



Early Partial Review of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30

Pre-Submission Draft

- Proposed modifications to certain policies relating to waste management:
 - Policies **CSW 4**, CSW 5, **CSW 6**, **CSW 7**, **CSW 8** (Non-hazardous waste)
 - Policy CSW 12 (Hazardous waste)
 - Policy CSW 14 (Disposal of Dredgings)

- Proposed modifications to certain policies relating to landwon minerals and minerals and waste management infrastructure safeguarding:
 - Policy DM 7 (Safeguarding Mineral Resources)
 - Policy **DM 8** (Safeguarding Minerals Management, Transportation, Production & Waste Management Facilities)

Appendix 2 – Clean Copy of Proposed Modifications

Assuming the proposed modifications are adopted, the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 would read:

Proposed Modifications to Text of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan Concerning Waste Management

6.3 Policy CSW 4: Strategy for Waste Management Capacity

Net Self-sufficiency and Waste Movements

6.3.1 Kent currently achieves net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity for all waste streams. I.e. the annual capacity of the waste management facilities (excluding transfer) in Kent is sufficient to manage the equivalent quantity of waste to that predicted to arise in Kent. The continued achievement of net self-sufficiency and the management of waste close to its source are key Strategic Objectives of the Kent MWLP, because it shows that Kent is not placing any unnecessary burden on other WPAs to manage its waste. Net self-sufficiency recognises that existing (and future) waste management capacity within Kent may not necessarily be for the exclusive management of Kent's waste. Moreover, proposals that would result in more waste being managed in Kent than is produced may be acceptable if they resulted in waste moving up the hierarchy. Achievement of net self-sufficiency is the baseline aspiration and can be monitored on an annual basis and will provide an indicator as to whether the policies in the Plan need to be reviewed. The purpose in adopting the principle of net self-sufficiency is not to restrict the movement of waste as such restriction of waste catchment areas could have an adverse effect upon the viability of the development of new waste management facilities needed to provide additional capacity for Kent's waste arisings.

6.3.2 In reality, different types of waste are managed at different types of facilities. To assess the future needs for waste facilities in Kent, net self-sufficiency has been studied for the individual waste streams of inert, non-inert (also called non-hazardous) and hazardous wastes. While Kent currently achieves net self-sufficiency, this position will be monitored to ensure this remains the case throughout the plan period. The purpose in adopting the principle of net self-sufficiency is not to restrict the movement of waste as such restriction of waste catchment areas could have an adverse effect upon the viability of the development of additional waste management capacity.

Provision for Waste From London

6.3.3 Specific provision in the calculations for capacity required for non-hazardous waste going to landfill or EfW has been made for waste from London. The reason for this is that due to land constraints London's residual waste cannot all be managed within London itself and so, as a neighbouring waste planning authority, Kent County

Council has some responsibility to make provision for an element of this waste. Historical data indicates the tonnage to be provided for is in the region of 35,000 tonnes per annum. It is also recognised that closure of Rainham Landfill in the London Borough of Havering in 2026 may result in the displacement of waste from Kent currently managed there. Therefore, an additional tonnage of 20,000 tpa has been planned for on a contingency basis.

6.3.4 An assessment has been made of the current profile of management of the principal waste streams. The targets applied reflect ambitious (but realistic) goals for moving waste up the hierarchy and seek to ensure that the maximum quantity of non-hazardous waste is diverted from landfill.

Policy CSW 4

Strategy for Waste Management Capacity

The strategy for waste management capacity in Kent is to provide sufficient waste management capacity to manage at least the equivalent of the waste arising in Kent plus some residual non-hazardous waste from London. As a minimum it is to achieve the targets set out below for recycling and composting and other forms of recovery.

| | <u>Milestone Year</u> | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>2015/16</u> | <u>2020/21</u> | <u>2025/26</u> | <u>2030/31</u> |
| <u>Local Authority Collected Waste</u> | | | | |
| <u>Recycling/composting¹³</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>50%</u> | <u>55%</u> | <u>60%</u> |
| <u>Other Recovery</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>48%</u> | <u>43%</u> | <u>38%</u> |
| <u>Remainder to Landfill</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>2%</u> | <u>2%</u> | <u>2%</u> |
| <u>Commercial & Industrial Waste</u> | | | | |
| <u>Recycling/composting¹⁴</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>50%</u> | <u>55%</u> | <u>60%</u> |
| <u>Other Recovery</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>35%</u> | <u>32.5%</u> | <u>30%</u> |
| <u>Remainder to Landfill</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>15%</u> | <u>12.5%</u> | <u>10%</u> |
| <u>Construction & Demolition Waste (Non-Inert Only)</u> | | | | |
| <u>Recycling</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>12%</u> | <u>13%</u> | <u>14%</u> |
| <u>Composting</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>1%</u> | <u>1%</u> | <u>1%</u> |
| <u>Other Recovery</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>5%</u> | <u>5%</u> | <u>5%</u> |
| <u>Remainder to Landfill</u> | <u>n/a</u> | <u>2%</u> | <u>1%</u> | <u>0.5%</u> |

It should be noted that the values shown for 'Remainder to Landfill' are not targets but are included to show the predicted requirement for landfill in light of the achievement of the targets to move waste up the waste hierarchy.

6.5 Policy CSW 6: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

6.5.1 The preference identified in response to earlier consultations during the formulation of the Plan was for a mix of new small and large sites for waste management. This mix gives flexibility and assists in balancing the benefits of proximity to waste arisings while enabling developers of large facilities to exploit economies of scale. National policy recognises that new facilities will need to serve catchment areas large enough to secure economic viability and this is particularly relevant when considering the possible sizing and location of facilities required to satisfy any emerging need indicated by monitoring e.g. in the relevant AMR.

6.5.2 The location of waste sites in appropriate industrial estates was also the preference identified from the consultation. This has the benefit of using previously developed land and enabling waste uses to be located proximate to waste arisings. Employment land availability is monitored by KCC and the district and borough councils. (85) It should be appreciated that all industrial estate locations may not be suitable for some types of waste uses, because of their limited size or close proximity to sensitive receptors or high land and rent costs.

6.5.3 Certain types of waste or waste management facilities, such as Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) recycling facilities are often co-located on mineral sites for aggregates or landfills, which are usually found in rural areas. Also, in rural areas where either the non-processed waste arisings or the processed product can be of benefit to agricultural land (as is the case with compost and anaerobic digestion), the most proximate location for the waste management facility will likely be within the rural area.

6.5.4 The development of waste management facilities on previously developed land will be given preference over the development of greenfield sites. In particular, the redevelopment of derelict or contaminated land may involve treatment of soil to facilitate the redevelopment. Also, redundant agricultural or forestry buildings may be suitable for waste uses where such uses are to be located within the rural areas of the county. Waste management facilities located in the Green Belt are generally regarded as inappropriate development. Developers proposing a waste management facility within the Green Belt shall demonstrate the proposed use complies with Green Belt policy (See Policy DM4).

6.5.5 The development of built waste management facilities on greenfield sites is not precluded. This is because the goal of achieving sustainable development will lead to new development which may incorporate facilities to recycle or process the waste produced on the site, or to generate energy for use on the site.

6.5.6 Existing mineral and waste management sites may offer good locations for siting certain waste management facilities and for expansion to deliver further capacity to that which exists because of their infrastructure and location. In such

cases, the developer will need to demonstrate the benefits of co-location such as connectivity with the existing use of the site while also demonstrating that any cumulative impact is acceptable. For example, the co-location of CDE recycling (i.e. aggregate recycling) at an aggregate quarry that can enable the blending of recycled and virgin aggregates to increase the marketability of the product or the addition of a facility that will move waste further up the hierarchy at an existing EfW site.

6.5.7 Policy CSW 6 applies to all proposals for built waste management facilities.

Policy CSW 6

Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Planning permission will be granted for proposals that:

- a) do not give rise to significant adverse impacts upon national and international designated sites, including Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar sites, Ancient Monuments and registered Historic Parks and Gardens. (See Figures 4, 5 & 6).
- b) do not give rise to significant adverse impacts upon Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Ancient Woodland, Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and groundwater resources. (See Figures 7, 8, 10 & 15)
- c) are well located in relation to Kent's Key Arterial Routes, avoiding proposals which would give rise to significant numbers of lorry movements through villages or on unacceptable stretches of road.
- d) do not represent inappropriate development in the Green Belt.
- e) avoid Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 or Flood Risk Zone 3b.
- f) avoid sites on or in proximity to land where alternative development exists/ has planning permission or is identified in an adopted Local Plan for alternate uses that may prove to be incompatible with the proposed waste management uses on the site.
- g) for energy producing facilities - sites are in proximity to potential heat users.
- h) for facilities that may involve prominent structures (including chimney stacks) - the ability of the landscape to accommodate the structure (including any associated emission plume) after mitigation.

- i) for facilities involving operations that may give rise to bioaerosols (e.g. composting) to locate at least 250m away from any potentially sensitive receptors.

Where it is demonstrated that waste will be dealt with further up the hierarchy, or it is replacing capacity lost at existing sites, facilities that satisfy the relevant criteria above on land in the following locations will be granted consent, providing there is no adverse impact on the environment and communities and where such uses are compatible with the development plan:

1. within or adjacent to an existing mineral development or waste management use
2. forming part of a new major development for B8 employment or mixed uses
3. within existing industrial estates
4. other previously developed, contaminated or derelict land not allocated for another use
5. redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages

Proposals on greenfield land will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable locations identifiable from categories 1 to 5 above within the intended catchment area of waste arisings. Particular regard will be given to whether the nature of the proposed waste management activity requires an isolated location.

[Paragraph 6.6 remains unchanged]

6.7 Policy CSW 7: Waste Management for Non-hazardous Waste

6.7.1 Policy CSW 7 provides a strategy for the provision of new waste management capacity for non-hazardous waste. The policy will allow the provision of new waste management capacity recognising the need to drive waste up the hierarchy.

6.7.2 The term *non-hazardous waste* is regarded, for purposes of the Plan, as being synonymous with MSW (86) and C&I (87) waste and the non inert, non-hazardous, component of CDEW.

6.7.3 There is no intention to restrict the amount of new capacity for waste management for recycling or preparation of waste for reuse or recycling (Footnote 87A - A definition of recycling is included in the glossary. Recycling includes composting), or for the provision of additional capacity for green and/or kitchen waste treatment since the sooner it is delivered, the greater the impact will be on reducing organic waste going to landfill, the most significant source of methane production.

6.7.4 Implementing Policy CSW 7 will result in reducing the amount of Kent non-hazardous waste going for disposal to landfill and by doing so conserve existing non-hazardous landfill capacity in Kent for any non-hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled, composted or recovered.

Policy CSW 7

Waste Management for Non-hazardous Waste

Waste management capacity for non-hazardous waste that assists Kent in continuing to be net self-sufficient while providing for a reducing quantity of London's waste, will be granted planning permission provided that:

1. it moves waste up the hierarchy,
2. recovery of by-products and residues is maximised
3. energy recovery is maximised (utilising both heat and power)
4. any residues produced can be managed or disposed of in accordance with the objectives of Policy CSW 2
5. sites for the management of green waste and/or kitchen waste in excess of 100 tonnes per week are Animal By Product Regulation compliant (such as in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion)
6. sites for small-scale open composting of green waste (facilities of less than 100 tonnes per week) that are located within a farm unit and the compost is used within that unit.

6.8 Policy CSW 8: Other Recovery Facilities for Non-hazardous Waste

6.8.1 One of the fundamental aims of the Plan is to reduce the amount of MSW and C&I waste being sent to non-hazardous landfill.

Proposals for additional recovery capacity will need to be designed to harness the maximum practicable quantity of energy produced.

Such capacity might be developed in conjunction with waste processing facilities on the same site, or as standalone plants where the waste is processed to produce a fuel off-site. In order to avoid the risk of under provision by double counting both fuel preparation capacity and fuel use capacity, only one of the two facility contributions will be counted towards meeting any emerging need identified by annual monitoring in future. Where fuel preparation takes place as a stand-alone activity, e.g. Mechanical Biological Treatment, the recovery contribution will only be counted as the difference between the input quantity and the output quantity unless the output fuel has a proven market. Where that is the case, if the output fuel is to be used in a combustion plant beyond Kent, then this contribution will also be counted⁸⁹.

⁸⁹ For example, if 100 tonnes is fed into the plant: 20 tonnes are lost as moisture; 30 tonnes are diverted as recyclate; 50 tonnes of waste is converted into material that may be suited for use as a fuel. Unless that fuel has a proven market then the contribution counted will be 50 tonnes as the remaining material may end up going to landfill. If the 50 tonnes of fuel goes to a plant built within Kent the recovery contribution will be counted at the combustion plant rather than the fuel preparation plant. If the 50 tonnes of fuel is exported beyond the county then the recovery contribution will be counted at the fuel preparation plant

Policy CSW 8

Other Recovery Facilities for Non-hazardous Waste

Facilities using waste as a fuel will only be permitted if they qualify as recovery operations as defined by the Revised Waste Framework Directive¹².

When an application for a combined heat and power facility has no proposals for use of the heat when electricity production is commenced, the development will only be granted planning permission if the applicant and landowner enter into a planning agreement to market the heat and to produce an annual public report on the progress being made toward finding users for the heat.

7.6 Policy DM 8: Safeguarding Minerals Management, Transportation, Production & Waste Management Facilities

7.6.1 It is essential to the delivery of this Plan's minerals and waste strategy that existing facilities ⁽¹¹³⁾ used for the management of minerals (including wharves and rail depots) and waste are safeguarded for the future, in order to enable them to continue to be used to produce and transport the minerals needed by society and manage its waste.

7.6.2 Policy DM 8 sets out the circumstances when safeguarded minerals and waste development may be replaced by non-waste and minerals uses. This includes ensuring that any replacement facility is at least equivalent to that which it is replacing and it specifies how this should be assessed.

7.6.3 In the case of mineral wharves the factors to be considered include the depths of water at the berth, accessibility of the wharf at various states of the tide, length of the berth, the size and suitability of adjacent land for processing plant, weighbridges and stockpiles, and existing, planned or proposed development that may constrain operations at the replacement site at the required capacity.

7.6.4 There also are circumstances when development proposals in the vicinity of safeguarded facilities will come forward. The need for such development will be weighed against the need to retain the facility and the objectives and policies of the development plan as a whole will need to be considered when determining proposals. Policy DM 8 sets out the circumstances when development may be acceptable in a location proximate to such facilities. The policy recognises that the aim of safeguarding is to avoid development which may impair the effectiveness and acceptability of the infrastructure.

7.6.5 Certain types of development which require a high quality amenity environment (e.g. residential) may not always be compatible with minerals production or waste management activities which are industrial in nature. Policy DM 8 therefore expects the presence of waste and minerals infrastructure to be taken into account in decisions on proposals for non-waste and minerals development (known as 'agents of change') made in the vicinity of such infrastructure.

7.6.6 Criterion 2 of Policy DM8 recognises that the allocation of land in adopted Local Plans for development, such as housing, should have considered the presence of waste management and minerals supply infrastructure and the need for its safeguarding at that time, and, where this has been shown to be the case to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority, there is no need to revisit the safeguarding considerations at planning application stage.

¹¹³ 'Existing facilities' are taken as those that have permanent planning permission for minerals and waste uses.

7.6.7 Further guidance on the implementation of this policy is included in a Supplementary Planning Document.

Policy DM 8

Safeguarding Minerals Management, Transportation Production & Waste Management Facilities

Planning permission will only be granted for development that is incompatible with safeguarded minerals management, transportation or waste management facilities, where it is demonstrated that either:

1. it constitutes development of the following nature: advertisement applications; reserved matters applications; minor extensions and changes of use and buildings; minor works; and non-material amendments to current planning permissions; or
2. it constitutes development on the site that has been allocated in the adopted development plan where consideration of the other criteria (1, 3-7) can be demonstrated to have taken place in formulation of the plan and allocation of the site which concluded that the safeguarding of minerals management, transportation production and waste management facilities has been fully considered and it was concluded that certain types non-mineral and waste development in those locations would be acceptable; or
3. replacement capacity, of the similar type, is available at a suitable alternative site, which is at least equivalent or better than to that offered by the facility that it is replacing; or
4. it is for a temporary period and will not compromise its potential in the future for minerals transportation; or
5. the facility is not viable or capable of being made viable; or
6. material considerations indicate that the need for development overrides the presumption for safeguarding; or
7. It has been demonstrated that the capacity of the facility to be lost is not required.

Replacement capacity must be at least equivalent in terms of tonnage, accessibility, location in relation to the market, suitability, availability of land for processing and stockpiling of waste (and materials/residues resulting from waste management processes) and minerals, and:

- in the case of wharves, the size of the berth for dredgers, barges or ships

- in the case of waste facilities, replacement capacity must be at least at an equivalent level of the waste hierarchy and capacity may be less if the development is at a higher level of the hierarchy

There must also be no existing, planned or proposed developments that could constrain the operation of the replacement site at the required capacity.

Planning applications for development within 250m of safeguarded facilities need to demonstrate that impacts, e.g. noise, dust, light and air emissions, that may legitimately arise from the activities taking place at the safeguarded sites would not be experienced to an unacceptable level by occupants of the proposed development and that vehicle access to and from the facility would not be constrained by the development proposed.

Further guidance on the application of this policy will be included in a Supplementary Planning Document.