



Deadline 3: Applicant's Response to the Examining Authority's Further Written Questions (ExQ1A)

Appendix 1.2 & 1.8 – Local Plan Policies

Wheelabrator Kemsley (K3 Generating Station) and Wheelabrator Kemsley North (WKN) Waste to Energy Facility Development Consent Order

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Document 11.2

April 2020 – Deadline 3



Authority	Plan	weblink	Net self-sufficiency	Recycling target	Notes
East London	Joint Waste Development Plan Document (DPD) February 2012	https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/sites/default/files/attachments/Joint-Waste-Development-Plan.pdf	Paragraph 3.2 D: Enable the provision of facilities to allow for net self-sufficiency in the ELWA boroughs in accordance with the London Plan E: Enable waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations without endangering health or harming the environment	Policy W1: MSW: 50% by 2020 C&I: 70% by 2020	Policy seeks to achieve a combined recycling level of 60% by 2020.
Barking and Dagenham	Key waste related policy set out in Joint Waste DPD				
Havering	Havering Local Plan 2016-2031 Revised Proposed Submission Version, January 2019	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QoMcRNwQDLMzOfrXm29Z3EgsUjINTp2FX/view		Paragraph 3.2.1 identifies strategic principle xvii: Facilitate the reuse, recycling and landfill diversion of waste in Havering	Paragraph 12.7.1 notes the adoption of the Joint Waste DPD for East London in 2012. Policy 35 (On-site waste management) therefore does not address strategic waste matters.
Newham	Newham Local Plan 2018, December 2018	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Environment%20and%20Planning/NewhamLocalPlan2018.pdf	Policy INF3 (Waste and Recycling) sets out strategic principles: 1aiii Observe the 'Proximity Principle', dealing with waste as close to its source as possible 1b Comply with the East London Waste Plan while recognising any updates to the strategic framework of the London Plan	Policy INF3 (Waste and Recycling) sets out strategic principles: 1ai Follow waste hierarchy, prioritising reduction, reuse, recycling and energy recovery before disposal; 1b Comply with the East London Waste Plan while recognising any updates to the strategic framework of the London Plan	The first paragraph, under 'About the Local Plan', notes that the Newham Local Plan also comprises the separate Joint Waste DPD (2012)
Redbridge	Redbridge Local Plan 2015-2030, March 2018	https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/media/4934/10-redbridgelocal-plan_070318_web-1.pdf			Paragraph 3.27.1 notes the Joint Waste DPD for East London which sets the planning framework for the management of municipal and commercial waste throughout the ELWA boroughs from 2011 to 2021.
East Sussex	Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP), February 2013	https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralsandwaste/	Policy WMP 5 (Provision of Built Waste Facilities to Ensure Net Self-Sufficiency): Provision will be made for a sustainable network of waste recycling, composting and other recovery facilities in the Plan Area sufficient to at least meet the indicative capacities set out in the policy, which includes an amount equivalent to the requirement for land disposal capacity beyond the Plan Area.	Paragraphs 2.84 and 2.85 set targets for recycling: LACW - 55% by 2025/26; C&I - 70% by 2025/26. Policy WMP 3b (Turning Waste into a Resource) requires facilities to meet or exceed these targets.	Policy seeks to achieve a combined recycling level of 62.5% by 2025/26.

	Waste and Minerals Sites Plan, February 2017	https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineral-sandwaste/			Paragraph 3.5 notes policy WMP 5 of the WMP Feb 2013 and identifies numbers of facilities to meet this.
Brighton and Hove	Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One, March 2016	https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/FINAL%20version%20cityplan%20March%202016compressed%20forward_0.pdf			Paragraph 1.4 notes the East Sussex WMP that will provide planning policies to guide the management of waste in the plan area until 2026.
Essex	Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (WLP), July 2017	https://assets.ctfassets.net/knkzaf64jx5x/5MMZ5nNFmOClpF56jgb0Jc/e6f7ab4cba4ed1198c67b87be7b375e7/waste-local-plan-2017-compressed.pdf	Paragraph 5.8 sets out strategic objective SO4: To achieve net self-sufficiency in waste management by 2032, where practicable.	Paragraph 5.8 sets out strategic objective SO2: To support an increase in the proportion and the quantity of waste that is re-used, recycled and recovered within the Plan area to meet local targets for recycling and recovery. Paragraph A.4 (Policy Context): States that the WLP must reflect, where possible, legislation and policy defined at European, national and local levels, 'all available targets have been used to calculate the capacity requirements for the Plan area.' Paragraph A.20: Notes the targets in the National Waste Plan for England 2013. Paragraph A.23: States that the WLP safeguards facilities considered necessary to achieve the MWMS.	
	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) for Essex 2007-2032	https://www.loveessex.org/our-waste-strategy/		Page 27 sets out a recycling target for municipal waste of 50% by 2020, with an aspiration to achieve 60% by 2020.	MWMS is not planning policy.
	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, November 2019	https://assets.ctfassets.net/knkzaf64jx5x/7koMILCzLNrDrwsmL8I9yS/e33962099b26d4dde03c6dfce383ee8d/Essex_Minerals_and_Waste_Development_Scheme_2019.pdf			

Southend-on-Sea	Core Strategy December 2007	https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/1540/core_strategy_dpd1pdf			Paragraph 0.12: 'This Core Strategy does not include a review of those policies of the adopted Essex and Southend on Sea Waste Local Plan that refer to Southend on Sea. The latter plan covers the period to 2010. The Borough Council will prepare a Waste Core Strategy to review that plan for the post 2010 period. It will be amplified in the Council's Criteria Based Policies and Site Allocations DPD. In the meantime it is considered that the relevant policies of the adopted Waste Local Plan remain appropriate to the needs of the Borough.'
	Development Management Document July 2015	https://www.southend.gov.uk/downloads/file/3737/southend_development_management_document_adapted_version			Paragraph 6.20 notes that the Borough Council is working with Essex County Council in producing a Replacement Waste Local Plan (but see above the Essex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme).
Thurrock	Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (as amended), January 2015	https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/sites/default/files/assets/documents/core_strategy_adapted_2011_amended_2015.pdf	Paragraph 5.191 states that Thurrock Council has adopted the principle of self sufficiency of managing its own waste arisings in the policy approach of the Core Strategy, in line with the RSS.	Policy CSTP29 (Waste Strategy) states that the Council will drive waste up the waste hierarchy by increasing reuse/recycling and recover of waste. Paragraph 5.189 notes the waste management targets in policy WM2 of the RSS which must be adopted by all authorities in the region.	The RSS (Regional Spatial Strategy) for the South East of England was revoked in 2010.
Kent	Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30, July 2016	https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/minerals-and-waste-planning-policy#tab-1	Policy CSW 4 (Strategy for Waste Management Capacity) states that the strategy 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.	Policy CSW 4 (Strategy for Waste Management Capacity) states that, as a minimum, it is to achieve the targets for recycling and composting identified in the Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (as amended).	

	Early Partial Review of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30, Pre-Submission Draft, November 2018	https://consult.kent.gov.uk/portal/second-call-for-sites-2016/document-library	Section 2.2 (page 12) proposes modification to policy CSW4 (Strategy for Waste management Capacity), one of which notes that "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. Proposals that would result in more waste being managed in Kent than is produced may be acceptable if it was demonstrated that these would result in waste produced in Kent being managed at a higher level of the waste hierarchy."	Section 2.1.1 (page 8) proposes new recycling targets: LACW - 60% by 2030/31; C&I - 60% by 2030/31	
Medway	Medway Local Plan, May 2003	https://www.medway.gov.uk/downloads/file/2400/medway-local-plan-2003		No policies on waste	
South East London	South East London Joint Waste Technical Paper (couldn't work out which is final version and what is its date)	Web link?			
Bexley	Bexley Core Strategy, February 2012	https://www.bexley.gov.uk/sites/bexley-cms/files/2018-01/Bexley-Core-Strategy.pdf	Paragraph 4.11.3 notes the European Framework Directive on Waste principle for regional self-sufficiency, that waste should be managed within the region it is produced. Paragraph 4.11.4 notes the Waste Strategy for England which seeks to meet and exceed EU landfill Directive targets for biodegradable municipal waste. It also notes PPS10 which seeks to ensure communities take more responsibility for the management of their own waste. Paragraph 4.11.5 states that policy CS20 seeks to achieve the spatial waste objectives set out in the London Plan, the Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, and in the Waste Management Strategy for Bexley. It notes that these documents have transferred the above international and national requirements into a London-wide and local context.	Policy CS20 (Sustainable waste management) states that the Council will meet its waste apportionments and other requirements, such as the Mayor's recycling or composting targets, including collaboration with the other London boroughs as appropriate.	

Greenwich	Royal Greenwich Local Plan: Core Strategy with Detailed Policies, July 2014	https://www.royalgreenwich.gov.uk/downloads/file/2869/royal-greenwich-local-plan-core-strategy-with-detailed-policies-main-document	Policy IM2 (Waste Apportionment) states that the Borough will work with the other south east London Boroughs, pooling the Boroughs' waste allocations and identifying sites within the sub-region that will meet the combined London Plan waste apportionment figure. Paragraph 4.8.10 notes that the London Plan requires every Local Authority to manage as much as possible of its future waste locally, with the objective of London becoming self-sufficient by 2031.	Paragraph 4.8.18 states that the Borough will follow an approach based on the waste hierarchy; encouraging re-use, then recycling and composting before energy recovery and disposal.	
Lewisham	Core Strategy DPD, June 2011	https://lewisham.gov.uk/myserVICES/planning/policy/ldf/core-strategy/about-our-core-strategy-for-the-local-development-framework	Core Strategy Objective 8 (Waste management) is to "Deliver sustainable waste management by implementing the waste hierarchy of prevent, reuse, compost and recycle, and safeguarding sites within the Surrey Canal Strategic Industrial Location to meet Lewisham's waste apportionment of 323,000 tonnes by 2020." Paragraph 6.58 states that "The protection of key waste sites in the Surrey Canal SIL will continue to ensure the borough can provide for its waste management needs and meet its London Plan apportionment." Core Strategy Policy 13 (Addressing Lewisham's waste management requirements) states that the Council will support the waste hierarchy and meet the current London Plan waste apportionment figure of 323,000 tonnes by 2020, by safeguarding three existing waste sites at Landmann Way (SELCHP, Hinkcroft and LBL Recycling Centre). Paragraph 7.123 notes that the waste apportionments have been allocated among London boroughs to ensure that London's target for 85% self-sufficiency in dealing with its waste is achieved by 2020. Paragraph 7.125 notes that the combined annual waste capacity of these three sites is sufficient to exceed the Lewisham London Plan apportionment figure.	Core Strategy Policy 13 (Addressing Lewisham's waste management requirements states that the Council will support the objectives of sustainable waste management and promote the waste hierarchy of prevention, reuse, compost, recycle, energy recovery and disposal through a partnership approach. This will enable the borough to meet and exceed targets for municipal, industrial and construction waste and recycling. Paragraph 9.48 notes that there is a risk that commercial waste targets are not met.	
Southwark	New Southwark Plan Submission Version - Proposed Modifications for Examination 2019 to 2034, January 2020	https://www.southwark.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/new-southwark-plan?chapter=2&article	Policy P62 (Land for waste management): Permits new and extended waste facilities which are planned and designed according to the proximity principle of managing waste as close to the source as is practicable.	Policy SP6 (Cleaner, greener, safer): Commits to increasing recycling and reducing landfill.	

South London	South London Waste Plan, March 2012	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bww0pBhg-RKJc3ExSE9vQ1czbU0/view	Policy WP1 (Strategic Approach to Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste): Boroughs will seek to exceed the apportionment target in the London Plan 2011 and strive to attain net self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated by the four boroughs.	Table 2.1 (p.8): Recycling targets (taken from the London Plan 2011 and the JMWMS) 50% of municipal waste and 70% of C&I by 2020.	Policy seeks to achieve a combined recycling level of 60% by 2020.
Bromley	Local Plan, January 2019	https://www.bromley.gov.uk/downloads/file/4768/bromley_local_plan	Policy 112 (Planning for Sustainable Waste Management): The Council will meet the London Plan waste apportionment targets. Paragraph 7.0.10 notes that the London Plan 2015 states that the Mayor will work collaboratively with the boroughs, waste authorities, the private sector and others to manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable, managing the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within London by 2026.	Policy 112 (Planning for Sustainable Waste Management): The Council will implement the waste hierarchy in its approach to future waste management.	
Croydon	Croydon Local Plan 2018, February 2018	https://www.croydon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/articles/downloads/Croydon%20Local%20Plan%202018_0.pdf	Policy SP6.6 (Waste management) ' <i>The Council will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring boroughs of Merton, Kingston and Sutton to maximise self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated within the four boroughs. This will be achieved through the South London Waste Plan DPD and any further revisions.</i> ' Paragraph 8.9 notes that policy 5.16 of the London Plan seeks to manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable; working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste within London by 2031 and creating positive environmental and economic impacts from waste processing working towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2031. Within this context, the London Plan emphasises that boroughs should maximise self-sufficiency.		
Merton	Core Planning Strategy, July 2011	https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/0328_merton_core_strategy_adopted.pdf	Policy CS 17 (Waste Management): The Council will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring south London boroughs of Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames and Sutton to maximise self-sufficiency and meet the apportionment tonnages required by the London Plan for south London. Paragraph 25.3 notes that national and regional guidance requires Merton to have enough capacity to deal with all its own waste by 2020.	Policy CS 17 (Waste Management): The Council will increase recycling rates and address waste as a resource, looking to disposal as the last option in line with the waste hierarchy. Paragraph 25.3: Merton is required by national and regional guidance to recycle and compost more than 45% of municipal waste by 2015 and to recycle and compost 70% of C&I waste by 2020. Paragraph 25.4: The Council will promote minimisation, reuse, recycling and composting and energy recovery in line with the waste hierarchy.	

Kingston-upon-Thames	Core Strategy, April 2012	https://www.kingston.gov.uk/downloads/download/37/core_strategy	<p>Policy CS 9 (Waste reduction and management): The Council will identify the necessary capacity in collaboration with the neighbouring boroughs of Croydon, Merton and Sutton to maximise self-sufficiency in managing the waste generated within the four boroughs.</p> <p>Paragraph 6.86 notes that policy 5.16 of the London Plan sets an aim of managing the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within London by 2013 stating in Policy 5.17 that boroughs should identify sufficient land to provide capacity to manage their apportioned tonnages of waste. It explains that the South London Waste Plan sets out the detailed policies to deliver these policy aims in this part of London.</p>	<p>Policy CS 9 (Waste reduction and management) commits the Council to exceed municipal waste recycling rates of 45% by 2015, 50% by 2020 and aspire to achieve 60% by 2031.</p>	
Sutton	Sutton Local Plan 2016-2031, February 2018	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MdX6GlaHDoBdG6CTsviFaluPtla9id5O/view			<p>Paragraph P14.3 states that waste management is not a topic for the Sutton Local Plan. In 2012, the council adopted the South London Waste Plan, in conjunction with the boroughs of Croydon, Kingston and Merton, and it covers the period to 2021. Paragraph P14.4 notes that the SLWP is 23,000 tonnes of waste each year short of its 2021 target.</p>
West Sussex	West Sussex Waste Local Plan, April 2014	https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/3241/waste_local_plan_april2014.pdf	<p>Paragraph 5.3.4, Strategic Objective 3: To maintain net self-sufficiency in managing the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste generated within West Sussex. By 2031, the intention is that to support social and economic growth, there will be sufficient waste management facilities in West Sussex to manage the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste generated by existing and future residents and businesses.</p> <p>Paragraph 6.2.4 states that the application of the principle of net self-sufficiency within this Plan, in support of social and economic growth, means having sufficient transfer, recycling, recovery, and disposal capacity to manage the amount of waste generated within the County, with only minor cross border movements with adjoining authorities.</p>	<p>Paragraph 5.3.2 states Strategic Objective 2: To enable the progressive movement of non- municipal waste up the waste hierarchy away from landfill.</p>	

<p>London</p>	<p>The London Plan - Intend to Publish, December 2019</p>	<p>https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/intend_to_publish_-_clean.pdf</p>	<p>Policy SI 8 (Waste capacity and net waste self-sufficiency): Requires the equivalent of 100 % of London's waste to be managed within London by 2026. Development Plans should allocate sufficient sites, identify suitable areas, and identify waste management facilities to provide the capacity to manage the apportioned tonnages of waste, as set out in Table 9.2 (household, commercial and industrial waste).</p>	<p>Policy SI 7 (Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy): Requires waste planning authorities to meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 65% by 2030. The footnote explains that this includes business waste collected by local authorities and by the private sector.</p>	
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