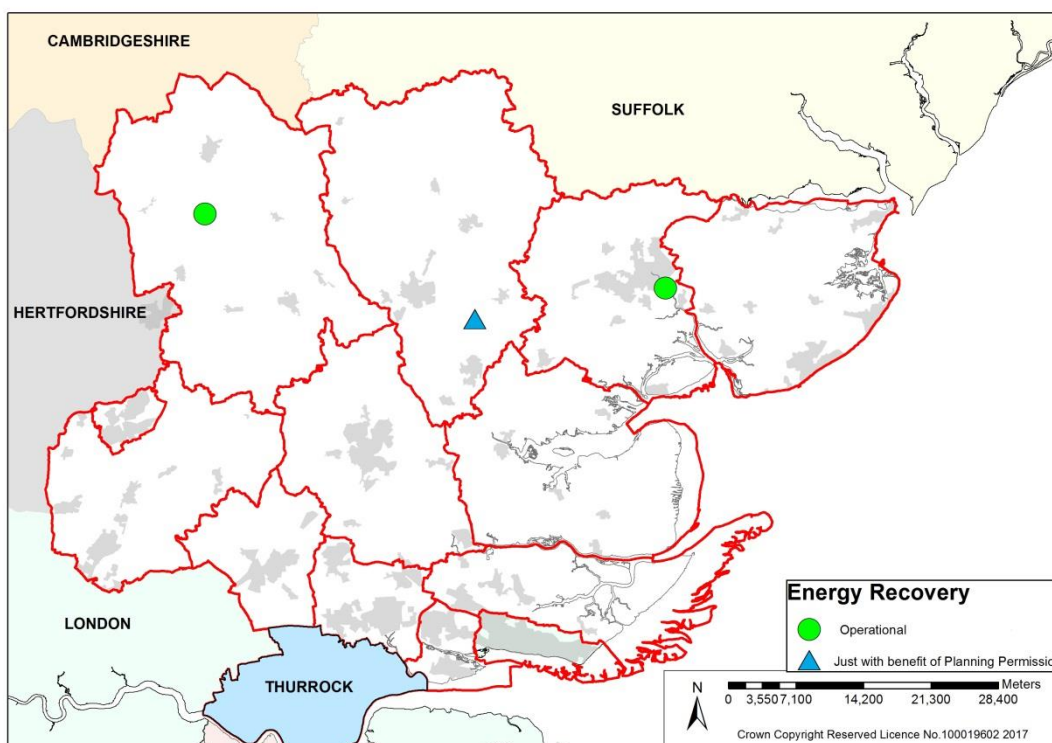


Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Table 5:53: Operational Energy Recovery Facilities List

Energy Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Colchester Biogas Plant	Haven Road Colchester CO2 8HT	Energy from Waste	57,668	
Operational	Land adjacent to Widdington Pit	Hollow Road, Widdington, Saffron Walden, CB11 3SL	Energy from Waste	0	
EfW Total				57,668	2

Map F9: Locations of Energy Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2017



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Disposal Facility Lists

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

Table 5:54: Operational Inert Landfill Facility List

Disposal Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Estimated Remaining Void (tonnes)	End Date
Operational	The Priors Course	Horseman's Side, Tysea Hill, Romford RM4 1JU	Inert Landfill	Unknown - LPA permission for re-landscaping	Unknown
Operational	Bulls Lodge	Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	Inert Landfill	No further reclamation required.	

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Operational	Sandon Quarry	Hall Lane, Southend Road Sandon Chelmsford Essex CM2 7RP	Inert Landfill	388,915	31/12/2017
Operational	Ongar Landfill,	Mill Lane, High Ongar, CM5 9RG	Inert Landfill	46,875	30/09/2017
Operational	Royal Oak	Chelmsford Road, Danbury Chelmsford	Inert Landfill	459,062	16/02/2027
Operational	Brightlingsea Inert Landfill (Alresford Creek)	Ford Lane, Alresford, Colchester CO7 8BB	Inert Landfill	921,664	31/01/2026
Operational	Wivenhoe Landfill	Keelars and Sunnymead Extension Elmstead Road Wivenhoe Colchester Essex CO7 9JY	Inert Landfill	190,000	31/12/2018
Operational	Little Easton - Highwood Quarry	Little Easton Airfield Little Easton Gt Dunmow CM6 2BB	Inert Landfill	739,616	25/03/2027
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Inert Landfill	199,122	30/09/2023
Operational	Wallasea Island	Wallasea Island, Rochford, Essex	Inert Landraise		01/01/2025
<i>Inert Disposal Total</i>				<i>2,945,254</i>	<i>10</i>

Table 5:55: Operational Non-Hazardous Landfill Facility List

Disposal Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Martell's Quarry	Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	Non Hazardous Landfill	65,000	30/06/2032

Operational	Pitsea Landfill	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	160,491	31/12/17 (See note 3 below)
Operational	Bellhouse Landfill	Warren Lane Stanway Colchester Essex CO3 5NN	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	4,458,807	31/03/2022
Operational	Barling Marsh Landfill,	Barling Marsh Barling Magna Southend-on- Sea Essex SS3 0LL	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant		31/12/2016 (See note 3 below)
Operational	Elsenham Quarry	Henham Road Elsenham Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire CM22 6DJ	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	1,709,008	10/05/2029
Non Hazardous Landfill Total				1,709,014	5

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

Note 2: Pitsea Landfill end date: There is an application currently being determined to extend landfilling until 31/12/2025. Due to the significant infilling of waste between 2015 and 2017, this landfill is likely to be stop accepting non-hazardous waste in 2018, but continue to require inert waste for restoration.

Note 3: Barling Marsh end date: There is an application currently being determined to extend timeframe.

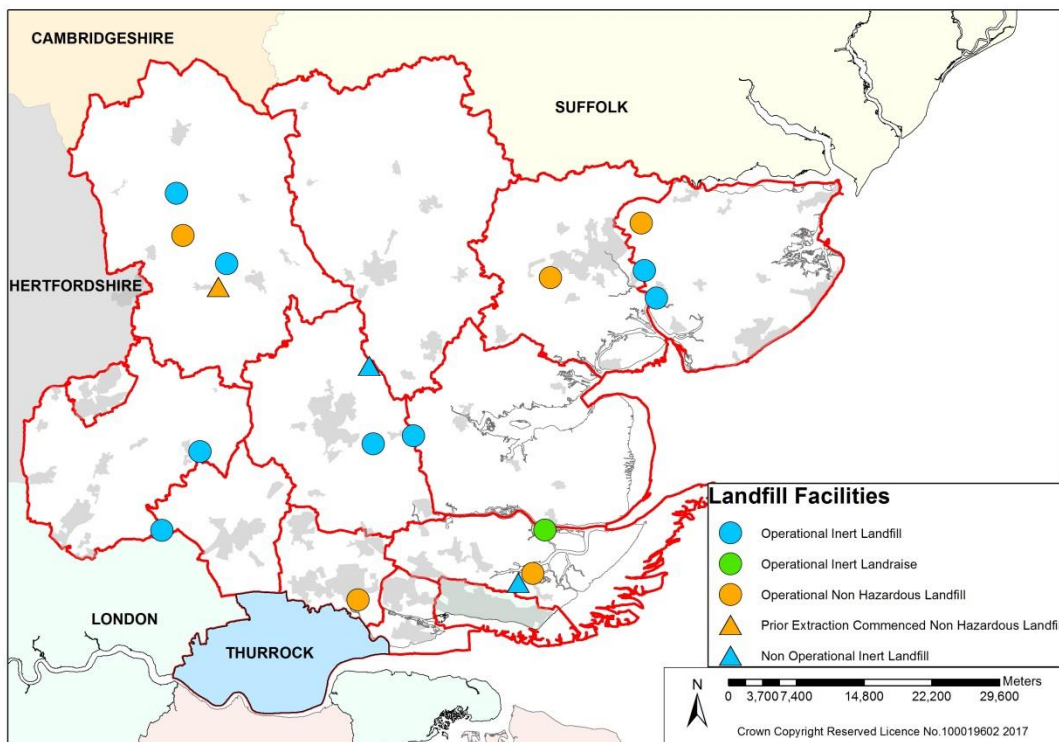
Table 5:56: Non Hazardous Landfill Facility List for which Prior Extraction has commenced

Disposal Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Prior Extraction Commenced	Crumps Farm,	Crumps Farm, Stortford Rd, Little Canfield, Great Dunmow, CM6 1SR	Non Hazardous Landfill (Output from on-site IVC only)	1,709,008	25 years from the beneficial occupation of the In Vessel Composting Facility

Table 5:57: List of Inert Landfill Facilities that Just Have the Benefit of Planning Permission

Disposal Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Only with the benefit of planning permission	Land at Russell Green,	Boreham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM3 3BA	Inert Landfill	85,000	29/01/2019
Only with the benefit of planning permission	Barling Marsh Landfill,	Land to the North of Mucking Hall Lane Barling Magna, SS3 0NH	Inert Landfill	40,000	See Above
Only with the benefit of planning permission	Blackley Quarry	Blackley Quarry, Great Leighs	Inert Landfill	2,600,000	5/06/2045
Inert Landfill Total				2,725,000	3

Map F10: Locations of Landfill Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 December 2017



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Table 5:58: Integrated Waste Management Facilities Summary

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

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

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

Table 5:59: Summary of all Applications for Waste Management Facilities (1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017)

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Applications granted planning permission							
Land between River Blackwater and Rivenhall IWMF site, Kelvedon, CO5 9DF	ESS/44/16/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Water abstraction pipe	04/10/16	04/10/16	Granted	No
Sewage Works, Jenkins Lane, Great Hallingbury, CM22 7QL	ESS/10/16/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Construction of a new welfare building (17.2m x 10.4m x 5.35m LxWxH)	22/02/16	22/02/16	Granted	No
Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre, Braintree Road, Shalford, CM7 5HQ	ESS/49/16/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Installation of generator and regularisation of flare	12/12/16	12/12/16	Granted	No
Shrub End Closed Landfill Site, Colchester, CO3 4RN	ESS/50/16/COL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Installation of generator and flare	12/12/16	12/12/16	Granted	No
Colchester Quarry (Bellhouse), Warren Lane, Colchester, Essex	ESS/06/15/COL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Retrospective application	11/06/15	11/06/15	Granted	No
Land at Martins Farm Closed Landfill Site, CO16 8HN	ESS/48/16/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	Installation of generator and flare	12/12/16	12/12/16	Granted	No

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7RU	ESS/12/16/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	Short term storage of road sweepings	24/03/16	24/03/16	Granted	3,000
Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, CO7 7RU	ESS/30/16/TEN	Full App with EIA ESS	Application for the continued restoration of former quarry void by means of land	11/07/16	11/07/16	Granted	66,667
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	ESS/10/17/CHL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Continuation of inert waste recycling facility	03/02/17	03/02/17	Granted	No
Land at Bradwell Power Station, Bradwell on Sea, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7HQ	ESS/14/16/MAL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Importation and temporary storage of packaged intermediate level waste	01/04/16	01/04/16	Granted	Yes, within permitted contingency space
Waste Transfer and Sorting Site, Wrexham Road, Laindon, Basildon, SS15 6PX	ESS/18/16/BAS	Full Planning Applications ESS	Extension to shed	28/04/16	28/04/16	Granted	No
Whites Yard, Archers Fields Close, Basildon, SS13 1DN	ESS/11/16/BAS	Full Planning Applications ESS	Retrospective change of use from a scrap yard to a recycling yard	24/03/16	24/03/16	Granted	25,000
Canvey Island WRC,	ESS/17/16/CPT	Full Planning	Retrospective Planning Application for	04/05/16	04/05/16	Granted	No

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Thames Road, Canvey Island, SS8 0HR		Applications ESS	the Erection of a Glass Reinforced Kiosk				
Widdington Pit, Hollow Road, Widdington, Essex, CB11 3SL	ESS/04/16/UTT	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use of land for skip hire, waste recycling, waste transfer	11/01/16	11/01/16	Granted	No
Land at Essex County Council waste transfer station, Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, CM77 8DL	ESS/28/16/BTE	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a waste transfer station without compliance with condition	21/06/16	21/06/16	Granted	No
Land at Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford	ESS/18/17/COL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Variation of Conditions 3 (Hours of Operation) and 4 (HGV Movement times)	27/02/17	27/02/17	Granted	No
Land at Veolia waste transfer station, Colchester Eastern Bypass, Ardleigh, CO7 7SL	ESS/27/16/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a waste transfer station without compliance with conditions	21/06/16	21/06/16	Granted	No
Land at Essex County Council waste transfer station, West Road, Harlow, CM20 2AL	ESS/26/16/HLW	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use as a waste transfer station without compliance with conditions	21/06/16	21/06/16	Granted	No

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Land at ECC waste transfer station, Winsford Way, Chelmsford, CM2 5AA	ESS/25/16/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Revised Wording - Noise Monitoring Condition	21/06/16	21/06/16	Granted	No
Land at Bradwell Power Station, Bradwell on Sea, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7HQ	ESS/15/16/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Importation and temporary storage of packaged intermediate level waste	01/04/16	01/04/16	Granted	Yes, See above permission ESS/14/16/MAL
Colchester Skip Hire, Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford, Colchester, CO6 3AH	ESS/21/16/COL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	A variation of condition 4 and 23, ESS/13/11/COL-appeal	19/05/16	19/05/16	Granted	No
Greenacres, Packards Lane, Wormingford, Colchester, CO6 3AH	ESS/29/16/COL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Timber recycling compound	08/07/16	08/07/16	Granted	No
Braintree Road, Shalford, CM7 5HQ	CC/BTE/17/14	Full App (Major) CC	Restoration works (proposed amenity parkland)	10/03/14	10/03/14	Granted	No
Applications refused planning permission							
Auto Spares Station Yard, Great Bentley	ESS/45/16/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	Extension to scrap yard	18/10/16	12/12/16	Refused	

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Road, Thorrington, CO7 8HT							
Homestead Nursery, Tylers Road, Roydon, Essex, CM19 5LJ	ESS/23/16/EPF	Full Planning Applications ESS	The storage and transfer of waste to include asbestos	12/08/16	11/11/16	Refused	3,650
Land at Bolton Farm, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 5AE	ESS/42/16/CHL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Erection of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility.	30/09/16	06/12/16	Refused	25,000
Highwood Quarry, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Dunmow, CM6 1SL	ESS/34/16/UTT	Full App (Major) CC	Continuation of the winning and working of sand and gravel, erection of a concrete batching plant	15/08/16	03/03/17	Refused	
Applications Part Granted/Part Refused							
Highwood Quarry, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Dunmow, CM6 1SL	ESS/35/16/UTT	Full App (Major) CC	Continuation of the Importation of 70,000m ³ per annum of inert waste and the	15/08/16	03/03/17	Part Granted/ Part Refused	No
Applications withdrawn from the determination process							
Crown Quarry, Old Ipswich Road, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7QR	ESS/51/16/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	Recycling	13/12/16	16/01/17	-	
Applications Pending Determination at 31 March 2017							

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Ugley Landfill Site, Cambridge Road, UGLEY, CM22 6HT	ESS/09/17/UTT		Retention of Site Offices, Storage Container, Welfare Facilities and Car park	01/02/17	-	-	
Crown Quarry, Old Ipswich Road, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 8QR	ESS/07/17/TEN		Importation of Materials and Recycling	23/01/17	-	-	
Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, Creeksea Ferry Road, WALLASEA ISLAND, SS4 2HD	ESS/12/17/ROC		The erection of buildings comprising one Reception Hide and one Viewing Hide for	14/02/17	-	-	
Waste Transfer Station, West Road, Harlow, CM20 2AL	ESS/06/17/HLW		Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station	17/02/17	-	-	
Crumps Farm, Stortford, Little Canfield, Nr Great Dunmow, Essex, CM16 1SR	ESS/25/17/UTT		Continuation of temporary window composting of green waste and waste wood	30/03/17	-	-	
Waste Transfer Station, Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, CM77 8DL	ESS/03/17/BTE		Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station	17/02/17	-	-	
A120 Ardleigh Waste Transfer Station,	ESS/04/17/TEN		Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station	17/02/17	-	-	

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Colchester Eastern Bypass, Ardleigh, CO7 7SL							
Waste Transfer Station, Winsford Way, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM2 5AA	ESS/05/17/CHL		Continuation of use as a Waste Transfer Station	17/02/17	-	-	
Dunmow Waste Management, Essex Regiment Way, Little Waltham, CHELMSFORD, CM3 3PT	ESS/17/17/CHL		Retrospective application for the continued use and operational development	20/02/17	-	-	
Barling Marsh Quarry and Landfill, Mucking Hall Road, Barling Magna	ESS/38/16/ROC		Extension of time	21/12/16	-	-	
Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project, Creeksea Ferry Road, WALLASEA ISLAND, SS4 2HD	ESS/13/17/ROC		Continuation of the importation of waste to develop a coastal nature reserve	07/02/17	-	-	
Sandon	ESS/08/16/CHL		Northern quarry void and plant site including the restoration of the Northern quarry void using inert materials to agriculture and nature conservation	01/02/17	-	-	

Site / Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
			interest with new public rights of way, the installation and operation of an inert waste recycling facility in the plant site for the production of secondary aggregate followed by the restoration of the plant site to nature conservation interest and the creation of an area of biodiversity compensation habitat				
Pitsea	ESS/49/14/BAS	Full App with EIA ESS	Continuation of installation of waste pre-treatment facilities and recontouring of the landfill to facilitate restoration permitted by ESS/35/06/BAS without compliance with condition 4 (completion timescales), to allow waste to be deposited on site until 31 December 2025 and the site restored to nature conservation by 31 December 2027 and without compliance with condition 3 (waste geographical sources) to allow importation of waste from outside Essex and Southend and also without the development of the previously permitted waste pre-treatment facility	27/11/14	-	-	1,616,701 tonnes capacity remained at the point of application

Table 5:60: Use of Waste Local Plan Policies (1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017)

Policy No	Policy Description	Number of Times Used
W3A	Sustainable Development, National Waste Hierarchy & Proximity Principle	21
W3B	Identified national, regional, local need. Landfill provision for plan period	0
W3C	Need for Waste Development	3
W3D	Non inert landfill void space reserved for that waste	0
W4A	Flooding & protection of the water environment	11
W4B	Protection of surface and ground water	10
W4C	Highway/Transport Access	11
W5A	Special Waste	1
W5B	Clinical Waste	0
W5C	Sewage Treatment Works	2
W6A	Promote reduction, re-use and recycling	0
W7A	Indoor Composting - Criteria	0
W7B	Outdoor Composting - Criteria	1
W7C	location of Anaerobic Digestion facilities	1
W7D	Secondary aggregate and inert waste recycling	6
W7E	Materials Recycling Facilities, Waste Recycling Centres, Recycling Centres for Household Waste and Transfer facilities	2
W7F	Scrap yards	1
W7G	Incineration	0
W7H	Landfill Gas Provision	3
W7J	Mining of waste	1
W8A	Preferred Locations for Waste Management Facilities (Schedule 1)	12
W8B	Non-Preferred Locations for Waste Management Facilities	8
W8C	Smaller scale Waste Management Facilities (25ktpa or less)	1
W9A	Preferred landfill sites	0
W9B	Landfill/raising not for own sake - restoration Led Need	4
W10A	Conditions/legal agreements to ensure compliance	11
W10B	Full applications for Waste Management Facilities	8
W10C	Landfill proposals with measures for feasible a restoration.	3

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W10D	Landfill proposals with gas management measures - special measures within 250m	0
W10E	Development Management	32
W10F	Hours of operation	5
W10G	Protection of public rights of way	4
W10H	Airport Safeguarding	1

Table 5:61: Use of Replacement Waste Local Plan Policies (1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017)

Policy No	Policy Description	Number of Times Used
P1	Need for Waste Management Facilities	4
P2	Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure	1
P3	Strategic Site Allocations	3
P4	Areas of Search	0
P5	Enclosed Waste Facilities on unallocated sites or outside Areas of Search	2
P6	Open Waste Facilities on unallocated sites or outside Areas of Search	6
P7	Radioactive Waste Management at Bradwell-on-Sea	3
P8	Non-Nuclear Very Low-Level and Low-Level Radioactive Waste	2
P9	Waste Disposal Facilities	0
P10	Development Management Criteria	17
P11	Mitigation & Adapting to Climate Change	7
P12	Transport & Access	12
P13	Landraising	0
P14	Landfill Mining and Reclamation	0

Table 5:62: Local Authority Collected Waste Management (2005/06 to 2016/17)

Year	Re-Used/Recycled		Composted		Landfilled		Total Waste Managed
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
2005/06	143,226	20.84	76,710	11.16	467,249	67.99	687,186
2006/07	162,156	23.21	90,196	12.91	446,314	63.88	698,667
2007/08	166,743	24.16	95,896	13.90	427,445	61.94	690,084

2008/09	178,623	26.54	110,507	16.42	383,964	57.04	673,094
2009/10	186,994	28.76	113,697	17.49	349,546	53.76	650,236
2010/11	200,076	30.20	131,552	19.85	330,966	49.95	662,594
2011/12	195,141	29.90	143,967	22.05	313,701	48.05	652,809
2012/13	188,087	29.91	151,427	23.47	305,753	47.38	645,266
2013/14	191,284	28.59	157,198	23.50	320,446	47.91	668,938
2014/15	189,400	28.04	157,055	23.29	327,227	48.52	673,681
2015/16	200,924	29.59	157,055	22.12	327,227	48.29	679,115
2016/17	208,043	30.40	157,587	23.00	319,036	46.60	684,666

Source: Essex County Council – Waste Disposal Authority (2006 – 2016)

Environment Agency 2017 Waste Interrogator Data: Cross Boundary Movement of Waste

- 6.13. All of the following tables are based on the 2017 Waste Data Interrogator produced by the Environment Agency.
- 6.14. The following table give an indication of the cross boundary movement of waste, but only considers the sites, which are licensed by the Environment Agency. It is only indicative as exempt waste sites are likely to be involved with some cross boundary movement of waste issues.

Table 5:63: Net Management of HIC Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2016)

Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste (2016)			
		Tonnes	
A.	Plan Area Arisings Managed within Plan Area	Essex & Southend 1,975,304	
	Waste Origin		
		Waste Total Imports to Plan Area (Tonnes)	
B.	Imports From Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	8,324
		East London Waste Authority	34,448
		Hertfordshire	9,892
		Kent	112,698
		North London Waste Authority	18,443
		Suffolk	33,491
		Thurrock UA	32,625
	Other Importation*	644,269	
	Total Importation to Plan Area	894,189	
	*= including non codable data		
	Waste Destination		
		Waste Total Exports From Plan Area (Tonnes)	
C.	Exports to Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	27,500
		East London Waste Authority	524,195
		Hertfordshire	127,380
		Kent	30,127
		North London Waste Authority	18,259
		Suffolk	60,558
		Thurrock UA	460,633
	Other UK Exportation	211,941	
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area	1,460,592	
	Waste Destination		
		Net Movements (Tonnes)	
D.	Net Movements	Cambridgeshire	27,500
		East London Waste Authority	524,195
		Hertfordshire	127,380
		Kent	30,127
		North London Waste Authority	18,259
		Suffolk	60,558
		Thurrock UA	460,633
	Other UK Exportation	211,941	
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area of (Total Importation - Total Exportation)	-566,403	
E.	Total Waste Managed within the Plan Area (Tonnes)	1,408,902	
	This is waste arising in the Plan Area + Total Imports - Total Exports		

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2016) Waste Data Interrogator

Note: This indicates the cross boundary movement of waste, but only considers the sites which are licensed by the Environment Agency.

Table 5:64: Net Management of Inert Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2016)

Inert Waste (2016)			
		Tonnes	
A.	Plan Area Arisings Managed within Plan Area	Essex & Southend 2,332,907	
B.	Waste Origin		
	Imports From Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	8,804
		East London Waste Authority	145,727
		Hertfordshire	65,364
		Kent	142,655
		North London Waste Authority	84,119
		Suffolk	7,145
		Thurrock UA	45,732
	Other Importation*		751,173
Total Importation to Plan Area		1,250,718	
*= including non codable data			
C.	Waste Destination		
	Exports to Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	14,362
		East London Waste Authority	133,773
		Hertfordshire	64,443
		Kent	15,689
		North London Waste Authority	17,912
		Suffolk	56,140
		Thurrock UA	420,553
	Other UK Exportation		90,689
Total Exportation from the Plan Area		813,560	
D.	Waste Destination		
	Net Movements	Cambridgeshire	-5,558
		East London Waste Authority	11,955
		Hertfordshire	921
		Kent	126,967
		North London Waste Authority	66,207
		Suffolk	-48,996
		Thurrock UA	-374,821
	Other UK Exportation		660,484
Total Importation from the Plan Area (Total Importation - Total Exportation)		437,159	
E.	Total Waste Managed within the Plan Area (Tonnes)		
	This is waste arising in the Plan Area + Total Imports - Total Exports 2,770,066		

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2016) Waste Data Interrogator
 Note: This indicates the cross boundary movement of waste, but only considers the sites which are licensed by the Environment Agency.

Table 5:65: Net Management of Hazardous Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2016)

Hazardous Waste (2016)			
		Tonnes	
A.	Plan Area Arisings Managed within Plan Area	Essex & Southend 25,793	
	Waste Origin		
	Waste Total Imports to Plan Area (Tonnes)		
B.	Imports From Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	2,455
		East London Waste Authority	69
		Hertfordshire	700
		Kent	860
		North London Waste Authority	276
		Suffolk	290
		Thurrock UA	22
		Other Importation*	14,301
	Total Importation to Plan Area	18,974	
* = including non codable data			
	Waste Destination		
	Waste Total Exports From Plan Area (Tonnes)		
C.	Exports to Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	243
		East London Waste Authority	4,840
		Hertfordshire	2,820
		Kent	9,315
		North London Waste Authority	4
		Suffolk	406
		Thurrock UA	2,202
		Other UK Exportation	34,961
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area	54,791	
	Waste Destination		
	Net Movements (Tonnes)		
D.	Net Movements	Cambridgeshire	2,212
		East London Waste Authority	-4,770
		Hertfordshire	-2,120
		Kent	-8,455
		North London Waste Authority	273
		Suffolk	-117
		Thurrock UA	-2,180
		Other UK Exportation	-20,661
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area	-35,817	
	(Total Importation - Total Exportation)		
E.	Total Waste Managed within the Plan Area (Tonnes)		
	This is waste arising in the Plan Area + Total Imports - Total Exports -10,024		

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2016) Waste Data Interrogator

Note: This indicates the cross boundary movement of waste, but only considers the sites which are licensed by the Environment Agency.

Table 5:66: Yearly Household/Industrial/Commercial Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2016)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arising and Managed in Plan Area	1,130,474	1,177,751	1,233,870	1,275,353	1,384,538	1,648,837	2,013,316	1,975,304
Arising in adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area		314,157	230,560	250,298	292,229	285,311	264,937	249,920
Arising in Non-adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area		445,860	442,898	481,120	327,204	472,701	470,250	512,829
Not Codeable, but arisings moved in to Essex	Not Separated from other imports						96,809	131,439
Total imported	700,627	831,996	894,189	731,418	619,433	758,011	831,996	894,189
Arising in Plan area and exported to adjacent authorities		620,741	844,193	596,807	622,525	621,287	931,252	1,248,651
Arising in Plan area and exported to non-adjacent authorities		101,781	107,897	164,237	157,230	190,560	189,089	211,941
Total Exported	919,893	722,522	952,090	761,044	779,755	811,847	1,120,341	1,460,592
Total Managed in Plan Area	1,831,100	1,937,768	1,907,327	2,006,771	2,003,971	2,406,848	2,845,311	2,869,493
Total Arisings	2,050,367	1,900,273	2,185,960	2,036,397	2,164,293	2,460,684	3,133,657	3,45,896
Difference	- 219,266	37,495	- 278,633	- 29,626	- 160,322	- 53,836	-288,346	-566,403
Overall:	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogator

Table 5:67: Yearly Inert Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2016)

	2009	2010	2011*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arising and Managed in Plan Area	808,848	889,332	1,117,588	1,095,810	1,507,297	1,806,729	2,316,821	2,332,907
Arising in adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area	231,063	190,235	269,568	278,641	1,033,775	2,439,065	544,358	499,545
Arising in Non-adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area	1,666	371,487	392,672	367,342	857,762	714,643	252,074	512,008
Not Codeable, but arisings moved in to Essex	Not separated from other imports							
Total imported	232,729	561,723	662,240	645,983	1,891,537	3,153,708	1,116,330	1,250,718
Arising in Plan area and exported to adjacent authorities	151,579	491,208	245,598	605,329	1,775,469	1,207,021	809,884	722,871
Arising in Plan area and exported to non-adjacent authorities	418,785	5,038	148,558	18,263	30,233	31,831	73,530	90,689
Total Exported	570,364	496,246	394,156	623,592	1,805,702	1,238,852	883,414	813,560
Total Managed in Plan Area	1,041,577	1,451,055	1,779,828	1,741,794	3,398,834	4,960,437	3,433,151	3,583,626
Total Arisings	1,379,212	1,385,578	1,511,744	1,719,402	3,312,999	3,045,580	3,200,235	3,146,467
Difference	-337,636	65,477	268,084	22,392	85,835	1,914,856	232,916	437,159

Overall:	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer
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Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogator

Note*: In 2011, there was an anomaly within the data contained within the Waste Data Interrogator, which meant a site was miss-located (Essex and Thurrock).
The 2011 data has therefore been moderated to acknowledge this discrepancy.

Table 5:68: Yearly Hazardous Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2016)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Arising and Managed in Plan Area	16,623	4,886	6,402	7,830	23,619	37,055	19,216	25,793	
Arising in adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area	20,186		5,436	6,205	1,103	2,529	3,761	2,320	
Arising in Non-adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area	13,331		7,612	7,074	6,562	12,860	14,341	11,981	
Not Codeable, but arisings moved in to Essex	Not separated from other imports								
Total imported	33,517	11,030	13,048	13,279	7,665	15,389	28,130	19,830	
Arising in Plan area and exported to adjacent authorities	1,676		22,202	20,157	24,291	20,817	53,294	54,791	
Arising in Plan area and exported to non-adjacent authorities	19,070		30,007	31,304	24,147	27,529	39,488	44,767	
Total Exported	20,746	43,769	52,209	51,461	48,438	48,346	72,510	80,584	
Total Managed in Plan Area	50,139	15,917	19,449	21,109	31,284	52,444	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	
Total Arisings	37,368	48,656	58,611	59,291	72,057	85,401	19,216	25,793	
Difference	12,771	-32,739	-39,161	-38,182	- 40,773	- 32,957	2,170	4,673	
Overall:	Net importer	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogator

Table 5:69: Plan Area/GLA Household/Industrial/Commercial Waste Movements (2009 to 2016)

	HIC Imports from London	HIC Exports to London	Net movements
2009	499,734	321,665	178,069
2010	443,980	308,454	135,526
2011	354,840	387,905	- 33,065
2012	484,340	267,500	216,840
2013	436,947	298,803	138,144
2014	479,420	243,686	235,734
2015	538,908	202,995	335,912
2016	586,072	594,829	-8,756
6 Year Average (rounded)			150,000
Max Value (rounded)		2015	336,000
Min Value (rounded)		2011	- 33,000
Range (rounded)			369,000

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogator

6.15. The HIC waste net movements between the GLA and the plan area, fluctuate, although are steadily increasing. In 2009, there were net imports of approximately 178 thousand tonnes, but in 2014, this had risen to approximately 236 thousand tonnes. It should be noted that in 2011, there were net exports from the plan area to the Greater London Authority of 33 thousand tonnes. This means on average the plan area is accepting 145 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London.

Table 5:70: Plan Area/GLA Inert Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2016)

	Inert Imports from London	Inert Exports to London	Net movements
2009	342,480	72,668	269,811
2010	296,468	51,208	245,260
2011	391,500	98,479	293,020
2012	380,971	158,851	222,120
2013	1,205,642	221,182	984,460
2014	1,336,566	239,608	1,096,957
2015	767,419	192,909	574,510
2016	845,961	161,407	684,554
6 Year Average (rounded)			546,000

Inert Imports from London	Inert Exports to London	Net movements
Max Value (rounded)	2014	1,097,000
Min Value (rounded)	2012	222,000
Range (rounded)		875,000

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogator

6.16. The inert waste net movements are significantly increasing from the GLA to the plan area. In 2009, there were net imports of approximately 270 thousand tonnes, which remained broadly constant until 2013, when there was a sudden increase. By 2014, the plan area was accepting 1.1 million tonnes (net). This is likely due to the significant infrastructure project Crossrail, which sends the spoil from the tunnelling to Wallasea Island Landraising project, which is a joint RSPB initiative. This means on average the plan area is accepting 519 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London.

Table 5:71: Plan Area/GLA Hazardous Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2016)

	Hazardous Imports from London	Hazardous Exports to London	Net movements
2009	3,507	3,222	284
2010	3,719	8,710	- 4,990
2011	2,663	9,009	- 6,346
2012	2,465	6,555	- 4,089
2013	1,894	8,182	- 6,287
2014	4,571	6,783	- 2,213
2015	4,747	15,623	-10,876
2016	4,708	7,952	-3,244
6 Year Average (rounded)			- 5,000
Max Value (rounded)		2009	300
Min Value (rounded)		2015	- 11,000
Range (rounded)			11,300

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogator

Table 5:72: Plan Area/GLA Overall Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2016)

	Overall Imports from London	Overall Exports to London	Net movements
2009	845,720	397,556	448,164
2010	744,168	368,371	375,796

	Overall Imports from London	Overall Exports to London	Net movements
2011	749,003	495,394	253,609
2012	867,776	432,906	434,870
2013	1,644,483	528,167	1,116,317
2014	1,820,556	490,077	1,330,479
2015	1,311,074	411,527	899,547
2016	1,436,742	764,187	672,554
6 Year Average (rounded)			691,000
Max Value (rounded)		2014	1,330,000
Min Value (rounded)		2011	254,000
Range (rounded)			1,076,000

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2016) Waste Data Interrogator

APPENDIX 6. HOUSING IN ESSEX & SOUTHEND

The Localism Act, 2011 abolished regional planning guidance with the identification of local housing targets the responsibility of individual local planning authorities. Regional Plans, and their targets, were formally revoked by the Secretary of State in January 2013, and are no longer considered part of the Development Plan.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in March 2012 and seeks to significantly boost the supply of housing by local authorities. This has been further supplemented by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) in March 2014. Local Plans are expected to use locally generated evidence base to ensure that they meet in full the 'objectively assessed needs' for market and affordable housing in their housing market area. Local Plans need to identify an annual supply of specific deliverable sites to provide 5 years' worth of housing against their requirements, with a 5% or 20% buffer depending on past delivery. Local Plans should also identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15. National Guidance in the PPG also requires local planning authorities to deal with undersupply within the first 5 years of the plan period where possible. Where this is not possible they will need to work with neighbouring authorities under 'Duty to Cooperate' to address any shortfall. A high-level process or mechanism to guide how potential unmet housing needs will be considered across housing market areas/districts in Essex is being prepared by the Essex Planning Officers Association (EPOA).

The NPPF requires all new Local Plans to be consistent with its policies, and Core Strategy documents adopted prior to the NPPF are required to demonstrate their consistency with the policies within NPPF. Consequently, there is a range of Local Plans currently adopted or emerging within the administrative area of Essex, and hence it is difficult to identify a single published housing requirement for the County. It will be a number of years until all Local Plans have been adopted consistent with the NPPF, and beginning to deliver the uplift in housing required by Government policy

The White Paper – Fixing our broken housing market (February 2017) identified the need to increase the supply of new housing from 225,000 to 275,000 or more homes per year to keep up with population growth and start to tackle years of under-supply. The White Paper recommended that the right homes need to be planned in the right places to make sure that enough land is released, that the best possible use is made of that land, and that local communities have more control over where development goes; building homes faster – where communities have planned for new homes, ensuring those plans are delivered to the timescales expected; diversifying the market – to address the lack of innovation and competition in the home-building market; and helping people now – tackling the impacts of the housing shortage on ordinary households and communities. DCLG (September 2017) has consulted on a proposed approach to a standard method for calculating local housing need, including transitional arrangements. If the Local Plan is to be submitted for examination on or before 31 March 2018 or before the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is published (whichever is later), then authorities can continue with the current plan preparation – otherwise, they will be required to use the new standardised

method. Initial indications are that most districts in Essex will see an increase in the housing requirement that future Local Plans will need to deliver, if the new methodology is used. Consequently, the housing requirements identified will be subject to further change.

All local authorities in Essex are preparing new Local Plans, underpinned by an objective assessment of their housing requirement, identified through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), for the period up to 2030 and beyond. Essex will need to build up to 136,000 new homes over the next 20 years. This will require a significant uplift in the delivery of additional housing. The majority of this growth will initially be directed to the existing major centres in the County within urban areas and strategic urban extensions.

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

North Essex

Tendring/Colchester Borders (between 7,000 – 9,000), of which 2500 will be developed prior to 2033;

Colchester/Braintree Borders (between 15,000 – 24,000), of which 2,500 will be developed prior to 2033; and

West of Braintree (between 7,000 and 10,000), of which 2,500 will be developed in Braintree district and 970 in Uttlesford prior to 2033.

West Essex

Easton Park, Uttlesford (10,000 homes), of which a minimum of 1,800 will be provided by 2033;

North Uttlesford, Great Chesterford (5,000 homes), of which a minimum of 1,900 will be provided by 2033;

West of Braintree (see above); and

Gilston Area (Harlow/East Hertfordshire) – some 10,000 new homes in 7 separate villages

South Essex

Dunton Garden Village, Brentwood - some 2,500 new homes by 2033, and 1,000 beyond

The progress of Local Plans in Essex is:

1. Core Strategy documents adopted prior to NPPF, and did not consider 'objectively assessed need' – Braintree; Chelmsford; Colchester and Rochford. New Local Plans are being prepared for these districts within the context of the NPPF, and their progress is identified in sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 below.

The adopted Braintree Core Strategy (2011) seeks to provide 4,800 dwellings over the period 2009-2026. As at April 2017 some 2,042 remain outstanding, of which a significant amount have planning permission. It is estimated that the majority will be provided within the plan period of 2026,

with a significant amount by 2021. Many of these sites will be rolled over into the emerging New Local Plan.

The adopted Chelmsford Local Development Documents (Core Strategy; Site Allocation; North Chelmsford AAP, and Town Centre AAP) seek to provide 14,000 dwellings over the period 2001-2021. As at April 2017 some 4,482 remain outstanding, of which half are expected to be delivered by 2021. It is estimated that some 2,600 will be provided post the current Local Plan period of 2021 (i.e. Greater Beaulieu Park), and will be 'carried over' into the new Local Plan.

The adopted Colchester Local Development Plan (Core Strategy, Site Allocations, and Development Policies) seeks to provide 19,000 dwellings over the period 2001-2023. As at April 2017, some 4,502 remain outstanding, of which the majority have planning permission. Development is focused in the Colchester Town Centre; and Growth Areas to the north, east, south, and at Stanway. Many of these sites will be rolled over into the emerging New Local Plan.

The adopted Rochford Local Development Plan (Core Strategy, Site Allocations, Development Management Policies, Hockley, Rochford, Rayleigh and London Southend Airport AAPs) seeks to provide 4,750 dwellings over the period 2006-2025, at approximately 250 dwellings per annum. As at April 2017 some 3,091 dwellings remain outstanding, of which the majority still require planning permission.

The four adopted Local Plans have been prepared using base dates between 2001 and 2009 and end dates between 2021 and 2026. Maldon District Local Plan was adopted during 2017, and covers the period 2014 – 2029. In combination, these Local Plans seek to provide 47,200 dwellings up to 2026, of which some 28,992 dwellings have already been provided. Consequently, some 18,208 dwellings remain to be provided, and a significant amount will be 'rolled' into the housing requirements of the emerging new Local Plans. These Plans will be based on a new 'objectively assessed need' requirement, which is greater than their existing annual requirement.

2. Local Plan documents which have been subject to examination by the Planning Inspectorate, and have been found 'Sound' by the Secretary of State – Maldon.

The Maldon Local Development Plan (LDP) was submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS) for Examination-in-Public (EiP) in 2014. EiP hearing sessions took place in January/February 2015 covering matters of legal compliance and housing (including infrastructure). In 2015, the Local Plan was called in by the SoS following a request from MDC, after the Inspector had recommended that the plan was not sound, primarily on Gypsy and Traveller matters. A new Inspector was appointed and further Examination Hearings held in January – February 2017. The Inspector's Report was published by MDC in June 2017. Further Post Examination Modifications, were published and consulted upon in March and April 2017. The Secretary of State approved the Local Plan for adoption in July 2017.

The adopted Maldon Local Plan seeks to provide some 4,650 dwellings over the plan period to 2029, and is based on its OAHN of 310 dpa. As at April 2017, approximately 4,091 dwellings remain to be developed.

3. Local Plan documents which have been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination, and have been 'Withdrawn' by the local planning authority – Castle Point.

Castle Point BC (CPBC) served Notice of Withdrawal of their Draft Local Plan in March 2017 following an examination regarding Duty to Cooperate matters. The Local Plan covered the period 2011-2031 seeking to provide 4,000 new homes. It was based on 100 dpa, which was significantly below its identified OAHN. The Preferred Options (2014) was based on an OAN of 200dpa. CPBC will continue to use its 1998 Local Plan for planning purposes. The Addendum to the South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (May 2017) identified a housing need of some 311 dwellings per annum.

CPBC is working with its neighbouring authorities in the preparation of the South Essex Strategic Planning Framework followed by new a Local Plan, with a first round of consultation scheduled for spring 2018. Further work is in progress to identify the housing requirement across South Essex.

4. Emerging Local Plan documents being prepared within the context of the NPPF/PPG, and which have been subject to a formal public consultation (i.e. Preferred Option stage/Draft Local Plan), and contain member endorsed housing provision – Basildon, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Tendring and Uttlesford.

These Local Plans have been subject to a public consultation on their preferred spatial options, but are subject to potential change as they progress through the plan preparation process, and the consideration of new evidence, including the assessment of their OAHN against evidence and any constraints.

The Basildon Draft New Local Plan (Jan 2016) sought to provide for some 15,260 dwellings over the period 2014-2034 at approximately 763 dpa. As at April 2017, some 13,354 dwellings remain to be provided in the plan period. A Publication Draft Local Plan consultation is likely to take place in autumn 2017. Further work is in progress to identify the housing requirement across South Essex. The Addendum to the South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (May 2017) identified a housing need between 972 – 986 dwellings per annum.

The Braintree Publication Draft Local Plan (June 2017) sought to provide for some 14,320 dwellings over the period 2013 – 2033, at approximately 716 pa. The Draft Plan includes a single joint strategic plan, Section 1, which is also included within the Colchester and Tendring Local Plans. It addresses a strategic vision for how planned growth across North Essex will be realised, along with the potential infrastructure necessary to support the planned growth. The Draft Plan identifies two new cross border 'Garden Communities' at Colchester/Braintree Borders and West of Braintree, which could deliver up to 25 – 33,000 new homes in the plan period and beyond. Some 5,000 dwellings will be provided prior to 2033. The Local Plan (Section 1 and 2) is expected to be submitted to the SoS in October 2017 with the joint Section 1 of Braintree, Colchester and Tendring plans being examined in early 2018. The Section 2 will be examined later in 2018, subject to the recommendation on Section 1. As at April 2017, some 12,915 dwellings remain to be provided in the plan period

The Brentwood Draft Local Plan (March 2016) sought to provide for some 7,240 dwellings over the period 2013-2033 at 362 dpa. The Draft Plan identified growth on brownfield sites in urban areas (i.e. Brentwood/Shenfield) and significant Green Belt release at West Horndon, and a new Dunton Garden Suburb (approx. 2,500 dwellings in plan period, with an additional 1,000 beyond). The OAHN has been revised up to 380 dpa, along with amendments to potential new site allocations. A 'Housing and Employment Sites' consultation is expected in autumn 2017 to consider existing and new site allocations. It is likely to include an upward provision of new homes required by 2033. At April 2017, some 6,715 dwellings remain to be provided in the plan period. A Publication Draft is expected in spring 2018.

The Chelmsford Preferred Option Local Plan (March 2017) sought to provide for some 18,515 dwellings over the period 2013 – 2036, at approximately 805 dpa. To ensure flexibility of supply and to boost housing supply a further 20% capacity is allocated over the plan period. The Local Plan is considering further significant growth in the Chelmsford urban area with further urban extensions in areas not constrained by the Green Belt. It is expected that some 2,600 dwellings will be carried over from the adopted Core Strategy (i.e. Greater Beaulieu Park) post 2021. As at April 2017, some 15,424 dwellings remain to be provided in the plan period

The Colchester Publication Draft Local Plan (June 2017) sought to provide for some 18,400 dwellings over the period 2013 – 2033, at approximately 920 pa. The Draft Plan includes a single joint strategic plan, Section 1, which is also included within the Braintree and Tendring Local Plans. It addresses a strategic vision for how planned growth across North Essex will be realised, along with the potential infrastructure necessary to support the planned growth. The Draft Plan identifies two new cross border 'Garden Communities' at Colchester/Braintree Borders and Tendring/Colchester Borders, which could deliver up to 22 – 33,000 new homes in the plan period and beyond. Some 5,000 dwellings will be provided prior to 2033. The Local Plan (Section 1 and 2) is expected to be submitted to the SoS in October 2017 with the joint Section 1 of Braintree, Colchester and Tendring plans being examined in early 2018. The Section 2 will be examined later in 2018, subject to the recommendation on Section 1. As at April 2017, some 14,900 dwellings remain to be provided in the plan period

The Tendring Publication Draft Local Plan (June 2017) sought to provide for some 11,500 dwellings over the period 2013 – 2033, at approximately 550 pa. The Draft Plan includes a single joint strategic plan, Section 1, which is also included within the Braintree and Colchester Local Plans. It addresses a strategic vision for how planned growth across North Essex will be realised, along with the potential infrastructure necessary to support the planned growth. The Draft Plan identifies a new cross border 'Garden Community' at Tendring/Colchester Borders, which could deliver up to 7 – 9,000 new homes in the plan period and beyond. Some 2,500 dwellings will be provided prior to 2033. The Local Plan (Section 1 and 2) is expected to be submitted to the SoS in October 2017 with the joint Section 1 of Braintree, Colchester and Tendring plans being examined in early 2018. The Section 2 will be examined later in 2018, subject to the recommendation on Section 1. As at April 2017, some 10,126 dwellings remain to be provided in the plan period

The Uttlesford Preferred Options Local Plan (July 2017) sought to provide for 14,100 dwellings over the period 2011 – 2033, at a rate of 640 per annum. The Plan promotes three new Garden Communities at North Uttlesford (Great Chesterford) providing 5,000 new homes (1900 up to 2033); Easton Park providing 10,000 new homes (1,800 up to 2033); and West of Braintree providing some 3,100 new homes of the cross border community of some 10,000, of which 970 will be provided in UDC area by 2033. As at April 2017, some 10,190 dwellings remain to be provided within the plan period.

The Epping Forest Preferred Option Local Plan (December 2016) sought to provide for 11,400 dwellings over the period 2011 - 2033, at approximately 520 dpa. Work on the Local Plan is ongoing and involves co-operation with adjoining authorities (i.e. Harlow) to deliver the required housing due to Green Belt constraints in the district. As at April 2017, some 10,063 remain to be provided in the plan period. A Publication Draft Local Plan is expected to be on public consultation in January 2018

5. Emerging Local Plans which have not yet identified a future housing provision, and have not been published for formal public consultation (i.e. Preferred Option/Draft Plan) – Harlow and, Rochford.

A Harlow Draft Local Plan is being prepared to cover the period 2011 - 2033. In the interim, Harlow is assuming a housing target of 9,200 dwellings to be accommodated within its administrative boundaries, which is an uplift from its OAHN of 268 dpa. Epping Forest, Harlow, Uttlesford together with East Herts DC (and ECC with Herts CC), have engaged collaboratively with Local Plan preparation to address housing and economic needs across the four LPAs. Focus has been on agreeing development sites in and around Harlow (approx. 16,000 new homes) to be distributed between Epping Forest, Harlow and East Herts. A new Garden Community is being proposed in the Gilston Area (Harlow/East Hertfordshire) to provide for some 10,000 new homes in 7 separate villages with the majority of growth post 2033. As at April 2017, some 7,827 dwellings remain to be provided within its administrative boundaries.

A new Rochford Local Plan is being prepared and will be based on an OAHN of between 312 – 392 dpa, subject to further evidence base work with neighbouring districts. An 'Issues and Options' consultation is scheduled to take place in late 2017. Plan preparation is at an early stage with a plan period, spatial strategy and overall development requirements yet to be determined. The Addendum to the South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (May 2017) identified a housing need between 331 – 361 dwellings per annum.

The identified annual development rates in emerging Local Plans are generally regarded as minimum requirements. It is a requirement to provide for any 'backlog' in housing provision from the base date of the plan, and a 5% or 20% buffer depending on past delivery to ensure choice and competition in the market for land (NPPF, para 47).

Consequently, the housing requirements identified in Table 1: Predicted future Housing Requirements (by Local Authority) on Page 4 of the AMR) should be treated with caution since they will be subject to potential amendment throughout the period of the Waste and Mineral Local Plans.

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