



Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report

1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016



Essex County Council

Executive Summary

This is the twelfth Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report produced by Essex County Council. Its purpose is to monitor the progress of preparing development plan documents and to assess the extent to which the objectives of minerals and waste policies are being achieved between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016.

Progress in preparing local development documents that will provide replacement local policies for minerals and waste development is considered in Section 3 of the report. The following progress has been made:

Minerals Local Plan (2014)

Having been adopted in July 2014, there has been no further specific work undertaken regarding this plan within this monitoring period, other than continued monitoring of the 11 Minerals Monitoring Indicators.

Replacement Waste Local Plan (RWLP)

The Revised Preferred Approach (RPA) was published for consultation in June 2015. Approximately 1000 comments were received from 500 representors. Comments received were summarised and an initial review from officers were provided in two outcome reports – Main Report and Site Specific.

Various evidence base documents have been finalised to inform the RWLP, in response to issues/comments raised from the RPA consultation. Notably this included a review and update to the waste capacity needs assessment and site assessment and methodology. This was undertaken in autumn/winter 2015.

The Replacement Waste Local Plan Pre Submission Draft was published for engagement from 3rd March to 14th April 2016.

Minerals and Waste Development

The context for minerals and waste development in Essex, along with the monitoring of the delivery of minerals and waste policies at a local level are considered within Sections 5 and 6 of the report.

Key findings for the monitoring of Minerals¹:

- In 2015, the sand and gravel sales figures were 3.45 million tonnes (mt);²
- The Essex and Thurrock landbank for sand and gravel was 7.4 years as of December 2015. By incorporating permissions granted from December 2015 to 31st March 2016 (the end of this monitoring period), the landbank has since increased to 7.7 years, therefore it is considered that no further action is required to increase the size of the landbank at this time;
- 2 new mineral reserves were granted permission in 2015/2016.

Key findings for the monitoring of Waste:

¹ 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 Party AMR.

² Due to confidentiality, the figures are combined for Essex, Thurrock and Southend.

- Twenty one new waste management facilities were granted planning permission between 1 April 2015 and the 31 March 2016;
 - Five of these were related to infrastructure at Waste Water Treatment Works;
 - An additional transfer capacity of 0.202mtpa;
 - Additional non-hazardous materials recovery capacity of 0.025mtpa;
 - Increased biological treatment capacity of 0.016mtpa;
 - Additional inert waste recovery facilities that increased capacity by 0.025mtpa;
 - Two new energy from waste facilities, although this did not specifically increase capacity;
 - A permission for non-hazardous waste landfill facility, but again this did not increase capacity;
 - There were two permissions granted for inert landfill within the plan area, although one of these resulted in a significant reduction in capacity at the Wallasea Island facility, resulted in a plan wide reduction in inert landfill capacity by 0.72mt.
- This represents a continuing shift in waste management up the hierarchy, diverting more waste from landfill;
- In the 2015/16 monitoring period 0.674mt of household waste was managed, of which 29.6% was recycled, 22.1% composted and resulting in 48.3% residual waste needing disposal.

Contents

Executive Summary	iii
Contents.....	v
List of Tables, Figures and Maps	vi
1 Introduction	1
2 Essex in Context	2
2.1 Households.....	2
2.2 Environment.....	2
2.3 Geology	3
2.4 Transport	4
2.5 Development Trends	4
2.6 Housing Projections.....	4
2.7 Infrastructure Projects.....	7
3 Development Scheme Delivery & Duty to Co-Operate.....	8
3.1 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	8
3.1.1 Minerals Documents.....	8
3.1.2 Waste Documents	9
3.1.3 Minerals & Waste Development Scheme Future Progress ..	10
3.2 Statement of Community Involvement Review	10
3.3 Duty to Co-Operate Compliance.....	10
3.3.1 Duty to Co-operate Engagement.....	11
4 Development Management Key Achievements	13
4.1 Mineral and Waste Planning Application Performance	13
4.2 Regulation 3 Planning Application Performance.....	16
4.3 Other Applications/Determinations	19
4.4 Determination Advice Documents.....	19
4.5 Advanced Planning Application System (APAS).....	20
5 Minerals Monitoring	21
5.1 MLP Monitoring Indicators	21
MMI 1 – Production of Primary Land won Aggregates.....	21
5.1.1 Sand and Gravel	21
5.1.2 Industrial Minerals	22
MMI 2 – The Need for a Separate Landbank for Building Sand.....	23
MMI 3 – Contribution of Marine dredged sources towards overall aggregate provision	23
MMI 4 – Production of Secondary & Recycled Aggregates	24
MMI 5 - Size of landbank	28
MMI 6 - Locations of New Recycling Facilities in Accordance with the Spatial Strategy	30
MMI 7 – Locations of new extractions in accordance with spatial strategy.....	30
MMI 8 - Number of safeguarded depots/wharves lost to other uses	31
MMI 9 - Area of commercial mineral deposits sterilised by non- mineral development	31
MMI 10 - Number of applications proposing non-road modes of	

Contents

transport of material (a) to or from the site (b) within the site.....	32
MMI 11 - Amount of land newly restored for habitat creation.....	32
Policy IMR1- Monitoring and Review	33
5.2 Minerals Planning Applications	34
5.3 Mineral Policy Used in Development Management	35
5.4 Summary of All Existing Minerals Extraction Sites.....	35
6 Waste Monitoring	37
6.1 Waste Monitoring Indicators	37
WMI 1 - Capacity of new waste management facilities	37
6.1.1 Essex Waste Evidence Base	37
6.1.2 New Waste Capacity in this Monitoring Period.....	37
6.1.3 Summary of All Existing Waste Facilities	40
WMI 2 - Amount of household waste arisings and management type 45	
6.2 Waste Planning Applications	47
6.3 Waste Policy Use in Development Management	48
6.4 Waste Movements and the Replacement Waste Local Plan	48
7 Data Collection Issues and Gap Analysis	50
Appendix A. Abbreviations & Glossary.....	A-1
Appendix B. Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	B-1
Appendix C. Statement of Community Involvement Monitoring.....	C-1
Appendix D. Minerals	D-1
Appendix E. Waste.....	E-1
Appendix F. Housing in Essex & Southend.....	F-1

List of Tables, Figures and Maps

Table 1:	Predicted Future Housing Requirements (by Local Authority). 6
Table 2:	Minerals & Waste Application Performance 2008/9 to 2015/16 14
Table 3:	Regulation 3 Performance (2008/09 to 2014/15)..... 17
Table 4:	Total Aggregate Recycling Facilities in Essex and Southend at 31st March 2015
	25
Table 5:	Landbank held in Greater Essex, 2006 – 2015
	29
Table 6:	Habitat Creation Targets for Each Priority Habitat & Status at 31 March 2016
	33
Table 7:	Mineral Policy Use (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)
	35
Table 8:	Number of New Waste Management Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16
	38
Table 9:	All Waste Management Facilities (as of 31st March 2015)....
	41
Table 10:	Distribution of the Plan Areas Waste Management Capacity within the Waste Hierarchy at 31 March 2015 (S1).....
	42
Table 11:	Essex Household Waste Management Breakdown 2015/16. 46
Table 12:	Waste Policy Use (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016).....
	48
Table B13:	Minerals Local Plan Development Target Dates
	B-1

Table B14:	Waste Local Plan Development Target Dates.....	B-1
Table B15:	Supplementary Planning Documents Target Dates.....	B-3
Table B16:	SCI Monitoring Target Dates	B-3
Table D17:	Primary Aggregate Sites and Transhipment Facilities in Essex (31 March 2016)	D-1
Table D18:	Mineral County Matter Applications Determined Between 01 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	D-3
Table D19:	Non-Mineral Applications Approved by Local Planning Authorities, Within the Boundaries of a Safeguarded Minerals Transhipment Site	D-5
Table D20:	Non-Mineral Applications Approved by Local Planning Authorities, within the boundaries of a Safeguarded Mineral Area.....	D-6
Table D21	Use of Mineral Local Plan Policies (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)	D-12
Table E22:	Transfer Facility List	E-1
Table E23:	Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility List	E-17
Table E24:	Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery Facility List	E-32
Table E25:	Biological Treatment Facility List	E-38
Table E26:	Energy Recovery Facilities	E-40
Table E27:	Disposal Facility List.....	E-42
Table E28	Integrated Waste Management Facilities Summary	E-45
Table E29:	Rivenhall Capacity Update	E-47
Table E30	Summary of all Applications for Waste Management Facilities (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)	E-48
Table E31	Use of Waste Local Plan Policies (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)	E-52
Table E32:	Household Waste Management (2005/06 to 2015/16)	E-53
Table E33:	Net Management of HIC Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2014).....	E-54
Table E34:	Net Management of Inert Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2014).....	E-55
Table E35:	Net Management of Hazardous Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2014)	E-56
Table E36:	Yearly Household/Industrial/Commercial Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2015).....	E-57
Table E37:	Yearly Inert Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2015)	E-58
Table E38:	Yearly Hazardous Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2015)	E-59
Table E39:	Plan Area/GLA Household/Industrial/Commercial Waste Movements (2009 to 2014)	E-60
Table E40:	Plan Area/GLA Inert Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2014)	E-60
Table E41:	Plan Area/GLA Hazardous Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2014)	E-61
Table E42:	Plan Area/GLA Overall Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2014)	E-61
Table F43	Stage of Plan Preparation for Essex Boroughs/Districts/City Councils (December 2016)	F-1
Table F44	Expected Consultation Period for Essex Boroughs/Districts/City Councils (December 2016).....	F-1

Figure 1:	Mineral and Waste Application Performance (2008/9 to 2015/16)	15
Figure 2:	Mineral and Waste Application Performance (2008/9 to 2015/16)	18
Figure 3:	Greater Essex Sand & Gravel Sales 2003-2015	22
Figure 4:	Total Capacity of Recycled Aggregate Facilities in Essex and Southend-on-Sea	27
Figure 5:	Greater Essex Sand and Gravel Reserves 2006-2015	28
Figure 6:	Landbank held in Greater Essex, 2006 – 2015	29
Figure 7:	Minerals Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2015/16)	34
Figure 8:	Number of New Waste Management Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16	39
Figure 9:	Number of Landfill Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16	40
Figure 10:	Essex Household Management between 2005/06 to 2015/16	46
Figure 11:	Waste Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2015/16)	47

Figure 1:	Mineral and Waste Application Performance (2008/9 to 2015/16)	15
Figure 2:	Mineral and Waste Application Performance (2008/9 to 2015/16)	18
Figure 3:	Greater Essex Sand & Gravel Sales 2003-2015	22
Figure 4:	Total Capacity of Recycled Aggregate Facilities in Essex and Southend-on-Sea	27
Figure 5:	Greater Essex Sand and Gravel Reserves 2006-2015	28
Figure 6:	Landbank held in Greater Essex, 2006 – 2015	29
Figure 7:	Minerals Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2015/16)	34
Figure 8:	Number of New Waste Management Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16	39
Figure 9:	Number of Landfill Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16	40
Figure 10:	Essex Household Management between 2005/06 to 2015/16	46
Figure 11:	Waste Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2015/16)	47

1 INTRODUCTION

This is the twelfth Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report produced by Essex County Council (ECC). The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses the financial year 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.

This AMR contains information on:

- How we are performing in terms of meeting the targets and milestones for Development Plan Document preparation as set out in the approved [Minerals and Waste Development Scheme](#) (May 2016).
- Monitoring results of the implementation and effectiveness of minerals and waste policy in respect of national, regional and local policy targets and in respect of social, environmental and economic objectives. This will influence the need to review policies within Development Plan Documents.
- Evaluating the success of the [Statement of Community Involvement](#) and identify whether any changes need to be made to the way in which local people and stakeholders are involved in planning for minerals and waste development.
- This AMR reviews all policies in the Minerals Local Plan (MLP) (2014) and the saved Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan (2001) policies.

The AMR 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.

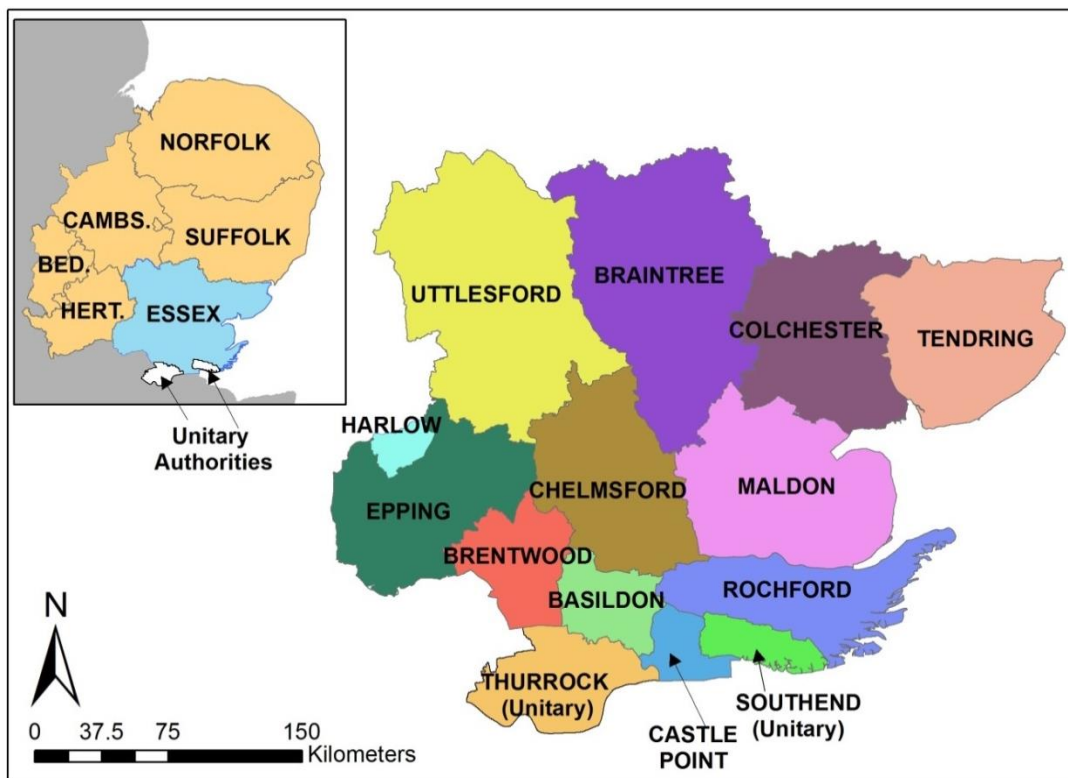
The AMR is divided into the following sections:

- Essex In Context
- Development Scheme & Duty to Co-Operate;
- Development Management Key Achievements and
- Minerals Monitoring
- Waste Monitoring
- Data collection Issues and Gap Analysis.

2 ESSEX IN CONTEXT

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 two Unitary Authorities - Thurrock and Southend-on-Sea. The population of Essex is estimated at 1.44 million as of mid-year 2015³.

Map 1: Essex County & Local Authority Districts/Boroughs/Cities



Source: Essex County Council, 2016

2.1 Households

In July 2016, 2014-base household projections were produced by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) for the period 2014 to 2039. Those indicate growth of 150,000 households in Essex between 2014 and 2039 compared with a growth of 92,000 between 1994 and 2014 (63% increase).

2.2 Environment

Protection of the environment is a key objective for planning in Essex and there are significant areas of land that are designated to safeguard landscapes, open spaces, and areas of ecological, cultural and geological value, some of which are shown on the map below.

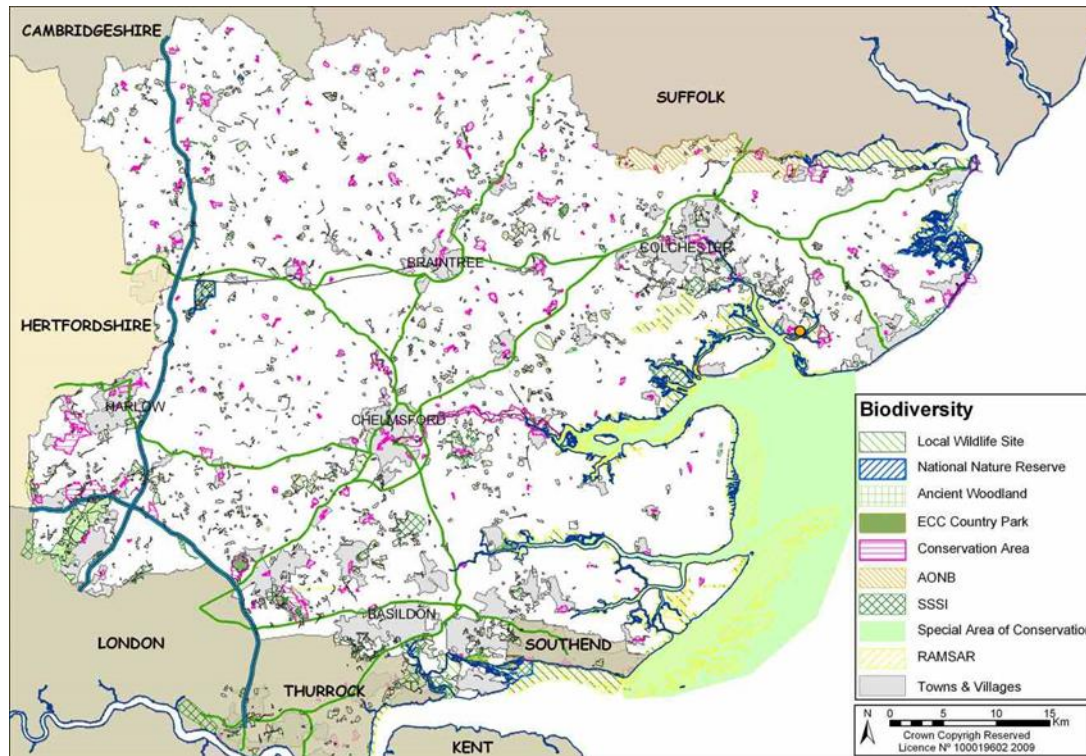
The Metropolitan Green Belt covers approximately 22% of the County including the following districts/boroughs authorities: Epping Forest, Brentwood, Basildon, and Rochford.

³ Office of National Statistics Mid-Year 2015

In total there are 81 Sites of Specific Interest (SSSIs) covering 36,322 hectares of the County (excluding Thurrock and Southend), 12 European sites (Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)) designated for wildlife covering 78,271 hectares, ten other international sites (Ramsars) covering 30,524 hectares.

International and nationally protected areas are supported by a network of sites of county value for nature conservation identified as Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS).

Map 2: Environmental Assets in Essex



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Essex and Southend-on-Sea lie within a particularly dry part of the country, with an average rainfall that is 35% less than that of England and Wales as a whole. However, the low-lying coastline is susceptible to flooding and the many coastal estuaries spread this risk inland. The risk of flooding is likely to increase with climate change because of rising sea levels, climatic instability and more frequent extreme weather events.

Essex has an exceptionally rich historic environment, contributing significantly to the character of the County. There are over 40,000 records on the Essex Historic Environment Record comprising known archaeological sites, monuments, historic buildings, parks and gardens, dating from the early Palaeolithic period.

There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the London Metropolitan Green Belt, which covers a significant portion of the south of the County.

2.3 Geology

Essex has extensive deposits of sand and gravel, intercepted with more localised deposits of silica sand, chalk, brickearth and brickclay. However, there are no

hard-rock deposits in the County so this material must be imported into Essex. This occurs via rail to the existing rail depots at Harlow and Chelmsford.

Marine dredging takes place in the extraction regions of the Thames Estuary and the East Coast. However, Essex has no landing wharves of its own, and relies on those in neighbouring counties.

Geology is not a major factor in determining the distribution of built waste sites, but it does influence the suitability of areas for landfill. Previously, non-inert landfill sites were developed in areas that may be considered less suitable now, due to the more stringent environmental controls.

2.4 Transport

The strategic road network in Essex is heavily influenced by the proximity of London, with key trunk routes such as the M11, A12, A127 and A13 radiating out from the city and into Essex. The M11 runs down the western boundary of the Plan area and the M25 cuts across the southwestern corner. Four main railway lines travel through Essex from London, with two going north to Cambridge and Ipswich and two going east to Southend-on-Sea.

2.5 Development Trends

The level of demand for mineral resources and the generation of waste are key considerations for the future of the county and will be dependent on the expected housing growth and enabling infrastructure, to assist this growth.

The Draft Essex Growth and Infrastructure Framework (2016-2036) outlines and identifies considerable delivery challenges across Essex over the next 20 years, this is considered in four phases for eight broad infrastructure types for Greater Essex (Essex, Thurrock and Southend-on-Sea). The key findings are:

- Need to accommodate net increase of 179,700 dwellings between 2016-2036;
- The Distribution of housing growth is focused along four key corridors:
 - The A12 & Great Eastern Mainline
 - The A120 Haven Gateway
 - The M11 London Stansted Cambridge Corridor
 - The A127 and A13
- Major infrastructure investment is planned on the regional strategic road network, (M25, M11, A14 in Cambridge), and rail network (Crossrail 2 extension and rail freight improvements) will have direct impacts on the sub regional and local network, despite not being in Essex; and
- Bradwell B decision will have significant infrastructure impact on Maldon specifically and Greater Essex as a whole. This potential construction project could last years and generate 6,000 jobs.

2.6 Housing Projections

As a result of the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies, all local authorities in Essex are preparing new Local Plans that are underpinned by an objective assessment of their housing requirement; a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), for up to 2029 and beyond. There will be a requirement for a significant uplift in the delivery of additional housing, but it is expected that the majority of

this growth in emerging spatial strategies will be directed to the existing major centres in the County, namely Basildon, Braintree, Chelmsford and Colchester. Additional growth will also be allocated at other settlements reflecting their size, location and opportunities for future development.

All Authorities within Essex are developing emerging Local Plans, although these are at various stages of development. Further details are summarised in Appendix F.

As of December 2016, the table on the next page provides an up to date snapshot of the predicted housing requirements across Essex and Southend-on-Sea.

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

District	Adopted Core Strategy Dwellings Requirement	Minimum still to build	Local Plan Period	Emerging Identified Housing Requirement	Minimum still to build	Emerging Local Plan Period
Basildon	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,260	13,988	2014-2034
Braintree	4,800	2,333	2009-2026	14,365	n/a	2016-2033
Brentwood	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,240	6,865	2013-2033
Castle Point	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,140	1,822	2014-2031
Chelmsford	14,000	5,484	2001-2021	14,000	n/a	2021-2036
Colchester	19,000	5,414	2001-2023	18,400	15,812	2013-2033
Epping Forest	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,400	10,212	2011-2033
Harlow	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,200	8,167	2011-2033
Maldon	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,650	4,333	2014-2029
Rochford	4,750	3,208	2006-2025	TBD	TBD	TBD
Southend	6,500	1,719	2001-2021	TBD	TBD	TBD
Tendring	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,000	10,279	2013-2033
Total in Essex	42,550	16,439		120,155	81,524	
Total in Waste Plan Area	49,050	18,158		120,155	81,524	

Source: Essex County Council, 2016. As adapted from the individual Local Planning Authority data.

2.7 Infrastructure Projects

There are also several major infrastructure projects located in Essex or in neighbouring areas, which may require aggregates for their construction, or produce quantities of waste that may need to be imported to Essex and Southend-on-Sea. These projects include:

- The current construction of Crossrail across Greater London extends out of London to Shenfield, and includes Brentwood in the east. Station construction and civil engineering are programmed for completion in 2018. The excavation of material from Crossrail tunnelling was being transported to the Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project (1500 acres) (Rochford District) to become an RSPB wetland reserve⁴. However, the overall imported material capacity at the Wallasea Island has been reduced to 675,000 tonnes⁵;
- Bradwell-on-Sea (Maldon District) has been identified⁶ as one of eight potentially suitable locations for the deployment of new nuclear power stations in England and Wales to be operational by the end of 2025. EDF, the owner of Hinkley Point, Sizewell, and Bradwell-on-Sea have indicated its preference for progressing its sites in the order identified above. Bradwell B may come online within the study period of the Draft Essex Growth and Infrastructure Network (2016 – 2036) and has identified a number of associated infrastructure requirements:
 - Road network upgrades and/or rail extensions,
 - Flood Defence upgrades,
 - Construction worker accommodation and associated social infrastructure demands (as high as 6000 worker households);
 - Local Highways improvements include: M25 junctions 30/31 short term improvements, M25 junction 28 and M11 junction 7 and Local Road Network improvements to the A12 including widening in the M25 to Chelmsford area and Colchester Bypass;
 - Delivery of Crossrail 2 and extension of the route from Broxbourne to Harlow and four tracking at Tottenham Hale to facilitate Cross 2 and increase capacity in west Essex; and
 - There remains a Government commitment to the construction of a new Lower Thames Crossing between Greater Essex and Kent, which is considered as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This would be a new crossing of the Thames Estuary between Thurrock and Gravenham.

⁴ ESS/54/08/ROC

⁵ ESS/44/14/ROC

⁶ Within the Overarching National Planning Statement EN-6

3 DEVELOPMENT SCHEME DELIVERY & DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

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). The MWDF is a collection of development plan documents and other documents that provide the framework for delivering minerals and waste planning policy in Essex.

3.1 Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

During the reporting year (1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016), the Waste Local Plan (2001) and Minerals Local Plan (2014) were the adopted plan providing the framework for determining waste and mineral planning applications. The Essex Minerals Local Plan (2014) covers the entire administrative area of ECC. In terms of waste, ECC work in partnership with Southend-on-Sea Borough Council.

The Essex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) sets out the key milestones for the production of the Replacement Waste Local Plan (RWLP). The first MWDS for Essex was published in April 2005 and this was subsequently revised in 2007, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015 and most recently [May 2016](#).

The focus of work had been the development of the Replacement Waste Local Plan, although there has been some additional work surrounding the Biodiversity Restoration document.

3.1.1 Minerals Documents

Following the adoption of the Minerals Local Plan (2014), there remained some additional areas of work to be completed. These included the following:

3.1.1.1 Biodiversity Restoration SPD

In the last Monitoring Report, it was reported that the Planning Authority was developing a Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document. This was created in support of Policy 12 of the MLP, as primarily to aid the delivery for the creation of 200 hectares of new habitat considered 'priority' for conservation action by the Essex Biodiversity Project. This was developed to ensure best practise of biodiversity restoration is implemented in future restoration proposals; by providing further clarity of biodiversity expectations of those applying for planning permission in the emerging area. This prevents unnecessary protection, delays and costs to applicants and potential impacts on local authority performance targets.

The document has five clear sections: providing a background of the document development, guidance for successful applications, present indicative restoration plans for the five Flagship Schemes and guidance about design, maintenance and monitoring of the six priority habitats.

The Biodiversity Restoration document was approved by Cabinet in June 2016 as Supplementary Planning Guidance and published in July 2016. The document can be found [online](#).

3.1.1.2 Implementing Mineral Consultation Area & Mineral Safeguarding Area Policy in Essex Supplementary Planning Document

A supplementary planning document will be produced to assist the Minerals Planning Authority, Local Planning Authority, Neighbourhood Planning Forum and industry to implement the policies of NPPF and the MLP with regard to mineral safeguarding (Notably MLP Policy 8 – Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves).

Work is currently underway to prepare a draft version prior to public consultation. Due to a focus on the RWLP, this project has been delayed. However, this work stream will be returned to later in 2017.

3.1.2 Waste Documents

3.1.2.1 Replacement Waste Local Plan & Policies Map

The main area of work during this monitoring period was the preparation of the joint Replacement Waste Local Plan (RWLP) comprising a core strategy, development management policies and strategic site allocations.

The RWLP was formerly known as the Waste Development Document (WDD) and once adopted will replace the existing Waste Local Plan 2001.

The Revised Preferred Approach (RPA) was an additional stage considered necessary by the Authorities due to the significant changes in national planning policy and local evidence since work was halted after the WDD Preferred Approach November 2011. The Policies Map also requires updating; however, this sits outside of the Development Plan Document.

The RWLP provides the key principles to guide the future management of waste in Essex and Southend-on-Sea up until 2032, this includes the spatial vision, strategic objectives, spatial strategy, core policies, site allocations, development management policies and monitoring framework.

During this monitoring period, work for RWLP has been extensive, including the completion of various evidence base documents used to inform and support the RPA including the Employment Land Review, Site Assessment and Methodology, Waste Capacity Gap Analysis, Policies Map Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environment Assessment (SA/SEA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA).

Duty to Co-operate (DtC) with a range of stakeholders including District/Borough/City Councils and Neighbouring Authorities was undertaken to gain an understanding of the current and future requirements and expectations between all parties.

Public consultation on the Revised Preferred Approach was undertaken for a six-week period from 18 July to 30 July 2015. Once consultation ended, the comments received were processed by the authorities and summarised into a series of Outcomes Reports and an initial officer response was provided. These comments were then used to inform updates to the Plan document and evidence base as required, such as the site assessment and methodology. Further DtC was also undertaken, and is summarised in Section 3.3.1.

These changes and updates were made to the Pre-Submission Draft, and gained Cabinet and Full Council Approval from both Essex County Council and

Southend-on-Sea in January/February 2016 the document was consulted upon. The Pre-Submission Consultation for six weeks was undertaken 3 March to 14 April 2016.

3.1.2.2 Waste Design Guide SPD

Due to the intense timetable within the MWDS and staff changes, it has not been feasible to complete this document alongside the preparation of the RWLP as previously envisaged. As a result, this has been removed from the 2016 Development Scheme. This stream of work may be returned to in the future, after adoption of the RWLP, if it is deemed necessary by the Waste Planning Authority.

3.1.3 Minerals & Waste Development Scheme Future Progress

A revised development scheme was approved in May 2016, this includes:

- Replacement Waste Local Plan
- Mineral Safeguarding SPD

This can be found [online](#), and work is currently ongoing to ensure progress is met in line with this.

3.2 Statement of Community Involvement Review

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires planning authorities to produce a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which sets out how the local community can expect to be involved in the County Council's preparation of Development Plan Documents and planning applications that may affect them.

The Statement of Community Involvement - First Review was adopted in December 2012. Subsequently, this was developed as result of the reviews throughout the AMR and Cabinet approved the review of the SCI in April 2015. A six week public consultation was carried out from 14 May to 25 June 2015, with amendments made in relation to the feedback received during this consultation and was returned to Cabinet for approval to adoption. The SCI was adopted 22 September 2015. This can be found on our [website](#).

On-going monitoring of the SCI is carried out each year as set out in Table 13 of the adopted SCI. Appendix C sets out the progress made against the recommendations.

3.3 Duty to Co-Operate Compliance

Under Section 33a, in Part two of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, duty to co-operate (DtC) is a requirement of the planning of sustainable development, which places an obligation on local planning authorities to engage constructively, actively, and on an on-going basis with relevant bodies. This includes other public bodies and agencies as prescribed in Section 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England Regulations 2012) in relation to plan making.

Relevant planning policy issues that need to be considered under the duty to co-operate are also listed in National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012 paragraphs: 156,157,163,178-182).

The DtC is **not** however a duty to agree with any of the prescribed bodies, as it is simply to ensure that there has been effective engagement with them throughout

the plan making process, thus ensuring decisions that are made are based on all available information.

Section 34(6) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, stipulates that an AMR must outline how the duty to co-operate obligation has been fulfilled during the period covered by the report.

3.3.1 Duty to Co-operate Engagement

Minerals and Waste Planning Officers have regularly attended the Waste Technical Advisory Body and East of England Aggregate Working Party.

The East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (EoE WTAB) consists of officers from local planning authorities in the former East of England region. The purpose of these meetings is to work together to develop best practice in waste planning, which includes discussing issues relating to the levels of waste generated and the nature of that waste. The meetings play a key role in fulfilling the DtC obligation in the delivery of strategic functions by local authorities in the East of England and other neighbouring authorities. There have been three meetings during the monitoring period for this AMR.

As with the WTAB, the East of England Aggregate Working Party (EEAWP) also consists of officers from local authorities in the former East of England region. It also includes representatives of the minerals industry. The purpose of the EEAWP is to monitor the supply of, demand for, and reserves of, all aggregates including both primary aggregate and alternative sources in local authority areas. They also consider the implications of supply to, and from, these areas. The meetings allow for discussion between local authorities and mineral industry representatives on these particular matters. A monitoring report is produced annually by the EEAWP and published on the GOV.UK website. There have been two meetings during the monitoring period for this AMR.

A Minerals and Waste District, Borough and City Officer stakeholder group was formed and met for the first time in April 2008. In the past, this group meets two to three times a year, depending on the stages of relevant emerging work. Representatives from all Essex District, Borough and City Councils as well as the Unitary Authorities of Southend BC and Thurrock BC are invited to attend and discuss the MLP and RWLP and the issues they have on their DPDs. This allows informative discussions to take place and for a consistent approach in plan making. The group met once during the monitoring period for this AMR on 17 December 2015.

Throughout the plan making process for the RWLP a number of DtC, based engagement has been undertaken including:

- A series of engagement events held in June 2015 prior to the Pre Submission Draft consultation (18 June to 30 July 2015). This included 18 June (District/Borough/City Councils), and 22 June (Neighbouring Authorities and Statutory consultees);
- Meetings in September/October 2015 with District/Borough/City Councils to discuss representations received from the RPA Consultation;
- Meetings in October 2015 with Prescribed Bodies and Neighbouring Authorities to discuss representations received from the RPA Consultation;

- In October/November 2015 requests for information on non-nuclear radioactive or hazardous waste arisings in Essex and Southend-on-Sea were sent to specific organisations including Environment Agency, NuLeaf and Northamptonshire County Council;
- In October/November 2015 correspondence with the North London Planning Authorities regarding the RPA resulted in the desire to produce a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)to establish anticipated waste movements between Essex/Southend-on-Sea and the North London Planning Authorities, this MoU is to be signed by Cabinet Members of all relevant WPAs;
- Engagement with WPAs who transfer waste across the boundary of Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council were contacted in December 2015 to confirm cross boarder waste movements and the operation of specific hazardous waste facilities throughout the RWLP Plan period; and
- A series of engagement events were held in February/March 2016 prior to the Pre Submission Draft consultation (3 March to 14 April 2016). This included 29 February (District/Borough/City Councils), 1 March (Parish Councils) and 3 March (Neighbouring Authorities and Statutory consultees)

Ongoing dialogue via emails/telephone communications regarding the RWLP with all stakeholders; particularly for District/Borough/City Councils has occurred throughout the monitoring period; this has also included discussions regarding production of their Local Plans.

4 DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Development Management teams' main responsibility is to determine minerals and waste planning applications. However, there are also a number of other functions that fall within the remit of Development Management. This includes the determination of Regulation 3 planning applications (development by the County Council e.g. schools, libraries & major road projects), enforcement and site monitoring.

4.1 Mineral and Waste Planning Application Performance

The processing of minerals and waste planning applications is measured under National Indicator 157d (previously BVPI 109a) which is part of a set of indicators made by Government to measure Local Authority Performance.

It is important to note that as previously reported in the AMRs, all minerals and waste applications were considered 'major' applications. As of July 2014, the government however issued guidance that changed this position and allowed minerals and waste applications to also be classed as 'minor' developments. 'Minor' applications are developments that are less than 1ha in size or proposed to create less than 1000m² floor space. The main impact of the change for ECC was that it meant that some minerals and waste applications that previously had a statutory 13 week determination period, now only has a statutory eight week determination period.

There is now an additional requirement on Local Planning Authorities to meet target dates. If there is a valid reason for delay (for example request for further information requiring additional consultation period) which would mean an application would miss its statutory target determination date, there is a requirement to formally agree a new target date for determination of the application with the applicant. 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.

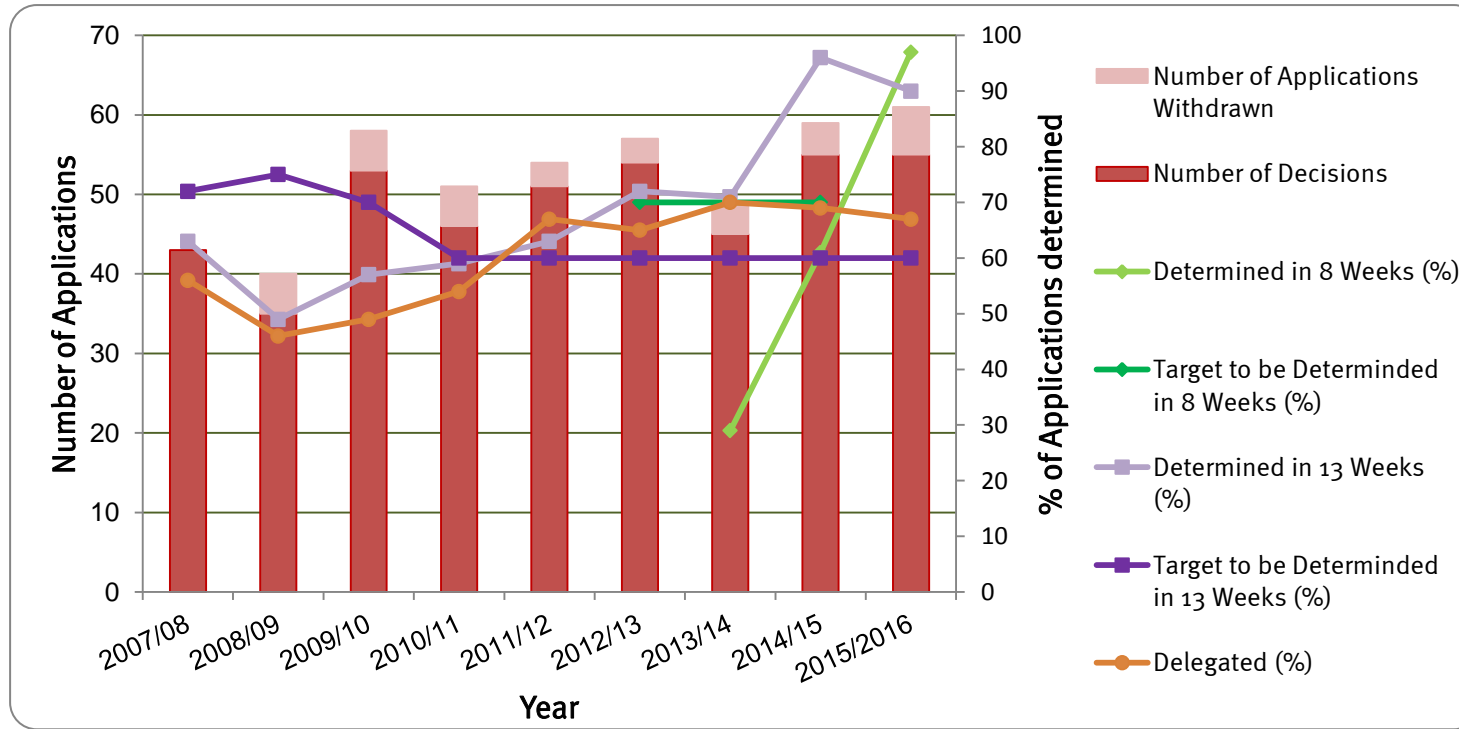
Table 2: Minerals & Waste Application Performance 2008/9 to 2015/16

Year	Number of Decisions	Determined in 8 Weeks (%)	Target to be Determined in 8 Weeks (%)	Determined in 13 Weeks (%)	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 ⁷	60	67	6

Source: Essex County Council (2016)

⁷ This includes applications determined in 13 weeks or in 16 weeks for EIA applications or those applications with extensions of time this financial year

Figure 1: Mineral and Waste Application Performance (2008/9 to 2015/16)



Source: Essex County Council (2016)

There has been significant improvement in the number of minor mineral and waste applications to be determined within 8 weeks, which has risen from 61% in 2014/15 to 97% in 2015/16. This is significantly higher than the 70% target; this will need to continue to be monitored to ensure this target is achieved.

The level of major minerals and waste applications determined within 13 weeks during the 2015/16 monitoring period has decreased slightly from 96% in 2014/15 to 90%⁸ in 2015/16. However, this continues to exceed the 60% target for determining applications within 13 weeks.

Of the 55 decisions made during 2015/16, there were five applications accompanied by an Environment Impact Assessment, and therefore should be determined within 16 weeks.

4.2 Regulation 3 Planning Application Performance

Although not covered by a National Indicator, the Council set itself local performance targets for Regulation 3 applications. The following performance levels were achieved during the 2015/16 monitoring period.

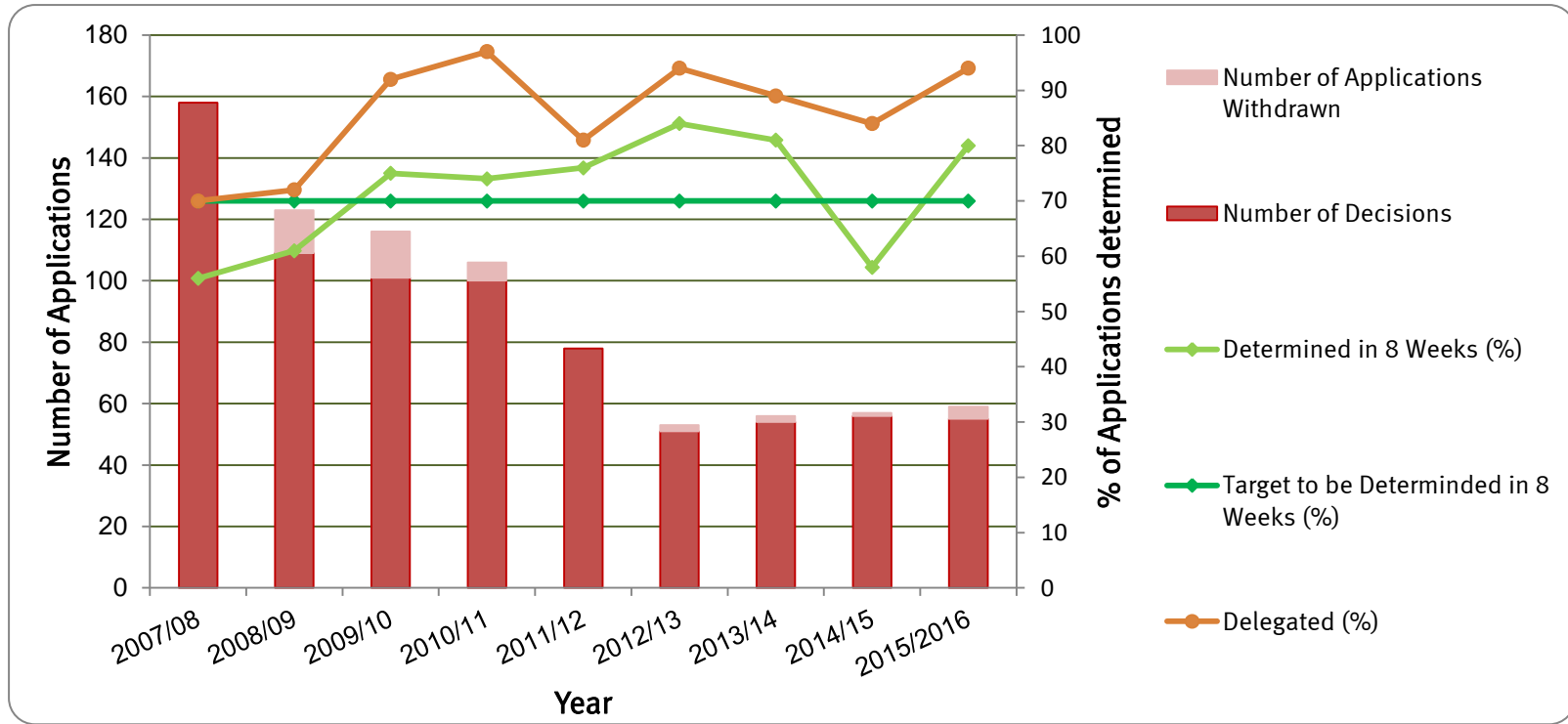
⁸ Source: Essex County Council (2016) DR/13/16 Agenda Item 6.2 Information Item – Applications, Enforcement and Appeals Statistics

Table 3: Regulation 3 Performance (2008/09 to 2014/15)

Year	Number of Decisions	Determined in 8 Weeks (%)	Target to be Determined in 8 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

Source: Essex County Council (2016)

Figure 2: Mineral and Waste Application Performance (2008/9 to 2015/16)



Source: Essex County Council (2016)

For 2015/16, the performance for determining Regulation 3 applications within 8 weeks has increased significantly compared to those recorded for the previous period, with 58% determined within this timeframe in 2014/15; this has since increased to 80% in 2015/16 and therefore exceeds the 70% target.

There is a general trend in the reduction of number of applications, however since 2012/13 where 51 applications were received, which is the lowest since 2007/08, this appears to have now stabilised with the overall number of decisions in each subsequent period not exceeding 60.

It should be noted that one application determined within this period, was required to be resolved by the Secretary of State. Due to the procedures relating to this, it can often cause delays in the determination period.

4.3 Other Applications/Determinations

In addition to those applications determined as described in 4.1 and 4.2, during 2015/16 there were a number of other determinations made for minerals, waste and Regulation 3 developments, which did not include full planning applications or variation of conditions/permissions (S73). This consisted of:

- 192 submission of details discharged in relation to minerals and waste planning and Regulation 3 permissions;
- 28 Non Material Amendments in relation to minerals and waste planning and Regulation 3 permissions;
- Three Certificate of Lawful Or Proposed Development (CLOPD);
- Two Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping opinions;
- 20 EIA screening opinions; and
- One Prior Notification.

By the end of 2015/16 period, there were 17 submission of details pending a decision and five submissions of details were withdrawn.

Another function that officers from the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority carry out is site monitoring. The visits ensure that minerals and waste sites are complying with the terms of their planning permission as laid out in the conditions of the permission. During the 2015/16 monitoring period there were 114 monitoring visits carried out at 50 individual minerals and/or waste sites.

4.4 Determination Advice Documents

There are two documents used to assist the County Council in determining planning applications:

- The pre-application procedures and charging schedule were adopted in January 2015. This sets out the minimum information and payment required for the County Council to provide a standardised pre-application response. This can be found on the Essex County Council [website](#);
- Planning Performance Agreements are defined as '*an agreement between a local planning authority and an applicant to provide a project management framework for handing a major planning application*'. As such in January 2015, Essex County Council published an appropriate form for developers to

use during the pre-application discussions, which can be found on the [website](#).

There have been no updates to these documents during this monitoring period.

4.5 Advanced Planning Application System (APAS)

Throughout this year, APAS has been updated and improved as and when required to ensure it is as user-friendly and efficient as possible. A sharp decline in queries directly to officers proves that applicants and members of the public are using the new system without any difficulty and overall time and money is being saved.

There have been some issues raised by members of the public when using the online portal (which is part of the APAS system) and further details can be found in Appendix C.

As part of the Council's on-going duty to ensure its case management system is suitable for its own and the public's needs, APAS will continue to be monitored via the AMR to ensure no sectors of the community are disadvantaged by the discontinuation of paper copy planning applications. If it is identified the system needs to be significantly updated or changed to improve the efficiency and usability of the system to log and manage planning applications, the authority will need to explore alternative options.

5 MINERALS MONITORING

5.1 MLP Monitoring Indicators

There are 11 mineral monitoring indicators that the County Council monitors. These will be considered in turn.

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 sub-national apportionment.

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

5.1.1 Sand and Gravel

The 'National and Sub-National Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020' (DCLG, June 2009) sets out how much aggregate should be provided for in each of the English sub-national areas.

These sub-national supply guidelines for land-won sand & gravel were apportioned to the individual mineral planning authorities within the East of England. This process was completed by the former Regional Planning Body (the East of England Regional Assembly) on the advice of the EoE AWP. The latter comprises representatives from each of the mineral planning authorities in the East of England, including Essex, as well as industry representatives.

The Greater Essex land-won sand and gravel provision figure of 4.45 mtpa has been divided as follows⁹:

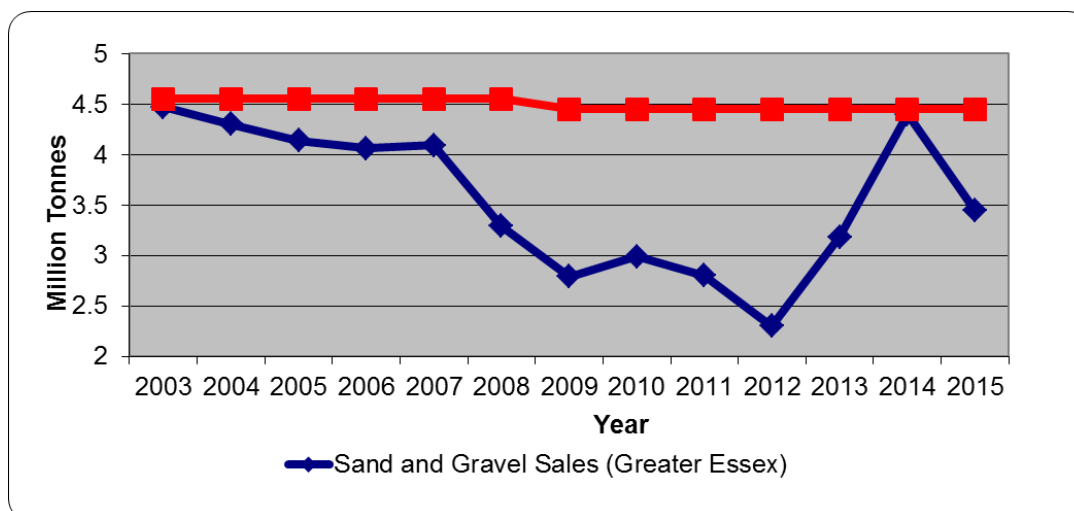
- 4.31 mtpa to Essex and,
- 0.14 mtpa to Thurrock.

As of December 2015, there were 21 sand and gravel quarries with permitted reserves within Essex County, of these, three were non-operational. In total, it is estimated there were 3.31mt sand and gravel sales across Essex during 2015. This is estimated using the appointment figures outlined above.

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 (see Table D17 for details of the quarries). In order to maintain commercial confidentiality of individual mineral operators it is necessary to combine the reserves and sales figures for Essex with Thurrock.

⁹ 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.

Figure 3: Greater Essex Sand & Gravel Sales 2003-2015



Source: Essex County Council (2015)

The sales of sand and gravel in Greater Essex have generally declined between 2003 and 2012, however there was a slight up-turn in 2010, before a further decrease in 2011 and 2012, with sales in 2012 recorded as 2.30mt, which is the lowest across the period assessed. 2009 to 2012 marks the only period where sand and gravel sales have dropped below 3mtpa. Sales have increased between 2012 and 2014, with the highest recorded figure over the time period of 4.37mt. This is a near doubling of that recorded in 2012. This signifies the recovery period of the economic recession.

Sales have since decreased in 2015, with the reduction representing the biggest single annual sales reduction, although the 2015 figure still remained above the ten-year average sales figure of 3.33mt. The three-year average sales figure of 3.45mt is equal to the sales of 2015.

5.1.2 Industrial Minerals

Policy S7 of the Minerals Local Plan provides provision for industrial minerals, namely:

5.1.2.1 Silica Sand

There is a national requirement to maintain a 10-year landbank for Silica Sand. To maintain this landbank requirement, the MLP allocated a site extension for an additional 390,000 tonnes total capacity at Martells Quarry. There has been an application granted during this monitoring period at Martells, to vary conditions to allow the importation of up to 20,000tpa of mineral to meet product and production sales imbalances. This enhances the indigenous silica sand supply.

5.1.2.2 Brick Clay

There is a national requirement to maintain a 25-year landbank for Brick Clay. It was identified within the MLP that the existing permissions at Marks Tey and Bulmer Brickworks provide sufficient provision to achieve this landbank. There has been no additional planning permission granted during this monitoring period. Therefore, the landbank remains in excess of 25 years.

5.1.2.3 Brickearth

There is no national requirement to maintain a landbank for Brickearth. The MLP states that there is currently no extraction of brickearth, but there is no reason why this could not be extracted economically at this time. There have been no applications submitted or granted in relation to brickearth during this monitoring period.

5.1.2.4 Chalk

There is no national requirement to maintain a chalk landbank. It was identified within the MLP that 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.

Since adoption of the Minerals Local Plan, this baseline report has not been developed. At present, the survey has been undertaken and has been completed by all operators to produce an overall collated Essex figure. However, it is unclear when this baseline report will be produced using these results, due to the current focus on the RWLP.

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.

Due to difficulties in establishing throughputs in some of the Ports of Greater Essex, this baseline report is still work in progress.

In June 2015, work began on developing the baseline information as to what the total annual capacity of wharves within Greater Essex¹⁰ and the actual throughput of these wharves annually. The purpose is to identify whether the capacity to land marine dredged aggregate is constricting its use within the plan area. If the total marine aggregate throughputs are at 90% or above of the total wharf capacity, the Minerals Planning Authority must investigate the potential for increasing capacity at either existing or new transshipment sites.

However, it is unclear when this baseline report will be produced using these results, due to the current focus on progressing the RWLP.

MMI 4 – Production of Secondary & Recycled Aggregates

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.

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

Policies in both the Minerals and the Waste Local Plans encourage the use of alternative aggregate sources and the development of facilities for the recycling of mineral wastes, and construction, demolition and excavation wastes. In the Minerals Local Plan (2014), this consisted of Policy S5 and the Waste Local Plan (2001) Policy W7D. However, currently there is no local target for the production of secondary/recycled aggregates, only the 70% target required by the Waste Framework Directive and the National Waste Management Plan for England (2013).

The supply of recycled aggregate is largely an assumed supply, due in part to the difficulty that Essex County Council has had in obtaining existing throughput figures. The most recent local update in to this area is contained in BPP (2016) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update. This again updated the methodology used to previous reports to estimate current and future arisings¹¹. This resulted in an estimate that in 2014 there were 3.311 mtpa million tonnes¹² of CD&E waste arising within the plan area that would need to be managed.

With regards to projecting arisings in to the future, the topic paper follows the advice laid out in the waste chapter of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), which suggests that CD&E Waste arisings “will remain constant over time.”¹³ In addition to the Plan Area arisings that are expected to be generated year on year, the BPP methodology also factors in the expected imports from the Greater London Authority, which are suggested to be 310,809 tonnes annually. This was calculated as the 5 year mean of CD&E waste imported from London.

¹⁰ Greater Essex consists of the Local Authorities of Essex, Southend-On-Sea and Thurrock.

¹¹ BPP (2016) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update page 25

¹² BPP (2016) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update page 33 & 34

¹³ BPP (2016) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update page 29

The BPP (2016) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update stated that in 2014 there was an immediate recycling/recovery capacity “shortfall of 1.5mtpa increasing over time as the time limited consents close.”¹⁴ The topic paper notes that although waste should be moved up the waste hierarchy, “the disposal of inert waste in or on land i.e. landfill, remains a valid way of restoring quarries and worn out mineral workings”. Therefore, disposal in this manner can be considered “as 'other recovery' on a par with anaerobic digestion and thermal treatment, it being an activity that is specifically excluded from the national target for recycling/landfill diversion of CD&E Waste introduced by the revised Waste Framework Directive.”

However, even with inert landfill making an ongoing contribution to management of this stream there remains a substantial capacity shortfall. As such the Replacement Waste Local Plan, (which is currently undergoing Examination in Public) incorporates policies to accommodate applications for new sites for the management of CD&E Waste¹⁵ to allow additional capacity to be delivered.

Further evidence in relation to inert waste recovery capacity was collated in preparation for the Waste Local Plan Examination in Public. This preparation involved a change in methodology in estimating available capacity within operational facilities. Previously, where no capacity information was detailed in planning permission, the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator (EAWDI) average capacity from 2009 was used. It was considered more appropriate during the EiP process that if permitted capacity was not available, then the maximum capacity detailed in the EAWDI for a facility would be reported. This resulted in uplift in the expected available capacity within the Plan Area.

The following table updates the information that was available for Topic Paper 1 in terms of new sites/capacities listed in the EAWDI (2015) as well as planning permission granted for the recycling and recovery of CD&E Waste.

Table 4: Total Aggregate Recycling Facilities in Essex and Southend at 31st March 2015

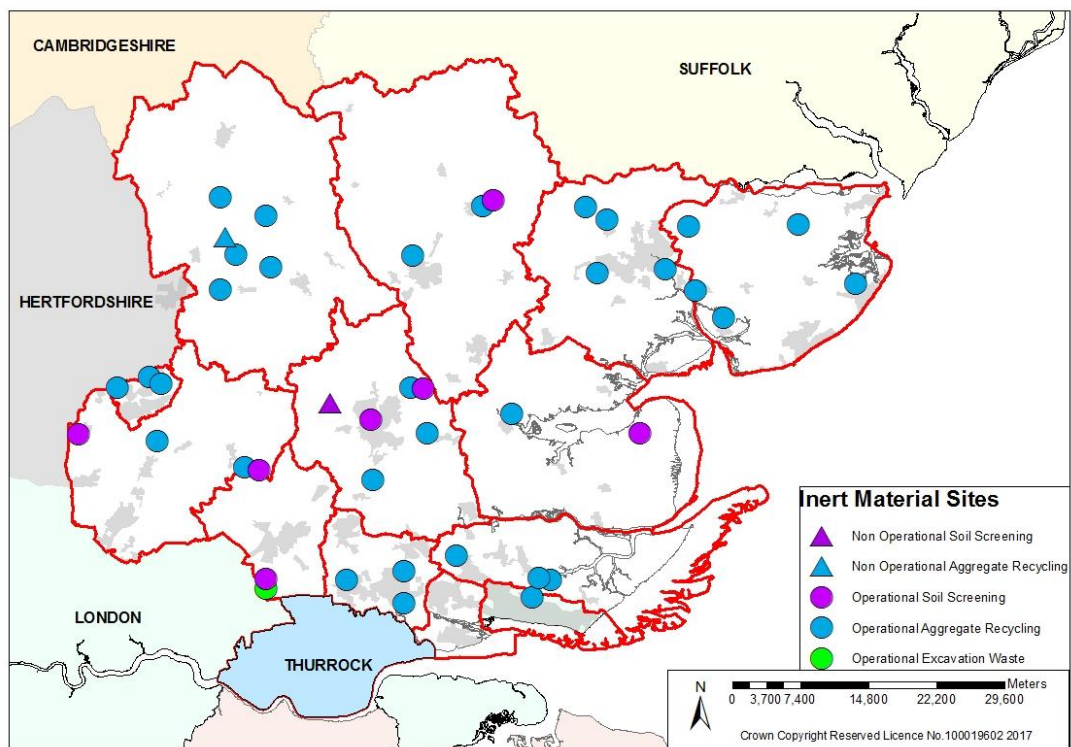
Facility Status	Number of Facilities	Total Estimated Capacity (tonnes)
Operational	39	2,461,328
Under Construction	1	Capacity Unknown
Just with the Benefit of Planning Permission	2	30,000
All Aggregate Recycling Centres	42	2,491,328

Source: Essex County Council (2017). A list of aggregate recycling facilities within Essex can be found in Appendix 4.

¹⁴ BPP (2016) Topic Paper 1: Waste Capacity Gap Update, page 34

¹⁵ Specifically policy 1, identifies need, Policy 3 allocates sites, whilst Policies 5,6 and 9 provide locational criteria for open, enclosed and disposal facilities.

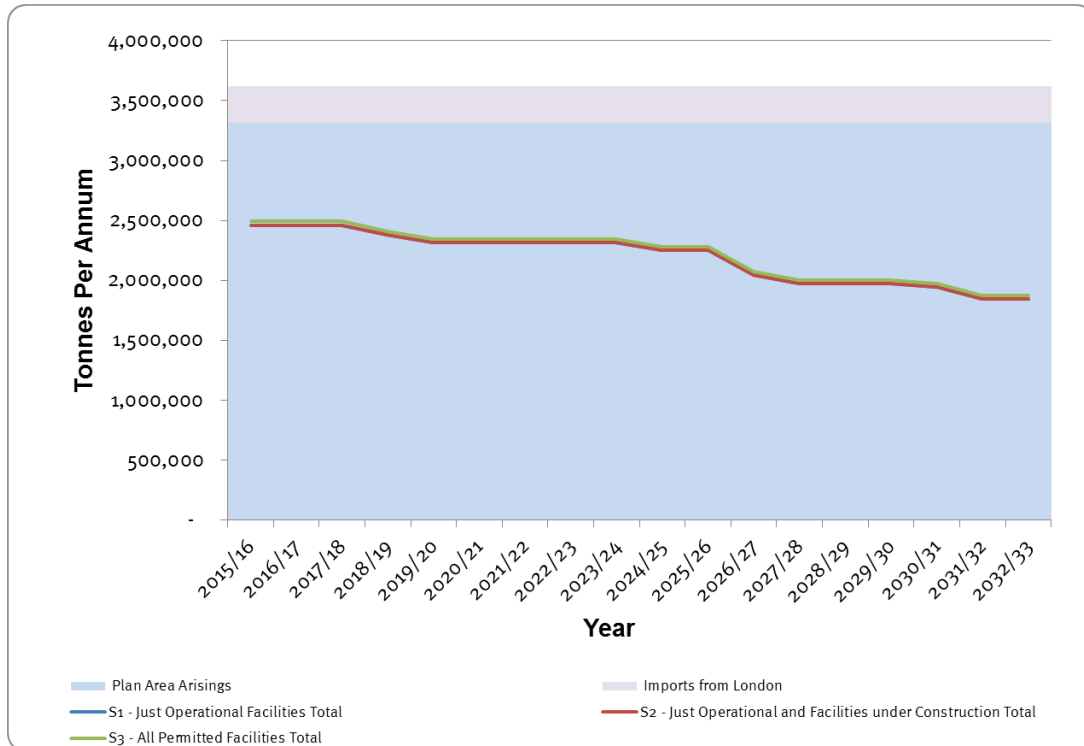
Map 2: Locations of CD&E Materials Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2016



Source: Essex County Council (2017).

It has been noted that some of this currently operational capacity (36%) only has temporary planning permission. The end dates of these permissions occur throughout the Replacement Waste Local Plan period. Therefore it is forecast that by the end of the Plan period, there could potentially only be approximately 1.8 million tonnes per annual capacity of Aggregate Recycling Centres. This 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)

Please Note: S1 and S2 are the same value in the above graph

As can be clearly seen that with the changes to the methodologies and increase in permitted capacity during 2015/16, 75% of all of the plan areas arisings could be managed within the permitted facilities (Scenario 3) or if also including London's importation, 69% could be accommodated. However, when considering the time limited capacity, by the end of the plan period (2032/33) only 57% of the plan area's own arisings could be managed, or 52% when also allocating some capacity for the import of London's waste.

It therefore remains important that additional capacity for the recycling/ recovery of CD&E waste is provided during the plan period, to provide additional capacity. It is also important for the Waste Planning Authority to object to District/Borough/City councils and advise of any potential impacts/losses to CD&E waste recycling capacity, when other 'sensitive' developments within 250m are proposed.

MMI 5 - Size of landbank

Related Policies:

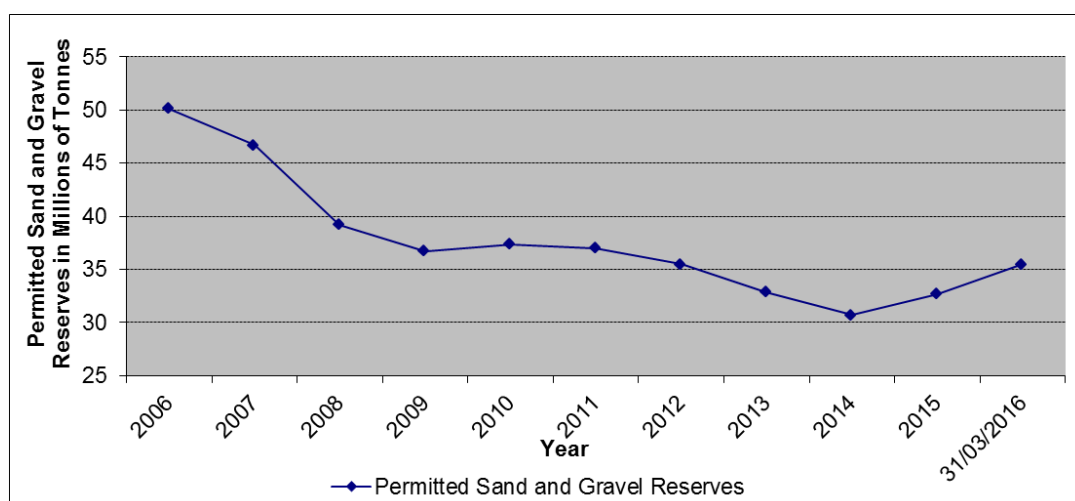
- S6 – Provision for sand and gravel extraction

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.

In order to calculate the sand and gravel land bank for Greater Essex, there is the need to review permitted reserves first. Sand and Gravel reserves have changed over the last 10 years; this is shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Greater Essex Sand and Gravel Reserves 2006-2015



Source: Essex County Council, 2016

From the above, it can be seen that sand and gravel reserves across Greater Essex have generally reduced over the past 13 years from 59.6mt in 2003 to 32.7mt in 2015. There is a year-on-year reduction between 2003 and 2009 followed by an increase to 2010 before further yearly reductions until 2014. Reserves subsequently increase to 32.69mt in 2015, from 30.72mt in 2014.

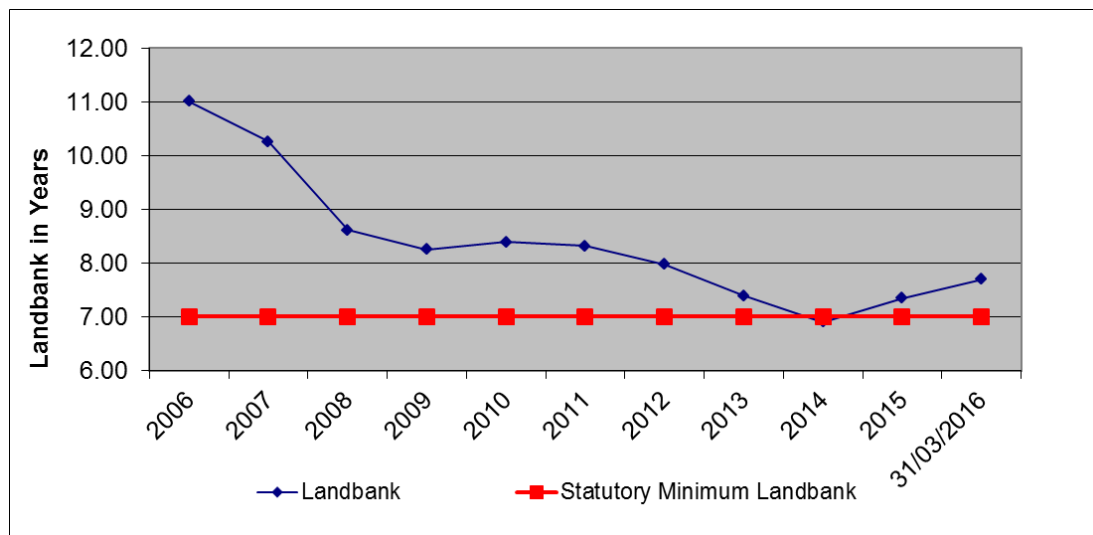
It is important to note that the landbank is a figure dependent on a calculation involving the amount of permitted reserve and, based on local policy in Greater Essex, the historic annual apportionment. Throughout the previous ten years, the annual apportionment operating in the Greater Essex area has reduced from 4.55mtpa to 4.45mtpa, therefore the landbank is not directly comparable across the period of study. A lower annual planned provision equates to a lower assumed annual usage rate of the permitted reserves, which manifests as a larger landbank. As such, whilst the amount of permitted reserves has fallen, Greater Essex has partly been able to maintain its seven-year landbank due to the annual apportionment figure reducing over time as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Landbank held in Greater Essex, 2006 – 2015

Year (31/12)	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)
2006	4.07	50.12	4.55	11.0
2007	4.09	46.68		10.3
2008	3.29	39.19		8.6
2009	2.79	36.71	4.45 ¹⁶	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	30.72		6.8
2015	3.5	32.69		7.4
@31/03/16	1.1	35.49		7.7

Source: East of England Annual Monitoring Report, 2014 and 2015

Figure 6: Landbank held in Greater Essex, 2006 – 2015 ¹⁷



Source: Essex County Council, 2016

It can be seen from the above, that the Greater Essex landbank for sand and gravel at 31 December 2015 equates to 7.4 years, with reserves of 32.69mt. This

¹⁶ Sub-Regional Apportionment for Essex & Thurrock was reduced in 2009 to 4.45mtpa of which 4.31mtpa needed to be provided from Essex only

¹⁷ All yearly data is calculated at the end of each calendar year (31 December 2015), except for 2016 which is calculated at the end of the financial year 2015/16 (31 March 2016) to show the landbank at the end of the monitoring period covered by this Annual Monitoring Report.

is an increase in landbank from that recorded in 2014 (6.8 years). As such, the landbank is above the statutory minimum of 7 years, and no further action is required to increase the size of landbank at this time. The landbank must be closely monitored to ensure that it remains above the seven-year minimum.

During this monitoring period, there has not been an update of the Local Aggregate Assessment for Greater Essex. However, in November 2016, the Local Aggregate Assessment for Greater Essex was published, and provides the most up to date information. This can be found on our [website](#).

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.

During 2015/16, there was a variation to an existing aggregate recycling facility, increasing capacity by 330,000tpa. This additional capacity is of benefit to the Plan area, but is located within the north and does not address the potential deficit in the western portion of the Plan area (in close proximity to the key centre of growth in Harlow) as outlined in the MLP (2014). In addition to this, an additional recycling centre was granted permission for an extension of time, however this did not change the capacity of the site.

A further application was accepted by the Planning Authority during the monitoring period; however, this was refused and has therefore not been included in calculating the current capacity as of 31st March 2016 in MMI4.

This monitoring indicator will need to be closely monitored in the forthcoming years to ensure Policy S5 meets its defined objectives.

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.

During 2015/16, one planning permission has been granted for a new primary extraction site at Blackley Quarry (Braintree), this was for sites A38 and A39 as allocated in the MLP (2014). This primary extraction is of benefit to the Plan area; due to its central location, it is therefore able to benefit the key centres of growth as outlined in the MLP (2014).

A further two applications Elmstead Hall (Colchester) and Bradwell Quarry (Braintree) also had planning permissions submitted for new primary extraction; however, these permissions were pending a decision as of 31st March 2016.

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.

One planning permission was granted within 250m of a mineral transshipment site during 2015/16, this was the site at Ballast Quay, Fingringhoe (App. 150779). However this has not resulted in a change of use, see Table D18

Two planning permissions were withdrawn within 250m of a mineral transshipment site, at Parkston Quay, Harwich during 2015/16.

A further three applications were awaiting decision as of 31st March 2016 within 250m of the Parkeston Quay, Harwich site for residential use¹⁸.

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.

No planning permissions were granted, refused, withdrawn or pending (as of 31st March 2016) within the boundary of an MCA during 2015/16.

48 applications were granted within MSAs across the county (1 Chalk, 5 Brickearth and 44 Sand and Gravel) during 2015/16. This is likely the result of applications being in areas of future development which are currently not outlined in adopted local development plans and therefore are required to be included in this monitoring indicator, see Table D20.

Annual cumulative impact of the sterilisation will need to be carefully monitored, to ensure that significant sterilisation does not occur within the Plan area, which could mean otherwise viable mineral deposits becoming unworkable.

¹⁸ Information correct at time of writing, due to not all district/borough/city authorities having submitted requested information to ECC.

A further four applications within the Brickearth MSA (Chelmsford) have been refused. Three applications were withdrawn; one Brickearth (Chelmsford) and two Sand and Gravel (Colchester)). 33 Applications were pending as of 31st March 2016 within Sand and Gravel and Brickearth MSAs (Colchester, Chelmsford and Tendring).¹⁹

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.

During 2015/16, no full application was granted that included non-road modes of transport to or from the site or within the site.

However, there has been a variation of conditions to the existing operation of Parkeston Quay (ESS/53/14/TEN), which includes a combination of road and rail transport to or from the site. It is worth noting that the rail element of this operation has not changed as a result of this application. Parkeston Quay is a safeguarded existing transshipment site in the MLP.

This monitoring indicator will continue to be closely monitored in the forthcoming years to ensure Policy S11 meets its defined objectives.

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.

Outlined in the MLP (2014) 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 five priority habitats combined with other additional sites.

During 2015/16, one planning permission was granted that identified the creation of UK priority habitat through mineral site restoration. This was Wivenhoe Quarry creating 6.5ha of Lowland heathland. This contribution has been added to

¹⁹ Information correct at time of writing, due to not all district/borough/city authorities having submitted requested information to ECC.

provisions made during the previous monitoring period (2014/15) in Table 6 below to provide an update of the remaining requirements for each habitat.

An application for Bradwell Quarry was pending as of 31st March 2016, and therefore contributions from this application have not been included. However, this was proposed for contribution to Reedbeds, Open Mosaic Habitats and Grassland, these contributions will be considered in the next AMR.

Table 6: Habitat Creation Targets for Each Priority Habitat & Status at 31 March 2016

Priority Habitat Name	MLP Habitat Target	Hectares provides through previous applications	Hectares provided through permitted applications in 2015/16	Remaining Hectares to be provided during Planning Period
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	20ha	0	0	20ha
Lowland Heathland & Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (The two habitats are encompassed in a joint Action Plan in the EBAP)	60 ha	21.8ha	6.5ha	31.7ha
Lowland Meadows	35 ha	0	0	35ha
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	35ha	6.1ha	0	28.9ha
Reedbeds	50 ha	8.5ha	0	41.5ha
Total Required/Provided	200 ha Required	36.4ha Provided	6.5ha	157.1ha

There is a requirement to continue the development of these habitats, notably Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and Lowland Meadows as no provision has currently been made. However, this is likely due to several of the flagship sites not having been granted planning permission by the end of this monitoring period (31st March 2016).

This indicator will continue to be monitored to ensure priority habitat targets are met, particularly regarding these flagship sites.

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.

As of the 31st March 2016, the MLP (2014) will have been implemented for under two years, with this Authority Monitoring Report being the second opportunity to monitor and review the policies contained within the Plan.

As the date of adoption of the MLP was 09 July 2014, the Plan must be reviewed by 09 July 2019 at the latest, to be in line with this Policy. Alternatively, should the landbank fall below 7 years, this would trigger the need for a Plan review.

As noted as part of the monitoring of MMI5, the landbank as of the 31st December 2015 stood at 7.4 years and has since increased to 7.7 years at the end of this monitoring period (31 March 2016). Therefore, it has been considered that the need to review the MLP has not been triggered.

5.2 Minerals Planning Applications

Between the 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016, 26 mineral applications were considered (See Appendix D). Of the 26 applications:

- 19 were granted;
- One was refused;
- One was withdrawn; and
- Five remained pending as of 31st March 2016.

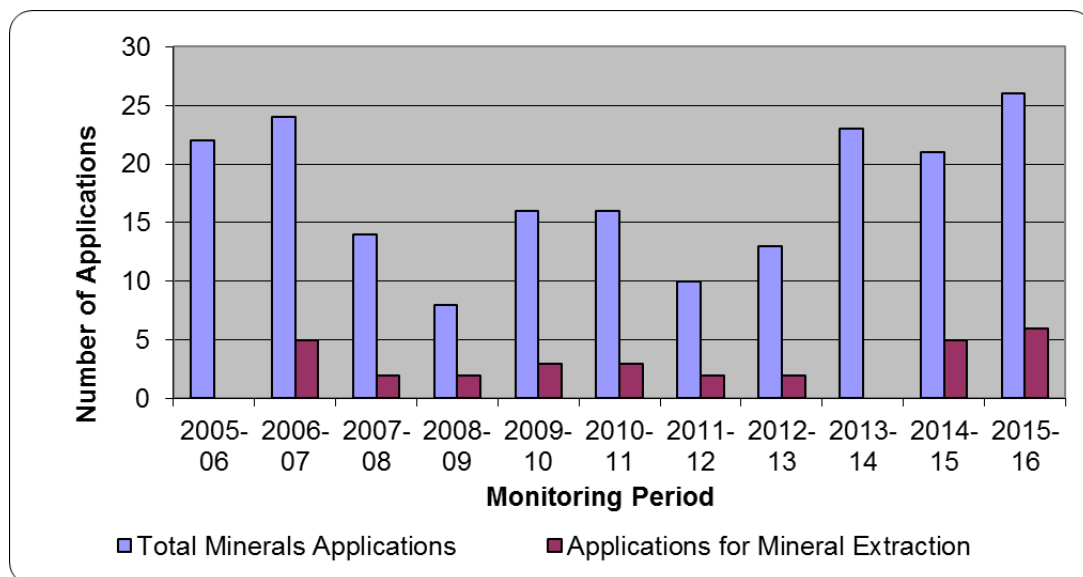
Of the 26 applications determined:

- Eleven were full applications;
- Three were full planning applications with EIA;
- Twelve were applications for variation of conditions.

During the 2015/16, monitoring period there have been no new reserves for brick clay or chalk permitted. Two of the applications granted provided additional reserves of sand and gravel during this period. In total, 2.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel were added to the reserve.

The twelve applications and permissions to amend planning conditions concerned revisions to extensions of time, amendments to working and restoration schemes and operational changes such as changes to hours of operation.

Figure 7: Minerals Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2015/16)



Source: Essex County Council (2016)

The total number of applications has increased from 21 in 2014/15 to 26 in 2015/16, this continues the overall trend of the number of mineral applications

increasing. Since the adoption of the MLP in 2014, the number of applications for mineral extractions has increased to six in 2015/16.

5.3 Mineral Policy Used in Development Management

During the monitoring period covered by this AMR 14 of the 19 policies contained within the MLP (2014) were used. The five most used policies are set out in Table 7 below. Full details of mineral policy use between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 can be found in Appendix D.

Table 7: Mineral Policy Use (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)

Policy No.	Description of Policy	Number of Times Used
S1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	24
DM1	Development Management Criteria	24
S10	Protecting and enhancing the environment and local amenity	23
S11	Access and Transportation	19
S12	Mineral Site Restoration and After-Use	14

Source: Essex County Council (2016)

The most frequently used policies were S1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development), DM1 (Development Management Criteria) and S10 (Protecting and enhancing the environment and local amenity). These are the same top three used policies as in 2014/15 to determine planning applications. This reflects the broad issues that the policy encompasses and the importance of sustainable development and protecting general amenity and the environment.

The only policies that were not used during 2015/16 were S3 (Climate Change), S7 (Provision for Industrial Minerals), S9 (Safeguarding Mineral Transhipment Sites and Secondary Processing Facilities), P2 (Preferred Sites for Silica Sand Extraction) and IMR1 (Monitoring and Review). 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. Unfortunately, there is not a means of recording the use of the policy in these situations.

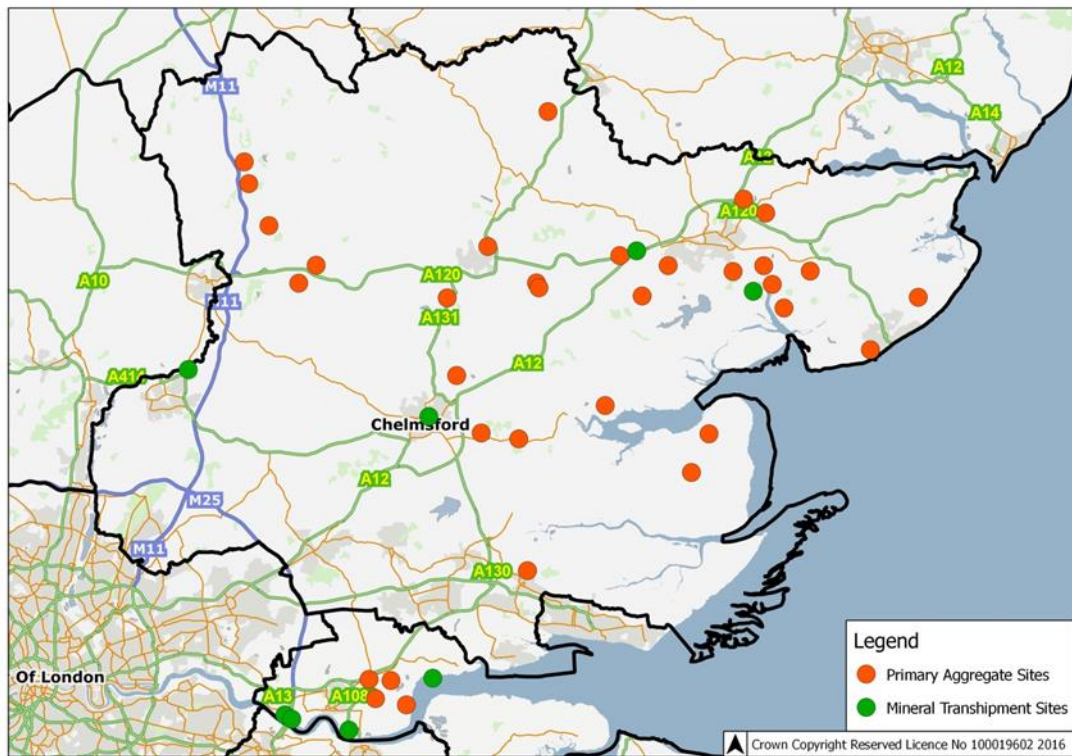
5.4 Summary of All Existing Minerals Extraction Sites

As of December 2015, there were 25 sand & gravel quarries, across Greater Essex; of which 21 are operational and four are dormant. The total permitted reserves were recorded as 32.69 mt in 2015.

Additionally, one site produces silica sand, two brick clay sites and a single chalk site. Due to commercial confidentiality, it is not possible to show the total permitted reserves for these sites.

Within Essex, there are four permitted mineral transshipment sites, of which one is a wharf and three are rail depots.

Map 3: Permitted Operational & Non-Operational Mineral Extraction Sites & Transshipment Sites (December 2015)



Source: Essex County Council (2016)

6 WASTE MONITORING

This section of the report focuses on the types of waste management facilities granted and their capacities, the municipal waste arisings and how it was managed, and policy use of the Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2001).

6.1 Waste Monitoring Indicators

There are two waste monitoring indicators that the County Council monitors, which will be considered in turn.

WMI 1 - Capacity of new waste management facilities

6.1.1 Essex Waste Evidence Base

Since 2007, there have been a number of documents produced to estimate the total waste capacity within the Plan area (which later also included Southend-On-Sea when joint working arrangements were adopted). The findings of these have evolved over time as national policies and requirements change, new permissions have been granted whilst others expire and as waste data slowly improves. Each report sets out the methodology and data that was used, current and projected waste arisings (scenario based), capacity gap analysis and conclusions. The information contained within the suite of Capacity Gap Reports (available to view on our website) has been used to update the Authority Monitoring Reports. The most recent reports have been directly used in the Examination in Public:

- BPP (2015) Topic Paper 1 - Waste Capacity update
- BPP (2016) London Waste Imports Exports Issue

The capacity information contained within these evidence base documents has been revised and updated facility/capacity information as provided through all subsequent Authority Monitoring Reports. A snapshot of the facilities and capacity as of the end of this monitoring period is provided in Appendix E.

6.1.2 New Waste Capacity in this Monitoring Period

There were 21 waste management applications approved between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016.

Of these, there were:

- Five permissions relating to infrastructure at Waste Water Treatment Works
- Six transfer facilities permitted (with a new throughput capacity of 0.202mtpa);
- Two recovery facilities (increasing throughput by 0.025mtpa);
- Two inert waste recycling facilities (increasing throughput by 0.025mtpa), as noted under Minerals Monitoring Indicator 4;
- A biological treatment facilities (with a throughput of 0.016mtpa);
- Two Energy from Waste Facility (Although this did not increase the capacity);

- One Non Hazardous landfill facility (which did not alter the available capacity); and

The remaining 2 permissions granted were for inert landfill (disposal). Whilst one of these increased the overall capacity by 0.040, the other entailed a reduction of capacity at Wallasea Island. This was the result of a reduced availability of suitable material from the Crossrail project. As it was always intended that Wallasea Island would be developed utilising material that was likely to come from beyond the plan area boundary, this does not affect the overall availability of inert landfill capacity across the plan area, which has been calculated in the following section.

As previously noted within the AMRs, applications coming forward over the recent years show a trend in developing waste management facilities that move waste up the hierarchy and away from landfill.

6.1.2.1 New Waste Management Facility Trends

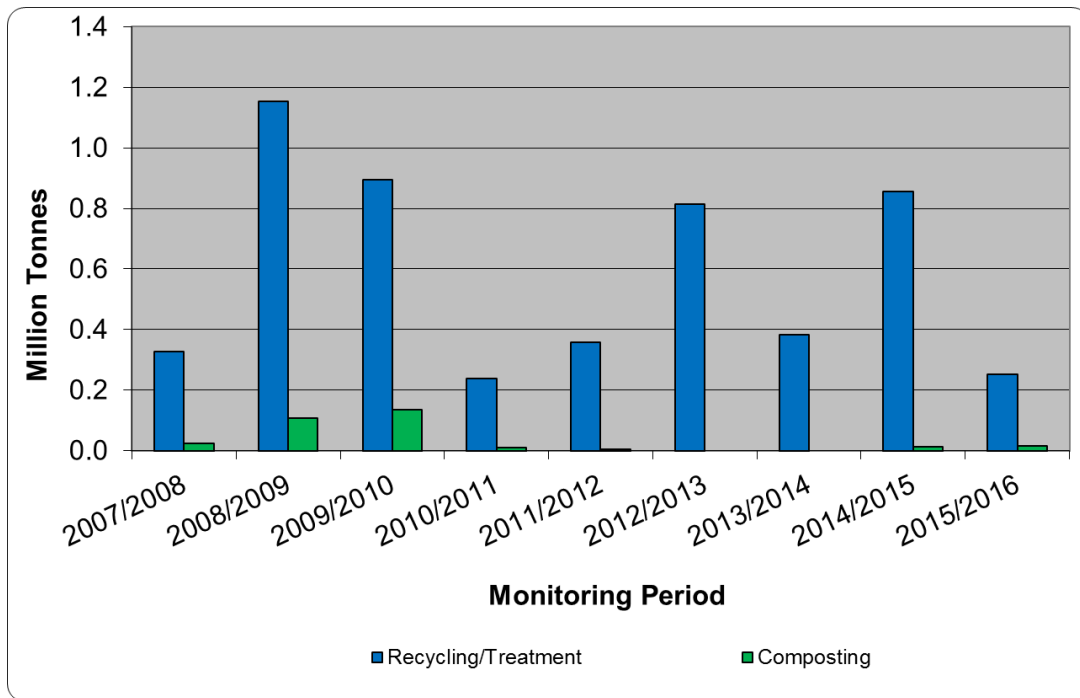
With data having been collected on new waste management capacities granted over the last nine monitoring periods, it is now possible to provide further clarity on emerging trends. In terms of the number of new waste management facilities that have been granted over the last three monitoring periods these have remained at a similar level for all three broad facility types, the details of this can be seen in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Number of New Waste Management Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16

Year	Recycling/Materials Recovery	Composting	Disposal	Totals
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

Source: Essex County Council (2016)

Figure 8: Number of New Waste Management Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16



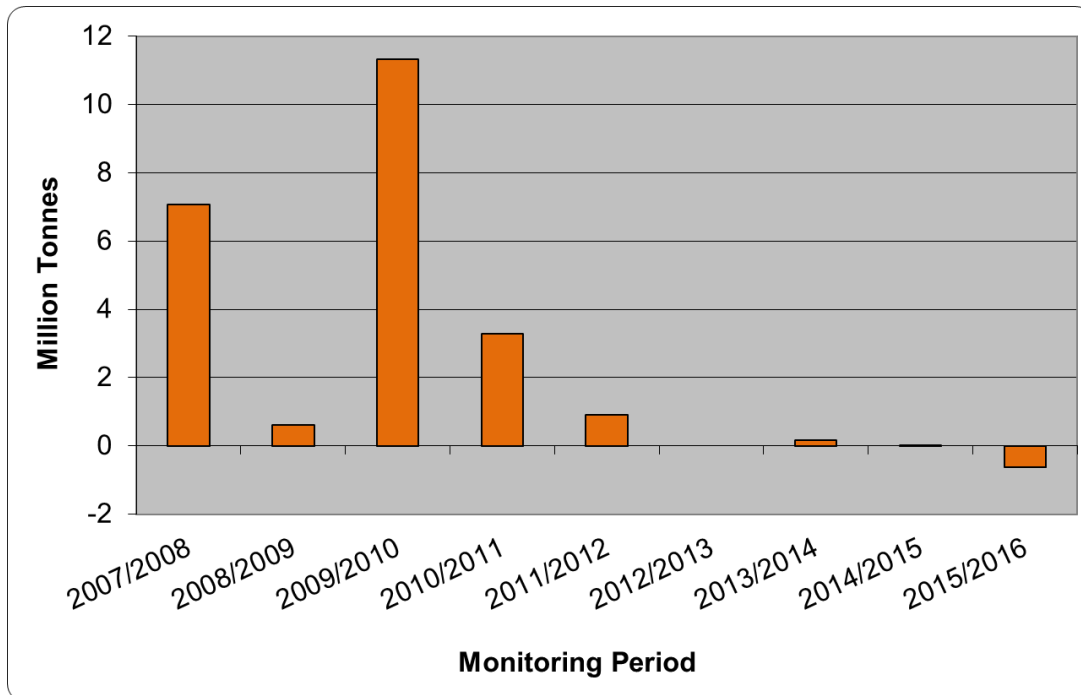
Source: Essex County Council (2017)

As can be seen from the figure above, in terms of new permitted recycling/materials recovery capacity this has shown significant levels of variation. The peak amount of new recycling capacity was in 2008/09 (1.153mt), with smaller peaks in 2012/13 (0.815mt) and 0.858mt in 2014/15. However, during 2015/16 only 0.252mt was permitted. This means the average recycling/treatment capacity permitted over the past seven years is 0.586mt.

There has been a trend of very few composting facilities gaining permission, with no new capacity having been approved between 2012/14. However, during this monitoring period 2015/16 an additional 0.016mt has been granted, meaning the average annual capacity granted over the last eight years is 0.034mt.

For disposal, there have been some very large capacities granted in 2007/08 and 2009/10, and decreasing amount subsequently. Following these large permissions, between 2010/15 there has been steadily reducing capacity permitted each year. Indeed in 2015/16, a 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.

Figure 9: Number of Landfill Facilities Granted 2007/08 - 2015/16



Source: Essex County Council (2016)

6.1.3 Summary of All Existing Waste Facilities

Within Essex and Southend as of 31st March 2016 there were 202 waste management facilities consisting of:

Table 9: All Waste Management Facilities (as of 31st March 2015)

Facility Type	S1 - Operating Only		S2 - Operating & Under construction		S3 – Operating, under construction & Planning Permission Only	
	Number	Estimated Capacity (Tonnes)	Number	Estimated Capacity (Tonnes)	Number	Estimated Capacity (Tonnes)
Transfer Facilities	115	1,747,528	116	1,776,928	119	1,926,848
Non-Inert Materials Recovery Facilities	119	2,012,963	120	2,262,963	125	3,006,963
Biological Treatment Facilities	12	272,938	13	280,938	17	402,926
Inert Materials Recovery Facilities	39	2,461,328	40	2,461,328	42	2,491,328
Energy Recovery Facilities	2	21,792	2	21,792	3	318,792
Disposal (Landfill) Facilities	11	15,461,973	11	15,461,973	15	16,961,973
Total*	183	20,230,995	186	20,488,995	202	23,181,983

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

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 capacity. This approach 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.

A more detailed list of the facilities listed above can be found in Appendix E.

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.

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 basis²⁰.

The total waste management capacity consists 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 waste management capacity is broken down in to the hierarchy tiers in the table below:

Table 10: Distribution of the Plan Areas Waste Management Capacity within the Waste Hierarchy at 31 March 2015 (S1).

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 Biological Treatment Facilities Inert Materials Recovery Facilities	23.47%	
Energy Recovery	Energy Recovery Facilities	0.11%	
Disposal	Disposal (Landfill) Facilities	76.43%	

Source: Essex County Council (2017)

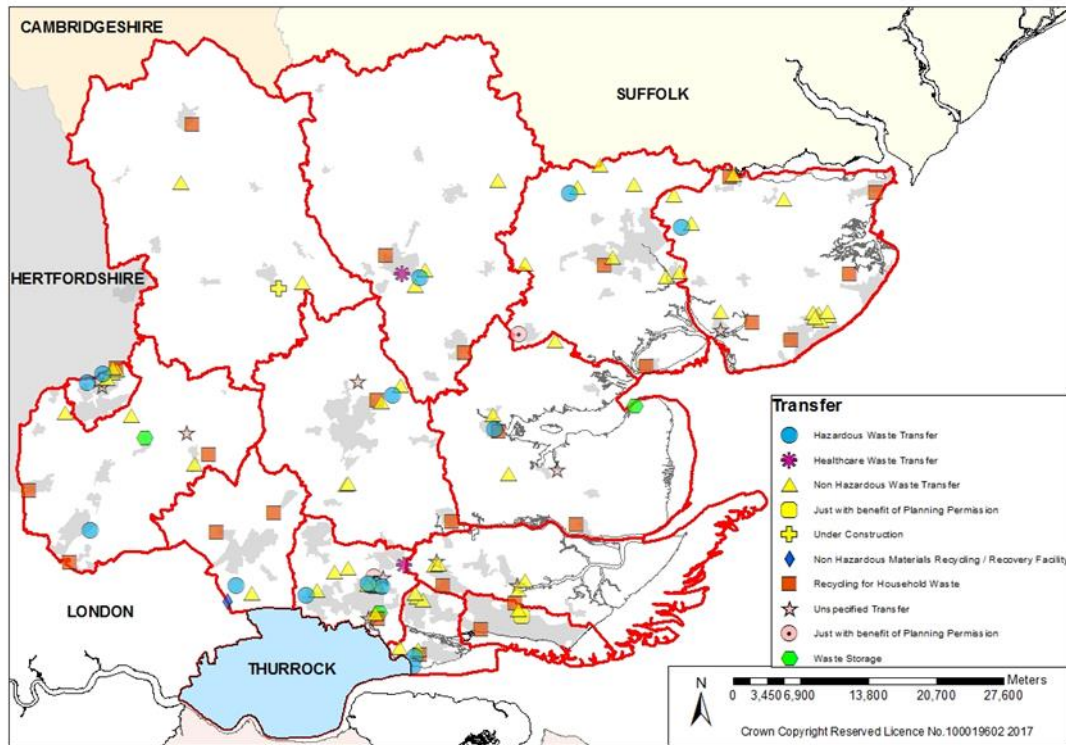
Note: The materials recovery and energy recovery tiers (collectively 23.57% of the total capacity) are based on the annual throughput (tonnes) of a facility, and therefore can be reused year on year. The disposal (landfill) value of 76.43% is a finite amount and will decrease as a percentage year on year; if no further void space is permitted during the plan period.

The spatial distribution of the waste management facilities are shown in the maps below:

²⁰ As specified within the Capacity Gap Report (2013)

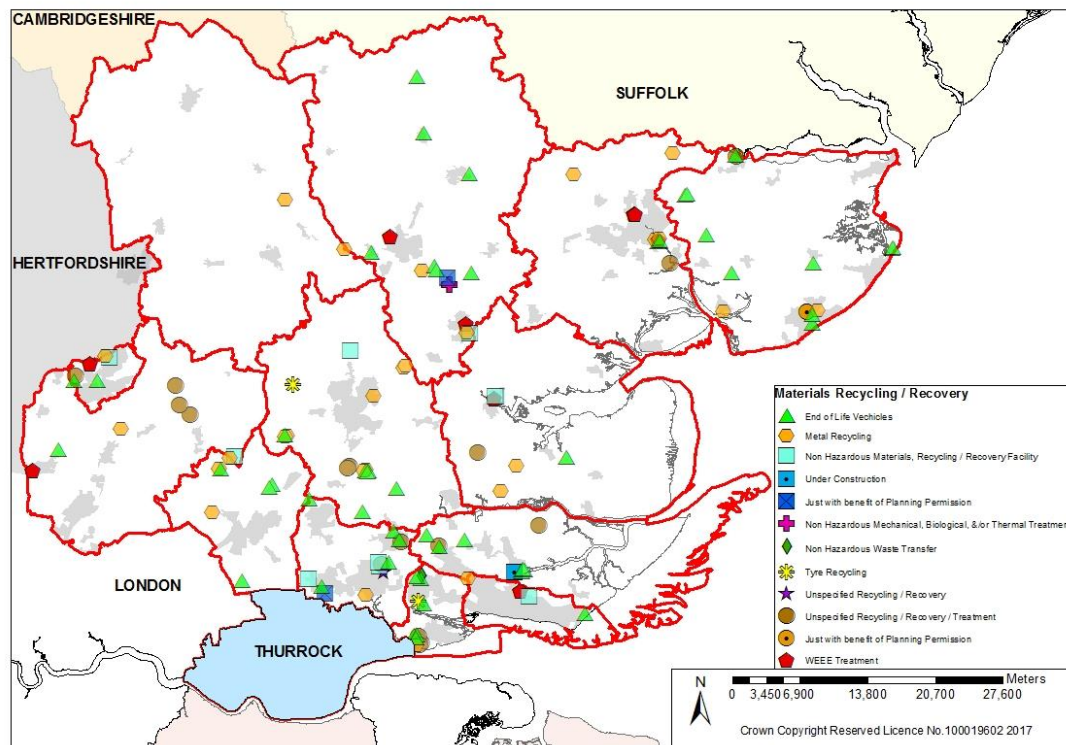
Permitted Operational and Non-Operational Key Waste Management Sites in Essex as of 31 December 2015

Map 4: Transfer Facilities



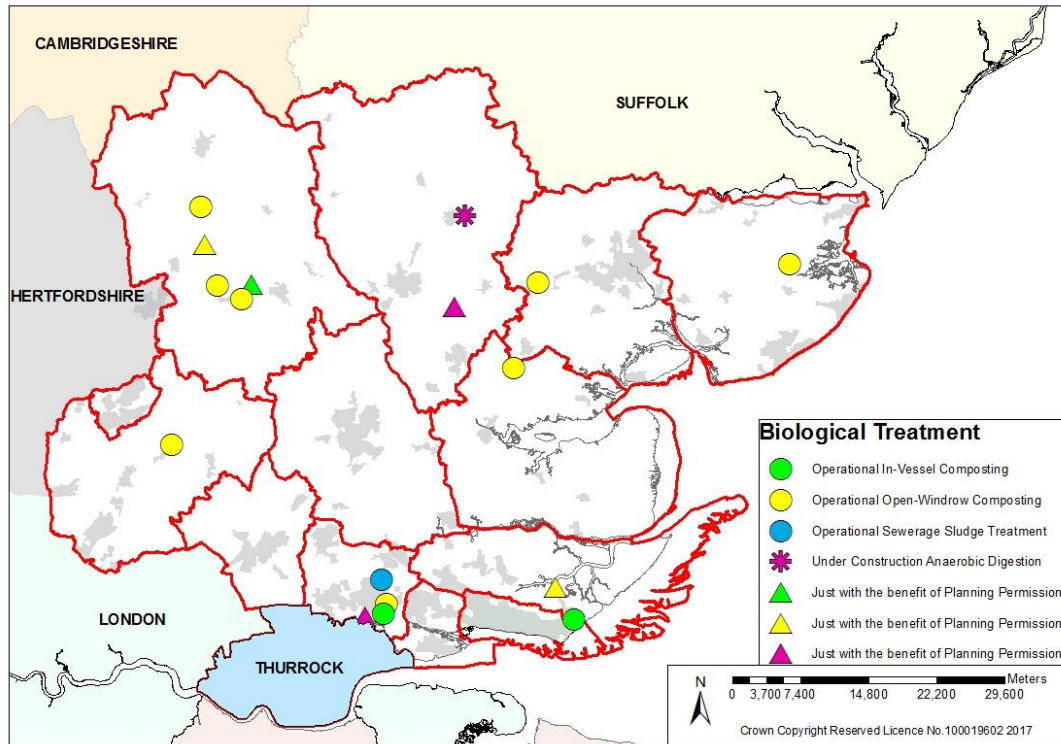
Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Map 5: Materials Recovery Facilities



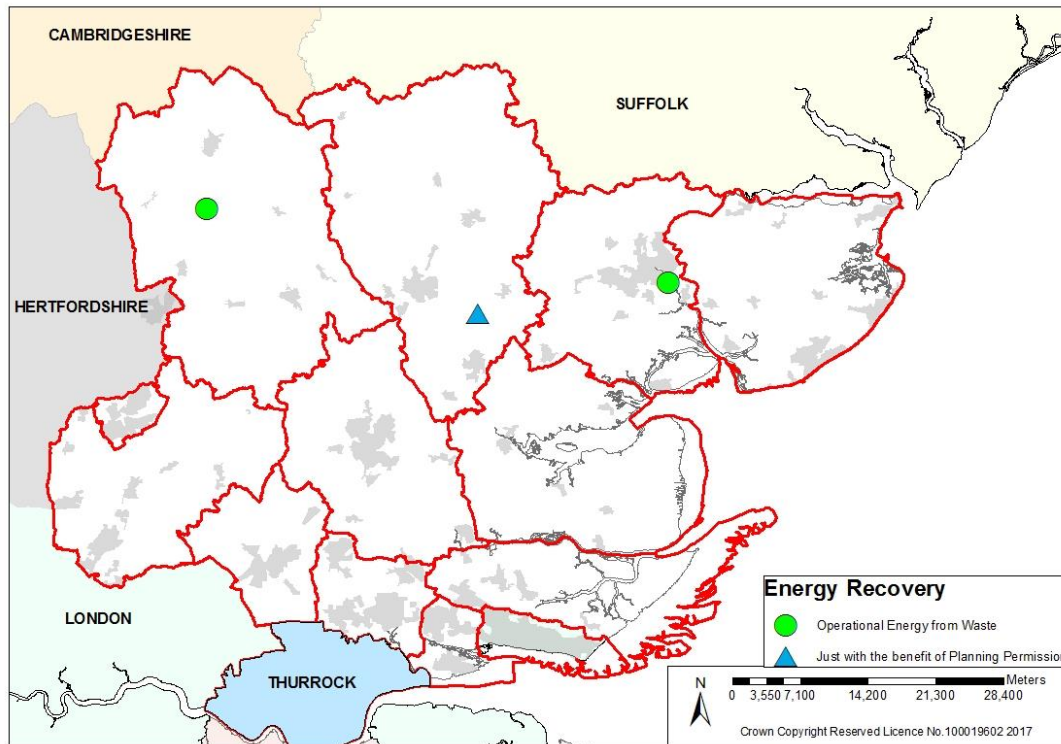
Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Map 6: Biological Treatment Facilities



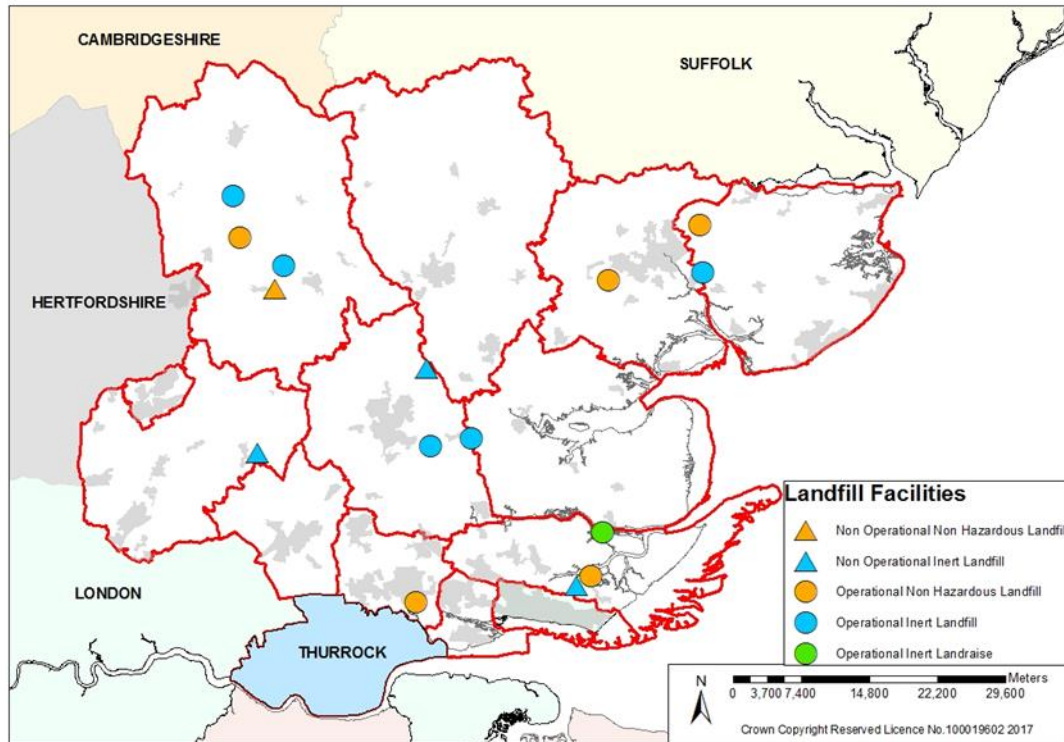
Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Map 7: Energy Recovery Facilities



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

Map 8: Disposal (Landfill) Facilities



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

WMI 2 - Amount of household waste arisings and management type

Growing levels of waste and a number of fiscal instruments have led authorities to recycle and compost more waste, landfill less and use waste as a means to generate power. Increased recycling and composting rates as well as energy recovery rates in future years will however be necessary if a reduction in the volume of waste going to landfill is to occur. This is essential for the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Essex 2007 to 2032 to reach its aspirational target of 60% of waste recycled by 2020, which is over and above the national requirements. The JMWMS is adopted by Essex and 11 of the 12 District/Borough/City Councils. It should be noted that this target relates only to municipal waste.

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.

In 2015/16, a total of 0.679mt of household waste was managed. Of this 30% was recycled; 22% composted and 48% landfilled, which is on track to meet the national targets as set out in the National Waste Management Plan for England (2013). Table 11 below provides details of the individual tonnages and percentages by waste management type.

Table 11: Essex Household Waste Management Breakdown 2015/16

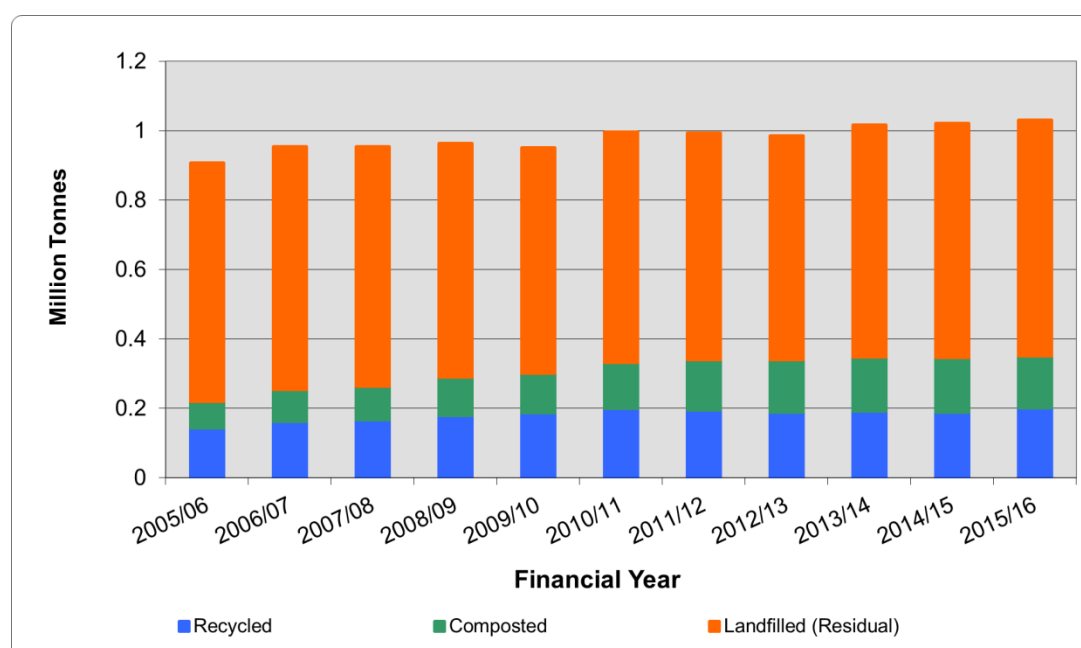
	Percentage of Total Waste	Tonnes Managed (million tonnes)
Re-Used / Recycled	29.6%	200,924
Composted	22.1%	150,244
Residual (Landfilled)	48.3%	327,947
Total Waste Managed	100%	0.674

Source: ECC Waste Disposal Authority (2017)

Overall, between 2005/06 and 2015/16 the waste arisings have reduced by 1% (from 0.687mt in 2005/06 to 0.679mt in 2015/16). However, when compared to the lowest total waste managed in any monitoring period (in 2012/13), the total local authority collected waste arisings has increased by 0.034mtpa, which could be attributed to an increase in households within the Plan area.

The way that the household waste arisings is managed has changed drastically. Since 2005/06, the amount the WDA recycles has increased by 41%, which is comparable to the 30% reduction in the amount being sent to landfill during the same timeframe. The single largest improvement is within the amount of waste that is composted, which has nearly doubled since 2005/06, although this is the smallest waste type managed. This is attributed to the significant changes in the collection regime during this period. Further significant changes are expected in the future, as the large materials recovery facility at Tovi EcoPark becomes fully operational after its commissioning period.

Figure 10: Essex Household Management between 2005/06 to 2015/16



Source: Essex County Council (2017)

The amount of waste landfilled has been steadily falling since 2005/06 when 68% of household waste was being disposed to landfill, compared to 48.29% in 2015/16. On the other hand, the amount of waste being recycled and composted in Essex has steadily increased each year from 32% (combined) in 2005/06 to

51.7% in 2015/16. 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 household waste management, including tonnages, are available in Appendix E.

6.2 Waste Planning Applications

During the monitoring period from 1 April 2015 to the 31 March 2016, 29 Waste County Matter applications were considered (see Appendix E). Of these applications:

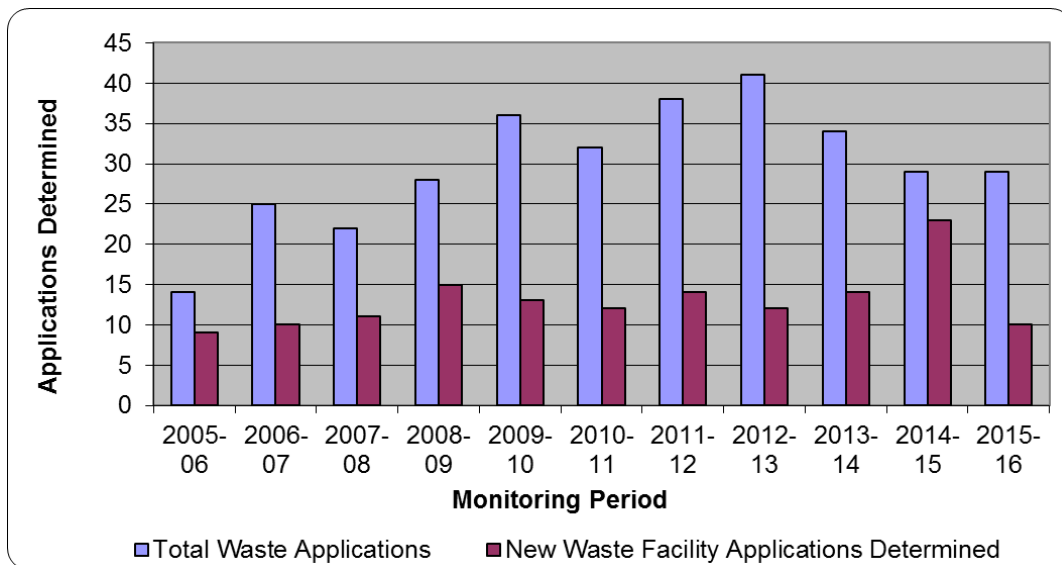
- 21 were approved;
- One was refused;
- 5 were withdrawn; and
- Two remained pending as of 31st March 2016.

Of these 29 applications:

- Two were full applications submitted alongside an Environmental Impact Assessment
- 20 were full applications;
- Seven were applications for continuation of development subject to changes to planning conditions.

The three refused applications, if approved would only have provided an additional recycling capacity of 0.060mtpa.

Figure 11: Waste Applications Determined (2005/06 to 2015/16)



Source: Essex County Council (2016)

Over the time period, the number of waste applications has steadily increased from 2005/06 to 2009/10 where there was slight decrease before peaking at 41 applications in 2012/13. Following this, the number of waste applications has declined slightly, and remains at 29 applications for 2015/16. The number of applications that are determined during each monitoring period has remained relatively constant over this period, until 2014/15 which saw a rapid increase to 23 from 16. This has since returned to 10 during this monitoring report.

6.3 Waste Policy Use in Development Management

During the monitoring period covered by this Authority Monitoring Report, 26 of the 33 policies in the WLP were used in making a decision with the five most frequently used set out in the Table 12 below. Full details of waste policy use between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 can be found in Appendix E.

Table 12: Waste Policy Use (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)

Policy No.	Description of Policy	Number of Times Used
W10E	Development Management	30
W4C	Access	24
W3A	Waste Strategy	23
W4A	Flood Risk	16
W4B	Surface and Groundwater	15
W8A	Preferred Locations	15

Source: Essex County Council (2016)

As with previous years Policy W10E (Development Management) was referred to the most in decisions issued during 2015/16. 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. On the contrary, the following policies were not used in any decision during 2015/16:

- W3B (London Waste)
- W3D (Protection of Non-Inert void space);
- W6A (Promote Reduction, Re-Use and Recycling);
- W7H (Landfill Gas);
- W7J (Mining of Waste); and
- W10D (Landfill proposals with gas management measures - special measures within 250m).

Policies W3D and W7J 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 could be submitted in the future. Policy W10D was not used which reflects that there were no proposals for landfill gas management measures determined during the monitoring period.

6.4 Waste Movements and the Replacement Waste Local Plan

This net movement of waste, for adjacent and not adjacent authorities as well as the specific relationship between continuing net importation must continue to be monitored, to ensure that the plan area achieved net self-sufficiency where

practicable²¹. This will allow trends to be identified so the Authority can better manage capacity in waste developments.

Following the production of the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator Data for 2015, the Council has not sent letters to other Waste Planning Authorities, to confirm importation and exportation values, when these movements exceed certain thresholds. This was felt unnecessary as the Authority's Replacement Waste Local Plan is currently undergoing examination. Therefore, this dataset has not been presented in this Authority Monitoring Report.

It is felt that for the purposes of future Authority Monitoring Reports and the on-going Duty to Co-Operate requirements, it is important to return to this system once the Environment Agency releases its 2016 data.

To note, the thresholds for determining whether we send letters to confirm understanding of the Environment Agency's data to other Waste Planning Authorities is where gross movements exceed:

- 10,000 per annum of hazardous waste
- 50,000 per annum of non-hazardous waste
- 100,000 per annum of inert waste

It is important to note that within the Replacement Waste Local Plan there are proposed Monitoring Indicators to assess net self-sufficiency, so it is important for the Authority to continue to collect this data for future use. The data collection has been presented in Appendix E, for future reference.

²¹ As specified within the Vision of the ECC & SBC (2016) Replacement Waste Local Plan (Pre Submission Draft).

7 DATA COLLECTION ISSUES AND GAP ANALYSIS

There have been significant efforts to improve both mineral and waste data to effectively monitor planning policies for minerals and waste development in Essex.

There have been improvements regarding MMI 4 (recycled/secondary aggregate production) along with other waste data, as part of the submission of the Replacement Waste Local Plan to the Secretary of State for the Examination in Public. Although, there are still difficulties in trying to ascertain accurate primary data on actual production figures, extrapolation and sensitivity testing have been improved through the BPP Topic Paper.

It would be preferable to have primary data, but there remain issues in trying to obtain primary information from licence exempt sites, as they have no obligation to provide information on their operations. This issue will continue to be addressed through the East of England Aggregates Working Party and East of England Waste Technical Advisory Board at the regional level, to ensure consistency.

There remain issues in understanding when 'new' waste capacity becomes operable, although this is being tackled through requiring capacity/ throughput information in planning applications when submitted to the Waste planning Authority. Sometimes (for example when a change of use to waste management on an industrial estate is determined by a City/Borough/District Council) this capacity information may not be required. Indeed, there remain difficulties in knowing when a site commences operations, unless this is required specifically by a planning condition, which is not always required if it is a small operation, or if the application is determined by a City, District or Borough.

It is also noted that there is a difference between permitted (theoretical) and actual available capacity or throughput. It is often the case that the amount of capacity permitted is over and above what can actually be achieved. This is evidenced by the permitted capacity in a planning permission and the Environment Agency Waste Interrogator Data.

Despite waste data improvements which have been addressed within the suite of Capacity Gap Reports, there remains a data and knowledge gap in terms of local waste arisings (with the exception of Household waste arisings which is closely monitored and reported by the Waste Disposal Authorities), which is recognised at a national level.

In addition, since the revocation of the East of England RSS, there is a lack of certainty in 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.

APPENDIX A. ABBREVIATIONS & GLOSSARY

A.1 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AMR	Authority Monitoring Report
APAS	Advanced Planning Application System
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
DCLG	Department of Community and Local Government
DtC	Duty to Co-operate
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ECC	Essex County Council
EoE AWP	East of England Aggregate Working Party
EoE WTAB	East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body
ELV	End of Life Vehicles
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
ILW	Intermediate Radioactive Waste
IVC	In Vessel Composting
IWMF	Integrated Waste Management Facility
JMWMS	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
ktpa	Kilo [Thousand] Tonnes Per Annum
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LLW	Low Level Radioactive Waste
LWS	Local Waste Strategy
MCA	Mineral Conservation Area
MBT	Mechanical, Biological &/or Thermal Treatment
MMI	Mineral Monitoring Indicator
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MLP	Minerals Local Plan
MSA	Mineral Safeguarded Area
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
mt	Millom Tonnes
mtpa	Million Tonnes Per Annum
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste

Abbreviation	Term
RCHW / HWRC	Recycling Centre for Household Waste (ECC) / Household Waste Recycling Centre (SBC)
RWLP	Replacement Waste Local Plan
SA/SEA	Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment
SBC	Southend-On-Sea Borough Council (Unitary Authority)
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SHMAA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SNRHW	Stabilised Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste
SOM	Solid (Stabilised) Output Material
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SRF	Solid (or Secondary) Recovered Fuel
TS	Transfer Stations
TPA	Tonnes Per Annum
VLLW	Very Low Level Radioactive Waste
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WDD	Waste Development Document
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

A.2 Glossary

Term	Definition
Aggregate Recycling	The process (crushing and sorting) by which aggregates comprising waste materials (for example, damaged bricks, broken concrete, brickwork, masonry and tarmac) from roads, construction and demolition sites are recovered through recycling activities. Recycled products can include manufactured materials such as concrete, brick, plasterboard and ceramic articles.
Anaerobic Digestion	A facility where bacteria are used to break down organic matter in the absence of air, producing gas (methane) and solid (digestate) substances.
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	The combined production of heat (usually steam) and power, (electricity). In waste-fired facilities, the heat would normally be used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)	Is produced by business and commerce, and includes waste from schools, restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses, and manufacturing processes (industry).
Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)	Arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of Buildings, structures, and the excavation of sites. It mostly includes Construction, demolition and brick, concrete, hard core, subsoil and topsoil, but can include timber, metal, plastics and occasionally special hazardous waste materials.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	Development Plan Documents are prepared by local planning authorities and outline the key development goals of the development framework. They include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be an adopted proposals map which illustrates the spatial extent of policies that must be prepared and maintained to accompany all DPDs.
Energy Recovery Facility	Any facility that can recover energy from waste prior to disposal. This includes Energy from waste and/or Combined heat and power facilities. This also includes Anaerobic Digestion, where the methane is captured either to be fed directly in to the national grid, or where combustion of the gas generates electricity.
Green waste	Biodegradable plant waste from gardening and landscaping activities. This can be composed of garden or park waste, such as grass or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings, as well as domestic and commercial food waste.
Hazardous Landfill	Sites where hazardous waste is landfilled. This can be a dedicated site, or in Essex's case, a single cell within a non-hazardous landfill, which has been specifically designed and designated for depositing hazardous waste.
Hazardous Treatment	Sites where hazardous waste is treated so that it can be landfilled.
Hazardous Waste	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment (when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed). This can be due to the quantity, concentration, or characteristics of the waste.
Incineration	Sites where the destruction of solid, liquid, or gaseous wastes occurs by controlled burning at high temperatures. Hazardous organic compounds are converted to ash, carbon dioxide and water. Burning destroys organics, reduces the volume of waste and vaporizes water and other

Term	Definition
	liquids the wastes may contain.
Inert	<p>Waste that is biologically stable and does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. This can be in the form of certain types of:</p> <p>Construction wastes (e.g. surplus supplies of bricks specifically required for a single project);</p> <p>Demolition wastes (e.g. used material resulting from demolition activities); or</p> <p>Excavation wastes (e.g. usually consisting of soils and stones which cannot be used beneficially, such as from tunnelling projects or 'overburden' from stripping an area in preparation for excavation).</p>
Inert Landfill	A landfill site that is permitted to accept inert waste for disposal.
In Vessel Composting	These systems ensure that composting takes place in an enclosed but aerobic environment, with accurate temperature control and monitoring. There are many different systems, but they can be broadly categorised into six types: containers, silos, agitated bays, tunnels, rotating drums and enclosed halls.
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	These strategies set out a strategic framework for the management of municipal waste, jointly developed and subscribed to by the waste collection authorities and waste disposal authority in an area.
Landfill	A landfill is a disposal method for waste. These are sites where local authorities and industry can take waste to be buried and compacted Landfill: with other wastes. The Environment Agency licenses and regulates landfill sites to ensure that their impact on the environment is minimised. These can be specifically for inert waste, non-hazardous waste and/or hazardous waste
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	The household (and any other) waste that is collected by Local District, Borough and City Councils through a kerb side collection (or the agents acting on their behalf), or that which is taken to Recycling centres for Household Waste. Formally known as Municipal Solid Waste.
Materials Recovery Facility	Any facility where materials can be directly re-used, recycled or treated (different forms of materials recovery) which will allow the material to be used again, either in the same or different form.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A facility that sorts, separates and groups mixed recyclables.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	Material is mechanically sorted to recover any recyclables and then shredded and mixed and then allowed to mature often constantly turned and air drawn through to enhance aerobic digestion. This process reduces the waste by weight through the loss of water, and ensures that the treated waste is biologically stable.
Metal Recycling Sites	Facilities for the separation, grading, shearing, shredding, baling, compacting, crushing and cutting of ferrous metals or alloys and non-ferrous metals for recovery.
Non-Hazardous Landfill	A landfill, which is permitted to accept non-inert (biodegradable), wastes e.g. municipal, commercial, and industrial waste and other non-hazardous wastes (including inert) that meet the relevant waste acceptance criteria.
Non-Inert	Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo significant

Term	Definition
	physical, chemical or biological change once landfilled.
Non-Operational Facility with Planning Permission	A waste facility that has obtained planning permission that is yet to expire and therefore has 'potential' planned capacity. However, construction has yet to begin.
Non-Operational Facility	A facility that is currently non-operational and does not have potential capacity for processing waste (such as a facility where planning permission has expired).
Open Windrow Composting	A managed biological process in which biodegradable waste (such as green waste and kitchen waste) is broken down in an open air environment (aerobic conditions) by naturally occurring micro-organisms to produce a stabilised residue.
Operational Facility	A waste facility that is currently operating in the Plan Area.
Recycling Centres for Household Waste	Facilities provided by Waste Disposal Authorities for the public to bring items such as glass and paper, bulky waste such as timber, fridges and green garden waste for subsequent recycling and treatment. Within the Southend area, these are referred to as Household Waste Recycling Centres. Formally known as Civic Amenity Sites.
Soil Screening	Facilities that sort and grade waste soils into the various components of soil, topsoil, rock and excavation dig-out. Through the screening process, a top soil product can be produced and excess materials removed for other uses needing sand or rock.

A.3 Saved Policies

The Secretary of State issued directions on the 20 September 2007, which confirmed that all of the policies within the Minerals and Waste Local Plans were saved.

The Minerals Local Plan was adopted in 2014 and supersedes the saved policies from the Minerals Local Plan (1996). Therefore, only the policies contained within the Waste Local Plan (2001) remain part of the statutory development plan and continue to have effect in determining planning applications. The following table shows the policies that have been saved:

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

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

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 B. MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Adopted May 2016

Table B13: Minerals Local Plan Development Target Dates

Minerals Plan Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Replacement Minerals Local Plan (Including Core Strategy, DC Policies & Strategic Site Allocations)			
Adoption	-	-	The Minerals Local Plan was adopted at Full Council on 8 th July 2014.
Monitoring of Greater Essex port capacity to accept marine-won sand and gravel		TBC	This was required through the main modifications required in the examination of the Mineral Local Plan. Baseline report expected in 2017.
Monitoring of the need for a separate landbank for building sand		TBC	This was required through the main modifications required in the examination of the Mineral Local Plan. First baseline expected in 2017.

Table B14: Waste Local Plan Development Target Dates

Waste Plan Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Replacement Waste Local Plan (Including Core Strategy, DC Policies & Strategic Site Allocations)			
Preparation of Issues and Options	Jun 2009 - Jul 2010		Completed production of updated combined evidence base
Issues and Options Consultation	Oct 2010 – Nov 2010	Oct 2010 – Dec 2010	Produced single combined WDD Issues and Options for main WDD and Non-Strategic Site Allocations. Consultation carried out from 7 Oct to 2 Dec.
Preparation of the Preferred Approach	Dec 2010 - Aug 2011	Dec 2010 - Oct 2011	
Preferred Approach Consultation	Nov 2011 - Dec 2011	Nov 2011 – Jan 2012	
Consideration of representations	Jan 2012 - Aug 2012	Jan 2012 - Aug 2012	
Development of the WLP put on hold. The way forward report & revised MWDS adopted May 2014			

Preparation of the Preferred Approach II	Oct 2013 - July 2014	Apr 2014 - Jun 2015	Review of the preferred approach in light of national policy updates, update of evidence base & update of supporting documents
Consultation of the Preferred Approach II	Jun 2015 – Jul 2015	Jun 2015 – Jul 2015	Due to the additional work surrounding the main modifications of the Replacement Minerals Local Plan and staffing shortages, the consultation did not occur in January 2015. A revised MWDS was published in March 2015, to reflect these changes.
Focused Consultation on Newport Quarry		Oct – Nov 2015	This was additional to what was set out within the MWDS.
Consideration of representation & development of the pre-submission engagement document	Aug 2015 – Oct 2015	Aug 2015 – Dec 2015	
Public engagement on pre-submission document	Nov 2015 – Dec 2015	Nov 2015 – Dec 2015	
Pre-submission consideration of responses	Nov-2015 – Jan 2015	Nov-2015 – Jan 2015	
Submission to Secretary of State	June 2016	June 2016	
Examination in public	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	??	Delayed due to the modifications consultation
Adoption	December 2016	July 2017	Delay resulting from the modification consultation. Adoption cannot be completed during the run up to the County Council elections in May 2017. The Replacement Waste Local Plan will be taken to the first available full council meeting following the election.

Table B15: Supplementary Planning Documents Target Dates

Supplementary Planning Document Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document			
Adoption of SPD	-	-	Adopted Summer 2016
Waste Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document			
This document has been parked at least until the adoption of the Replacement Waste Local Plan.			
Implementing Mineral Consultation Area and Mineral Safeguarding Area Policy in Essex Supplementary Planning Guidance			
Consultation of SPD	Winter 2016/17	-	Not yet consulted upon as of December 2016, due to the modifications required for the Waste Local Plan Examination
Adoption of SPD	Spring 2017	-	

Table B16: SCI Monitoring Target Dates

SCI Milestones	Adopted MWDS Target Date	Actual Anticipated Date	Actual / Comments Anticipated Date
Development of SCI	Winter 2014/15	Spring 2015	Cabinet approved the review of the SCI April 2015
Consultation of SCI	May 2015 – Jun 2015	May 2015 – Jun 2015	Six-week public consultation carried out from 14 May to 25 June 2015
Adoption of SCI	Jul 2015	September 2015	The draft document was amended because of feedback from the public consultation and went to ECC Cabinet for approval to adopt. Document adopted 22 September 2015.

For further information on the currently adopted MWDS, the full document can be found [online](#).

APPENDIX C. STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT 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 2015- March 2016
<p>Recommendation 1</p> <p>Continue to monitor customer satisfaction for both Policy and Development Management Planning</p>	<p>Policy Planning</p> <p>We received two responses from members of the public to the online customer satisfaction survey in this time:</p> <p>The first respondent had been consulted directly, presumably during the Revised Preferred Approach consultation, and had difficulty answering the consultation questions and understanding why they had been consulted. ECC officers had no contact details to respond to the individual but would have explained the consultation details if they had been contacted directly via the duty phone or email at the time of the consultation.</p> <p>The second respondent stated they had found the online consultation portal easy to navigate and had come across no obstacles when viewing information online and responding.</p> <p>ECC response:</p> <p>We have rewritten our consultation letters so they are easily understood and will continue to state within these letters why the person has been consulted (previous respondent/ lives 250 metres from a proposed site etc).</p> <p>We will continue to publicise the customer satisfaction survey in all policy planning correspondence and make changes when/where relevant.</p> <p>We will add a link to the online customer satisfaction survey on our front planning webpage to encourage responses.</p> <p>We received one feedback comment in relation to our webpages in this timeframe:</p> <p>A member of the public selected a ‘poor’ rating for a policy-planning page as they felt it contained too many links to documents and was not easy to navigate.</p> <p>ECC response:</p> <p>This comment was in relation to the Replacement Waste Local Plan evidence library, which we are legally bound to divide into so many documents.</p> <p>The suggestion to provide one large document was deemed impossible due to the size the document would then be; too large for the website.</p> <p>Development Management</p> <p>Two responses were received to the Development Management online customer</p>

satisfaction survey between April 2015 and March 2016 from members of the public:

The first respondent stated they had not been contacted by the applicant before the application was submitted, information on the ECC website was sufficient to help them; it was easier to respond using APAS and they felt their comments were not taken into account before ECC made a decision. Further comments revealed issues with the planning application itself including comments, which had already been submitted to the application consultation. No further action was required.

The second respondent stated they had not been contacted by the applicant before the application was submitted, information on the ECC website was sufficient to help them and it was easier to respond using APAS. Additional comments supplied told us that the 'experience couldn't have been more satisfactory' alongside other positive comments regarding information now being available online without the need to visit inspection locations to view paper copies. An officer response was un-necessary and no further action taken.

ECC response:

It was not necessary for officers to respond to either of the comments made to the survey. No issues with customer satisfaction in relation to the SCI were highlighted and so no further action was required.

All Development Management correspondence will continue to include the web link to this survey and we will respond to all of those respondents who make contact details available.

We will add a link to the online customer satisfaction survey on our front planning webpage to encourage responses.

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

In February 2016 we received a 'poor' rating to the main planning front page but as no issue was specified we could not investigate the issue further

In March 2016 we received a 'poor' rating as a link on the website was not working

ECC response:

The Development Management webpages have now been redesigned with new navigation which should improve the front service page as well as the customer experience of the Minerals and Waste Planning webpages overall.

Web links are fixed as soon as an issue is raised.

Policy Planning

Recommendation	Progress during April 2015- March 2016
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Recommendation 2

Electronic communication remains the preferred method for how we engage and involve everyone in consultation without disadvantaging service and customers

The Replacement Waste Local Plan – Revised Preferred Approach consultation was held for a six-week period through June and July 2015:

We received 518 responses which were submitted in the following formats:

285 emails, 170 web and 63 letters.

We received two requests for paper copies from parish councils and two people visited County Hall to view paper copies of the consultation documents.

We received a small number of comments regarding electronic communications in comparisons to earlier Waste Local Plan consultations, as follows:

2 comments – using electronic communications only is not suitable

1 comment – raised concerns regarding access to documents

8 comments – online consultation portal /website issues

4 comments – claimed it looked as if we were deliberately hiding information

1 comment – An officer was required to meet and explain the information

The Replacement Waste Local Plan – Pre Submission Draft engagement was held for a six-week period through March to April 2016:

772 people responded to the consultation in the following formats:

399 emails, 45 web and 328 letters.

We received no requests for paper copies and no one asked to view the documents at County Hall

We received a small number of comments regarding electronic communications as follows:

Ten comments – It was difficult to find information online/navigate the response system

Two comments – using digital technology to view & respond disadvantaged the community

Two comments - the elderly could not access libraries to view paper copies or use the free internet service

ECC response:

The consultation response formats show that email is still the preferred method of contact with paper copy letters ever decreasing (although replica template letters are still proving popular).

Once it was explained the sites document was more than 1,000 pages, it was deemed sufficient to send two parish councils paper copies of the relevant site proformas.

Any issues with the online consultation portal and navigating the consultation webpage were dealt with at the time and mainly related to users having forgotten their passwords and how to

navigate the system

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.

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.

Officers make themselves available to speak with members of the public daily via the team's help line. Officers attend parish/public meetings when it is possible.

We put as much information about consultations in the public domain as early as possible, including public notices in newspapers, a poster campaign across Essex and direct letters to those residing close to a proposed waste site. We make every effort to make information clear and provide contact details for those who should need more 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 2015 and March 2016 the following feedback was received/observations made:

No members of the public requested to view paper copy planning applications at County Hall

We have not received any complaints or queries in relation to paper copies no longer being available to view at libraries. We have also not received any feedback from libraries to say people have requested to view paper copies

A dramatic decrease in calls and emails to the Minerals and Waste helpline and inbox

Both of the people who responded to the customer satisfaction survey confirmed it was easier to respond to a consultation using APAS, with one respondent informing us it was an improvement to have all applications available online so a trip to the local library was unnecessary

There has been an issue with APAS not being able to hold the number of documents required. The public has to wait for large documents to load

Members of the public often state they cannot find where on the website to view planning applications

Some elderly and working members of the community have reported that they cannot access applications electronically as they do not have fast enough internet connection at home and

Recommendation	Progress during April 2015- March 2016
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they cannot easily visit libraries to access the free service

ECC response:

Evidence suggests that both applicants and members of the public are using APAS to submit and access the information they require.

Any issues users face are dealt with as and when 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.

We will continue to include the web link to the Planning Portal and APAS so the public can easily access the information they require. A forthcoming re-design of the Development Management webpages should also improve navigation and user experience.

If members of the public are unable to visit County Hall to view paper copy applications or use our online system, we would consider supplying an electronic copy on CD (depending on the size of the documentation) or a paper copy extract.

We will continue to accept consultation responses via email and letter and promote the free internet access available at libraries. We will continue to monitor APAS to identify any issues of disadvantage.

Recommendation 3

To monitor if the new Pre-application payment scheme is affecting the number of developers carrying out early discussions with the community

Development Management

Since the introduction of a pre-application charge in January 2015, we are continuing to monitor the number of pre-application requests received, the effectiveness of the service and that the prices charged are reflective of the costs of carrying out the service:

During this AMR year, 85 Minerals, Waste and County Council applications were determined, of which 13 were the subject of pre-application discussions

An additional 24 pre-applications were carried out, the majority on County Council school applications, however these did not go on to be submitted as planning applications

On larger planning applications ECC officers strongly encourage Public Involvement Programmes (PiPs) are drawn up, to engage interested parties as soon as possible in the application process. For example, a County Council school application at St Andrews C of E Primary School in December 2015 saw an applicant implement a PiP.

The PiP included a pre-application public consultation exhibition held at the school itself for one afternoon/evening where display boards provided details and drawings of the proposals, including an indicative layout and elevations. In total 24 people attended the exhibition, including local residents, parents, school staff and school governors. Letters about the proposals were sent to local residents and a leaflet was emailed to parents and other contacts. Both the letter and leaflet provided details of an on-line consultation page, which was set up to give people the opportunity to view and comment on the proposals. All feedback was taken

Recommendation 4

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

into account by the applicant and used to modify the development proposals where possible.

ECC response:

Now we have included pre-applications that have not been submitted as a planning application within the above figures, next year we will be able to monitor just how the charging scheme has affected the total number of pre-application discussions requested and carried out.

It is important to note that of the applications that did not undergo pre-application discussions the majority were for small-scale development, for continuation of use or variation of conditions on existing sites where pre-application discussions were not deemed beneficial.

No developers complained about the pre-application charge scheme when it was launched.

Currently pre-application public consultation and Public Involvement Programmes (PIPs) are not a legal requirement, although it is noted in the Localism Act 2011 that developers carry out certain pre-application activities on certain proposed development, this section of the act has not yet been enacted by Government.

Policy Planning and Development Management

Two Replacement Waste Local Plan consultations were carried out during this AMR timeframe:

Four comments stating the 250-metre boundary was not far-reaching enough were received to the Revised Preferred Approach consultation. Some of these respondents felt this meant we had failed to inform all residents of the proposed sites

No 250 metre boundary comments were received to the Pre-Submission Draft

Two residents suggested a description of the proposed site and a self-addressed envelope could be included in the future

One resident suggested a Non-Technical Summary document could be sent to all residents

Both the policy and Development Management customer satisfaction surveys were monitored within this AMR year but no comments regarding the 250-metre boundary were received, however several of the comments made were from those members of the public who had actually received a direct neighbour notification letter.

ECC response:

Direct neighbour notification is not a statutory requirement and remains one of the most costly methods of engagement

We carry out many methods of notification during consultations, direct neighbour notification letters being just one of them

All consultation responses can be submitted to us via a free postal address

Sending paper copies of the Non-Technical Summary document to all residents for all consultations would cost tens of thousands of pounds in printing and postage. This particular

Recommendation	Progress during April 2015- March 2016
<p>Recommendation 5 To review and update the SCI as and when changes are made to planning legislation, ECC's corporate communications strategy and the Minerals and Waste Planning team's own internal procedures'</p>	<p>document always accompanies the main Plan at inspection locations, including all Essex libraries</p> <p>Although this radius will not be changed for the foreseeable future, it was still an issue for respondents to the SCI consultation (see recommendation 5) and so we will continue to monitor comments regarding this issue and look for ways to improve the information we send to these residents.</p> <p>Policy Planning and Development Management</p> <p>In May and June 2015, we held a six-week public consultation on the SCI – 2015 Update. The consultation highlighted the following updates to the document:</p> <p>A re-design to make the length and content of the document more user-friendly</p> <p>An update to the ECC communications strategy which makes it clear that our approach is 'digital by default'</p> <p>New information on Supplementary Planning Document and SCI consultations, Sustainability Appraisals, the Duty to Co-operate and National Strategic Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)</p> <p>Updated information on our Advanced Planning Application System (APAS) – an online portal which allows applicants to submit applications and the public to view and respond to them online</p> <p>We received 33 comments in response to this consultation on several themes, as follows:</p> <p>Increased electronic communications are unsatisfactory and not to the community's benefit</p> <p>The six-week consultation period for Policy 'Local Plan' documents is not long/flexible enough</p> <p>The 250 metre boundary used for Direct Neighbour Notification (DNN) letters is not far-reaching enough and should be amended</p> <p>The SCI would benefit from detailing how ECC intends to meet its obligations under the Duty to Co-operate</p> <p>It appears that consultation responses are not being taken into consideration as officers are not responding to individual comments or the request for more information regarding how responses are considered</p> <p>Parish/ town councils wish to be involved in the Call for Sites stage of plan preparation</p> <p>ECC response:</p> <p>The full officer responses to the above comments can be found on the SCI webpage at www.essex.gov.uk/SCI</p> <p>A brief description of mitigating actions is as follows (see correlating numbers above):</p> <p>Essex libraries provide a free internet service. Consultations will not solely be electronic, as</p>

Recommendation 6

The consultation period on policy planning documents remains at the statutory six weeks with the following recommendations;

Be aware of possible issues with consultation dates over holiday periods and be prepared to be flexible

Be prepared to look sympathetically at requests for extended consultation period from parish / town councils whose committees meet infrequently.

we understand that not everyone can view information or respond via the internet/email. Paper copies of policy documents will still be made available at certain locations around the county during consultations.

The six-week consultation period is in line with statutory requirements. We would consider any extension of time requests from specific consultees.

The current 250-metre direct neighbour notification approach exceeds statutory requirements and is more extensive than that undertaken by many other County Councils.

The Duty to Co-operate is already explained in paragraph 2.3 of the SCI and a full list of prescribed bodies we will engage with is included in Appendix 2.

For policy documents, feedback from consultations 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, which shows respondents comments are taken into consideration. For Development Management all responses are taken into consideration and summaries of planning issues are considered in delegated/committee reports and are therefore taken account of by the decision maker, which are available on the ECC website.

The 'call for sites' stage of plan preparation is not a public consultation, it is a request for sites from site promoters and there is no requirement to circulate the response to the 'call for sites' prior to public consultation on proposals.

Conclusion:

Since the existing recommendations listed within this AMR remain an issue for some members of the community, we will retain them alongside two further recommendations regarding the Duty to Co-operate and clarity of acknowledging consultation responses.

Policy Planning

Two Replacement Waste Local Plan consultations were held in this AMR timeframe:

During the Revised Preferred Approach consultation, three respondents submitted comments that took issue with the six-week deadline. One stated it was not in compliance with our Statement of Community Involvement

During the Pre-Submission Draft engagement one respondent voiced the opinion that six weeks was not long enough to respond

During these consultations one or two local councils and parish councils requested small time extensions due to the dates of their cabinet/committee meetings and these requests were granted

No members of the public requested time extensions during the above consultations

The policy planning customer satisfaction survey was monitored but no comments were made in relation to this issue

Recommendation	Progress during April 2015- March 2016
<p>Recommendation 7</p> <p>To monitor comments/queries about the Duty to Co-operate (DtC), assess whether more information is needed within the SCI and update the requirement within the document when legislation calls for it.</p>	<p>ECC response:</p> <p>The statutory six-week consultation period is unlikely to change unless regulations demand it. The six-week deadline is still an issue for some respondents, which is evidenced by consultation responses to the Statement of Community Involvement, see recommendation five above.</p> <p>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> <p>Policy Planning</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate (DtC) is explained within the SCI under paragraph 2.3 as follows: <i>The Localism Act 2011 introduced a Duty to Co-operate which requires the County Council to engage constructively with other local authorities and prescribed bodies on matters when preparing the Minerals and Waste Local Plans. This duty is in addition to the pre-existing requirements for consultation with these bodies in the preparation of the plans. ECC will endeavour to meet Duty to Cooperate, not only through formal consultation mechanisms but also through on-going meetings and correspondence with individual prescribed bodies tailored to the specific issue at hand. A full list of the prescribed bodies to be engaged under Duty to Co-operate can be found in appendix 2.</i></p> <p>Given the large number of parties to engage and the variety of DtC engagement methods it is impossible to prescribe exactly how the Duty to Co-operate will be carried out or indeed 'measure' DtC from one prescribed body to the next.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8</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</p>	<p>ECC response:</p> <p>The information on the Duty to Co-operate within the SCI update 2015 was amended before the document was adopted. This amendment took advice from the responses we had received to the SCI Update 2015 consultation.</p> <p>We will monitor any consultation comments received in relation to the Duty to Cooperate and assess whether further information is required within the SCI or our website.</p> <p>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</p>

applications.

included in all stages of plan preparation.

ECC response:

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 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 on the next stages.

Development Management Planning

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.

ECC response:

Due to limited time, officers cannot respond directly to each individual point raised.

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 will investigate whether we can upload respondents' comments to the new online portal when it is launched in early 2017.

APPENDIX D. MINERALS

Table D17: Primary Aggregate Sites and Transhipment Facilities in Essex (31 March 2016)

Operator	Site Name	Cessation Date for Planning Permission	District /Borough
Operational Sand & Gravel Quarries with Permitted Reserves			
Blackwater Aggregates	Bradwell Quarry, Silver End	2022	Braintree
Frank Lyons PlantServices Ltd	Blackleys Quarry, Great Leighs	2015	Chelmsford
Hanson Aggregates	Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham	2030	Chelmsford
Danbury Aggregates	Royal Oak, Danbury	2014	Chelmsford
Hanson Aggregates	Birch Quarry	2018	Colchester
Tarmac Ltd	Colchester Quarry, Stanway	2042	Colchester
JJ Prior Ltd	Fingringhoe Quarry	2042	Colchester
Tarmac Ltd	Wivenhoe Quarry	2015	Colchester
G&B Finch Ltd	Asheldham Quarry	2014	Maldon
Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd	Cobbs Farm	2017	Maldon
Dewicks	Curry Farm, Bradwell-on-Sea	2014	Maldon
Brett Aggregates	Alresford Creek, Alresford	2042	Tendring
Brett Aggregates	Brightlingsea Quarry	2026	Tendring
Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd	Crown Quarry	2028	Tendring
Brett Aggregates	Elsenham Quarry	2030	Uttlesford
Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd	Highwood Quarry, Little Easton	2026	Uttlesford
Carr & Bircher Ltd	Widdington Pit	2025	Uttlesford
Edviron Ltd	Crumps Farm, Gt Canfield	2029	Uttlesford
Non-Operational Sand & Gravel Quarries with Permitted Reserves			
Gent Fairhead & Co Ltd	Rivenhall Airfield (Waste Facility)	Planning Permission for waste management ESS/34/15/BTE was granted in February 2016.	Braintree
Frank Lyons Plant Services Ltd	Blackley Quarry ²²	2040	Chelmsford

²² The planning permission for the Blackley Quarry (Sites A38 and A39) has been implemented, however as of December 2016 the site is not currently operational, this is expected in summer 2017.

Operator	Site Name	Cessation Date for Planning Permission	District /Borough
Danbury Aggregates	St Cleres Pit, Danbury	2016	Chelmsford
Brett Aggregates	Lufkins Farm, Thorrington Road, Great Bentley	Commencement within 5 years from July 2014, cessation three years after commencement.	Tendring
Dormant Sand and Gravel Quarries			
S.R. Finch	Straits Mill		Braintree
-	Alton Park		Tendring
-	Hodgnells Farm		Tendring
Devernish Ltd	Hambro Hill		Rochford
Operational Silica Sand Sites with Permitted Reserves			
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Martells Quarry, Ardleigh	2026	Tendring
Operational Brick Clay Sites with Permitted Reserves			
Bulmer Brick & Tile Co	Bulmer Brickworks	2027	Braintree
W H Collier Ltd	Marks Tey Brickworks	2042	Colchester
Operational Chalk Sites with Permitted Reserves			
Needham Chalks Ltd	Newport Chalk Pit	2042	Uttlesford
Permitted Wharfs			
JJ Prior Ltd	Ballast Quay, Fingringhoe	-	Colchester
Permitted Rail Depots			
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Chelmsford Rail Depot	-	Chelmsford
Tarmac Ltd	Marks Tey Rail Depot	-	Colchester
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd/ Tarmac Ltd	Harlow Rail Depot x2	-	Harlow

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Table D18: Mineral County Matter Applications Determined Between 01 April 2015 and 31 March 2016

Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Reserve? (tonnes)
Applications granted planning permission							
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	11/01/2016	07/04/2016	Granted	N/A
Widdington Pit, Hollow Road, Widdington, Essex, CB11 3SL	ESS/09/16/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Proposed extension to existing office building	11/02/2016	11/05/2016	Granted	N/A
B Lodge, Park Road, Little Easton, CM6 2BB	ESS/11/15/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Temporary office accommodation and link corridor	16/03/2015	11/06/2015	Granted	N/A
Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7RU	ESS/12/16/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	Short term storage of road sweepings	24/03/2016	13/06/2016	Granted	3000
Bradwell Quarry, Bradwell, Essex, CO5 9DA	ESS/14/15/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Contractors site compound for mineral Sites A3 and A4	31/03/2015	29/06/2015	Granted	N/A
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	14/04/2015	06/06/2016	Granted	2800000
Bellhouse Quarry and Landfill Site, Warren Lane, Stanway	ESS/21/15/COL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of operation of asphalt plant permitted	07/05/2015	30/06/2015	Granted	1000
Martells Quarry, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Essex, CO7 7RU	ESS/23/15/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Importation of material	05/06/2015	04/08/2015	Granted	20000
B Lodge, Easton Lodge, Little Easton, Dunmow, CM6 2BB	ESS/27/15/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Retrospective application for car, cycle and powered two wheeler parking	24/06/2015	18/08/2015	Granted	N/A
Slaughter House at	ESS/33/15/BTE	Full Planning	Installation of a sealed	02/09/2015	24/12/2015	Granted	N/A

Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Reserve? (tonnes)
Blixes Farm, Ranks Green Road, Fairstead, Essex, CM3 2BH		Applications ESS	rectangular plastic coated polyester fabric bladder				
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/34/14/MAL	Full App with EIA ESS	Retrospective application for a small extension in area	11/07/2014	30/04/2015	Granted	1000
Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	ESS/35/14/MAL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Retrospective application for the continuation of the extraction of mineral	11/07/2014	30/04/2015	Granted	N/A
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	ESS/38/15/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Amendment to condition 4 of planning permission ESS/56/06/CHL	21/07/2015	22/10/2015	Granted	N/A
Lufkins Farm, Frating and Brook Farm, Great Bentley, Colchester	ESS/40/15/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	New temporary access	02/09/2015	19/04/2016	Granted	N/A
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	21/08/2015	19/04/2016	Granted	N/A
Wivenhoe Quarry, Alresford Road, Wivenhoe, CO7 9JU	ESS/45/15/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of extraction of sand & gravel	29/09/2015	16/03/2016	Granted	N/A
Highwood Quarry, Little Canfield, CM6 1SL	ESS/52/13/UTT	Full Planning Applications ESS	Continuation of winning and working of sand and gravel without compliance with	08/10/2013	04/08/2015	Granted	N/A
Asheldham Quarry, Southminster Road, Asheldham, Essex, CM0 7DZ	ESS/25/15/MAL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Concrete batching plant	03/06/2015	06/11/2015	Refused	N/A

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Reserve? (tonnes)
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 reservoir	30/11/2015	06/04/2016	Withdrawn	N/A
Applications pending determination at 31 March 2016							
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	20/01/2016		Pending	N/A
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	20/01/2016		Pending	N/A
Bradwell Quarry, Church Road, Bradwell, CM77 8EP	ESS/07/16/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Continuation of development permitted by ESS/24/14/BTE	26/01/2016		Pending	3000000
Elmstead Hall, Elmstead, Colchester	ESS/24/15/TEN	Full App with EIA ESS	Construction of irrigation reservoir	02/06/2015		Pending	780000
Bulls Lodge Quarry (Boreham Airfield), Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	ESS/37/15/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of winning and working of sand and gravel	11/08/2015		Pending	N/A

Table D19: Non-Mineral Applications Approved by Local Planning Authorities, Within the Boundaries of a Safeguarded Minerals Transshipment Site

Site Name	District	Application Reference Number	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections
Ballast Quay	Colchester	150779	21/05/2015	Transshipment Site	Demolition of three old buildings and replace with one	No	N/A

Site Name	District	Application Reference Number	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections
Road, Fingringhoe					new building		

Table D20: Non-Mineral Applications Approved by Local Planning Authorities, within the boundaries of a Safeguarded Mineral Area

Site Name	District	Application Reference	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections (from MPA)
Land North Of Dabbs House London Road Great Chesterford CB10 1NY	Uttlesford	UTT/15/1193/ FUL	04/08/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	The erection of 1 no. 3 bed dwelling and alteration to access	Yes	No
Land Rear Of Herb Of Grace 25 Parsonage Downs Great Dunmow CM6 2AT	Uttlesford	UTT/15/3304/ FUL	06/01/16	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Erection of 1 no. dwelling with garage at Plot 1 - amended scheme to that approved under planning permission UTT/15/0663/FUL)	No	No
Land At Dell Lane Little Hallingbury	Uttlesford	UTT/15/1046/ FUL	14/10/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Affordable housing development comprising 16 no. dwellings and associated vehicular access, pedestrian access, field access, roads and landscaping	Yes	No
Land Rear Of Herb Of Grace 25 Parsonage Downs Dunmow	Uttlesford	UTT/15/3593/ FUL	08/02/16	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Erection of 3 no. dwellings	Yes	No
Land South West Of Enterprise House Stansted Airport	Uttlesford	UTT/15/1036/ FUL	05/06/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	eight storey, 12,842sqm (GEA) quality hotel with ancillary restaurant and gym, vehicle parking and	Yes	No

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Site Name	District	Application Reference	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections (from MPA)
					access		
Colt Bungalow Stanbrook Road Thaxted Dunmow CM6 2NN	Uttlesford	UTT/15/3066/ FUL	24/11/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Demolition of existing dwelling and outbuildings and erection of replacement dwelling with garaging and associated works	No	No
Former Dunmow Skips Site Station Road Felsted CM6 3HG	Uttlesford	UTT/15/1615/ DFO	30/07/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Details following outline application UTT/13/2340/OP details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale	No	No
Site At Thaxted Road (former Civic Amenity And Granite Site) Thaxted Road Saffron Walden	Uttlesford	UTT/15/1044/ AV	04/06/15	MSA - Chalk	Proposed advertisements consisting of 4 no. facade mounted signs, 1 no. totem sign and 1 no. poster display sign	No	No
Land North Of Brook Cottage Chelmsford Road Dunmow CM6 1LW	Uttlesford	UTT/15/2550/ FUL	30/09/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Proposed erection of 1 no. Dwelling.	No	No
Land Adj To Tower House St Edmunds Lane Great Dunmow	Uttlesford	UTT/15/2425/ FUL	22/10/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	erection of 7 detached houses with associated garages and access .Alternative proposal to that approved under UTT/14/3280/FUL	No	No

Site Name	District	Application Reference	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections (from MPA)
Land At White Cottage Start Hill Birchanger CM22 7TG	Uttlesford	UTT/15/2387/ OP	06/10/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Outline application with all matters reserved except for access for proposed two new dwellings and associated garaging	No	No
Land North Of 2 Hoblongs Cottages Chelmsford Road Great Dunmow CM6 1LW	Uttlesford	UTT/15/0957/ FUL	09/06/15	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Erection of 1 no. dwelling, including associated access and landscaping	Yes	No
The Red Cow 11 High Street Chrishall SG8 8RN	Uttlesford	UTT/16/0532/ FUL	29/04/16	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Change of use and conversion of existing redundant barn and outbuilding to form bed and breakfast accommodation	No	No
Alresford Garage Ltd, Colchseter Main Road, Alresford	Tendring	15/01766/FU L	25/02/201 6	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Car repairs (historic use)	No	No
The Orchards, Colchester main Road, Alresford	Tendring	15/01870/FU L	02/02/201 6	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Residential (existing use)	No	No
Willow Lodge, Cockaynes Lane, Alresford	Tendring	15/00362/FU L	06/07/201 5	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Residential (existing use)	Yes	No
Annexe at Wilwyn, Colchester Main Road, Alresford	Tendring	15/00678/FU L	24/06/201 5	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Residential (existing use)	Yes	No
Land North West Of Silver Ash, Southend Road, Rettendon Common	Chelmsford	15/02149/RE M	03/03/201 6	MSA - Brickearth	Housing	No	No
104 Beeches Road	Chelmsford	15/01718/FU L	02/02/201 6	MSA - Brickearth	Housing	No	No
112 & 114 Forest	Chelmsford	15/00263/FU	06/05/201	MSA - Brickearth	Housing	No	No

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Site Name	District	Application Reference	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections (from MPA)
Drive		L	5				
Peartree Farm, Bicknacre Road, Danbury	Chelmsford	15/00172/FU L	23/04/2015	MSA - Brickearth	Housing	No	No
Morelands Industrial No Estate, Tile No works Lane, Rettendon	Chelmsford	14/01657/OU T	26/05/2015	MSA - Brickearth	Housing	No	No
Beaulieu, Springfield	Chelmsford	15/02107/RE M	08/03/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Highway	Yes	No
Beaulieu, Springfield	Chelmsford	15/02072/RE M	10/03/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Housing	Yes	No
Unit 3, The Old Coal Yard, Little Waltham	Chelmsford	15/02030/FU L	10/02/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Retail and Non-Residential	No	No
Land Adjacent Railways And East of Generals Lane, Boreham	Chelmsford	15/01789/FU L	07/03/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Railway	Yes	No
Land Adjacent The Cock Inn, Main Road, Boreham	Chelmsford	14/01890/MA T/1	01/02/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Housing	No	No
Substation West Of Brick House Farm	Chelmsford	15/01581/FU L	07/01/2016	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Gas	No	No
Land North, South and East Of Belsteads Farm	Chelmsford	15/01623/RE M	23/12/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Housing	No	No
Barn, Mount Maskall, Generals Lane, Boreham	Chelmsford	15/01363/FU L	04/11/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Housing	No	No
Channels Golf Club, Belsteads Farm Lane, Little Waltham	Chelmsford	13/00207/MA T/1	08/09/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Golf Course	No	No
Domsey House, Domsey Lane, Little	Chelmsford	15/00916/FU	30/07/2015	MSA - Sand and	Stable and Gymnasium	No	No

Site Name	District	Application Reference	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections (from MPA)
Waltham		L	5	Gravel			
Barn, Mount Maskall, Generals Lane, Boreham	Chelmsford	15/00836/FU L	12/08/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Housing	No	No
Annexe, Little Belsteads, Back Lane, Little Waltham	Chelmsford	15/00859/FU L	16/07/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Housing	No	No
Land At Moulsham Hall, Moulsham Hall Lane, Great Leighs	Chelmsford	15/00631/FU L	26/06/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Stables	No	No
Land At Mid Essex Gravel Pits, Essex Regiment Way, Little Waltham	Chelmsford	15/00376/MA T	14/12/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Roadside Service	No	No
Greater Beaulieu Park, White Hart Lane, Springfield	Chelmsford	15/00081/RE M	20/08/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Highway	No	No
Land Adjacent The Cock Inn, Main Road, Boreham	Chelmsford	14/01890/FU L	17/08/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Housing	No	No
Land North, South and East Of Belsteads Farm	Chelmsford	14/01752/FU L	17/07/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Highway	No	No
Cosway Caravan Park, Fen Lane, East Mersea Colchester CO5 8UB	Colchester	151235	09/06/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Variation of Condition – No Change of use	No	No
The Gilbert School, Gilbert School, Brinkley Lane, Colchester CO4 9PU	Colchester	151468	21/07/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Remodelled and extended bungalow to form new teaching block	No	No
Severalls Hospital, Severalls Hospital, Boxted Road, Colchester CO4 5HG	Colchester	151401	29/06/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Removal/Variation of Condition - Hospital	No	No

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Site Name	District	Application Reference	Decision Date	Mineral Reserve Affected	Application Summary	MPA Responded	Objections (from MPA)
Pattocks Farm, Pattocks Lane, Chappel Colchester CO6 2EG	Colchester	150984	19/05/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Proposed extension to agricultural building	No	No
Westwood Park, London Road, Little Horkesley CO6 4BS	Colchester	150629	01/04/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Mixed use residential and offices	No	No
Land Adjacent, Claypits Farm, Maldon Road, Birch Colchester CO2 0NU	Colchester	150614	27/03/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Installation of solar farm and associated infrastructure	No	No
North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Colchester	151772	20/08/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Discharge of condition	N/A	No
North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Colchester	151841	24/08/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Discharge of condition	N/A	No
North Colchester Urban Ext, Mile End Road, Colchester	Colchester	152662	04/12/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Discharge of condition	N/A	No
Easting/Northing Only Supplied, Site Of The Chesterwell Colchester North Growth Area	Colchester	152672	04/12/2015	MSA - Sand and Gravel	Discharge of condition	N/A	No

Table D21 Use of Mineral Local Plan Policies (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)

Policy No	Policy Description	Number of Times Used
S1	Presumption in Favour of Development	24
S2	Strategic Priorities for Minerals Development	4
S3	Climate Change	0
S4	Reducing the Use of Minerals Resources	1
S5	Creating a Network of Aggregate Recycling Facilities	4
S6	Provision for Sand and Gravel	10
S7	Provision of Industrial Minerals	0
S8	Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves	1
S9	Safeguarding Mineral Transshipment Sites and Secondary Processing Facilities	0
S10	Protecting and Enhancing the Environment and Local Amenity	23
S11	Access and Transportation	19
S12	Mineral Site Restoration and After-use	14
P1	Preferred Sites for Sand and Gravel Extraction	5
P2	Preferred Sites for Silica Sand Extraction	0
DM1	Development Management Criteria	24
DM2	Planning Conditions and Legal Agreements	2
DM3	Primary Processing Plant	4
DM4	Secondary Processing Plant	3
IMR1	Monitoring and Review	0

APPENDIX E. WASTE

Waste Facilities & Planned Capacity in Essex & Southend (31 March 2016)

Table E22: Transfer Facility List

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Bradwell Power Station	Bradwell Reactor site Bradwell-on-Sea Southminster Essex CM0 7HP	Waste Storage	16,200	
Operational	Cohart,	Unit 17, Kavanaghs Yard Archers Field Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,447	
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	1,566	
Operational	Hérons Court TS	10 Herons Court, Cranes Farm Road, Basildon, Essex SS14 3DF	Hazardous Waste Transfer	12,066	
Operational	Fairview,	Magpie Lane, Little Warley, Brentwood, CM13 3DT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,831	
Operational	Cordons Farm,	Long Green, Ashes Road, Cressing, Braintree Essex, CM7 8DL	Hazardous Waste Transfer	31,150	Permanent

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Chelmsford Borough Council Depot,	Freighters House, Drovers Way, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 5PH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,175	
Operational	Aspect Contracts (Asbestos) Ltd	Yard 1&2 Runwood Road Charfleets Ind Est. Canvey Island Essex SS8 0PL	Hazardous Waste Transfer	919	
Operational	Oikos Storage Ltd	Hole Haven Wharf Haven Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,972	
Operational	Epping Forest Council Depot,	Langston Road, Loughton, IG10 3UE	Hazardous Waste Transfer	191	
Operational	Mead Park Depot	Riverway Harlow Essex CM20 2SE	Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,376	Permanent
Operational	Promenade Park Depot	Off Park Drive, Maldon, Essex	Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,358	
Operational	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd,	Unit E Fulmar Way Wickford Essex SS11 8ZB	Healthcare Waste Transfer	398	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Waste Storage		31/12/2015
Operational	Chase Farm,	Vicarage Lane West, North Weald, Epping, CM16 6AL	Waste Storage	500	
Operational	Heard Transfer Station,	Unit 8, Nevendon Industrial Estate Harvey Road Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DG	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,000	
Operational	Barleylands Depot	Barleylands Road Billericay CM11 2UF	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	20,315	
Operational	GBN Archer's Field	Archers Fields, Burnt Mills, Basildon, SS15 6DX	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Clearaway Waste Transfer Solutions	Archers Field Basildon SS13 1DH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	12,578	
Operational	Bob's Skips	Unit 6 and 7 Nevendon Industrial Estate Harvey Road Burnt Mills Basildon Essex SS13 1DG	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	9,702	Permanent

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	TLM Management	2 Courtauld House Cranes Close Basildon Essex SS14 3JB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	15,328	
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer		31/12/2015
Operational	Hallsford Bridge, Heatherland	Site 5-7, Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Plot 6 Stondon Road Ongar Essex CM5 9RB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	41,679	
Operational	SMH Products Ltd	Unit 3 Childerditch Ind Est Childerditch Hall Drive Little Warley Brentwood CM13 3HD	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,650	Permanent
Operational	Colne Skips	Hungary Hall Colne Engaine Colchester Essex CO6 2HS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,003	
Operational	Ash Plant Hire	Unit 3, Templewood Stock Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8LA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	8,956	Permanent
Operational	Chelmsford Transfer & Recycling Facility	Units 11 & 12 Boreham Industrial Estate Waltham Road, Boreham, Chelmsford, Essex, CM3 3AW	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	46,131	Permanent

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	SB Skip Hire,	Templewood Depot, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8LP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,166	
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	21,175	
Operational	Bugg	Unit 1, Harpers Hill Farm Nayland Colchester CO6 4NU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	0	
Operational	Cooks Skip Hire	43 Albion Street Rowhedge Colchester Essex CO5 7ER	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,005	
Operational	Tin Bins,	63 Straight Road Boxted Colchester Essex CO4 5QY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,870	
Operational	Colchester Skip Hire	Greenacres Old Packards Lane Wormingford Colchester Essex CO6 3AH	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	48,000	Permanent
Operational	Colchester Skip Hire	Greenacres Old Packards Lane Wormingford Colchester Essex CO6 3AH	Hazardous Waste Transfer	0	Permanent

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Canvey Skip Hire (Benfleet Skip Hire?)	27 Vikings Way Canvey Island Essex, SS8 0PB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,901	
Operational	AA Quick Skips, (AA Kwik Skips)	5a Brunel Road Manor Trading Estate Benfleet Essex, SS7 4PS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,000	
Operational	Benfleet Scrap	Unit 16 TS, Brunel Road Manor Trading Estate Thundersley Essex SS7 4PS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,654	
Operational	Essex County Skips Ltd	12 Parsons Road, Manor Trading Ltd Benfleet, SS7 4PY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,061	
Operational	Threshers	Hastingwood Road Hastingwood Harlow CM17 9JT	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	12,556	
Operational	Railway Siding	North Place Edinburgh Way Harlow Essex CM20 2SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,492	
Operational	Tavern Skip Hire	Tavern Garage, The Causeway, Maldon, Essex, CM9 4LJ	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	6,120	Permanent
Operational	Morely & Sons	Park Farm, Park Lane Tollshunt Knight Maldon Essex CM9 8HB	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,000	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
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 Way Purdey's Industrial Estate Rochford Essex SS4 1LX	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	38,555	
Operational	Ecologic	Unit 1, Cottis Yard Purdey's Way Rochford Essex SS4 1LX	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,501	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	Sandman Skip Hire,	The Works, South Strand Riverside Avenue Lawford Manningtree Essex CO11 1UP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,098	
Operational	Bob's Skips	Stephenson Road Gorse Lane Industrial Estate Clacton-on-Sea Essex CO15 4XA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	25,251	Permanent

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	EWD Carters Haulage Yard	Morses Lane Industrial Estate Brightlingsea Colchester Essex CO7 0SD	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,000	Permanent
Operational	Collect - A - Way	Paxton Road Gorse Lane Industrial Estate Clacton - On - Sea Essex CO15 4LR	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5,143	
Operational	Amaryllis Environmental Services Ltd	Carlson House Bradfield Road Wix Essex CO11 2SP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	56,000	
Operational	Collin's Skip Hire,	Martells Pit Slough Lane Ardleigh Essex	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	10,009	Permanent
Operational	Onyx, TDC Depot	Oakwood Business Park Stephenson Road West Clacton-on Sea Essex CO15 4TL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,368	Permanent
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	18,657	30/04/2022
Operational	Pitsea HWRC	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	8,599	Permanent
Operational	Mountnessing HWRC	Roman Road Mountnessing Essex CM4 4AA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,122	Permanent

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Coxtie Green HRWC	Coxtie Green Road Brentwood Essex CM14 5PN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	8,953	Permanent
Operational	Braintree HWRC	Springwood Drive Braintree CM7 2YN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	6,633	Permanent
Operational	Witham HWRC	Perry Road Witham Essex CM8 3UD	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,009	Permanent
Operational	Drovers Way HWRC	Drovers Way Springfield Chelmsford Essex, CM2 5PP	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,522	Permanent
Operational	South Woodham Ferrers HWRC	Ferrers Road South Woodham Ferrers Essex, CM3 5XH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,643	Permanent
Operational	Shrub End HWRC	Maldon Road Shrub End Colchester Essex CO3 4RN	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	13,121	Permanent
Operational	West Mersea RCHW	Uplands Road West Mersea Essex CO4 8DX	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	1,886	Permanent

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Canvey Road HWRC	Canvey Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0QA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	10,080	Permanent
Operational	Luxborough Lane HWRC	Luxborough Lane Chigwell IG7 5AA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,077	Permanent
Operational	Mill Lane HWRC	High Ongar, CM5 9RH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,367	Permanent
Operational	Town Mead HWRC	Brooker Road Waltham Abbey EN9 1JH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	25,000	Permanent
Operational	Templebank HWRC	Templebank Harlow Essex CM20 2TT	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	12,500	Permanent
Operational	Springfield Road HWRC	Springfield Road Burnham On Crouch Essex, CM0 8AV	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	2,912	Permanent
Operational	Maldon HWRC	Promenade Park Depot, Park Drive Maldon Essex, CM9 5UR	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	6,884	Permanent
Operational	Rayleigh HWRC	Castle Road, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 7QF	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	9,346	Permanent
Operational	Leigh Marsh HWRC	Two Tree Island, Leigh-on Sea, Essex, SS9 2ET	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,875	Permanent

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Stock Road HWRC	Stock Road Southend On Sea Essex	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	10,778	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	3,719	Permanent
Operational	Clacton HWRC	Rush Green Road Clacton On Sea Essex CO16 7AD	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	12,509	Permanent
Operational	Dovercourt HWRC	West End Hall Lane Dovercourt Essex, C012 3TA	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,946	Permanent
Operational	Maltings Lane HWRC	Maltings Lane Kirby Le Soken Essex CO13 0EH	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	3,757	Permanent
Operational	Saffron Walden HWRC	Veerman's Lodge, Thaxted Road Saffron Walden Essex CB10 2UR	Recycling Centres for Household Waste	5,356	Permanent
Operational	Magnum House,	Magnum House, Swinborne Road, Basildon SS13 1AX	Unspecified Transfer	24,000	
Operational	Tanner Skip Hire	Mid Essex Recycling Centre Essex Regiment Way Chelmsford Essex CM3 3PZ	Unspecified Transfer		

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Wood Farm	Moreton Road Moreton Ongar CM5 0EY	Unspecified Transfer	145	Permanent
Operational	Lampcare (UK) Recycling Ltd,	Unit C Mead Park Estate RiverWay Harlow Essex CM20 2SE	Unspecified Transfer		
Operational	Lower Farm WTS	Waste Transfer Station, Lower Farm, Steeple Road Mayland.	Unspecified Transfer		
Operational	Rawreth Ind Est, Biffa Waste Services	Unit 12, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Unspecified Transfer	75,000	
Operational	Purdey's Estate WTS,	Purdey's Industrial Estate, Tinkers Lane, Rochford Essex	Unspecified Transfer	50,000	Permanent
Operational	Oliver's Wharf	Shipyards Estate Brightlingsea, Colchester CO7 0AR	Unspecified Transfer		Permanent
Operational	Whitebridge Cottage	WhitesBridge Cottage Crays Hill Billericay Essex CM11 2UL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	800	
Operational	Sladburys Farm,	Sladburys Lane, Clacton-on-sea, CO15 4SS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	360	
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Waste Storage	24,999	31/12/2017

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Atlantic	20 Brunel Road, Clacton-on-sea, CO154LU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	936	
Operational	Total Waste Management	10 Burnt Mill Elizabeth Way Harlow Essex CM20 2HT	Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,531	
Operational	All Clear Skips	Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree, Essex, CM7 8DL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	1,039	
Operational	Barnfield Transfer Station	Barnfield Tylers Cross Roydon CM19 5DP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	4,815	
Operational	Dunmow Skips	Railway Garage, Station Road, Little Dunmow, Nr Great Dunmow, Essex, CM6 3HG	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	16,359	
Operational	Cordons Farm LACW	Cordons Farm, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	71,250	Permanent
Operational	Harlow LACW	Former Kores Nordic Site West Road Harlow CM20 2AL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	56,000	Permanent
Operational	A120 (Ardleigh) LACW	Land adjacent to A120, A120 North, Ardleigh, Colchester, CO7 7SL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	115,000	Permanent
Operational	WPA Chelmsford LACW	Land west of Winsford Way, Chelmsford CM2 5AA	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	90,000	Permanent

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational		James Heys & Sons Ltd, Northwick Road, Charfleets Industrial Estate, Canvey Island, SS8 0PU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer		
Operational	Atlantic Ltd	20 Brunel Road, Clacton-on-sea, CO154LU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	936	
Operational	Sterling Washroom Services Ltd	Unit 2, Goldcrest Industrial Estate, Driberg Way, Braintree, Essex, CM7 1NB	Healthcare Waste Transfer	13	Permanent
Operational	Sladburys Farm	Sladburys Farm, Sladburys Lane, Clacton-on-sea, CO154SS	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	360	
Operational		Veolia E S Uk Ltd, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, Basildon, SS164UH	Waste Storage		
Operational	Railway Land,	North Place, Edinburgh Way, Temple Fields, Harlow Essex	Unspecified Transfer		
Operational	Terminus Drive	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Unspecified Transfer	5,544	
Operational	Franklin Hire	Unit 1, Rawreth Ind Est., Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	953	Permanent (assumed)
Operational	Waste Recycling Centre,	Templebank Off Riverway Harlow Essex CM20 2DY	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	8,646	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Transfer Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Colchester Transfer Station	CO7 7SL	Hazardous Waste Transfer	14,153	
Operational	G B N Services Ltd	CM20 2DP	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	21,492	
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	Wivenhoe Quarry	CO7 9JU	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	2,367	
Under Construction	WPA Gt. Dunmow LACW	Ambulance Station Chelmsford Road Gt Dunmow CM6 1LW	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	29,400	Permanent
Just with the benefit of Planning permission	Units 10/11 Archers Field Close,	Herons Gate trading Estate Paycocke Road, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate, Basildon SS14 3EU	Unspecified Transfer	16,500	16,500
Just with the benefit of Planning permission	Tiptree Basketworks & Woodyard,	Grange Road, Tiptree CO5 0QQ	Unspecified Transfer	65,520	65,520
Just with the benefit of Planning permission	Cleansing Depot,	Cleansing Depot, Eastern Avenue, Southend-On-Sea , Essex	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	67,900	67,900

Map E9: Locations of Transfer Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2016

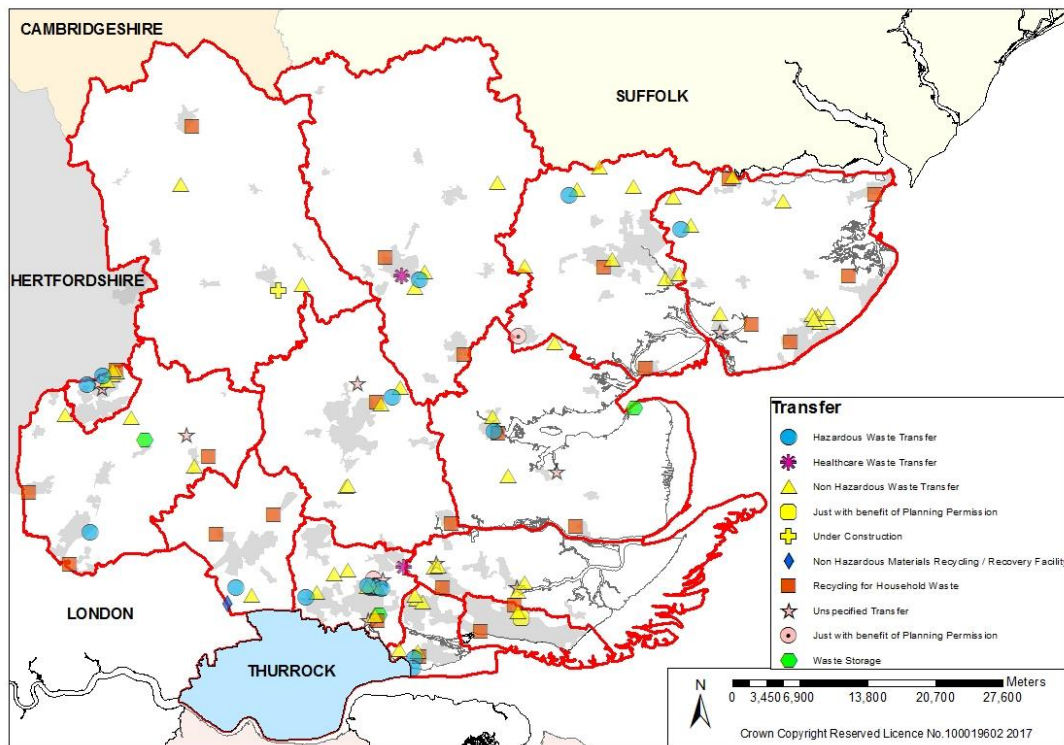


Table E23: Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility List

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	DA Motors Ltd	Rear Of 34 Runwell Road Wickford Essex SS11 7HQ	End of Life Vehicles	73	
Operational	Buckwyns,	Oak Lodge, Buckwyns, Billericay, CM12 0TN	End of Life Vehicles	1,946	
Operational	Harrowcross Bodyworks	Harrowcross, Sible Hedingham, Halstead, Essex, CO9 6SS	End of Life Vehicles	18	
Operational	Mackers Metals	The Yard, Wrexham Road Laindon Basildon Essex SS15 6PX	End of Life Vehicles	5,908	Permanent
Operational	Wickford Spares	Russell Gardens, Shotgate Industrial Estate Wickford, SS11 8BH	End of Life Vehicles	80	
Operational	Bellropes,	Warley Street, Gt Warley, Brentwood, Essex, CM13 3LB	End of Life Vehicles	-	
Operational	Brentwood Autos	Thoby Priory Thoby Lane Mountnessing Brentwood Essex CM15 0TB	End of Life Vehicles	-	
Operational	Allviews	School Road, Rayne, Braintree, Essex CM7 6SS	End of Life Vehicles	3	

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Cut Maple Salvage	The Willows 84 Mashey Road Little Yeldham Halstead Essex CO9 4JZ	End of Life Vehicles		
Operational	Kelvedon Auto Spares	87 Allshots Farm, Woodhouse Lane, Kelvedon, Colchester, Essex, CO5 9DF	End of Life Vehicles	1,850	
Operational	Brentwood Auto Spares Ltd	Pooles Lane, Highwood, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 3QL	End of Life Vehicles	591	
Operational	Arrow Salvage & Spares Ltd,	Temple Farm Industrial Estate Ship Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8XB	End of Life Vehicles	188	
Operational	Chase Autos,	Windsor Road Windsor Trading Estate Downham Essex CM11 1QE	End of Life Vehicles	742	
Operational	Car Busters	Unit 11 Temple Farm Industrial Estate, Ship Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8XB	End of Life Vehicles	1,669	
Operational	Stock Auto Breakers,	Temple Farm Industrial Estate Ship Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8XB	End of Life Vehicles	3,818	
Operational	Morelands	Morelands Industrial Estate Tile Works Lane Rettendon Common	End of Life Vehicles	4,596	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
STATUS		Chelmsford CM3 8HB			
Operational	Autobreak vehicle Dismantlers	Hythe Quay, Haven Road Colchester Essex CO2 8HT	End of Life Vehicles	8,552	
Operational	G&L Autospares,	Haven Road TS Hythe Quay Colchester Essex CO2 8HT	End of Life Vehicles	4,806	
Operational	RA Motors Ltd	Unit 4 Kelvin Road, Manor Trading Estate, Benfleet, SS7 4QB	End of Life Vehicles	74	
Operational	Autospares	1 Kings Road, Charfleet Industrial Estate Canvey Island, Essex, SS8 0QY	End of Life Vehicles	204	
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	First Call Renault	Unit 10, Brunel Road, Manor Trading Estate, Thundersley, Essex, SS7 4PS	End of Life Vehicles	5,000	Permanent

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Late Spares Unlimited	R/o Units 1&2 West Point Place Kings Road Charfleets Industrial Estate Canvey Island Essex SS8 0SE	End of Life Vehicles	16	
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	180	
Operational	English Autos,	Lower Farm, Steeple Road, Mayland, Essex, CM3 6EG	End of Life Vehicles	4	
Operational	Roachside Recycling Centre Ltd	Cottis Yard, Welton Way, Rochford SS4 1LB	End of Life Vehicles	10,358	Permanent

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	CWJ Kirby (Metal Merchants)	Brickfields Way Purdey's Industrial Estate Rochford Essex SS4 1ND	End of Life Vehicles	452	
Operational	Hockley Vehicle Dismantlers,	Rear Of 2 Murrells Lane, Hockley, SS5 6AB	End of Life Vehicles	2,706	
Operational	Nevendon Cars South East,	Brickfields Way, Purdey's Ind Est, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1NB	End of Life Vehicles	2,689	
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	2,335	
Operational	Userve Ltd	Brickfield Way, Purdey Industrial Estate, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1NB	End of Life Vehicles	144	
Operational	A1 Walton Salvage,	Foundry Yard, Harmers Foundry Hall Lane Walton-on-the Naze Essex CO14 8HW	End of Life Vehicles	644	
Operational	Ace Auto Salvage,	The Yard South Strand Manningtree Essex CO11 1UP	End of Life Vehicles	133	Permanent
Operational	Bottles Hall	Clacton Road, Elmstead Market, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7DE	End of Life Vehicles	2,892	

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Clacton Car Breakers,	Sadds Yard, 18-25a Skelmersdale Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, CO15 6BP,	End of Life Vehicles	8,000	Permanent
Operational	Endeavor Vehicle Services,	Endeavor House, Maltings Yard, Station Road, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, CO16 0HQ	End of Life Vehicles	-	Permanent
Operational	Nationwide Metal Recycling	Martells Ind Est, Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	End of Life Vehicles	25,881	
Operational	Autobreak Colchester Ltd	Station Goods Yard Thorrington Colchester Essex	End of Life Vehicles	-	
Operational	Vauxhall & Ford Spares	102 Oxford Road Clacton On Sea CO15 3TH	End of Life Vehicles	402	
Operational	Vauxhall Performance & Spares Centre	Foundry Yard, Hall Lane Walton-on-the- Naze, Essex, CO14 8HW	End of Life Vehicles	150	
Operational	Martells Quarry	Unit D Martells Industrial Estate Ardleigh Colchester	End of Life Vehicles	277,914	
Operational	Benfleet Scrap	Caxton House Harvey Road, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate Basildon Essex SS13 1QJ	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery	75,000	Permenant

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
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	The Scrap Yard	Dusty Lane Tye Green Braintree CM77 8HB	Metal Recycling	75,000	Permenant
Operational	The Boreham Recycling Centre	Unit 15 Boreham Industrial Estate Waltham Road Boreham Essex CM3 3AW	Metal Recycling	9,911	
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	Environ Automotive,	11 Montrose Road Dukes Park Industrial Estate Chelmsford Essex CM2 6TE	Metal Recycling	3,141	
Operational	Temple Farm, Slessor	Temple Farm, West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8XB	Metal Recycling	9,379	

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Pooles Lane Ltd,	Pooles Lane Ind Park Pooles Lane Highwood Chelmsford Essex CM1 3QL	Metal Recycling	-	
Operational	Gunhill Garage	Ipswich Road Dedham Colchester Essex CO7 6HR	Metal Recycling	111	
Operational	Haven Road TS	Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Metal Recycling	238	
Operational	Lindsell Stores	Whitegates Lindsell Great Dunmow Essex CM6 3QL	Metal Recycling	10,000	
Operational	Great Bear	Southfields Industrial Estate Laindon Basildon SS15 6TX	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	8,839	
Operational	Veolia Archers Field	Archers Fields, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate Basildon, SS13 1DL	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	55,000	Permanent
Operational	Hallsford Bridge, PW Keen	Plot 9 Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Stondon Road Stondon Massey Ongar Essex CM5 9RB	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	1,154	
Operational	Essex Reclamation	Perry Road Witham Essex CM8 3UD	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	84,772	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Belsteads Farm,	Essex Regiment Way, Broomfield, Chelmsford, CM3 3PA	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	150,000	Permanent
Operational	O-I Glass UK	Edinburgh Way Harlow CM20 2DB	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	60,135	
Operational	Green Recycling	Quayside Industrial Estate, Bates Road, Off the Causeway Maldon, CM9 5FA	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	45,000	Permanent
Operational	Central Cleansing Depot	Eastern Avenue Southend On Sea Essex SS2 5QX	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	5,188	
Operational	Enfield Metals	Four Oaks, Clapgate Estate, Chivers Road, Stondon Massey, Brentwood, Essex, CM15 0LH	Metal Recycling	736	
Operational	16 Commerce Way, SITA	16 Commerce Way Whitehall Industrial Estate Colchester Essex CO2 8HH	Metal Recycling		
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	

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
STATUS					
Operational	Total Waste Management Ltd	Randalls Works, Woodside Thornwood Common Epping CM16 6LF	Metal Recycling	45,492	
Operational	Mark's Commercials	Thele Woolmongers Lane Nines Ashes High Ongar CM4 0JX	Metal Recycling	2,321	Permanent
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	7	
Operational	Mitchells Car Breakers	Russell Road North Farnbridge Chelmsford Essex CM3 6NH	Metal Recycling	-	
Operational	Oliver's Wharf	Oliver's Wharf, Wharfside, Brightlingsea, Colchester, Essex, CO7 0AR	Metal Recycling	18,591	
Operational	Pafkin Site	Valleybridge Road Clacton	Metal Recycling	300	
Operational	Clarkes	Whitehouse Meadow Felsted Dunmow Essex CM6 3LD	Metal Recycling	1,938	
Operational	Benfleet Vehicle Dismantlers	Unit 10 & 11, Brunel Road Manor Trading Estate South Benfleet Essex	Tyre Recycling	1,110	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	SITA Boreham.	Boreham Industrial Estate Waltham Road Boreham Essex CM3 3AW	Metal Recycling	48,302	
Operational	Hole Haven Wharf	Haven Road Canvey Island Essex SS8 0NR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment		
Operational	Basildon Waste Treatment Centre	Courtauld Road Basildon SS13 1DB	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	13,435	
Operational	Compounds P & Q,	Templewood Estate Stock Road West Hanningfield Chelmsford Essex CM2 8LP	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	44	
Operational	Templewood Collection Service.	Unit 2a Templewood, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Essex CM2 8LA	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	77	
Operational	Energyready	39 High Street Rowhedge Colchester Essex CO5 7ET	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	0	
Operational	B W Rice Treatment	Romainville Way Charfleet Ind Est Canvey Island Essex SS8 0RB	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	4,348	
Operational	Tallow Storage	Hole Haven Wharf Haven Road Canvey Island SS8 0NR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment		
Operational	Resting Pets.	Wood Farm Moreton Road Moreton Essex CM5 0EY	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	59	Permanent

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
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	125	
Operational	Kent Wood Remembrance Park,	The Cottage, Chelmsford Road, Purleigh	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	20,000	
Operational	EOL IT Services Ltd,	1-3 Baltic Wharf, Station Road, Maldon, CM9 4LQ	WEEE Treatment	418	
Operational	Greenacre Small Holdings, Canewdon	Greenacre Farm, Hyde Wood Lane, Canewdon, Rochford, Essex, SS3 3RRR	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	1,041	
Operational	Flowline,	Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth, Rayleigh, Essex, SS6 9RL	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	9,822	
Operational	Ticks Haulage,	South Strand, Lawford Industrial Estate Manningtree, Essex, CO11 1UP	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	978	
Operational	The Tekhnicon Centre	Springwood Drive Braintree CM7 2YN	WEEE Treatment	226	
Operational	ICEX Limited,	Unit 3, Europa Park, Croft Way, Witham, Essex, CM8 2FN	WEEE Treatment	271	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Total Waste Management Ltd	10 Burnt Mill Elizabeth Way Harlow CM20 2HU	WEEE Treatment	138	
Operational	Appliance Care Recycling		WEEE Treatment	3,621	
Operational	Kingwell Holdings Ltd.	Cordons Farm Depot, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree, CM778DL	End of Life Vehicles	10,000	
Operational	Teleplan Colchester Limited	Cowdray Centre, Mason Road, Colchester CO1 1BX	WEEE Treatment	10	
Operational	Altech Trading Company Ltd		WEEE Treatment	2,351	
Operational	Harlow metal recycling		End of Life Vehicles	5,097	
Operational	Bobbingworth Leachate Treatment Plant	Moreton Bridge, Moreton, Ongar, Essex	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	9,610	Permenant
Operational	Tovi EcoPark	Land Between Courtauld Road (Burnt Mills Industrial Estate) and A127 (Southend Arterial Road) and land immediately to the north of the A127	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	416,955	Permanent
Operational	Cordons Farm	Cordons Farm Depot, Long Green, Cressing, Braintree, CM778DL	End of Life Vehicles	10,000	04/07/2018
Operational	Hovefield	Hovefield Avenue, Courtauld Road, Basildon, Essex,	End of Life Vehicles	150,000	06/02/2019

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
STATUS		SS13 1EB			
Operational	Tyre Reclaim	Level D, Fulton Road, Manor Trading Estate Benfleet SS7 4PZ	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	3,500	
Operational	Recycle Telecom Ltd	180 Brooker Road, Waltham Abbey, Essex, EN9 1HT	WEEE Treatment	400	
Operational	Unit H, Ashtree Farm,	Boyton Cross Chelmsford CM1 4LP	Tyre Recycling	10,000	
Operational	Platinum Batteries	SS9 5PR	Metal Recycling	498	
Operational	Essex Batteries	CM8 3UX	Metal Recycling	315	
Operational	Convert 2 Green	SS11 8DL	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	413	
Operational	Eurospares (Continental Parts) Limited	Unit 5, Fifth AvenueCO9 2SZ	End of Life Vehicles	2	
Operational	German Spare Parts Limited	Unit 1 Clapgate CM15 0LH	End of Life Vehicles	15	
Operational	Europevans Limited	CM15 0TB	End of Life Vehicles	6	

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
Operational	Teleplan Colchester Limited	CO1 1BX	WEEE Treatment	812	
Operational	Motorcycle Recycle	CO2 8HT	End of Life Vehicles	12	
Operational	Good Companions Garage	SS11 8SY	End of Life Vehicles	2,913	
Operational	The Causeway	The Causeway, Maldon, Essex, CM9 4LJ	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	1,500	
Under Construction		Land to the east of Brickfields Way, Rochford, Essex, SS4 1NB	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	250,000	Permenant
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Rivenhall Airfield (II)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	100,000	Permanent
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Rivenhall Airfield (II)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	331,000	Permanent
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Chaston Business Centre	112 Oxford Road Clacton On Sea Essex CO15 3TH	Unspecified Recycling / Recovery / Treatment	30,000	
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Rivenhall Airfield (II)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Non Hazardous Mechanical, Biological &/or Thermal Treatment	250,000	Permanent

Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
STATUS					
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Mackers Metals,	Wrexham Road, Laindon, Essex, SS15 6PX	Non Hazardous Materials Recycling / Recovery Facility	33,000	

Map E10: Locations of Materials Recycling / Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2016

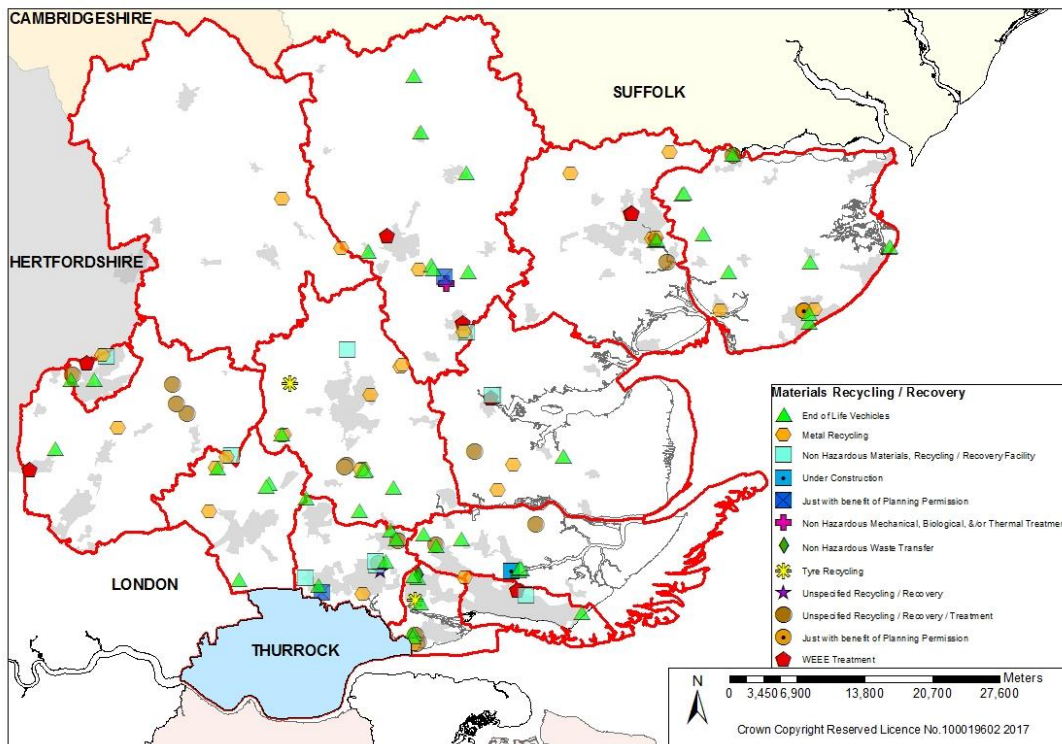


Table E24: Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery Facility List

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA Average	End Date?
STATUS					
Operational	Codham Hall Farm	Unit A Codham Hall Lane Gt Warley Brentwood CM13 3JT	Excavation Waste Processing	80,000	30/08/2017

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA Average	End Date?
STATUS					
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Aggregate Recycling Centre	208,000	31/12/2015
Operational	Land Adjacent to Taylors Farm	Takeley Essex CM22 6LY	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent
Operational	Loppingdales	Gaunts End, Elsenham Bishops Stortford CM22 6DR	Aggregate Recycling Centre	90,000	Permanent
Operational	Haven Road	Haven Quay Haven Road Colchester Essex	Aggregate Recycling Centre	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Wivenhoe Quarry,	Alresford Road Wivenhoe Colchester Essex CO7 9JY	Aggregate Recycling Centre	50,000	31/12/2015
Operational	Patterns Yard	Patterns Yard Nayland West Bergholt Colchester	Aggregate Recycling Centre	300	Permanent
Operational	Colchester Skip Hire	0	Aggregate Recycling Centre	15,000	Permanent
Operational	Evans Thornwood	Marlow, High Road, Thornwood Common, Epping, CM16 6LU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	5,000	Permanent
Operational	Green Recycling	Quayside Industrial Estate, Bates Road, Off the Causeway Maldon, CM9 5FA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	5,000	Permanent
Operational	Essex Recycling Wix	Lane Farm, Harwich Road, Wix CO11 2SA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	50,000	Permanent

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA Average	End Date?
STATUS					
Operational	EWD Carters Haulage Yard	Morses Lane Industrial Estate Brightlingsea Colchester Essex CO7 0SD	Aggregate Recycling Centre	75,000	Permanent
Operational	Martell's Quarry	Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	10,000	Permanent
Operational	Armigers Farm	Armigers Farm, Thaxted, Essex, CM6 2NN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	100,000	Permanent
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Aggregate Recycling Centre	65,000	Permanent
Operational	Hallsford Bridge	Plot 9 Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate Stondon Road Stondon Massey Ongar Essex CM5 9RB	Aggregate Recycling Centre	1,534	Permanent
Operational	Hill Demolition & Skip Hire	1-3 Edinburgh Place Edinburgh Way Harlow Essex CM20 2DJ	Aggregate Recycling Centre	1,947	Permanent
Operational	Franklin Hire	Unit 1, Rawreth Industrial Estate Rawreth Lane, Rayleigh Essex, SS6 9RL	Aggregate Recycling Centre	1,050	Permanent
Operational	TJ Cottis	Cottis Yard, Welton Way, Rochford SS4 1LB	Aggregate Recycling Centre	7,098	Permanent
Operational	Silverton Aggregates	Devereaux Farm, Walton Road, Kirby Le Soken, CO13 0DA	Aggregate Recycling Centre	22,379	Permanent

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA Average	End Date?
STATUS					
Operational	The Yard	New Parsonage Lane, Gt Saling, Braintree CM7 5ER	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent
Operational	GBN - Archer's Fields	Archers Fields, Burnt Mills, Basildon, SS15 6DX	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent
Operational	C A Blackwell (Contracts) Ltd,	The Works, Stock Road, West Hanningfield, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 8LA	Aggregate Recycling Centre		Permanent
Operational	Royden Lea Farm	Roydon Road, Harlow, CM19 5DU	Aggregate Recycling Centre	17,344	00/01/1900
Operational	Stock Road Recycling Facility	SS2 5QG	Aggregate Recycling Centre	9,959	00/01/1900
Operational	Harlow Mill	Aggregate Depot, Station Approach, Old Harlow	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	Halstead Highway Depot	CO9 2HG	Aggregate Recycling Centre	350	
Operational	Bateman's Farm,	Great Leighs, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 2QF	Soil Screening	25,000	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

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA Average	End Date?
STATUS					
Operational	Woolmongers Lane BRW	The Elms Woolmongers Lane Blackmore, Epping Forest Essex CM4 0JX	Soil Screening	5,414	Permanent
Operational	Harvey Automobile Engineering	Payne's Lane, Nazing, EN9 2EX	Soil Screening	13,687	Permanent
Operational	Forefront Utilities	CM13 3JT	Soil Screening	95,921	00/01/1900
Operational	Land Adjacent To The Cock Inn Public House	CO9 2HG	Soil Screening	29,045	
Operational	Elsenham Recycling Facility	CM3 3AA	Soil Screening	6,124	
Operational	Bulls Lodge	Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	Aggregate Recycling Centre	100,000	30/06/2030
Operational	Colchester Quarry (Colchester Recycling)	Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0NN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	190,000	31/12/2037
Operational	JKS	Roach Valley Works, 53 Purdey's Way, Purdey's Industrial Estate Rochford, Essex, SS4 1LZ	Aggregate Recycling Centre	160,000	Permanent
Operational	Whites Yard	Archers Fields Close, Basildon, SS13 1DN	Aggregate Recycling Centre	25,000	Permanent
Under Construction	St Cleres	St Cleres Pit Main Road Danbury Essex CM3 4AR	Aggregate Recycling Centre		12 years from commencement

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Inert Recycling / Materials Recovery	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Planning Permission / EA Average	End Date?
STATUS					
Non Operational with Planning Permission	Elsenham Quarry,	Hall Rd., Elsenham, Bishops Stortford, CM22 6DJ	Aggregate Recycling Centre	30,000	10/05/2029
Non Operational with Planning Permission	Roxwell	Brittons Hall farm Chignal St James, Chelmsford Essex CM1 4LT	Soil Screening		

Map E11: Locations of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Materials Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2016

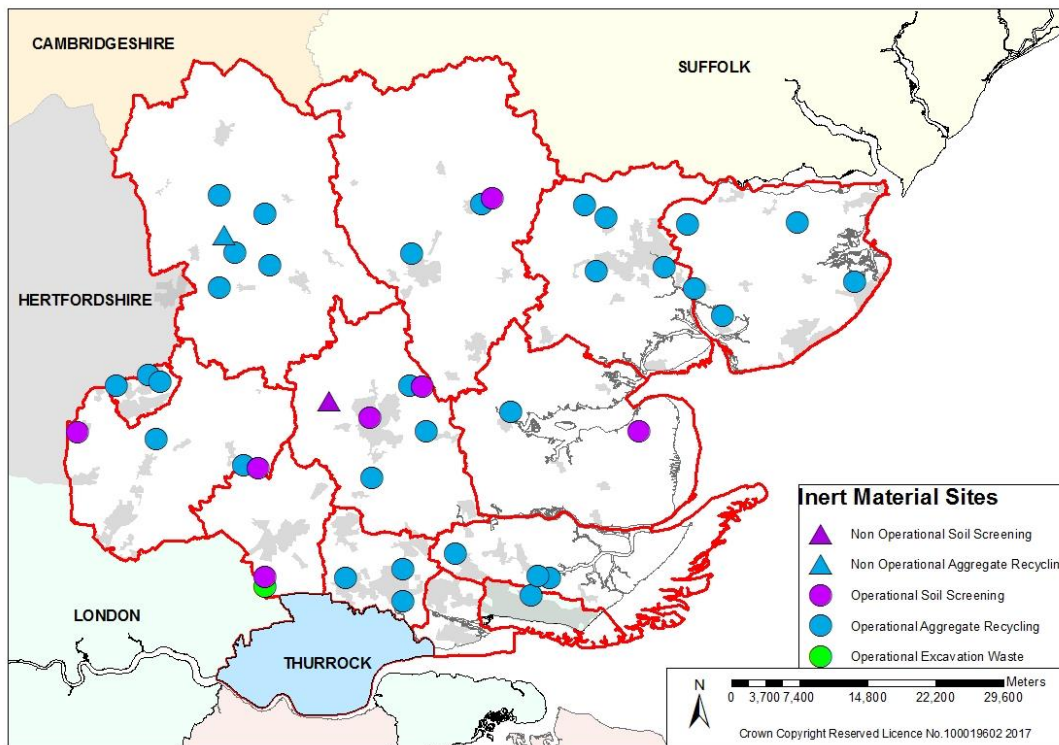


Table E25: Biological Treatment Facility List

Biological Treatment 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	
Operational	Pitsea	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Open-Windrow Composting	46,800	31/12/2017
Operational	Birch Airfield Composting Facility	Blind Lane, Birch, Colchester, Essex, CO5 9XE	Open-Windrow Composting	33,528	
Operational	Ashlyns Organic Farm	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	Crumps Farm	Crumps Farm Stortford Road Little Canfield Dunmow Essex CM6 1SR	Open-Windrow Composting	8,000	31/03/2017

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Biological Treatment STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Open-Windrow Composting	15,000	30/04/2022
Operational	Basildon Wastewater Treatment Works	Courtauld Road, Basildon, SS13 1DB	Sewerage Sludge Treatment	51,783	
Operational	Stansted Compost	CM22 6PT	Open-Windrow Composting	555	
Under Construction	Bluebridge	Land north of Bluebridge Industrial Estate, Halstead, Essex	Anaerobic Digestion	45,000	Permanent
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Crumps Farm,	Crumps Farm, Stortford Rd, Little Canfield, Great Dunmow, CM6 1SR	In-Vessel Composting	8,000	
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Elsenham Quarry,	Hall Rd., Elsenham, Bishops Stortford, CM22 6DJ	Open-Windrow Composting		11 May 2029
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Rivenhall Airfield (II)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Anaerobic Digestion	85,000	Permanent
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 Dec 2016

Biological Treatment STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average (tonnes per annum)	End Date
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Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Marsh Farm,	Vange By-pass, Basildon, Essex, SS16 4QG	Anaerobic Digestion	12,000	
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Map E12: Locations of Biological Treatment Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2016

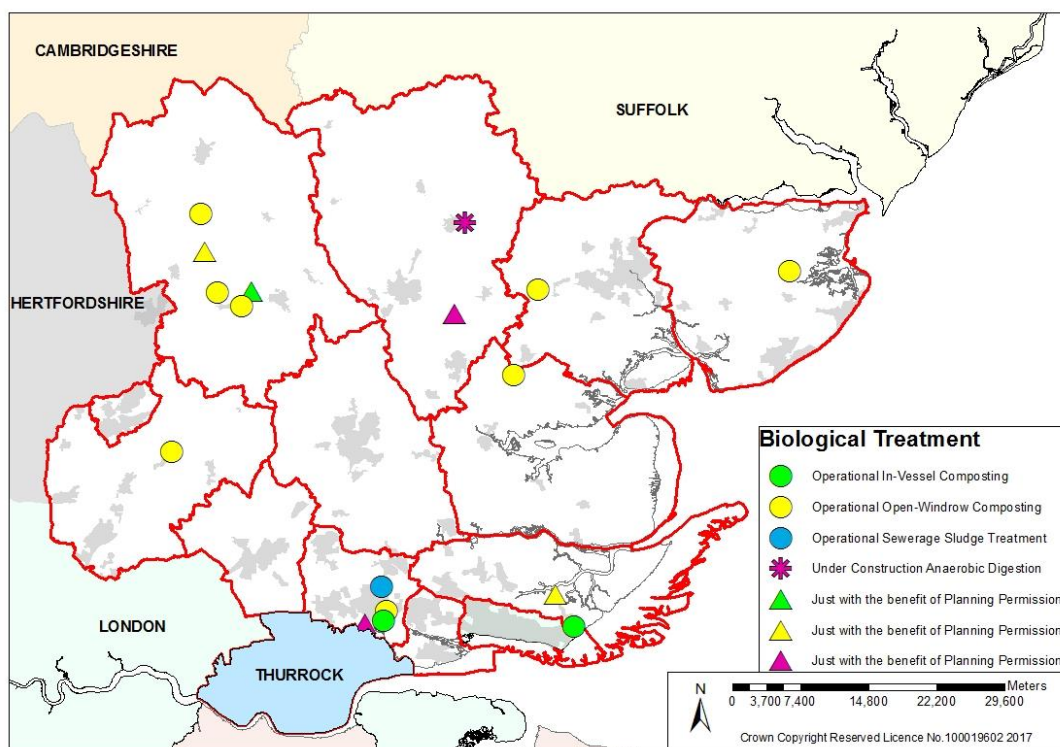


Table E26: Energy Recovery Facilities

Energy Recovery STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Capacity Based on Planning Permission / EA average	End Date
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Operational	Land adjacent to Widdington Pit	Hollow Road, Widdington, Saffron Walden, CB11 3SL	Energy from Waste		
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Operational	Colchester Biogas Plant	CO2 8HT	Energy from Waste	10,896	
Under Construction					
Just with the benefit of Planning Permission	Rivenhall Airfield (II)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Energy from Waste	297,000	Permenant

Map E13: Locations of Energy Recovery Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 March 2016

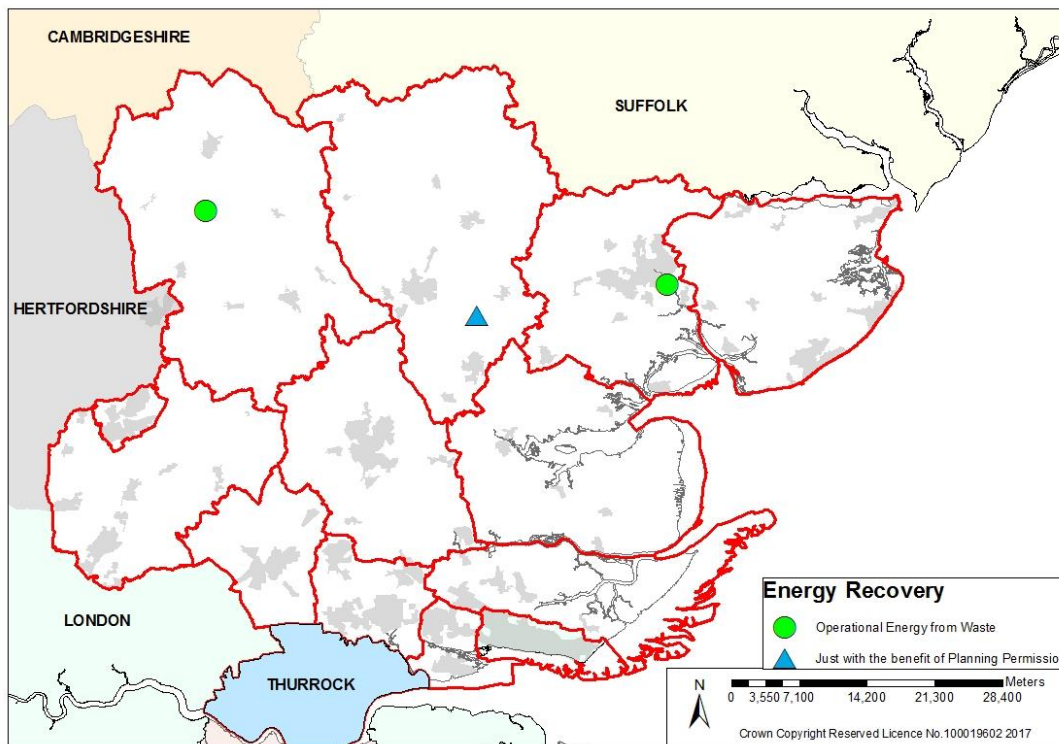


Table E27: Disposal Facility List

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.

STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Estimated Remaining Void	End Date
Operational	Royal Oak	Chelmsford Road, Danbury Chelmsford	Inert Landfill	486,198	16/02/2027
Operational	Widdington Pit,	Hollow Road Widdington Saffron Walden Essex CB11 3SL	Inert Landfill	207,121	30/09/2023
Operational	Wivenhoe Landfill	Keelars and Sunnymead Extension Elmstead Road Wivenhoe Colchester Essex CO7 9JY	Inert Landfill	190,000	31/12/2015
Operational	Little Easton - Highwood Quarry	Little Easton Airfield Little Easton Gt Dunmow CM6 2BB	Inert Landfill	1,659,035	25/03/2027
Operational	Wallasea Island	Wallasea Island, Rochford, Essex	Inert Landraise	4,750,140	01/12/2019
Operational	Bellhouse Landfill	Warren Lane Stanway Colchester Essex CO3 5NN	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	4,870,000	31/03/2022
Operational	Martell's Quarry	Slough Lane, Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex, CO7 7RU	Non Hazardous Landfill	591,164	30/06/2032
Operational	Sandon Quarry	Hall Lane, Southend Road Sandon Chelmsford Essex CM2 7RP	Inert Landfill	715,176	31/12/2017

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

STATUS	SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	Estimated Remaining Void	End Date
Operational	Elsenham Quarry	Henham Road Elsenham Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire CM22 6DJ	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	2,963,279	10/05/2029
Operational	Pitsea Landfill	Pitsea Hall Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS16 4UH	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	3,500,000	31/12/2025
Operational	Barling Magna Landfill,	Barling Marsh Barling Magna Southend-on-sea Essex SS3 0LL	Non Hazardous Landfill with landfill gas generation plant	280,000	31/12/2016
Prior Extraction Commenced - None					
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	Ongar Landfill,	Mill Lane, High Ongar, CM5 9RG	Inert Landfill	75,000	30/09/2017
Only with the benefit of planning permission	Crumps Farm,	Crumps Farm, Stortford Rd, Little Canfield, Great Dunmow, CM6 1SR	Non Hazardous Landfill	1,300,000	01/10/2017
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	2 years from permission date

Map E14: Locations of Landfill Facilities in the Plan Area as of 31 December 2016

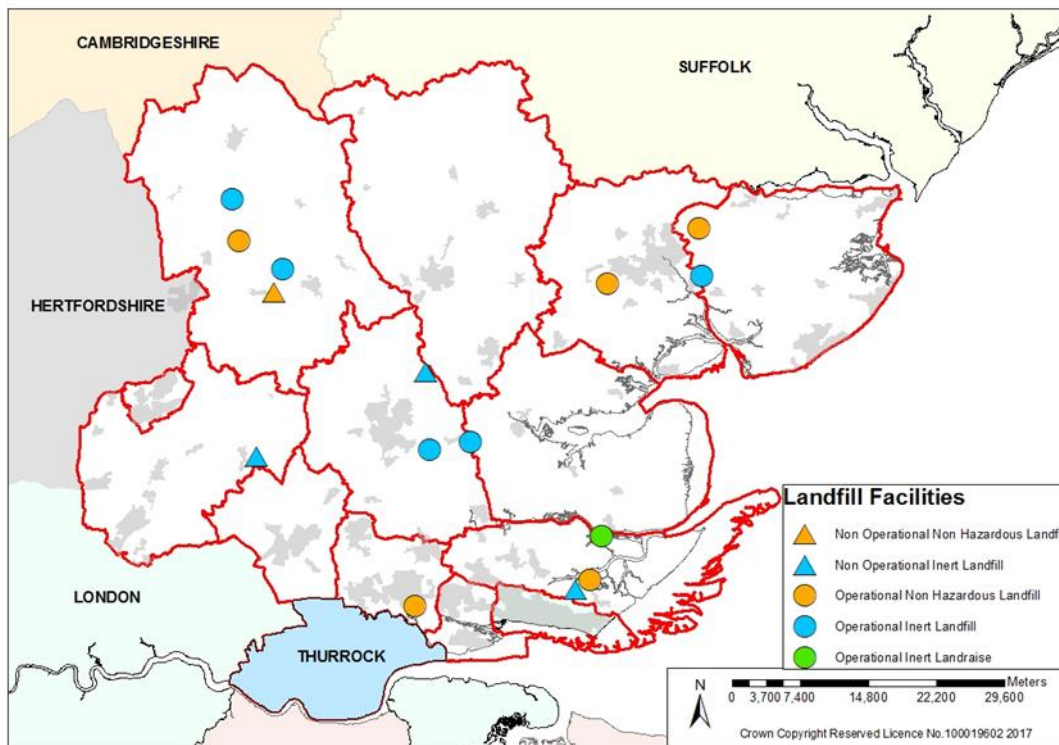


Table E28 Integrated Waste Management Facilities Summary

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 annum)	STATUS
Courtauld Road (ESS/22/12/BAS)	Tovi EcoPark Courtauld Road Basildon	Treatment	MBT	416,000	Operational and fully considered in the capacity analysis
Rivenhall Airfield (ESS/34/15/BTE)	Rivenhall Airfield Recycling & Composting Facility, Silver End, Braintree.	Recycling	MRF	300,000	With the benefit of Planning permission, therefore considered within Scenario 3 of the capacity analysis.
		Treatment	MBT	170,000	
		Energy from Waste	Anaerobic Digestion	30,000	A planning application was determined in February 2016 giving approval for changes to a previously approved IWMF. The application included changes to the physical layout and size of buildings, revisions to capacities of various waste treatments, but not changing the total permitted annual waste input (853,000 tpa) to the facility.
		Energy from Waste	CHP	595,000	
Stanway (ESS/63/06/COL) Granted in May 2009	Colchester Quarry, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester	Treatment	MBT	250,000	Planning permission expired in May 2015. There has been no interest registered by the landowner/operator to reapply for planning permission about the previously permitted waste capacity.
		Energy from Waste	Anaerobic Digestion	50,000	
		Landfill	Non-Hazardous Landfill	Between 194,000m ³ and 200,000m ³	

SITE NAME	SITE ADDRESS	BROAD FACILITY TYPE	SPECIFIC FACILITY TYPE	CAPACITY (Tonnes per annum)	STATUS
					As such, this facility has not been considered within any of the capacity scenarios/analysis for this Annual Monitoring Report.

TableE29: Rivenhall Capacity Update

Process	ESS/54/14/BTE Capacity (Tonnes per annum)	ESS/34/15/BTE Capacity (Tonnes per annum)
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	287,500	300,000
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	250,000	170,000
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	85,000	30,000
Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	360,000	595,000
De-ink paper pulp plant	360,000	170,000
Total²³	1,342,500	1,265,000

²³ Some waste will pass through more than one process such that the total treatment capacity appears greater than the actual permitted capacity contribution.

Table E30 Summary of all Applications for Waste Management Facilities (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)

Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Applications granted planning permission							
Notley Road Pumping Station, St Johns Avenue, Braintree, CM7 1HJ	ESS/01/16/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Erection of a GRP cover over the existing open sewer	04/01/2016	23/03/2016	Granted	N/A
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	11/01/2016	07/04/2016	Granted	N/A
Colchester Quarry (Bellhouse), Warren Lane, Colchester, Essex	ESS/07/15/COL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Retrospective application for continuation of use as a closed landfill site without compliance of condition 1 of ESX/30/93/COL and ESS/41/03/COL	11/06/2015	17/11/2015	Granted	N/A
Land to the North of Mucking Hall Lane, Barling Magna, SS3 0NH	ESS/09/15/ROC	Full Planning Applications ESS	Importation of 40,000m3 of inert material (soil) to re-profile the site	08/04/2015	05/11/2015	Granted	40,000
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)	22/02/2016	23/05/2016	Granted	N/A
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	24/03/2016	30/06/2016	Granted	25,000
Crumps Farm, Stortford Road, Little Canfield, Dunmow, CM6 1SR	ESS/12/15/UTT	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of temporary window composting of green waste and waste wood	17/03/2015	16/06/2015	Granted	16,000
Land to the south of Terminus Drive, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea,	ESS/13/15/BAS	Full Planning Applications ESS	Change of use and erection of buildings	03/08/2015	08/01/2016	Granted	49,000

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
SS16 4UH							
Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	ESS/15/15/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition CC	Continuation of the existing inert recycling facility	27/03/2015	05/11/2015	Granted	60,000
Unit B, 39, Robjohns Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 3AG	ESS/17/15/CHL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Change of use to metal recycling and end of life vehicle recycling	08/04/2015	12/06/2015	Granted	25,000
Tamar Energy, Sixth Avenue, Bluebridge Industrial Estate, Halstead, Essex, CO9 2HG	ESS/21/15/BTE	Full Planning Applications ESS	Firefighting tank at the Halstead AD Facility	06/05/2015	30/06/2015	Granted	N/A
Wallasea Island, Rochford, SS4 2HD	ESS/28/15/ROC	Full Planning Applications ESS	Installation of two prefabricated viewing shelters on the seawall	25/06/2015	01/09/2015	Granted	N/A
Dunmow Waste Management, Essex Regiment Way, Little Waltham, Chelmsford, CM3 3PZ	ESS/29/15/CHL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Continued use and operational development associated with waste and recycling	02/06/2015	21/01/2016	Granted	150,000
Land to the North of Hovefields Court, Hovefields Avenue, Basildon, Essex, SS13 1EB	ESS/31/15/BAS	Full Planning Applications ESS	Waste Transfer Station	27/07/2015	10/12/2015	Granted	75,000
Unit B, 39 Robjohns Rd, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 3AG	ESS/32/15/CHL	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Variation of Conditions 2, 3, 5 and 9 of planning permission ref. ESS/17/15/CHL.	30/07/2015	18/01/2016	Granted	N/A
Land at Rivenhall Airfield, Coggeshall Road (A120), Braintree CO5 9DF	ESS/34/15/BTE	Full App with EIA ESS	Variation of condition 2 (application drawings) of planning permission ESS/55/14	11/08/2015	26/02/2016	Granted	N/A
Tuskite Works, Pitsea	ESS/35/15/BAS	Full Planning	Change of use of a storage	12/08/2015	02/02/2016	Granted	3,650

Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Hall Lane, Pitsea, Essex, SS16 4UH		Applications ESS	and distribution building to a waste transfer station				
East of Grapnells Farm, on Wallasea Island, Near Rochford, Wallasea Island, SS4 2HD	ESS/42/15/ROC	Full Planning Applications ESS	Fencing	08/09/2015	19/11/2015	Granted	N/A
Land at Wallasea Island, Rochford, SS4 2HD	ESS/44/14/ROC	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the importation of waste to develop a coastal nature reserve	04/11/2014	07/04/2015	Granted	A reduction in capacity of 675,000
Unit 29, Childerditch Industrial Estate, Childerditch Hall Drive, Little Warley, Brentwood, CM133HD	ESS/48/14/BRW	Full Planning Applications ESS	Asbestos storage area	17/11/2014	24/04/2015	Granted	14,000
Land at Parkeston Quay, West Dock Road, Harwich, Essex	ESS/53/14/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Variation to aggregate and inert waste recycling facility	17/12/2014	28/05/2015	Granted	320,000
Wivenhoe Quarry, Alresford Road, Wivenhoe, CO7 9JU	ESS/48/15/TEN	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of use for the recycling centre	12/10/2015	16/03/2016	Granted	N/A
Southminster WRC, Goldsands Road, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7JW	ESS/56/15/MAL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Erection of two kiosks to house electrical control equipment	07/12/2015	14/01/2016	Granted	N/A
Applications refused planning permission							
Auto Spares Station Yard, Great Bentley Road, Thorrington, CO7 8HT	ESS/60/15/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	Change of use of land to form minor extension of vehicles breakers yard	23/12/2015	22/03/2016	Refused	10000
Applications withdrawn from the determination process							
Land to the North of	ESS/01/15/BAS	Full Planning	Waste transfer station	12/01/2015	23/06/2015	Withdrawn	N/A

Authority Monitoring Report 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Location	Application Reference	Type of Application	Description of Proposal	Validation Date	Decision Date	Decision	Additional Capacity? (Tonnes)
Hovefields Court, Hovefields Avenue, Basildon, Essex, SS13 1EB		Applications ESS	(75,000tpa)				
Units 10-11, Archers Field Close, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate, Basildon, SS13 1DW	ESS/08/15/BAS	Full Planning Applications ESS	Extension of time for 3 years to the period of development	10/03/2015	29/04/2015	Withdrawn	N/A
Auto Spares Station Yard, Great Bentley Road, Thorrington, CO7 8HT	ESS/30/15/TEN	Full Planning Applications ESS	Change of use of land to form minor extension of vehicles breakers yard	21/07/2015	04/09/2015	Withdrawn	N/A
Hovefield Avenue, Courtauld Road, Basildon, Essex, SS13 1EB	ESS/39/15/BAS	Full Planning Applications ESS	Proposed change of use of part of the existing main building to a non-hazardous	02/09/2015	10/03/2016	Withdrawn	N/A
Marsh Farm, Vange by-pass, Basildon, Essex, SS16 4QG	ESS/55/15/BAS	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	Continuation of the construction and use of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility	06/11/2015	19/02/2016	Withdrawn	N/A
Applications Pending Determination at 31 March 2016							
Colchester Quarry (Bellhouse), Warren Lane, Colchester, Essex	ESS/06/15/COL	Full Planning Applications ESS	Retrospective application	11/06/2015		Pending	N/A
Sandon Quarry, Southend Road, Sandon, Howe Green, CM2 7TE	ESS/08/16/CHL	Full App with EIA ESS	Proposed infilling of northern quarry void with restoration to agriculture	12/02/2016		Pending	300000

Table E31 Use of Waste Local Plan Policies (1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016)

Policy No	Policy Description	Number of Times Used
W3A	Sustainable Development, National Waste Hierarchy & Proximity Principle	23
W3B	Identified national, regional, local need. Landfill provision for plan period	0
W3C	Need for Waste Development	7
W3D	Non-inert landfill void space reserved for that waste	0
W4A	Flooding & protection of the water environment	16
W4B	Protection of surface and ground water	15
W4C	Highway/Transport Access	24
W5A	Special Waste	1
W5B	Clinical Waste	0
W5C	Sewage Treatment Works	3
W6A	Promote reduction, re-use and recycling	0
W7A	Indoor Composting - Criteria	1
W7B	Outdoor Composting - Criteria	2
W7C	location of Anaerobic Digestion facilities	1
W7D	Secondary aggregate and inert waste recycling	9
W7E	Materials Recycling Facilities, Waste Recycling Centres, Recycling Centres for Household Waste and Transfer facilities	8
W7F	Scrap yards	4
W7G	Incineration	1
W7H	Landfill Gas Provision	0
W7J	Mining of waste	0
W8A	Preferred Locations for Waste Management Facilities (Schedule 1)	15
W8B	Non-Preferred Locations for Waste Management Facilities	15
W8C	Smaller scale Waste Management Facilities (25ktpa or less)	5
W9A	Preferred landfill sites	4
W9B	Landfill/raising not for own sake - restoration Led Need	6
W10A	Conditions/legal agreements to ensure compliance	2
W10B	Full applications for Waste Management Facilities	2
W10C	Landfill proposals with measures for feasible a restoration.	3
W10D	Landfill proposals with gas management measures - special measures within 250m	0
W10E	Development Management	30
W10F	Hours of operation	8
W10G	Protection of public rights of way	3
W10H	Airport Safeguarding	3

Table E32: Household Waste Management (2005/06 to 2015/16)

Year	Reused / Recycled		Composted		Residual (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	150,244	22.12	327,947	48.30	679,115

Environment Agency 2014 Waste Interrogator Data: Cross Boundary Movement of Waste

All of the following tables are based on the 2015 Waste Data Interrogator produced by the Environment Agency.

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 E33: Net Management of HIC Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2014)

Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste (2015)			
		Tonnes	
A.	Plan Area Arisings Managed within Plan Area	Essex & Southend 2,013,316	
	Waste Origin		
		Waste Total Imports to Plan Area (Tonnes)	
B.	Imports From Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	3,894
		East London Waste Authority	54,566
		Hertfordshire	9,751
		Kent	116,573
		North London Waste Authority	34,743
		Suffolk	18,322
		Thurrock UA	27,089
		Other Importation*	567,059
	Total Importation to Plan Area	831,996	
*= including non codable data			
	Waste Destination		
		Waste Total Exports From Plan Area (Tonnes)	
C.	Exports to Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	18,738
		East London Waste Authority	122,412
		Hertfordshire	92,363
		Kent	40,795
		North London Waste Authority	153,678
		Suffolk	71,498
		Thurrock UA	431,768
		Other UK Exportation	189,089
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area	1,120,341	
	Waste Destination		
		Net Movements (Tonnes)	
D.	Net Movements	Cambridgeshire	-14,845
		East London Waste Authority	-67,847
		Hertfordshire	-82,612
		Kent	75,778
		North London Waste Authority	-118,934
		Suffolk	-53,176
		Thurrock UA	-404,679
		Other UK Exportation	377,970
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area of (Total Importation - Total Exportation)	-288,346	
E.	Total Waste Managed within the Plan Area (Tonnes)		
	This is waste arising in the Plan Area + Total Imports - Total Exports	1,724,970	

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2015) 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 E34: Net Management of Inert Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2014)

Inert Waste (2015)			
		Tonnes	
A.	Plan Area Arisings Managed within Plan Area	Essex & Southend 2,316,821	
	Waste Origin		
	Waste Total Imports to Plan Area (Tonnes)		
B.	Imports From Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	15,610
		East London Waste Authority	230,195
		Hertfordshire	68,346
		Kent	73,107
		North London Waste Authority	80,820
		Suffolk	1,704
		Thurrock UA	74,577
	Other Importation*	571,972	
	Total Importation to Plan Area	1,116,330	
	*= including non codable data		
	Waste Destination		
	Waste Total Exports From Plan Area (Tonnes)		
C.	Exports to Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	4,974
		East London Waste Authority	153,700
		Hertfordshire	81,527
		Kent	15,398
		North London Waste Authority	34,101
		Suffolk	60,594
		Thurrock UA	459,589
	Other UK Exportation	73,530	
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area	883,414	
	Waste Destination		
	Net Movements (Tonnes)		
D.	Net Movements	Cambridgeshire	10,636
		East London Waste Authority	76,494
		Hertfordshire	-13,182
		Kent	57,708
		North London Waste Authority	46,720
		Suffolk	-58,890
		Thurrock UA	-385,012
	Other UK Exportation	498,442	
	Total Importation from the Plan Area (Total Importation - Total Exportation)	232,916	
E.	Total Waste Managed within the Plan Area (Tonnes)		
	This is waste arising in the Plan Area + Total Imports - Total Exports	2,549,738	
Source:	As derived from the Environment Agency (2015) 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 E35: Net Management of Hazardous Waste Managed within the Plan Area (2014)

Hazardous Waste (2015)			
		Tonnes	
A.	Plan Area Arisings Managed within Plan Area	Essex & Southend 19,216	
	Waste Origin		
		Waste Total Imports to Plan Area (Tonnes)	
B.	Imports From Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	189
		East London Waste Authority	37
		Hertfordshire	594
		Kent	957
		North London Waste Authority	200
		Suffolk	183
		Thurrock UA	9
		Other Importation*	18,102
	Total Importation to Plan Area	20,273	
* = including non codable data			
	Waste Destination		
		Waste Total Exports From Plan Area (Tonnes)	
C.	Exports to Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities	Cambridgeshire	92
		East London Waste Authority	13,822
		Hertfordshire	3,014
		Kent	7,609
		North London Waste Authority	188
		Suffolk	1,046
		Thurrock UA	2,360
		Other UK Exportation	25,164
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area	53,294	
	Waste Destination		
		Net Movements (Tonnes)	
D.	Net Movements	Cambridgeshire	97
		East London Waste Authority	-13,785
		Hertfordshire	-2,420
		Kent	-6,651
		North London Waste Authority	12
		Suffolk	-862
		Thurrock UA	-2,350
		Other UK Exportation	-7,062
	Total Exportation from the Plan Area	-33,021	
	(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		
		-13,806	

Source:

As derived from the Environment Agency (2015) 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 E36: Yearly Household/Industrial/Commercial Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2015)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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
Arising in adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area		314,157	230,560	250,298	292,229	285,311	264,937
Arising in Non-adjacent Authorities, and other non codeable waste, that is managed in plan area		445,860	442,898	481,120	327,204	472,701	567,059
Total imported	700,627	760,017	673,457	731,418	619,433	758,011	831,996
Arising in Plan area and exported to adjacent authorities		620,741	844,193	596,807	622,525	621,287	931,252
Arising in Plan area and exported to non-adjacent authorities		101,781	107,897	164,237	157,230	190,560	189,089
Total Exported	919,893	722,522	952,090	761,044	779,755	811,847	1,120,341
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
Total Arisings	2,050,367	1,900,273	2,185,960	2,036,397	2,164,293	2,460,684	3,133,657
Difference	- 219,266	37,495	- 278,633	- 29,626	- 160,322	- 53,836	-288,346
Overall:	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2015) Waste Data Interrogator

Table E37: Yearly Inert Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2015)

	2009	2010	2011*	2012	2013	2014	2015
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
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
Arising in Non-adjacent Authorities, and other non codeable waste, that is managed in plan area	1,666	371,487	392,672	367,342	857,762	714,643	571,972
Total imported	232,729	561,723	662,240	645,983	1,891,537	3,153,708	1,116,330
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
Arising in Plan area and exported to non-adjacent authorities	418,785	5,038	148,558	18,263	30,233	31,831	73,530
Total Exported	570,364	496,246	394,156	623,592	1,805,702	1,238,852	883,414
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
Total Arisings	1,379,212	1,385,578	1,511,744	1,719,402	3,312,999	3,045,580	3,200,235
Difference	-337,636	65,477	268,084	22,392	85,835	1,914,856	232,916
Overall:	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer	Net Importer

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2015) 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 E38: Yearly Hazardous Waste Importation / Exportation (2009 to 2015)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arising and Managed in Plan Area	16,623	4,886	6,402	7,830	23,619	37,055	19,216
Arising in adjacent Authorities and managed in plan area	20,186		5,436	6,205	1,103	2,529	2,170
Arising in Non-adjacent Authorities, and other non codeable waste, that is managed in plan area	13,331		7,612	7,074	6,562	12,860	18,102
Total imported	33,517	11,030	13,048	13,279	7,665	15,389	20,273
Arising in Plan area and exported to adjacent authorities	1,676		22,202	20,157	24,291	20,817	28,130
Arising in Plan area and exported to non-adjacent authorities	19,070		30,007	31,304	24,147	27,529	25,164
Total Exported	20,746	43,769	52,209	51,461	48,438	48,346	53,294
Total Managed in Plan Area	50,139	15,917	19,449	21,109	31,284	52,444	39,488
Total Arisings	37,368	48,656	58,611	59,291	72,057	85,401	72,510
Difference	12,771	-32,739	-39,161	-38,182	- 40,773	- 32,957	- 33,021
Overall:	Net Importer	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter	Net Exporter

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2015) Waste Data Interrogator

Table E39: Plan Area/GLA Household/Industrial/Commercial Waste Movements (2009 to 2014)

	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
7 Year Average		134,000	
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 2014) Waste Data Interrogator

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 2015, this had risen to approximately 336 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 369 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London.

Table E40: Plan Area/GLA Inert Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2014)

	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
7 Year Average			410,000
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 2014) Waste Data Interrogator

The inert waste net movements vary significantly between the GLA and 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, peaking in 2014, when the plan area was accepting 1.1 million tonnes (net). However, this amount roughly halved in 2015, with the plan area only accepting approximately 575 thousand tonnes of inert waste. This suggests that the significant increases during 2013 and 2014 were a result of the significant

infrastructure project Crossrail, which sends the spoil from the tunnelling to Wallasea Island Landraising project, which is a joint RSPB initiative. This will continue to be monitored, to see if the reduction experienced in 2015 is a short-lived event, or if it is the start of a longer-term trend. This means on average the plan area is accepting 410 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London.

Table E41: Plan Area/GLA Hazardous Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2014)

	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
7 Year Average			- 4,000
Max Value (rounded)		2009	300
Min Value (rounded)		2015	- 11,000
Range (rounded)			11,300

Source: As derived from the Environment Agency (2009 to 2014) Waste Data Interrogator

There has been a steady reduction in the amount of management capacity for hazardous waste within the plan area, which is reflected in the movements between the plan area and the GLA. In 2009, there was net importation of nearly 300 tonnes. The Plan Area has remained a net exporter of hazardous waste to the GLA from 2010 onwards, although the net amounts have fluctuated. The most significant net exportation from the Plan Area to the GLA was experienced in 2015, when there was nearly 11 thousand tonnes of hazardous waste exported (net). This means on average the plan area is continuing to net export approximately 4 thousand tonnes (net) per annum to Greater London.

Table E42: Plan Area/GLA Overall Waste Movements Imports (2009 to 2014)

	Overall Imports from London	Overall Exports to London	Net movements
2009	845,720	397,556	448,164
2010	744,168	368,371	375,796
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	889,547
7 Year Average			495,000
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 2014) Waste Data Interrogator

Due to the variations in scales of the various waste streams, overall on average the plan area is accepting 495 thousand tonnes (net) per annum from Greater London. In 2009, the plan area accepted approximately 448 thousand tonnes (net) from the GLA, which began to reduce steadily to 254 thousand tonnes in 2011. In 2014, this peaked at significant overall net imports of 1.3 million tonnes to the plan area from Greater London. However, in 2015, this again reduced to approximately 990 thousand tonnes. This will need to be continually monitored to see if the 2015 reduction was the start of a trend or if it is a one off event.

This metric is somewhat skewed by the largest waste stream (inert), but also reflects the net importation of the household/industrial/commercial waste stream.

APPENDIX F. HOUSING IN ESSEX & SOUTHEND

All District/Borough/City Councils in Essex are currently producing a Local Plan, these are at a various stages, which has been summarised in the table below.

Table F43 Stage of Plan Preparation for Essex Boroughs/Districts/City Councils (December 2016)

Stage of Plan Preparation	District/Borough/City
Local Plan document submitted to Planning Inspectorate for examination, yet to be determined	Castle Point Maldon
Preferred Option/Draft Local Plan Stage (subject to public consultation and contain member endorsed housing provision)	Basildon Braintree Brentwood Colchester Tendring
Preferred Option Stage (Not subject to public consultation but based on emerging housing provision)	Chelmsford Uttlesford
Preferred Option/Draft Plan Stage (Not published for formal public consultation)	Epping Forest Harlow Rochford

The consultation dates below reflect information as of December 2016, are subject to confirmation by the District/Borough/City Council. All Local Plan timetables are under review following the government's announcement that a Local Plan needs to be produced by 2017.

Table F44 Expected Consultation Period for Essex Boroughs/Districts/City Councils (December 2016)

District/Borough/City	Local Plan Stage/Summary	Expected Consultation Period
Basildon	Pre-Submission	Spring-Summer 2017
Braintree	Pre-Submission	June-July 2017
Brentwood	Pre-Submission	March-April 2017
Castle Point	Submitted to Secretary of State First examination hearing held 12 December 2016 (DtC issues only)	Inspector's findings issued week commencing 2/1/17
Chelmsford	Preferred Options	February-April 2017
Colchester	Pre-Submission	June-July 2017
Epping Forest	Pre-Submission	June-July 2017

District/Borough/City	Local Plan Stage/Summary	Expected Consultation Period
Harlow	Pre-Submission	January/February 2017
Maldon	Examination Hearings Part 2	10 January to 20 January 2017
Rochford	Issues and Options	Spring 2017
Tendring	Pre-Submission	June-July 2017
Uttlesford	Pre-Submission	Timetable under review, consultation expected 2017 (TBC)

Braintree District, Colchester Borough and Tendring District Councils have aligned Local Plan preparation (and commissioned joint evidence where relevant), with Pre Submission Local Plans public consultation scheduled for June-July 2017 and submission to PINS August/September 2017.

Harlow Council is the only other authority who has estimated submission, following their pre submission consultation in January/February 2017, submission is anticipated March 2017.

This document is published by
Essex County Council Minerals and Waste Planning,
as part of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework

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Published March 2017