



10th Annual Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report

2013/2014



Kent Minerals and Waste
Local Plan

February 2015



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Abbreviations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
C&D (Recycling)	Construction & Demolition (Recycling)
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCC	East Sussex County Council
EU	European Union
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre
KCC	Kent County Council
KJMWMS	Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
KWP	Kent Waste Partnership
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LNP	Local Nature Partnership
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority

Abbreviations

MMO	Marine Management Organisation
mt	Million Tonnes
mtpa	Million Tonnes Per Annum (that is Million Tonnes Per Year)
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste - see Box 1 in chapter 3.3. for further explanation
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
MWLP	Minerals and Waste Local Plan
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NNR	National Nature Reserve
PROW	Public Rights Of Way
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategies
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEEAWP	South East England Aggregate Working Party
SEWPAG	South East Waste Planning Advisory Group
SPA	Special Protection Area
tpa	Tonnes Per Annum (that is Tonnes Per Year)
UK	United Kingdom
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WMU	Waste Management Unit (for Kent)
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme

Executive Summary

.0.1 The Kent Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) documents the progress made in preparing Kent's Minerals and Waste Local Plan (KMWLP) against the timetable set out in the Kent Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) and monitors the data that forms the basis for Kent's emerging mineral and waste planning policies and planning decisions. Upon adoption of the new Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plans, future AMRs will also monitor the effectiveness of their policies. This report is the tenth Monitoring Report, covering 2013/2014. It sets out the most up to date information available for the following:

- The progress of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plans against the latest MWDS timetable;
- The mineral and waste activity data for Kent, and
- The co-operation on plan making activities with other local authorities and prescribed bodies.

Mineral Activity Monitoring

.0.2 The aggregate sales in Kent during 2013 from all sources amounted to some 4.9mt. This was contributed to from increases in the overall land-won aggregate sales (by approx. 15,000 tonnes), a notable recovery of crushed rock sales at wharves (20.8% increase) and rail depots (20.7%), in comparison to the 2012 monitoring year. However, compared to the previous monitoring year sales fell at secondary and recycled aggregate sites (-14%) and the quantity of imported sand and gravel declined at both wharves (-13.2%) and rail depots (-1%). Overall, the trends in aggregate sales seen in recent years have continued; sales of land-won sand and gravel continues to decline as they have over the last ten years with an increasing proportion of Kent's aggregate needs met by sales of imported minerals.

.0.3 Significant additional Kentish Ragstone (crushed rock) reserves were permitted during 2013 through an extension to an existing site. This more than secures the ability of Kent to maintain a 10 year landbank of reserves at any one time over the life of the Kent MWLP 2013-30. Overall the County Council meets the national planning policy requirements for construction aggregates landbanks. If both soft and the more scarce sharp sands and gravel are combined, an overall sands and gravel 7 year landbank can be maintained. Sharp (or flint) sands and gravel have limited reserves. If considered separately the required maintained 7 year landbank of 5.67mt in any one year is not being achieved. The currently permitted reserves amount to some 3.61mt, sufficient for 4.62 years at a rate of extraction of 1.43mt per annum (the 10 years average sales figure).

.0.4 There are three permitted landbanks of clay and brickearth with remaining reserves in Kent. These have a combined landbank of over 25 years, meeting national policy requirements. One of the three Kent silica sand sites does not currently meet

the requirement of maintaining a 10 year landbank of reserves per site at existing sites, although a late representation to the Kent MWLP 2013-30 Examination states that some 4mt reserves at the Aylesford site is now un-viable. This will be considered further at the Plan's forthcoming Examination. While there are no active cement quarries in Kent, there is a consented quarry with over 25 years of reserves adjacent to the permitted, but unconstructed Holborough Cement works. Kent's chalk reserves for agriculture and engineering purposes, on the basis of the 2013 rate of sales at five active sites, have an indicative permitted landbank of 19.4 years of chalk reserves at the end of 2013; alternatively a calculation based on the average rate of chalk sales between 2011 and 2013 would indicate a landbank figure of 14.5 years.

Waste Activity Monitoring

.0.5 There has been a minor increase in the arisings of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (1.28%) (now Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)) for the first time in recent years, in contrast to the downward trend since 2009/10. The dominant methods of management for MSW continued to be recycling and composting (46%) and energy recovery (37%). Diversion of MSW from landfill continued to increase, reaching its highest level to date at 82.5% of all MSW. In 2013, the County Council had already met the updated targets of the Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (KJMWMS) for recycling/composting rates of at least 45% by 2015/16 and is making good progress towards the 2015/16 landfill diversion target of 90%.

.0.6 There is no regular data available on the annual arisings of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) materials. For purposes of the preparation of the MWLP 2013-30 it is assumed that no growth occurs in CD&E waste arisings. This is in line with past forecasting and national guidance. The most recent national survey of C&I waste arisings was conducted for the year of 2009 for DEFRA. Estimates of C&I waste arisings will be produced on an annual basis in future years to support the monitoring requirements of the Plan once adopted.

.0.7 The waste import and export levels in Kent were notably affected by the Crossrail Tunnel Project in London. Over a million tonnes of London waste arising from the tunnelling operations were imported to a temporary transfer station in Northfleet, with half of this material recorded as being exported for recovery at a site in Essex. Otherwise movements of waste continued between Kent and London, the south-east and the east of England, with much smaller proportions travelling further afield to other Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) in England and Wales. Overall, Kent is still a net importer of waste. Imports were nearly 800,000 tonnes higher than exports in 2013/14.

.0.8 In terms of Kent's MSW, only 14.5% of Kent's MSW arisings were managed outside of the county in 2013/14. All of Kent's energy recovery is managed in Kent and high proportions of green waste and landfill waste are managed within the county, 99.6% and 71% respectively.

.0.9 Capacity for waste management within the County increased during the monitoring period with an additional 8 planning permissions for waste management development. Permitted non landfill capacity increased by 2.6 million tonnes (mt), providing some 15mt active within the county in 2013/14. Notably, there were significant increases in capacity towards the top of the waste management hierarchy in composting/anaerobic digestion and MSW and C&I recycling, plus a significant increase in waste transfer due to the Crossrail project wastes. There were marginal decreases in the capacity of CD&E Recycling/Aggregate Recycling, Metal/End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Facilities and Incineration/Energy Recovery capacity. These are not considered significant enough to affect Kent's ability to manage waste arisings and imports.

Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plans

.0.10 Excellent progress was made on the preparation of the strategic local plan, the Kent MWLP 2013-30. Following consultation on the Draft Plan, the County Council agreed that the Plan should be submitted to the Secretary of State for public Examination. The Plan was submitted in November 2014. An independent Planning Inspector, Jonathan G King has been appointed and a public Examination Hearing is scheduled for April 2015. The timeframe for the latter stages of the plan making process will need to be reviewed in accordance with the Examination progress. Progression of the Site's Plans will recommence when the MWLP 2013-30 has been examined and an additional 'Call for Sites' in advance of any further public consultation has been included in the revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

.0.11 The County Council has continued to comply with the requirements under the Localism Act's Duty to Co-operate (DtC) by actively engaging and working with key stakeholders in the development of the MWLP in 2013/14. This has been mainly through the formal consultation on the Pre-Submission (January 2014) and Submission (July 2014) drafts of the Plan. Representations were invited from a wide body of interests, including Kent district authorities, neighbouring authorities, parish councils and prescribed bodies under the statutory duty to co-operate, as well as the mineral and waste industry, local business and interest groups and members of the public.

.0.12 Engagement with other local authorities and key groups on cross boundary minerals and waste issues has continued through participation in working group meetings, including the South East England Aggregate Working Party (SEEAWP), South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG), Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF) and the South East 7. Proactive targeted engagement on specific issues also took place with East Sussex and Essex County Councils. Survey work on cross boundary movements of minerals and waste was finalised, concluding that there was no major supply or capacity issues.

Conclusion

.0.13 Overall, the monitoring data illustrates the aggregate supply and waste management capacity within the County for 2013/14. It forms the basis for Kent's emerging mineral and waste planning policies and planning decisions. The AMR also tracks plan making progress against the latest Kent MWDS timetable and the co-operation on plan making activities with other local authorities and stakeholders.

1 Setting the Scene

1.1 Introduction

The Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan

1.1.1 Kent County Council (KCC) is responsible for waste management and minerals planning in the Kent administrative area (i.e. excluding the Medway Council area); the County Council is required to produce a new Minerals and Waste Local Plan to progressively replace the saved policies of the existing Minerals and Waste Local Plans.⁽¹⁾ The new Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan will consist of three key spatial planning documents: the lead strategic document of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 and the Kent Minerals Sites Plan and the Kent Waste Sites Plan.

1.1.2 The existing Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plans, together with the adopted Local Plans prepared by the twelve Kent district planning authorities, form the statutory development plan for Kent.

The Kent Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report

1.1.3 Monitoring is an important aspect of evidence-based policy making and a statutory requirement of all Local Planning Authorities and Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities. According to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) each LPA should ensure that their Local Plan is based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area.⁽²⁾

1.1.4 The Kent AMRs document the progress made in preparing Kent's Minerals and Waste Local Plans against the timetable set out in the Kent Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) and monitors against the data which forms the basis for Kent's emerging minerals and waste planning policies. Once the new Plans are adopted, the Kent AMR will also monitor the effectiveness of their policies.

1.1.5 This is the tenth Kent AMR for minerals and waste planning in Kent, covering 2013/ 2014. As KCC's Minerals and Waste Local Plans are yet to be adopted, this AMR reports on the best available information for the following:

- the progress of the Kent's Minerals and Waste Local Plans against the latest MWDS timetable, up to the end of December 2014;
- the minerals and waste indicator data for Kent for the 2013 calendar year or the 2013/14 financial year (as available); and

1 In September 2007 a Direction from the Secretary of State approved the saving of a number of policies in the minerals and waste local plans. Schedules of saved policies are available at: <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/minerals-and-waste-local-plan/existing-plans>

2 National Planning Policy Framework (2012), para. 158

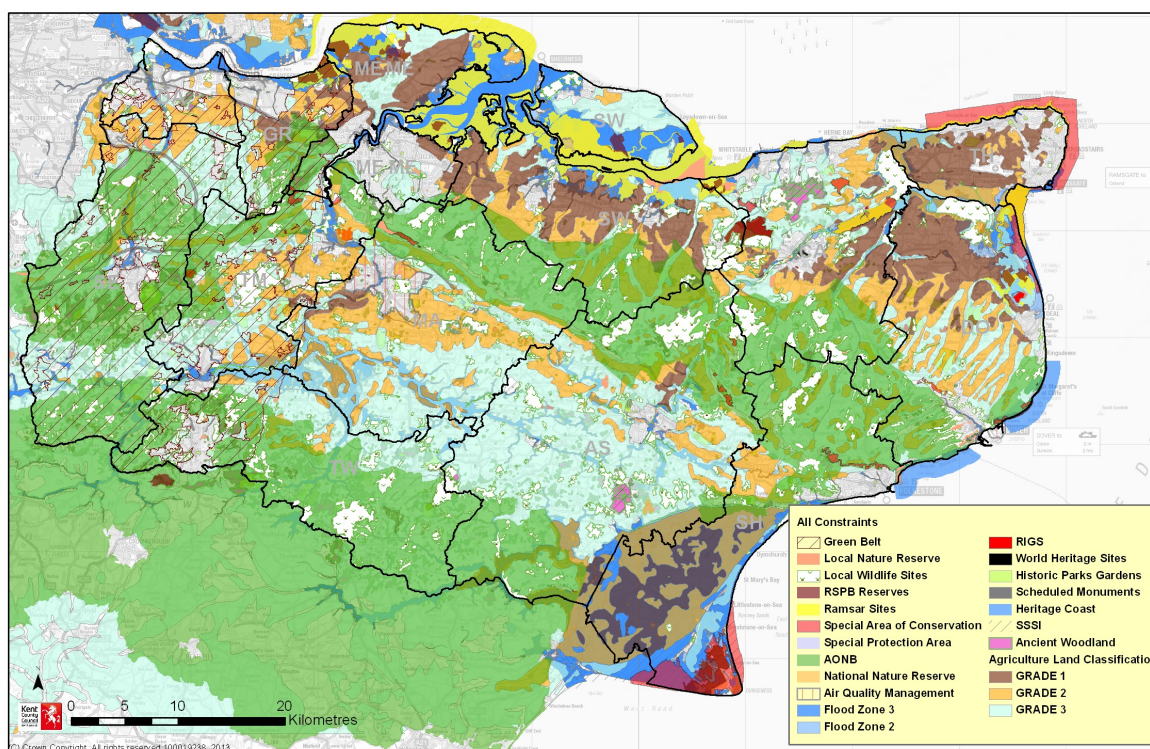
- A summary of the co-operation on plan making activities with other local authorities and prescribed bodies, up to the end December 2014.

1.1.6 In accordance with Regulation 35 (1.) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, all published AMRs are available to view online,⁽³⁾ and hard copies are available for inspection during normal office hours by appointment with the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team, based at Invicta House in Maidstone.

1.2 County Context

1.2.1 The administrative area covered by Kent is estimated to have a population of approximately 1,493,500 people (Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimate for 2013). The County is subject to a number of planning and environmental constraints; 20% is covered by sites that are internationally or nationally important for their nature conservation value and one third of the area is covered by the Kent Downs or High Weald Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). There are significant areas within coastal or fluvial flood plains and land of high (best and most versatile) agricultural quality. Figure 1 shows the planning and environmental constraints within Kent.

Figure 1 Planning and Environmental Constraints in Kent



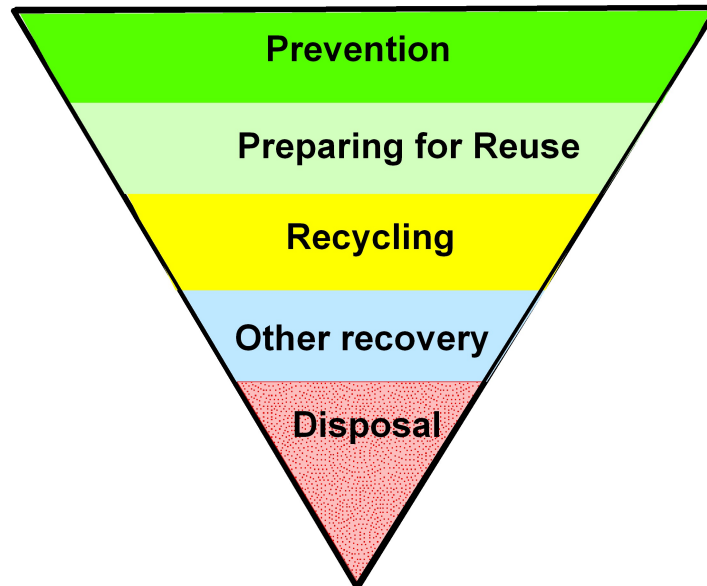
3 Available at: <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/minerals-and-waste-local-plan/annual-monitoring-reports>.

1.2.2 Kent is rich in minerals including chalk, clays, brickearth, ragstone, and a variety of sand and gravels including silica sand. Construction aggregates (sand, gravel and ragstone) are the main types of economic mineral found and extracted in Kent. In addition, significant proportions of the minerals used in Kent are imported via rail and wharf facilities. Minerals imported into Kent also serve the market in London and elsewhere in the south east. A significant proportion of Kent's construction aggregate need is met by the recycling or re-use of wastes, such as that arising from construction and demolition waste. Ensuring that appropriate provision is made for land-won, imported and secondary and recycled minerals is a key objective for the County Council as the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) to meet Kent's current and future needs.

1.2.3 Large volumes of waste are produced in Kent, of which the majority falls within the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste stream. Local Authority Collected Waste (LAWC), which includes household waste, ⁽⁴⁾ makes up a significantly smaller proportion of the overall waste produced and has seen a decrease in arisings in recent years. Waste requires careful management and treatment in an environmentally sustainable manner, taking into account national policy requirements such as the waste hierarchy (see Figure 2) and the need to maintain net self-sufficiency in managing the county's own waste. Kent already has a wide range of waste management facilities, from non-hazardous and inert landfills, recycling and composting facilities to energy from waste facilities. While a proportion of Kent's waste is currently sent for treatment, reprocessing or disposal outside of the county, the amounts of wastes imported into Kent are much greater more than offsetting Kent's exports; thus net self sufficiency in waste management is being achieved. Maintaining self-sufficiency in waste management and providing of waste management facilities further up the waste hierarchy are key objectives for the County Council to address as the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for Kent.

4 Referred to as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in this report, see Box 1 in Chapter 3.3.1 for an updated definition of MSW.

Figure 2 Waste Hierarchy



1.3 Existing Development Plan

1.3.1 Saved policies of the following existing Minerals and Waste Local Plans currently apply to Kent until they are replaced by the new Minerals and Waste Local Plans:

- Kent Minerals Subject Plan: Brickearth (adopted May 1986), covering the period to 2001.
- Kent Minerals Local Plan: Construction Aggregates (adopted December 1993), covering the period to 2006.
- Kent Minerals Local Plan: Chalk & Clay/Oil & Gas (adopted December 1997), covering the period to 2011.
- Kent Waste Local Plan (adopted March 1998), covering the period to 2011.

1.3.2 In March 2007 the County Council applied to the Secretary of State for Local Plan policies to be saved beyond the initial three year period set out under the transitional arrangements accompanying implementation of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (2004 Act). In September 2007 a Direction from the Secretary of State approved the saving of the majority of these policies. Schedules of the policies now saved are available online.⁽⁵⁾ All other policies within the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plans are no longer operative as of September 2007.

⁵ See the relevant links from the following webpage:
http://www.kent.gov.uk/environment_and_planning/planning_in_kent/minerals_and_waste/existing_plans.aspx

1.3.3 The 2009 Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the south-east (the South East Plan) no longer forms part of the development plan for Kent. The revocation process, as established by the enactment of the Localism Act on 15 November 2011, was formally completed on 25th March 2013.⁽⁶⁾ This regional plan was revoked with the exception of Policy NRM6 which concerns new residential development near the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA), which is not within Kent. However, as the RSS policies and its evidence base were tested for soundness through an Examination in Public (EIP), it does where relevant still form part of the evidence base for the Kent MWLP.

6 Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/427)

2 Progress of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan

2.1 Development Scheme

2.1.1 A LPA's monitoring report must⁽⁷⁾ contain the following for each of local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme:

- the timetable for the document's preparation;
- the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and
- the reasons for any delay in document preparation according to the specified timetable.

The Kent Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)

2.1.2 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a public statement of the County Council's programme for the production of Minerals and Waste Plans and supporting documents. It sets out the stages against which the County Council monitors progress in its AMRs, as well as information on the status of the existing 'saved' policies from the Minerals and Waste Local Plans that remain in force.

2.1.3 The latest Kent MWDS 2010-16 was brought into effect in July 2014.⁽⁸⁾ The new Development Scheme altered the timetable of the previous scheme by:

- adding dates for the Submission consultation phase of the MWLP 2013-30;
- moving all future programme dates forward by approximately two months; and
- adding a further 'call for sites' stage to the development of the Minerals and Waste Site Plans.

2.1.4 The MWDS 2010-16 (July 2014) sets out the timetable for the preparation of the three Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plans. The programme dates and the progress on plan preparation during the monitoring period are set out in the following Chapters 2.2 and 2.3.

7 According to Regulation 34 (1) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

8 Available from:
<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/environment-waste-and-planning-policies/planning-policies/minerals-and-waste-local-plan/development-scheme>

2.2 Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30

2.2.1 The Kent MWLP 2013 - 2030 is the lead strategic document which describes the vision and delivery strategy for mineral provision and waste management in Kent. It includes development management policies against which proposals for minerals and waste developments will be determined and also identifies strategic minerals and waste sites essential for the delivery of the strategy. The Plan covers the period up to and including 2030.

2.2.2 The dates for the progression of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 are set out in Table 1.

Table 1 MWLP 2013-30 Programme

No	Stages	Scheme Dates	Monitoring Review: Dates Achieved/Status
1	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Consultation	Sept - Oct 2009	05 Jun 2009 - 31 Jul 2009
2	Issues Consultation	Sept - Nov 2010	24 Sept 2010 - 19 Nov 2010
3	Strategy & Policy Directions Consultation	May - Aug 2011	31 May 2011 - 09 August 2011
4	Mineral Safeguarding Consultation	Feb - Mar 2013	11 Feb 2013 - 04 Mar 2013
5	Pre-submission Consultation	Jan - Mar 2014	31 Jan 14 - 31 Mar 2014
6	Submission Document Consultation	Jul - Sept 2014	31 Jul 2014 - 12 Sept 2014
7	Submission	Oct/ Nov 2014	03 Nov 2014
8	Pre-hearing Meeting	Nov/ Dec 2014	<i>n/a</i>
9	Examination in Public	Dec 2014/ Jan 2015	14 - 24 April 2015
10	Inspector's Report	Jan/ Feb 2015	Pending the outcome of the hearing

No	Stages	Scheme Dates	Monitoring Review: Dates Achieved/Status
11	Adoption	Apr/ May 2015	Pending the outcome of the hearing

Progress on Plan Preparation during Monitoring Period

2.2.3 After focusing the development of the Pre-submission document and its supporting evidence base during 2013, the progression of the MWLP 2013-30 accelerated in 2014 and met the scheduled Development Scheme programme dates for the Pre-submission consultation, Submission consultation and the Submission of the Plan to the Secretary of State.

2.2.4 Following the Submission of the Plan, the Examination process was temporarily suspended until 05 January 2015 whilst further information requested by the Inspector was gathered. As a result the target programme dates for stages 8-9 in Table 1 could not be met; these will be subject to review in 2015.

2.2.5 The key stages in the preparation of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 met during the monitoring period are explained in more detail below.

Pre-submission Consultation: 31 January 2014 - 31 March 2014 ⁽⁹⁾

2.2.6 The third stage of the formal consultation process on the Draft MWLP 2013-30 was open for 8 weeks and invited representations on the soundness and legal compliance of the proposed draft strategy and the draft strategic and development management policies. A total of 335 comments were received from 82 consultees consisting of statutory bodies, district, borough and parish councils in Kent, neighbouring authorities, the minerals and waste industry and members of the public.

2.2.7 Following the consultation, a Commentary Report⁽¹⁰⁾ was produced that summarised and responded to the comments received. To clearly take account of consultees comments as part of the plan making process, a response was given to each individual comment plus one of the following coded categories to indicate the County Council's position on the representation received:

X - We do not consider that a change is required

☺ - A change will be made to accommodate the point raised but in a different manner to the request

9 Kent County Council (January 2014) Draft Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 - Pre-submission Consultation. Available from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/portal/mwcs/pre-submission>

10 Kent County Council (July 2014) Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 - Submission Consultation. Available from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/file/3027977>

☺ ☺ - Change requested will be incorporated into the Submission document and acknowledged and utilised to make amendments to the Plan in preparation for submission.

2.2.8 The approved changes from the consultee comments were incorporated into the Submission version of the Kent MWLP 2013-30. A summary report of the consultation highlighting the main issues raised on the draft plan, the visions and objectives and the policies, as well as the number and nature (e.g. support/ object) of the comments received was also compiled and published.⁽¹¹⁾

Submission consultation: 31 July 2014 - 12 September 2014 ⁽¹²⁾

2.2.9 The fourth public consultation on the MWLP 2013-30 was a formal 6 week consultation that provided consultees with a final opportunity to make representations on issues relating to the soundness and legal compliance of the Kent MWLP 2013-2030, prior to the submission of the Plan to the Secretary of State. A total of 195 representations were received from 80 representors (including late submissions).

2.2.10 At this stage in the plan making process KCC was not required to publish a response to the representations received. These representations were subsequently sent to the Planning Inspector to consider alongside the submitted Plan. However, a summary highlighting the main issues raised by representors was compiled and published.⁽¹³⁾

Submission for Examination: 03 November 2014

2.2.11 The Kent MWLP 2013-30 was submitted to the Secretary of State on 3 November 2014 for independent examination by a Planning Inspector. A Planning Inspector and Programme Officer have since been appointed.

2.2.12 The Examination will determine whether all the legal and policy requirements have been observed, and whether the Kent MWLP 2013-30 provides reasonable and effective planning responses to the issues identified. This will involve a review of the submission version of the Plan, relevant evidence and the formal representations received; all the submitted evidence and the latest documentation from the Examination is available online on a dedicated webpage on the planning policy consultation portal at: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/portal/mwcs/mwlp-eip>.

2.2.13 A hearing on the Plan will be held from 14 April 2015, and is currently scheduled to run until 24 April 2015. This is a formal, publicly accessible hearing where representors may be invited to speak if they have submitted formal representations on the Plan.

11 Available online from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/file/3192186>

12 Kent County Council (July 2014) Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 - Submission Consultation. Available from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/portal/mwcs/mwlp-submission>

13 Available online at: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/file/3192211>

2.3 Kent Minerals and Waste Site Plans

2.3.1 The Kent Mineral Sites Plan will identify mineral sites and locations for mineral extraction, processing and importation including safeguarding provisions that reflect the principles and strategy of the Kent MWLP 2013-30. This sites plan will include sites for sand and gravel (including building sand), crushed rock, silica sand, brickearth, chalk, clay and secondary and recycled aggregate processing.

2.3.2 The Kent Waste Sites Plan will identify suitable locations for a range of waste management development based on the strategy and principles set out in the Kent MWLP 2013-30 to manage all waste streams (e.g. MSW, C&I, CD&E waste and hazardous wastes).

2.3.3 The dates for the joint progression of the separate Sites Plans are set out in Table 2.

Table 2 Minerals and Waste Sites Plans Programme

No	Stages	Dates	Monitoring Review: Dates Achieved/Status
1	First Call for Sites	May - Oct 2010	24 May - 29 Oct 2010
2	Options Consultation	May - Aug 2011	31 May - 09 Aug 2011
3	Supplementary Options Consultation	Oct - Dec 2011	24 Oct - 19 Dec 2011
4	First Preferred Options Consultation	May - Jul 2012	28 May - 09 Aug 2012
5	Second Call for Sites	Feb - Apr 2015	To be reviewed
6	Second Preferred Options Consultation	Sept - Nov 2015	
7	Submission Document Consultation	Mar - Apr 2016	
8	Submission	May/Jun 2016	
9	Pre-hearing Meeting	Jun/Jul 2016	
10	Examination in Public	Aug/Sept 2016	
11	Inspector's Report	Sept/Oct 2016	

No	Stages	Dates	Monitoring Review: Dates Achieved/Status
12	Adoption	Dec 2016/Jan 2017	

Progress on Plan Preparation during Monitoring Period

2.3.4 Neither of the separate Kent Minerals and Waste Site Plans were scheduled to progress during the monitoring period. All plan making activity was focused on the progression on the strategic plan, the Kent MWLP 2013-30. The Kent MWLP 2013-30 will set out the level of resources/capacity required for the plan period, which will give an indication of the size and number of sites that would be need to be identified in the Site Plans.

2.3.5 Due a temporary suspension of the Examination of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 following its submission to the Secretary of State on 03 November 2014, the programme dates for the progression of the Sites Plans have been affected and will be further delayed. The Development Scheme dates for the Sites Plans, set out in Table 2, will be subject to review in 2015.

2.3.6 The current Development Scheme (July 2014) recognised that a new 'call for sites' will be needed before these sites plans are progressed, given the time that has elapsed since the initial Call for Sites in 2010 and the changes within the UK economic climate during this time. A new Call for Sites stage has been included in the revised programme in Table 2, but the scheduled dates are to be reviewed.

2.3.7 The joint preparation of the separate Minerals and Waste Site Plans will only be re-commenced when the MWLP 2013-30 has been formally examined.

3 Data Monitoring

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Prescriptive guidance on LPA monitoring and use of national data indicators, including the requirement to submit AMRs to the Secretary of State, were withdrawn under the Localism Act 2011. It is now down to each LPA to decide what to include in their monitoring reports, whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with the relevant UK and EU legislation.

3.1.2 KCC still attaches importance to the former national indicators⁽¹⁴⁾ used as the basis for minerals and waste monitoring in previous years, in addition to KCC's own 'local' indicators, and will continue to monitor and report on these sources of information.

3.1.3 The data indicators reported on in this AMR are set out in Table 3.

Table 3 Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring 'Indicators'

Data Indicator	Source	Former National Indicator Number (for information)
Production of Primary Land-won Aggregates	Annual Aggregates Monitoring Survey ⁽¹⁾	Core Output Indicator 5A
Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates	Annual Aggregates Monitoring Survey	Core Output Indicator 5B
New Mineral Reserves	KCC Planning Permissions	Local Output Indicator 1
Construction Aggregate Landbank	Annual Aggregates Monitoring Survey	Local Output Indicator 1
Other Mineral Landbanks	Annual Aggregates Monitoring Survey	Local Output Indicator 3
Wharves and Rail Depots Safeguarding	Annual Aggregates Monitoring Survey	Local Output Indicator 4
Sales of Construction Aggregates at Wharves and Rail Depots	Annual Aggregates Monitoring Survey	Local Output Indicator 5

14 DCLG (July 2008) National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships

Data Indicator	Source	Former National Indicator Number (for information)
Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities by Type	KCC Planning Permissions/ Environment Agency	Core Output Indicator 6A
Municipal Waste Arisings by Management Type	KCC Waste Management Unit	Core Output Indicator 6B
Waste Growth Rate	KCC Waste Management Unit	Local Output Indicator 6
Exports and Imports of Waste	Environment Agency	Local Output Indicator 7
Capacity for Handling Waste Materials in Kent	Environment Agency/ KCC planning permission and monitoring data	Local Output Indicator 8

1. Co-ordinated and published by South England Regional Aggregates Working Party (SEERAWP), conducted by Kent County Council

Future Data Monitoring

3.1.4 Chapter 8 of the Submission version of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 (July 2014) sets out a monitoring and implementation framework of the plan's policies which will come into force when the Kent MWLP 2013-30 is adopted. The framework identifies what are considered to be the appropriate data indicators to monitor of the effectiveness of Plan's policies. When formal adoption of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 occurs the annual monitoring of these indicators will also determine whether there is any need to undertake a review of the Plan.

3.2 Mineral Indicators

3.2.1 Production of Aggregates

This chapter reports on the aggregate (soft sand, sand & gravel and crushed rock) production (sales) from land-won and secondary/recycled sources.

Production of Primary Land-won Aggregates

3.2.1.1 The annual production (sales) of primary land-won aggregate in Kent for 2013 was approximately 1,760,000 tonnes for all sand, gravel and crushed rock,⁽¹⁵⁾ An increase of around 15,000 tonnes from the position in 2012.

15 Figures rounded to preserve confidentiality of crushed rock figures.

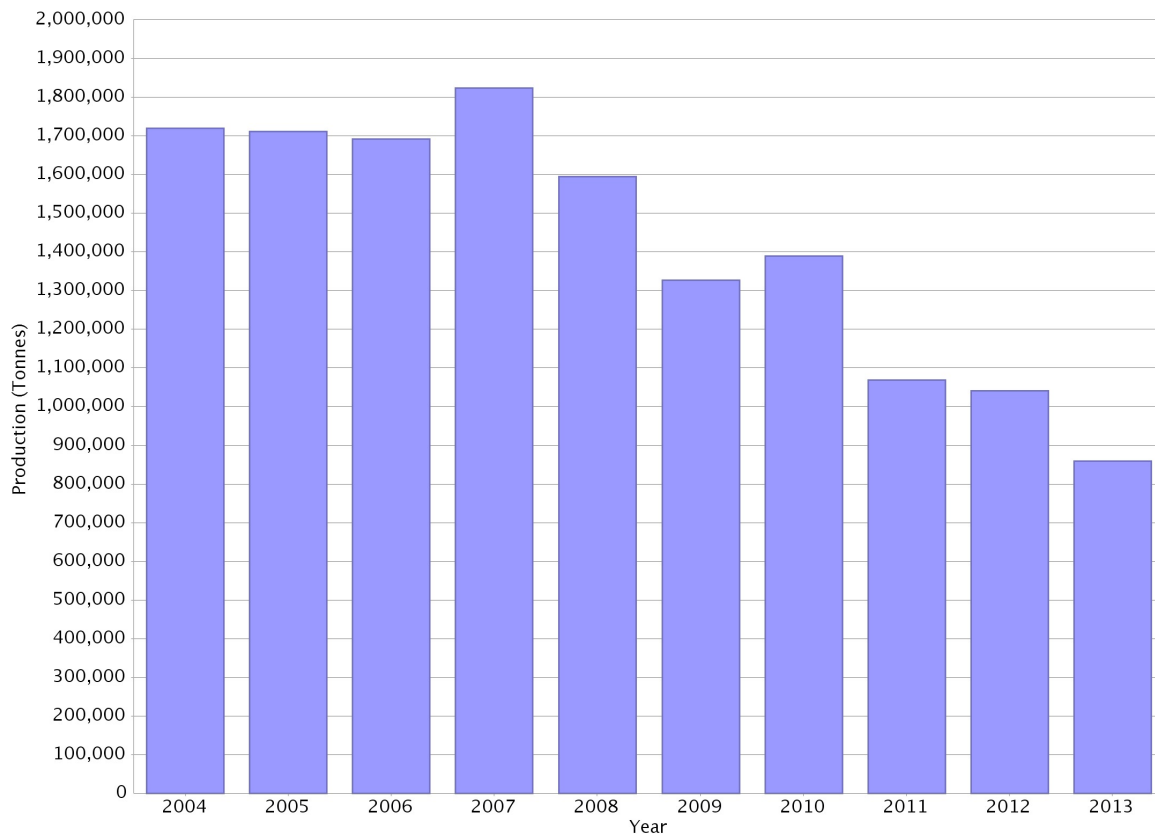
3.2.1.2 The RSS for the South East of England (the South East Plan) Policy M3 on construction aggregates, used for policy monitoring in recent years, has now been revoked. However, the details within the 2010 proposed changes for Policy M3: Construction Aggregates,⁽¹⁶⁾ together with the supporting evidence base, are still relevant and credible following testing at the South East Plan's Examination in Public. The revised mineral supply apportionments for Kent remain generally reflective of past sales.

3.2.1.3 While the revised South East Plan Policy M3 required provision of a landbank of at least 7 years of planning permissions for land-won sand and gravel with an apportionment of 1.63 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), the NPPF requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) based on a rolling average of **10 years** sales data and other relevant local information, assessing all aggregate supply options.⁽¹⁷⁾ Kent has produced a second draft LAA (Jan 2015) that further examines the relationship between past sales and future potential demand and options of supply beyond the present.

3.2.1.4 Figure 3 shows the trend in annual land-won sand and gravel sales in Kent over the last 10 years. This combines data for both soft sand and sharp sand and gravel into one data set per year. The sales figures for land-won crushed rock for Kent are not published in this report as there are only two sites producing crushed rock in the county; the total sales data from three or more sites are required in order to protect commercial confidentiality.

16 GOSE (2010) The South East Plan. The Secretary of States' Proposed Changes. Policy M3 - Primary Land-won Aggregates Sub Regional Apportionment

17 DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework, para.145

Figure 3 Land-won Sand and Gravel Sales 2004-2013

3.2.1.5 Figure 3 shows a generally stable trend in land-won sand and gravel sales between 2003 and 2007 followed by a steady decrease in sales, which continued into 2013; sand and gravel sales decreased by 17% from the 2012 sales figures. Although the initial fall was assumed to be a result of the on-going impact economic downturn in the UK, it remains the County Council's view that the lower sales for land-won sand and gravel in recent years could be partly attributed to a growing preference for imported sand and gravel (see *Chapter 3.2.3 Wharves and Rail Depots* for imported aggregate sales figures). It is important to note that since 2011 operations at one of the largest sand and gravel quarries in Kent moved across the county boundary into a neighbouring authority; whilst production is continuing at that site, the aggregates produced are not extracted in Kent and therefore not counted in Kent primary aggregate sales data. Table 4 shows the average sand and gravel sales over the last three, five and ten years. The figures clearly show the sales of sand and gravel in Kent have been declining over the last 10 years.

Table 4 - Average Sales of Land-won Sand and Gravel: Kent Area

Average	Tonnes
Last 3 years (2011 - 2013)	951,598
Last 5 years (2009 - 2013)	1,240,682
Last 10 years (2004 - 2013)	1,431,779

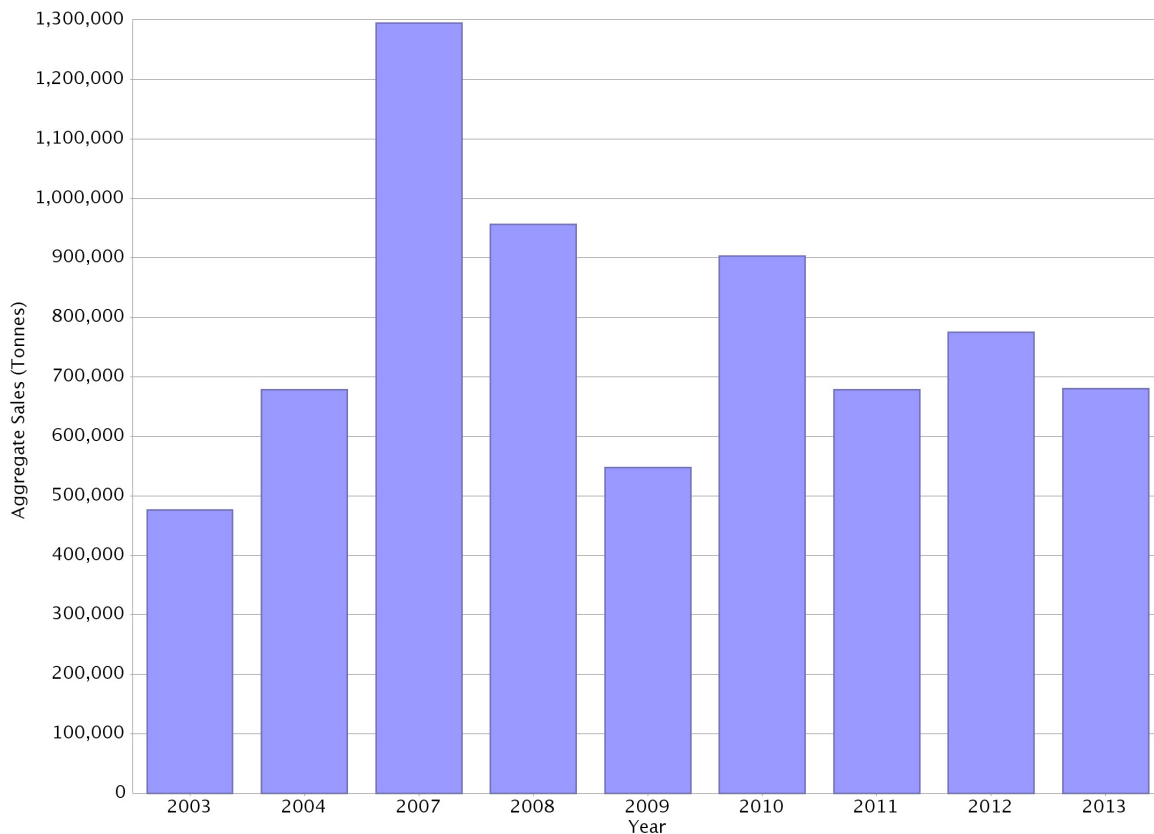
Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

3.2.1.6 According to the NPPF⁽¹⁸⁾ Local Authorities should, as far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials.

3.2.1.7 As the revoked South East Plan and its evidence base are still relevant to the Kent MWLP 2013-30, the County Council is continuing to use the minimum production targets from Policy M2, which required Kent to make provision for the sales of 1.4mtpa of secondary and recycled aggregates by the year 2020, with an increase to 1.56mtpa for the period up to 2030. Annual monitoring in 2012 indicated that the production of secondary and recycled aggregates in Kent was 774,607 tonnes, equivalent to just over half (55%) of this target. In 2013, the aggregate monitoring survey results indicated some 668,574 tonnes were produced, which represents an decrease of 14% from the 2012, which equates to just under half (48%) of the former South East Plan production target.

3.2.1.8 Table 6 shows that, aside from some minor annual variation, secondary and recycled aggregate sales have generally declined after peaking in 2007, although it could be considered that the level of secondary and recycled aggregate stabilised since 2011. Future monitoring of this indicator will be necessary to confirm this trend. Aggregate recycling capacity, and therefore sales, can fluctuate according to demand. The contribution of secondary and recycled materials to future supply is less certain than primary aggregates where geological reserves can be calculated with a degree of certainty. The construction and demolition cycle is not a definitive or predictable activity. Also the industrial processes that can give rise to secondary materials can similarly vary in response to changing economic circumstances.

18 DCLG (March 2012) National Planning Policy Framework, para. 143.

Figure 4 Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Sales 2003-4 and 2007-13

3.2.1.9 The second draft LAA (January 2015) provides an assessment of the secondary and recycled aggregate productive capacity operating within Kent in 2013. This includes processing plant based on landfills used to produce materials that may be used on the landfill sites for restoration or engineering purposes. A value of 2.727mtpa overall has been calculated split between 2.099mtpa of permanent capacity and 0.628mtpa temporary capacity. Given that significant tonnages of processed material would be utilised on-site, the actual sales figures captured by the Annual Monitoring exercise would be expected to be significantly lower. This 'snapshot' value is considered to provide a useful indicator of activity overall.

3.2.2 Land-won Mineral Reserves

New Mineral Reserves

3.2.2.1 During the 2013 calendar year there were 18 minerals related planning applications granted planning permission, one of which increased Kent's permitted landbank of mineral reserves. This application was to extend the existing quarry operations through a westerly extension to Hermitage Quarry, Barming (near Maidstone); it was approved by the County Council's Planning Application Committee on 10th May 2011 but subsequently 'Called in' by Secretary of State. Following the Public Inquiry on the application in December 2012, the Planning Inspector

recommended that the application for the westerly extension be approved subject to conditions on 11th July 2013, providing an estimated additional 10,140,000 tonnes of crushed rock reserves (Kentish Ragstone).

3.2.2.2 It should also be noted that there were two separate, permitted applications in 2013 that extended the life of the permitted reserves at two Kent quarries, varying the conditions of the original planning permission to extend the permitted end date for the completion of mineral extraction and subsequent restoration: for sand and gravel extraction at Joyce Green Quarry in Dartford and brickearth extraction at the Hempstead House site in Bapchild, near Sittingbourne.

3.2.2.3 Details of the significant mineral planning applications determined during this monitoring period can be found in Appendix A.

Construction Aggregate Landbank

Recorded landbank figures are as of 31st December 2013 and are based on the returns for the Aggregate Monitoring Survey for the 2013 calendar year.

3.2.2.4 The annual LAA requirement is in place of the mineral apportionments from the revoked RSS South East Plan Policy M3 on Construction Aggregates, which required landbanks of land-won sand and gravel at 1.63mtpa and 0.78mtpa of crushed rock respectively until 2026. Though the NPPF has retained the requirement for MPAs to make provision for the maintenance of landbanks of at least seven years for sand and gravel and at least ten years for crushed rock, whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised. Longer periods may be appropriate to take account of the need to supply a range of aggregates, locations of permitted reserves relative to markets and productive capacity of permitted sites.

Land-won Sand and Gravel Landbank

3.2.2.5 The reserves of land-won sand and gravel for aggregate use (excluding hoggin)⁽¹⁹⁾ in Kent stood at approximately 18.05 million tonnes (mt) on the 31st December 2013. This comprised 3.61mt of sharp sands and gravel and 14.44mt of soft or building sands.

3.2.2.6 The National Planning Practice Guidance on minerals (updated March 2014) details how the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) should be applied. MASS has been in existence for some 35 years, the underlying methodology is to ensure sufficient materials can be brought into the market to meet both local and national needs. It makes clear that where there are distinct mineral markets, separate landbanks should be assessed by MPAs.

19 Hoggin is a compactable ground cover composed of a mixture of clay, sand and gravel, an engineering grade material often used for bulk fill applications and has to be extensively processed to yield an aggregate grade sand and gravel

3.2.2.7 The NPPF requires the sand and gravel landbanks to be based on the latest rolling 10 year sales average. The annual Aggregate Monitoring Survey collects data on sales of sand and gravel by use type; this collection of data by use categories⁽²⁰⁾ enables the calculation of separate sales and reserve data for soft sand and sharp sand and gravel.

3.2.2.8 The estimated Kent sand and gravel landbanks according to the past 10 years of average sales are shown in Table 5. The 7 year maintained landbank represents the amount of reserve of the particular aggregate type required to be maintained in any year to accord with the requirements of the NPPF. The data shows that Kent's permitted reserves of sharp sands and gravels fall short of providing a 7 year landbank by 1.86mt as of the end of 2013, while soft sands are significantly above the reserve requirements.

Table 5 : Kent's Land-won Sands and Gravel Landbanks

Type	Total Permitted Reserves as of end of 2013	10 Year Average Sales Figure	7 Year maintained Landbank Requirement	Landbank Duration at the end of 2013 ⁽²¹⁾
Sharp Sand and Gravel	3,612,730	781,815	5.46mtpa	4.62 years
Soft Sand	14,439,373 ⁽¹⁾	649,965	4.55mtpa	22.2 years

1. The Kent County Council has received a late representation to the Plan submitted for Examination in January 2015 from the new owners of Aylesford Sand Pit who refute past AM data records of soft sand reserves. It is contended that 4 mt of permitted sand reserves (previously identified by monitoring as soft sands) at this site are in fact un-viable silica sands. This information may, if verified, require the soft sand permitted reserve calculation to be re-considered in future AMRs. KCC is currently awaiting verification of the matter.

Land-won Crushed Rock Landbank

3.2.2.9 National minerals policy guidance in the NPPF requires the maintenance of a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock. As there are only two operating crushed rock (ragstone) quarries in Kent, precise landbank figures cannot be stated due to commercial confidentiality. Therefore, using the assumed 10 year rolling average sales figure of 0.78mtpa over the period to the end of 2030 as the average extraction rate, the existing reserves would provide a remaining landbank of over 50 years. Due to the need to maintain commercial confidentiality the 10 year average

20 The use categories are soft sand, sharp sand and gravel, and sand and gravel or hoggins for constructional fill.

21 Based on average sales figures

sales figure is not published. The 0.78mtpa from the revoked RSS apportionment figure is taken as a substitute for landbank calculation purposes; it has been agreed by the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) as an appropriate proxy for monitoring purposes and is the approach taken to the crushed rock landbank calculation in the second draft Kent LAA (Jan 2015).

Land-won Other (Non Aggregate) Mineral Landbanks

3.2.2.10 Permitted reserves and production rates for other (non-aggregate) minerals are not monitored in the same way as construction aggregates. The County Council conducted its own extensive Non-Aggregates Mineral Surveys in recent years (2008 and 2011) as part of the evidence gathering for the Kent MWLP, with annual updates for the latest figures (where provided) in 2012 and 2013. However, unlike the Aggregate Monitoring Survey conducted by the SEEAWP, the County Council's own surveys do not benefit from the support of trade associations and as such they don't achieve a full response rate. The information obtained from this survey has therefore been combined with estimates of reserves and production rates drawn from previous survey returns, planning applications and other publicly available documents.

Brick and Tile Making from Clay or Brickearth

3.2.2.11 The NPPF⁽²²⁾ requires MPAs to maintain landbanks of brickclay (including brickearth) of at least 25 years and to take account of the need for provision of brick clay from a number of different sources to enable appropriate blends to be made.

3.2.2.12 Brickwork closures in recent years have had a substantial impact on the capacity in Kent and on the distance that material extracted from currently consented sites travels within the county. Whilst there are currently no operational brickworks in Kent which use clay as a raw material, there is a tile manufacturer (Babylon Tile Works) in the Weald of Kent south of Maidstone, which makes Kent peg tiles from clay reserves adjacent to the works. The permitted reserves at this site meet the requirements within the NPPF for brick clay (at least 25 years) but the existing planning permission requires extraction to cease by April 2022 and for Kent peg manufacture to cease a year latter.

3.2.2.13 In 2013 there were three separate, active, permitted landbanks of clay and brickearth in Kent which all together have a landbank of over 25 years of reserves (see Table 6).

Table 6 - Clay and Brickearth Landbanks at Active Brick and Tile Works

Name of Works	Operator	Source	Estimated Length of Supply
Babylon Tile Works, Maidstone (Kent peg tile manufacturer)	V&M Gash	Weald Clay	Over 25 years

22 DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework, para. 146

Name of Works	Operator	Source	Estimated Length of Supply
Hempstead House, Sittingbourne ⁽²³⁾	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Brick Earth	Less than 10 years
Smeed Dean Brickworks, Sittingbourne (Claxfield Farm)	Wienerberger Ltd	Brick Earth	Less than 5 years

3.2.2.14 Table 7 shows the clay and brickearth sites with remaining reserves but for which planning permission has expired.

Table 7 Kent Clay and Brickearth Expired Planning Permissions

Name of Works	Operator	Source	Status
Pluckley Quarry, Ashford	Korex Limited	Brick (Weald Clay)	Over 25 years supply. Planning permission expired in December 2012.

Silica Sand

3.2.2.15 National minerals policy guidance on silica sand requires MPAs to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by the provision of a stock of permitted reserves of silica sand of at least 10 years for individual existing sites and for at least 15 years for sites where significant new capital is required.⁽²⁴⁾

3.2.2.16 In 2013 Aylesford Quarry near Maidstone, Addington (Wrotham) Sand Pit and Nepicar Farm Sand Pit were regarded as sites that produced silica sand. The estimated term of supply at these sites, as indicated in Table 8, was calculated from 2013 sales rates. Currently two sites meet the required 10 year minimum landbank for existing sites.

3.2.2.17 The term of supplies are approximate estimates as the rate of extraction of silica sand can be dependent upon the products produced by the site, the length of the planning permission and the location of silica sand reserves in relation to the other sand reserves within the site.

23 After the factory closure in 2008 the production of the yellow Faversham stock bricks using brickearth from north Kent has now moved to Ibstock's brick works in Ashdown in East Sussex.

24 Communities and Local Government (2012) National Planning Policy Framework, para. 146

Table 8 - Landbanks at Silica Sand Quarries in Kent

Site	Operator	Length of Supply
Addington (Wrotham) Quarry, Addington, West Malling ME19 5DL	Hanson Aggregates	Less than 3 years
Aylesford Sand Pit, Rochester Road, Aylesford ME20 7DX	CEMEX/ Aylesford Heritage Limited ⁽¹⁾	Over 15 years
Nepicar Sand Quarry, Maidstone Road, Wrotham Heath TN15 7SR	J Clubb	Over 15 years

1. Operations ceased during 2012. Aylesford Heritage Ltd took over the site on 01 November 2013. The viability of the remaining reserves have been questioned by the new owners of the site in a letter to KCC Jan 2015 and a late representation on the matter was made on Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 Submission Document. The actual condition of reserves at the site are still to be verified.

Cement Making Materials

3.2.2.18 National minerals planning guidance in the NPPF requires MPAs to maintain landbanks of permitted reserves of raw materials for cement plants. These landbanks should include the industry's primary materials (chalk and limestone) and also secondary materials (clay and shale). Landbanks should collectively be calculated on a per site basis and new sites should have a stock of permitted reserves to last more than 25 years for cement's primary and secondary materials to support a new kiln.⁽²⁵⁾

3.2.2.19 There are currently no active cement quarries in Kent. There are significant amounts of consented reserves of chalk and clay for cement manufacture adjacent to the permitted, but not yet built, Holborough Cement Works, as detailed in Table 9.

Table 9 - Chalk and Clay Landbanks at Cement Works in Kent

Name of Site	Operator	Length of Supply
Holborough Cement Works	Lafarge Cement UK	Not yet constructed – Over 25 years at planned consumption rate

Chalk and Clay for Agricultural and Engineering Uses

3.2.2.20 Chalk is used in agriculture and engineering in Kent, as well as being used in the production of bricks, tiles and cement and some engineering processes. While chalk for engineering and agricultural use is not covered specifically in current

25 DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework, para. 146.

national minerals policy guidance (the NPPF), the former South East Plan Policy M4: Other Minerals required MPAs to make future provision for chalk as a regionally significant mineral of national importance.

3.2.2.21 A survey of land-won chalk extractors in Kent undertaken in 2011 indicated that sales were considerably higher than previously estimated due to a large volume of sales from one site, producing total sales of 203,500 tonnes of land-won chalk from six operational sites. On the basis of the 2011 production rates it was estimated that the remaining chalk reserves would be sufficient for 13 years. However the 2011 higher rates of sales did not continue, with the total 2012 and 2013 rates estimated to be at around half of the 2011 total.

3.2.2.22 The indicative Kent landbank of chalk is given in Table 10. The landbank was estimated to be around 19.4 years according to 2013 sales rates, or 14.5 years at the three year average sales rates. It should be noted that one site is currently due to cease extraction by 31 December 2016.

Table 10 Chalk Landbank 2013

Total Estimated Reserves at the end of 2013	Total Sales 2013	Average Sales (2011-13)
1,972,328 tonnes	101,330 tonnes	135,248 tonnes
Landbank of reserves:	19.4 years	14.5 years

3.2.2.23 Kent has a number of freestanding clay working permissions with significant deposits of consented clay. However, only one of these sites remains active. The reserves tied to the other sites have not been worked for many years, or are dormant Interim Development Order sites and therefore cannot be realistically included in the current landbank. Whilst this AMR cannot report on sales from individual sites due to commercial confidentiality, it can be reported an average of 27,400tpa of clay from land-won sources was sold in the years between 2000-2009 for which data is available. The planning permission for the clay working requires completion by 31st December 2015 with restoration by 31st December 2016, but it has been indicated that these timescales are unlikely to be met, it is anticipated that an application to extend these timescales may be submitted to the County Council in 2015.

3.2.3 Wharves and Rail Depots

Safeguarding

3.2.3.1 National minerals policy requires MPAs to safeguard existing, planned and potential sites which can accommodate railheads, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterway of minerals.⁽²⁶⁾

3.2.3.2 KCC worked jointly with Medway Unitary Authority to produce joint Kent and Medway Imports Survey reports. An updated report was published as part of the evidence base for the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan - Strategy and Policy Directions consultation in May 2011.⁽²⁷⁾ The Imports Survey reiterated the importance of continuing a steady supply of both marine dredged aggregates from the dredging grounds around the coast and crushed rock from continental Europe as land-won resources of aggregates are further depleted.

3.2.3.3 The submission version of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 includes both strategic and development management policies to safeguard wharves and rail depots and associated mineral infrastructure on-site, including:

- Policy CSM 11: Safeguarded Wharves and Rail Depots
- Policy CSM 12: Safeguarding Other Mineral Plant Infrastructure
- Policy DM 7: Safeguarding Mineral Resources and Importation Infrastructure

3.2.3.4 At the end of 2013 there were 10 active wharves⁽²⁸⁾ and three active rail depots in the county.

Sales of Construction Aggregates at Wharves and Rail Depots

Wharves :

3.2.3.5 The construction aggregate sales (from both land-won and marine sources) at Kent's wharves in 2013 were as follows:

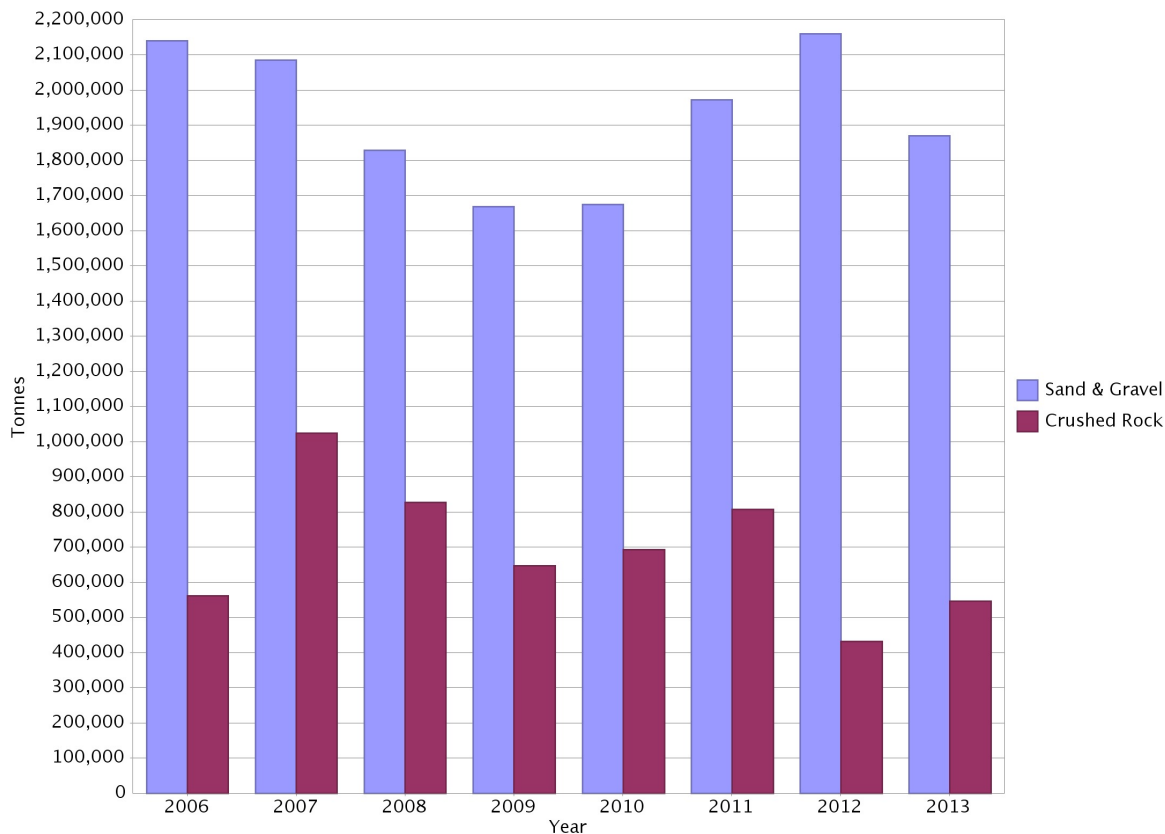
- 1,742,709 tonnes of sand and gravel (13.2% decrease from 2012)
- 546,541 tonnes of crushed rock (20.8% increase from 2012).

3.2.3.6 Compared to 2012, imports of crushed rock has shown a marked increase while sands and gravel imports via Kent's wharves have significantly decreased. The total amount of aggregates imported via wharves in Kent in 2013 was 2,289,250 tonnes, which is an overall decrease of nearly 157,552 from 2012 (6.4% reduction).

3.2.3.7 Figure 5 shows the aggregates sales at Kent's wharves between 2006 and 2013. Sales of both sand and gravel and crushed rock from Kent's wharves declined between 2007 and 2009; a likely result of reduced UK demand resulting from economic downturn. Despite the reduction in sand and gravel imports in 2013, the general increases since 2010 indicate a possible recovery that may in part be a consequence of the diminishing demand for land-won sand and gravel (see Production of Primary Land-won Aggregates in Chapter 3.2.1: Production of Aggregates).

27 Kent County Council and Medway Council (May 2011) Kent and Medway Imports Study

28 Two of the wharves (at Ridham and Robins Wharf Northfleet) have two operators.

Figure 5 Sales of Construction Aggregates at Wharves 2006 - 2013**Rail Depots:**

3.2.3.8 Construction Aggregate sales (from both land-won and marine sources) at Kent's rail depots in 2013 were as follows:

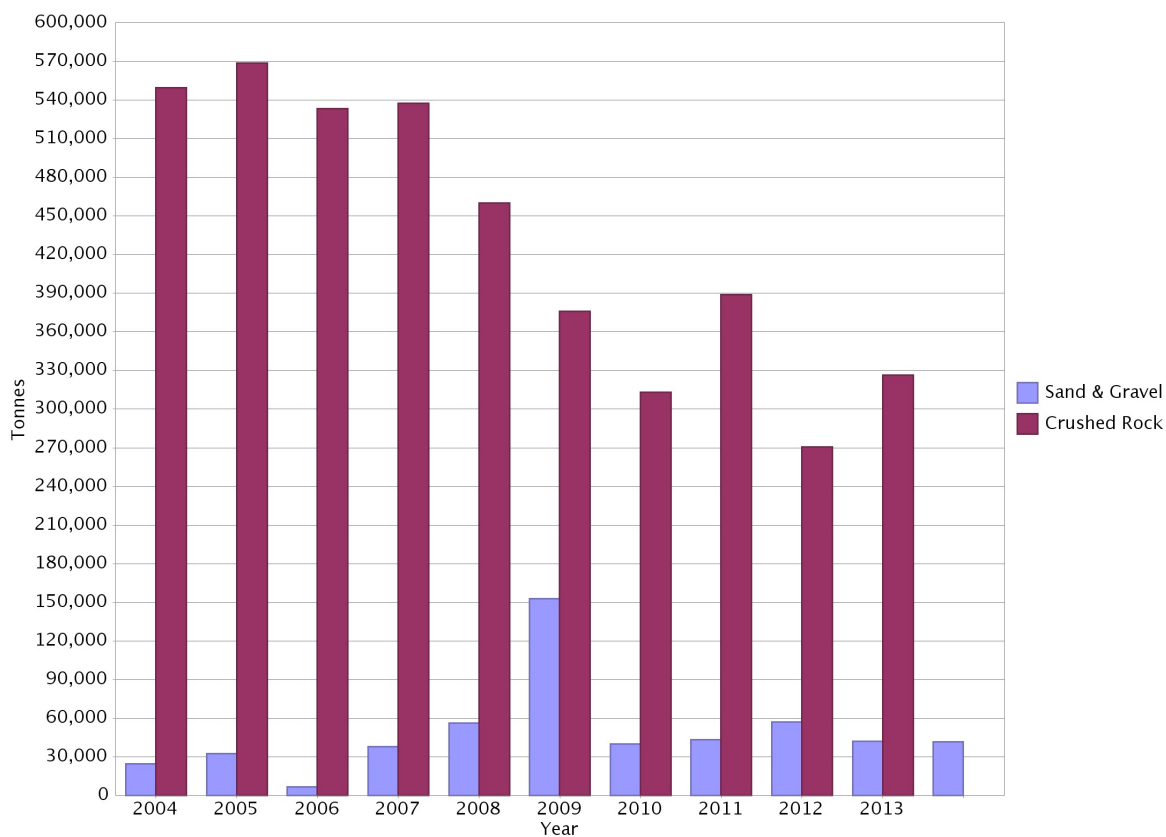
- Approximately 41,830 tonnes of sand and gravel (approx. 1% decrease from 2012).
- 326,578 tonnes of crushed rock (20.7% increase from 2012).

3.2.3.9 The total sales of construction aggregates sold from Kent's rail depots in 2013 was therefore 368,408 tonnes, an overall increase of 55,694 tonnes (17.8%) from sales in 2012. A degree of care should be exercised while considering this data, as it may be the case that some of the aggregate material extracted from quarries or landed at wharves in Kent may be transported to a Kent railhead and then recorded as an new aggregate sale, effectively introducing a degree of double counting in the aggregate sales data for Kent. The annual Aggregate Monitoring survey does not investigate this possibility.

3.2.3.10 Figure 6 shows that sales of construction aggregates at rail depots have followed similar trends to sales at Kent quarries and wharves, with sales generally decreasing between 2008 and 2010 (possibly due to the effects of the economic

decline) with some indication of recovery in 2011. It could be speculated that the recovery of rail imports in 2013 may be a result of increased demand due to a return of growth in the economy.

Figure 6 Sales of Construction Aggregates at Rail Depots in Kent (2003 - 2013)



3.2.4 Construction Aggregate Summary

3.2.4.1 Table 11 below demonstrates that despite minor decreases in sales from Kent's wharves and rail depots from the previous monitoring year, imported aggregates are the main contributor to Kent's supply of aggregate minerals. Imported sales remained significantly higher than the contributions from both land-won and secondary and recycled sources, despite a small overall increase in land-won sales in 2013 (combined total of sand and gravel and crushed rock).

Table 11 - Construction Aggregate Sales Summary 2013

Aggregate Source	2013 Sales (tonnes)
Land-won Aggregate	Approx 1,760,000 (increase of nearly 16,000 tonnes from 2012) ⁽¹⁾
Secondary/Recycled Aggregate	668,574 (14% decrease from 2012)
Wharves and Rail Depots	2,478,022 (7% decrease on 2012)
Total: 4,906,596 (approx.)	

1. Approximate values due to commercial confidential of crushed rock figures

3.3 Waste Indicators

3.3.1 Box 1 relates to the waste indicator information in this chapter.

Box 1

Definition of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

The term Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) was previously synonymous with waste collected by local authorities. However, in 2010 the UK expanded its definition to include waste from other sources similar in nature and composition to align with the EU definition.

The term “Local Authority Collected Waste”(LACW) is now used to distinguish between that waste that was formerly known as MSW and the new wider municipal solid waste ('LACW plus'). LACW includes waste produced by householders collected from their homes (collected household waste) waste deposited at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) (total household waste) plus commercial waste collected by district councils, street sweepings, litter and fly tipped materials. In general, the non-household waste fraction of LACW represents less than 5% of total collected arisings.

For ease of comparison with previous AMRs, MSW has been taken to mean LACW.

3.3.1 Municipal Waste Arisings by Management Types

3.3.1.1 The tonnage of MSW in Kent in 2013/14 was recorded at 696,816 according to the KCC Waste Management Unit, representing an increase of 1.28% from the 2012/13 monitoring year.

3.3.1.2 The 2013/14 tonnages, proportions by management type and the percentage change from the previous monitoring year (based on actual tonnage) are set out in Table 12. The data shows that MSW arisings sent to landfill have continued to decline in 2013/14, whilst management by energy recovery and composting have seen increases. Although there has been fluctuation within the tonnages of each management type since 2012/13, the pattern of management remains similar with the dominant methods of management continuing to be recycling and composting (combined total of 46%) and energy recovery (37%) of total MSW.

3.3.1.3 The continued decline in waste sent to landfill in Kent is a result of the commitment by Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authority to divert waste from landfill and increase recycling, as well as contractual obligations for the operation of alternative waste management facilities including the development of the Allington Energy from Waste (EfW) plant and the letting of recycling promoting contracts for HWRCs and collection.

3.3.1.4 The objectives of the Waste Management Plan for England (Defra, December 2013) include measures to be taken by 2020 such as the target of at least 50% by weight of waste from households (or certain materials) being prepared for re-use or recycled. Waste management in Kent continues to progress towards and contribute to this target, and to continue to divert waste from landfill under the EU Landfill Directive.

3.3.1.5 The Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (KJMWMS) adopted by the collection and disposal authorities of Kent (Kent Waste Partnership) in 2007 set a target of a minimum level of 40% recycling and composting of household waste in Kent by 2012/13. The data in this chapter shows this target has been exceeded and sustained since 2008/9. The work of the Partnership has been taken on by the Kent Resource Partnership that have updated the targets of the KJMWMS as follows for household waste:

- recycling/composting rates of at least 45% by 2015/16;
- landfilling no more than 10% by 2015/16;
- recycling/composting rates at least 50% by 2020/21; and
- landfilling no more than 5% by 2020/21.

3.3.1.6 The latter targets reflect the ambition to get as close to zero untreated household waste to landfill as possible by 2020/21. In 2013, KCC was already meeting the 2015/16 target for recycling/composting rates and is making good progress towards the 2015/16 landfill diversion target.

Table 12 Quantities of MSW Managed in Kent by Management Type in 2013

Management Type	Tonnes	Percentage of Total MSW	Change from 2012/13
Recycling	201,231	29%	-4.45%
Composting	119,017	17%	14.44%
Energy Recovery	254,857	37%	8.67%
Landfill	121,712	17%	-12.33%
Total	696,816	-	1.28% (8,838 tonnes)

3.3.1.7 Figures 7 and 8 below show the trends in the management of MSW in Kent between 2008/9 and 2013/14, shown in tonnage and percentage respectively. Over the last five years of monitoring, there has been notably steady trends in both the decreasing levels of MSW arisings going to landfill as well as increases in the amount of MSW sent for energy recovery. While there has been minor fluctuation in the tonnages of recycled MSW, recycling makes a steady contribution to the overall

annual management of MSW in Kent at approximately 30% of the total arisings. Although composting levels have also slightly fluctuated, the overall contribution to the management of MSW has increased from approximately 11% to 17%. Together, the contribution to MSW management from recycling and composting has exceeded 40% since 2008/9, rising to around 46% in 2011/12 - 2013/14.

Figure 7 MSW Arising 2008/9 - 2013/14 (Tonnes)

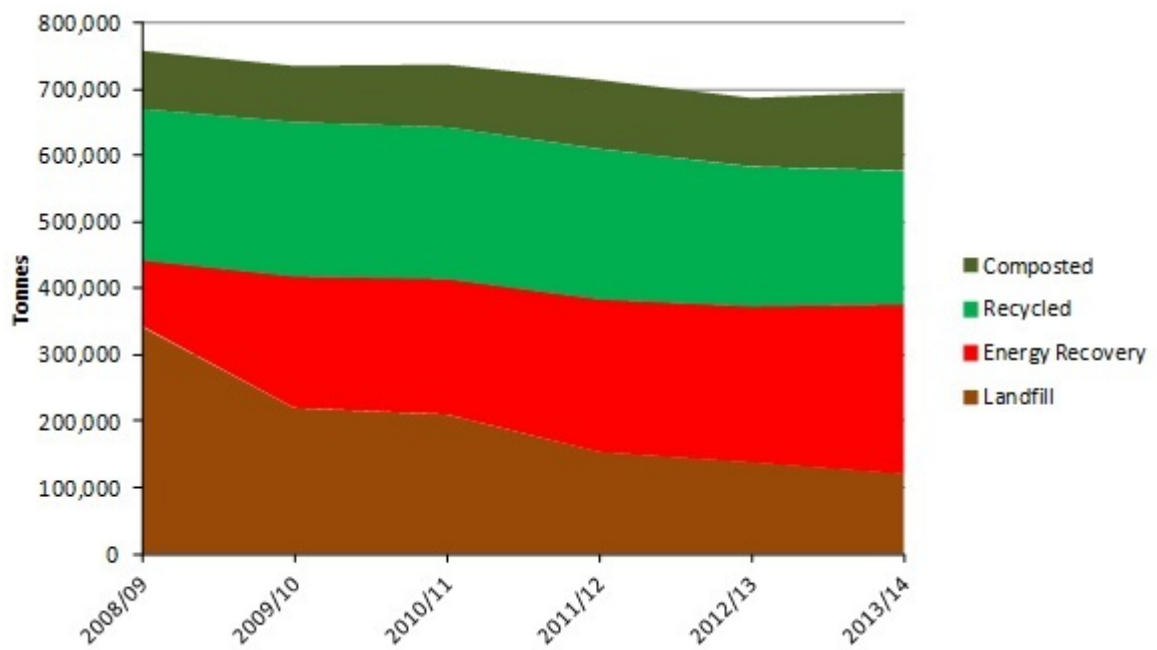


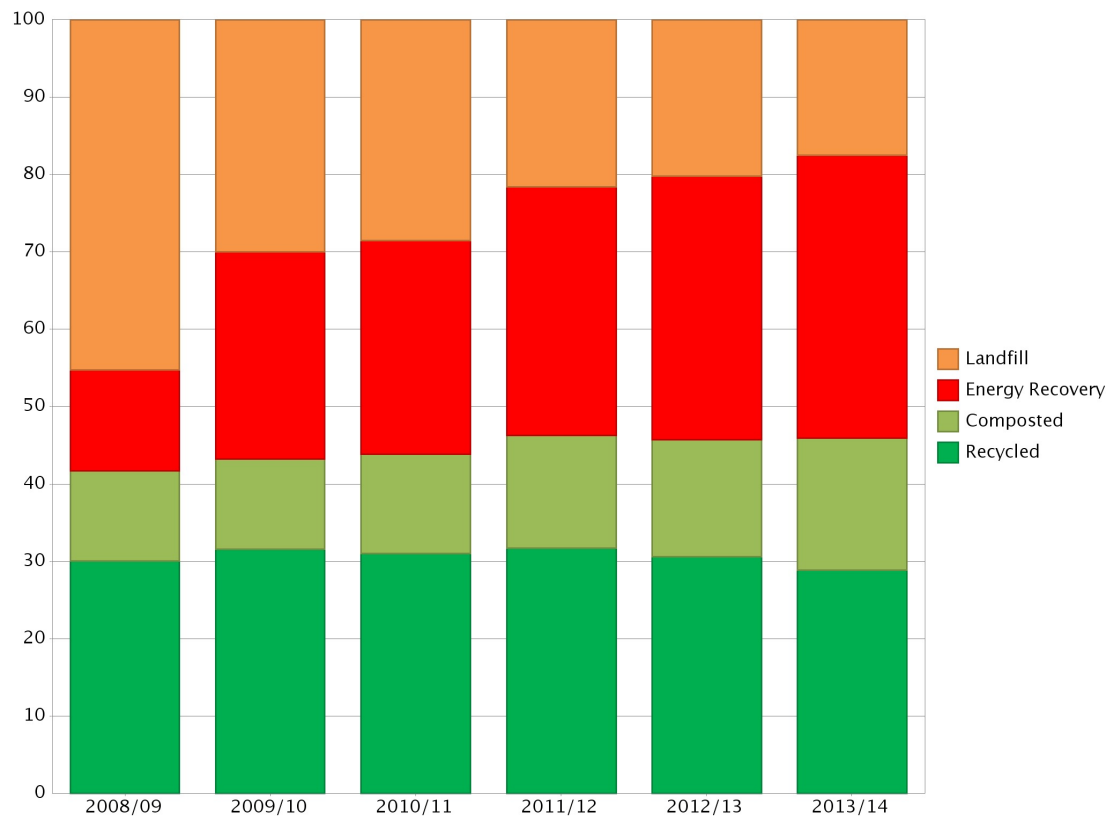
Figure 8 MSW Arisings By Management Type 2008/9 to 2013/14 in percent

Table 13 below shows the proportions of MSW arisings diverted from landfill (managed by other types of waste management facility) from 2005/06 to 2013/14. In 2013/14, 575,104 tonnes of MSW was diverted from landfill, an increase of 25,962 tonnes from 2012/13 (2.7%). The tonnages diverted from landfill in Kent in 2013/14 are also the highest to date at 82.5% of the MSW arisings. Diversion rates have steadily increased and have nearly tripled since 2005/6.

Table 13 - MSW Diverted from Landfill in Kent 2005/06-2013/14⁽¹⁾

Year	Percent Diverted from Landfill (%)
2005/06	28.1
2006/07	44.4
2007/08	44.6
2008/09	54.8
2009/10	70.0
2010/11	69.0
2011/12	78.4

Year	Percent Diverted from Landfill (%)
2012/13	79.8
2013/14	82.5

1. Source: KCC Waste Management Unit

3.3.2 Waste Generation Growth Rates

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

3.3.2.1 The amount of MSW generated in 2013/14 was 696,816 tonnes. This is explained in greater detail in Chapter 3.3.2: Municipal Waste Arisings by Management Types.

3.3.2.2 During the 2013/14 monitoring period there was minor growth in MSW arising with a growth rate of 1.28%. This is in contrast to the falling growth rates trend seen in Kent since 2009/10, with the exception of a very small increase in 2010/11 (0.26%), as shown in Table 14.

Table 14 MSW Arising in the KCC Area 03/04 - 13/14

	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14
Total MSW (tonnes)	736,649	738,535	715,258	687,978	696,816
Rate of growth	-3.10%	0.26%	-3.15%	-3.81%	1.28%

Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste

3.3.2.3 There is no annual data published on the amount of C&I waste produced in Kent each year. For the Kent MWLP 2013-30, an estimate of C&I waste arising in Kent has been made using a national survey of C&I waste conducted during 2009. Anticipated annual growth rates are used to produce an estimate of C&I waste arisings in Kent for each year of the MWLP plan period.

3.3.2.4 The most recent national survey of C&I waste arisings was conducted for the year of 2009 for DEFRA.⁽²⁹⁾ This data has been used to estimate the amount of C&I waste that will be produced in Kent during the MWLP period based upon the business mix in the Kent economy in 2009.⁽³⁰⁾ See Table 15.

3.3.2.5 Estimates of C&I waste arisings will be produced on an annual basis in future years to support the monitoring requirements of the Plan once adopted.

29 DEFRA (May 2011) Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arising 2010

30 Jacobs (January 2012) Need Assessment 2011 Update

Table 15 C&I Arising in Kent (2006 - 2014)

Year	Source	Estimate (tonnes) ⁽¹⁾
2006	Cambridge Econometrics ⁽²⁾	1,206,000
2009	Needs Assessment ⁽³⁾	961,000

1. Rounded to 1,000 tonnes
2. Cambridge Econometrics (01 April 2010) Comparison of Waste Data and Projections for Kent. A report for Kent County Council.
3. Jacobs (2009) Waste Management Statistical Basis for the Kent County Council Minerals and Waste Development Framework Assessment Modelling Technical Report

Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E) Waste

3.3.2.6 The most recent national study on inert CDE waste arisings was conducted in 2005 for DCLG.⁽³¹⁾ This data was disaggregated to estimate the waste arisings in Kent alone based upon the relative populations of Kent and Medway in 2005.⁽³²⁾ This method generated an estimate of the amount of inert CD&E waste that arose in Kent in 2005 of 2.6mt.

3.3.2.7 In April 2010, the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) published a study⁽³³⁾ on the national arisings of CD&E both for the inert and non-inert fractions of that waste stream. The year of survey is 2008 and at national level it showed a decrease in inert CD&E arisings nationally of 7%. This study does not disaggregate the national survey to regional or county levels, so the 2005 estimate for inert CD&E arisings in Kent is considered to be the most reliable baseline figure.

3.3.2.8 The Kent Waste Needs Assessment Study (May 2010)⁽³⁴⁾ has based its forecast for future waste provision on the 2005 study and does not use any factor for growth. The National Planning Practice Guidance for Waste (Updated October 2014)⁽³⁵⁾ also advises that Waste Planning Authorities should start from the basis that net arisings will remain constant over time. Therefore, the forecast used in the Kent MWLP 2013-30 assumes no growth in this waste stream. As the relevant survey work relates only to inert CD&E waste, no separate assessment of non-inert CD&E waste has been produced.

31 Capita Symonds (February 2007) Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

32 Jacobs (January 2012) Need Assessment 2011 Update

33 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal for England 2008, WRAP, April 2010

34 Jacobs (May 2010) Need Assessment Modelling Technical Report

35 DCLG (updated 16 October 2014) National Planning Practice Guidance for Waste, para. 33

3.3.3 Exports and Imports of Waste

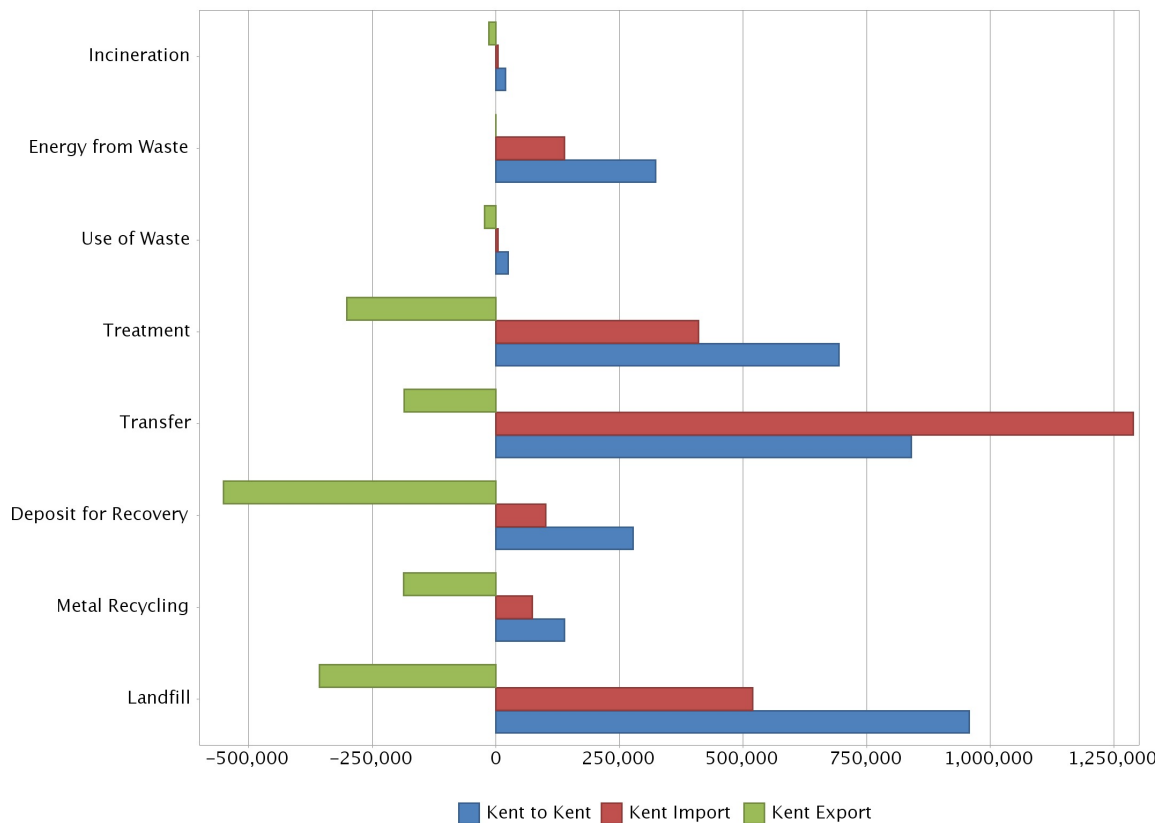
Waste Movements by Waste Type

3.3.3.1 Information concerning the quantities, origins and destinations of waste is published annually by the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI). The classification of waste management routes shown and discussed in this chapter are based on the classification of sites used in the WDI. It should be noted that the data is indicative; it is likely that some of the waste going for transfer is subjected to processing including the extraction of recyclable materials. The actual amount would need to be assessed on a site by site basis.

3.3.3.2 Figure 9 depicts the waste arisings managed in Kent and their movements; it shows the tonnage of waste arising and managed in Kent (*Kent to Kent*), the waste arisings received for management in Kent (*Kent Import*) and the wastes arising in Kent sent out of the county for management (*Kent Exports*). In 2013 there was a notably large amount of waste imported into Kent for transfer; this figure is skewed by over a million tonnes of London waste arising from the tunnelling operations of the Crossrail project imported to a temporary transfer station in Northfleet.⁽³⁶⁾ Operations at the site have now ceased. Otherwise, Figure 7 shows the majority of wastes from each management type is of *Kent to Kent* movement, with the exception of waste for recovery where exports are higher than the *Kent to Kent* and *Kent Import* figures. This *Deposit for Recovery* category includes inert wastes being used in land reclamation and engineering projects and the half a million tonnes of Crossrail waste transferred from Northfleet to Essex.

3.3.3.3 Waste imports from and exports to other Waste Planning Authority (WPA) areas in England are an inevitable part of the operation of the waste management markets, and do not necessarily represent an indication of a capacity deficit in Kent or other WPA areas. In 2013 there was 140 other WPAs linked to Kent by either import or export.

³⁶ Excavated material was transported by rail to Northfleet for onward transportation by ship to Wallasea Island where it is being used to create a wildlife habitat and wetlands reserve.

Figure 9 Kent Import/Export Balance by Management Type 2013 (tonnes per year)

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

3.3.3.4 A much greater level of detail on the movement of Kent MSW is available since the County Council is responsible for its management. This breakdown is given in Table 16 below. All of Kent's MSW going for energy recovery is managed in Kent and high proportions of green waste and landfill waste are managed within the county (99.6% and 71% respectively). Overall only 14.5% of Kent's MSW arisings were managed outside of the county in 2013/14.

Table 16 - Kent MSW Arisings Managed within Kent in 2013/14⁽¹⁾

Material	Tonnage Exported	Total Tonnage Managed in Kent	Percentage of Waste Stream Managed in Kent (13/14)	Percentage of Waste Stream Managed in Kent (12/13)
Green Waste	484	119,017	99.6	99.4
Recyclables	65,265	201,231	67.6	84.4
Energy Recovery	0	254,857	100	100
Landfill	35,296	121,712	71.0	78.8

Material	Tonnage Exported	Total Tonnage Managed in Kent	Percentage of Waste Stream Managed in Kent (13/14)	Percentage of Waste Stream Managed in Kent (12/13)
Total	101,045	696,816	85.5	90.6

1. Source: KCC Waste Management Unit

3.3.3.5 Whilst the majority of the MSW export data for 2013/14 shows no significant change from the previous monitoring year, it is notable that the amount of recyclables exported for management has doubled from 32,858 tonnes (15.6%) to 65,265 tonnes (32.4%). This follows the trend reported in last year's AMR which found that the MSW recyclables exported from the KCC doubled in the period between 2011/12 and 2012/13, from 16,520 tonnes to 32,858 tonnes. The increase in exports of recyclables does not necessarily reflect a lack of capacity within Kent; for example, it may be the result of increasing source separate collections by District WCAs, in which case the collected recyclates will be cleaner and can go directly to reproprocessors that may be located outside Kent.

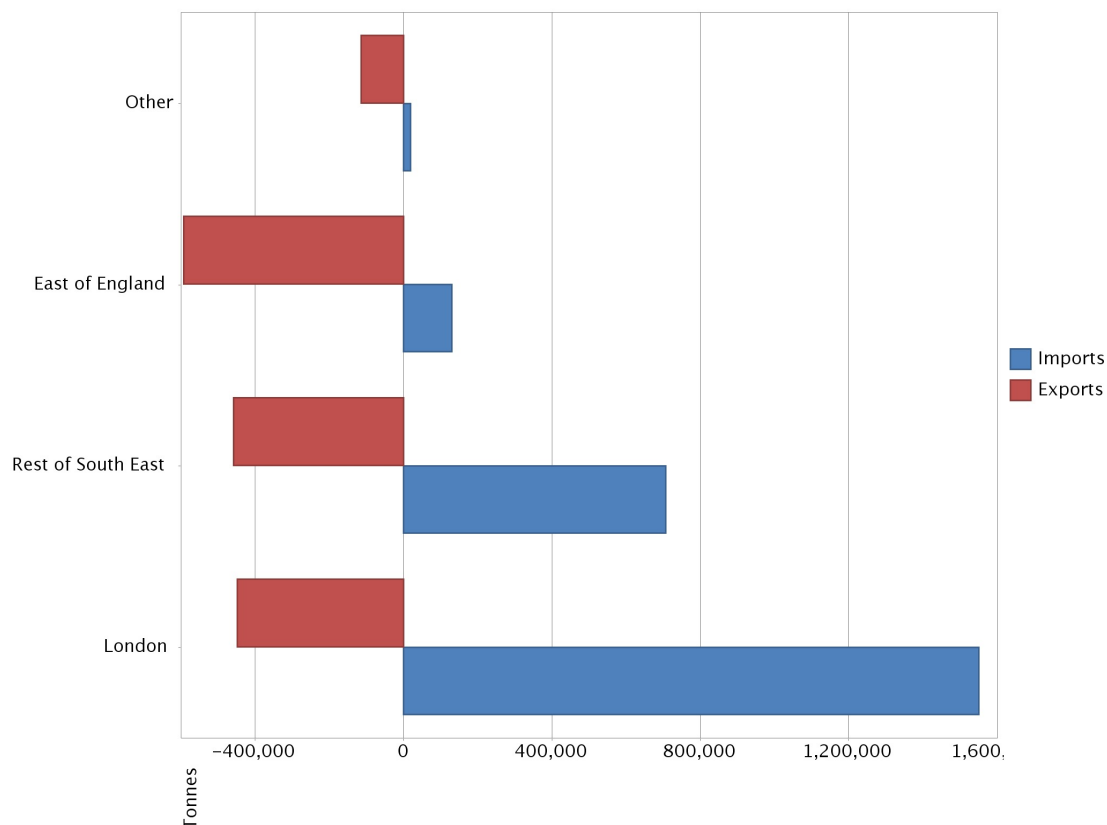
3.3.3.6 Overall amounts of MSW managed within Kent in 2013/14 decreased by around 5% from the previous monitoring year.

Kent Waste Management by Region of Origin (Imports) & Destination (Exports)

3.3.3.7 Figure 10 displays the tonnages of waste imports and exports by region of origin/destination.

3.3.3.8 Figure 10 shows that significant quantities of waste were imported into Kent from London with over 1.5mt received (representing 64.5% of total imports). This is due to the wastes received for transfer from the construction of the Crossrail project, discussed in paragraph 3.3.4.2. The south-east is the other main origin of waste imports into Kent (27.7%), with comparatively less arriving from the East of England (5.4%) and other WPAs in regions further afield in England and Wales (0.8% combined).

3.3.3.9 Whilst the majority of the waste exported from Kent also travels to the adjoining regions, the proportions sent to the east (36.8%) and the south east of England (28.4%) are higher than those sent to London (27.7%) in 2013/14. However, the quantities of waste sent to the east are again distorted by the Crossrail project waste, with approximately half a million tonnes of the imported inert waste being transferred from Kent to a site in Essex. A greater quantity of waste is exported from Kent to 'other regions' in England and Wales than imported from these regions, the difference being over 90,000 tonnes, however this tonnage represents a low proportion of overall exports at 7.1%. Overall Kent is still a net importer of waste.

Figure 10 Kent Import/Export Balance by Region of Origin & Destination in 2013

3.3.4 Capacity for Handling Waste Materials in Kent

New Waste Capacity

3.3.4.1 In 2013 KCC determined a total of 63 waste planning applications for waste management related development. The locations of the applications are widely distributed across the county; 14 in Ashford, 13 in Swale, 10 in Tonbridge & Malling, 7 in Shepway, 6 in Canterbury, 6 in Dartford and 1 each in Dover, Sevenoaks and Thanet. Tunbridge Wells was the only district to have no waste related planning applications determined in 2013.

3.3.4.2 Eight of the waste planning applications granted planning permission in 2013 provide additional capacity for waste management within Kent. The majority of the additional capacity granted applies to waste management facilities located towards the top of the waste hierarchy; recycling, recovery and preparing for re-use. There was one facility granted to manage waste by landfill (positioned at the bottom of the waste hierarchy), however, landfilling was required at this site to infill an existing pit in order to restore the site to a new green amenity space with biodiversity benefits.

3.3.4.3 The granted additional capacity is located at both existing sites and at new sites for waste management facilities in Kent. Details of the planning applications can be found in Appendix A.

3.3.4.4 The additional capacity permitted in 2013 has been incorporated into Kent's existing waste management capacity, shown in Table 21 by facility type.

Kent's Waste Management Capacity

Table 17 shows the estimated permitted capacity of facilities by waste management type in Kent at the end of March 2013. Following a review of how this the waste capacity information is categorised and presented, a direct comparison with the previous year's data is not always possible. Next year's AMR should be able to provide a more comparable data set for each category.

The figures in Table 20 show the maximum permitted capacity for non landfill facilities allowed by the environmental permit, if permitted. If the site does not benefit from an environmental permit, then the estimated annual capacity submitted with the planning application has been applied. For landfill sites, the data in Table 17 is the void space remaining at 31 December 2013 as provided by the Environment Agency, which is based upon operator returns submitted as a requirement of the environmental permit. Landfill void data has been supplemented by KCC planning application monitoring information.

In 2013/14, Kent had just over 15mt of non landfill waste management capacity; an increase of 2.6mt on the previous monitoring year. There were significant increases in capacity towards the top of the waste management hierarchy in composting/ anaerobic digestion and MSW & C&I recycling. The significant increase seen in waste transfer can be accounted for by the temporary facility receiving Crossrail project wastes from London. The decreases seen in C&D Recycling/ Aggregate Recycling, Metal/ELV Facilities and Incineration/Energy Recovery capacity are not considered to present an issue for Kent's ability to manage waste arisings and imports; in the case of aggregate recycling capacity can fluctuate with demand.

The total remaining landfill capacity in Kent for all waste types (void space in cubic metres) continues to decrease overall, falling by 436,750 tonnes since 2012/13 to 16,128,502 tonnes, despite the additional inert capacity granted for restoration during the monitoring period. The small increase seen in non hazardous waste void space may be the result of operator recalculation of settlement rates since no additional capacity has been granted.

A full list of the individual facilities that make up the capacity shown in Table 17 can be found in Appendix B and their distribution throughout the county is shown on maps in Appendix C.

Table 17 - Waste Management Capacity in Kent

Type of Facility	Total Capacity 2013/14	Total Capacity 2012/13	Change	Comment
Non Landfill Waste Management Facilities (tonnes)				
Composting/ Anaerobic Digestion	572,398	237,720	141%↑	Significant increase
MSW and C&I Recycling ⁽¹⁾	1,719,346	1,256,000	37%↑	Significant increase
C&D Recycling/ Aggregate Recycling	2,546,195	3,186,060	-20%↓	Some sites are temporary and demand fluctuates
Metal/ End of Life Vehicle Facility	1,074,879	1,151,476	-7%↓	Minor decrease
Treatment	-	964,008	n/a	Treatment has been divided down into the waste stream specific categories i.e. Composting/ Recycling/ C&D Recycling
Incineration/ Energy Recovery inc. RDF ⁽²⁾ production	1,313,620	1,411,115	-7%↓	Minor decrease
Transfer	3,763,270	2,315,053	63%↑	Includes 1.2 million tonnes for temporary site at Northfleet
Inert Waste Recovery	1,831,973	-		
Landfill Void (cubic metres)				
Inert Landfill	11,928,615 ⁽³⁾	12,428,969	-8%↓	Reduction from 16 sites to 10
Non-Hazardous Landfill	3,305,138	3,190,905	4%↑	Marginal increase indicating a possible capacity recalculation by the operator, and the

3 Data Monitoring

Type of Facility	Total Capacity 2013/14	Total Capacity 2012/13	Change	Comment
				low demand for landfilling in Kent.
Hazardous Landfill	468,300	1,005,378	-11%↓	
Hazardous Landfill restricted access	396,820			
Specialist Capacity (tonnes)				
Mobile Plant	1,000,000	n/a	-	
Wastewater Treatment	421,300	n/a	-	
Dredging Disposal	250,000	n/a	-	
Clinical & Hazardous Waste	551,449	n/a	-	
Total Specialist	2,222,749	1,838,443	-	
Totals				
Total landfill capacity	16,128,502m ³	16,656,252m ³		
Total capacity per year of facilities other than landfill	15,044,430t	12,359,875t		

1. Including civic amenity sites
2. Refuse Driven Fuel
3. Excludes landraise infilling

4 Duty to Co-operate Summary

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 LPA's AMRs must contain details of the co-operation undertaken with other LPAs and the prescribed Duty to Co-operate (DtC) bodies.⁽³⁷⁾

What is the Duty to Co-operate (DtC)?

4.1.2 The *Localism Act 2011* amended the PCPA 2004 by introducing Section 33a which introduces the DtC. The Duty applies to all LPAs, councils and prescribed bodies and requires that they actively co-operate with each other to maximise the effectiveness with which development plans are prepared and implemented.

4.1.3 The Duty requires that engagement occurs constructively, actively and on an on-going basis during the plan making process and beyond and that regard be given to the activities of other authorities where these are relevant to the LPA in question. For Kent this represents the districts and boroughs within the county of Kent, planning authority areas bordering Kent and other local authorities linked to Kent by movements of mineral aggregates and waste (imports/exports).

4.1.4 Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012,⁽³⁸⁾ set out the bodies ((in addition to Local Planning Authorities and County Councils) subject to the Duty to Co-operate:

- a. the Environment Agency;
- b. the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (known as English Heritage);
- c. Natural England;
- d. the Mayor of London;
- e. the Civil Aviation Authority;
- f. the Homes and Communities Agency;
- g. each clinical commissioning group (the previously requirement was for consultation with Primary Care Trusts)⁽³⁹⁾
- h. the Office of Rail Regulation;

37 According to Regulation 34 (6) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

38 As amended by The National Treatment Agency (Abolition) and the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (Consequential, Transitional and Saving Provisions) Order 2013.

39 established under section 14D of the National Health Service Act 2006 as amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2012;

- i. Transport for London;
- j. each Integrated Transport Authority;
- k. each highway authority within the meaning of section 1 of the Highways Act 1980(6) (including the Secretary of State, where the Secretary of State is the highways authority); and
- l. the Marine Management Organisation.

4.1.5 Following the release of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) are now a part of regulation 4(2) and are therefore considered as statutory prescribed bodies. The amendments (regulation 4(3) specifically) identify LEPs and LNPs as the following:

- LEP; a body established for the purpose of creating or improving conditions for economic growth, designated by the Secretary of State.
- LNP; body established for the purpose of protecting and improving the natural environment in an area, designated by the Secretary of State.

4.1.6 Engagement with all of the above bodies should be proportionate in level of co-operation and engagement should be tailored according to where they can maximise the effectiveness of plans.

4.2 Co-operation in Monitoring Period

4.2.1 The following summarises the DtC related activity undertaken by the County Council during the monitoring period. More detail is included in the County Council's DtC report (November 2014), which focuses exclusively on the co-operation undertaken throughout the development of the Kent MWLP 2013-30.⁽⁴⁰⁾

Formal Consultation

4.2.2 Throughout the preparation of the Kent minerals and waste local plans the County Council has actively invited all relevant key stakeholders to comment at each stage of the formal consultation process; the same approach was taken to the Pre-submission (January 2014)⁽⁴¹⁾ and Submission (July 2014)⁽⁴²⁾ consultations on the Kent MWLP 2013-30 held during the monitoring period. These consultations are outlined in more detail under *Progress of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan* in Chapter 2.2 of this report.

40 Kent County Council (November 2014) Duty to Co-operate. Available from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/file/3259821>

41 Available online from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/portal/mwcs/pre-submission>

42 Available online from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/portal/mwcs/mwlp-submission>

4.2.3 Groups invited to comment on the consultation included the Kent district authorities, neighbouring authorities and prescribed bodies under the Duty, as well as parish councils, non-statutory interest and local groups, local businesses, minerals and waste industries and related interest groups and interested members of the public.

4.2.4 The Submission consultation included a question on whether the Plan is considered to comply the Duty; it should be noted that none of the representors stated that it did not, and positive responses to this question were received from: Shepway District Council, Surrey County Council, Thames Water Property Services, Port of London Authority, The Coal Authority, CPRE Protect Kent, Nature After Minerals and minerals and waste industry representatives.

Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities

4.2.5 Details of co-operation with County Councils and district/borough councils adjoining the KCC authority area.

Regional and Specialist Working Groups:

South East England Aggregate Working Party (SEEAWP)

4.2.6 SEEAWP is a technical group that advises the government, Mineral Planning Authorities and the minerals industry on matters concerning mineral aggregates supply. Members of SEEAWP currently include:

- Bracknell Forest Borough Council
- Buckinghamshire County Council
- East Sussex County Council
- Hampshire County Council
- Isle of Wight Council
- Kent County Council
- Medway Council
- Milton Keynes Council
- Oxfordshire County Council
- Reading Borough Council
- Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
- Slough Borough Council
- South Downs National Park Authority
- Surrey County Council
- West Berkshire Council
- West Sussex County Council
- Wokingham Borough Council
- British Aggregates Association
- The Crown Estate
- DCLG
- East of England Aggregates Working Party

- Minerals Products Association
- Port of London Authority

4.2.7 KCC officers regularly attended SEEAWP meetings, which occur (on average) twice annually, to discuss mineral planning issues, including the need to co-operate across regional boundaries to address aggregate supply in the south east. KCC attended one such meeting on 24th October 2014, where the latest draft of the County Council's Local Aggregate Assessment was circulated to all members SEEAWP and discussed by attendees at the meeting. Feedback was given by the group the report which has been incorporated into the final draft. A copy of the letter from SEEAWP to KCC is in Appendix D.1.

South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)

4.2.8 Formed in 2010, SEWPAG replaced the previous regional grouping, the South East Regional Technical Advisory Body (SERTAB), following the dissolution of the South East of England Regional Assembly.

4.2.9 Currently there are 19 members of SEWPAG comprising:

- Bracknell Forest Council
- Brighton & Hove City Council
- Buckinghamshire County Council
- East Sussex County Council
- Hampshire County Council (including Southampton City, Portsmouth City and New Forest National Park WPAs)
- Isle of Wight Council
- Kent County Council
- Medway Council
- Milton Keynes Council
- Oxfordshire County Council
- Reading Borough Council
- Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead Council
- Slough Borough Council
- South Downs National Park Authority
- Surrey County Council
- West Berkshire Council
- West Sussex County Council
- Wokingham Council
- Campaign for the Protection of Rural England
- Environment Agency

4.2.10 KCC is an active participant of SEWPAG and therefore contributes towards its role of assisting neighbouring waste planning authorities to fulfil the DtC regarding strategic issues such as the cross-boundary movements of waste. Other roles of SEWPAG include sharing of information, knowledge, ideas and best practice concerning waste planning/ management and to commission joint projects amongst

planning authorities to provide a consistent evidence base for waste planning. KCC attended and actively participated in meetings held on 22nd April 2013, 4th July 2013, 30th January 2014 and 10th April 2014.

4.2.11 In May 2013, the County Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding between WPAs and SEWPAG. The memorandum underpins effective co-operation between the WPAs listed above in addressing strategic cross-boundary issues relating to planning for sustainable waste management. This can be found in Appendix D.2.

Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF)

4.2.12 NuLeAF is a Special Interest Group part of the Local Government Association and was formed in 2003 by local planning authorities with a shared interest in the management of radioactive wastes and nuclear decommissioning. The objectives of the organisation range from providing a mechanism to identify common local authority views on nuclear waste management issues, to seeking to influence policy and strategy for nuclear legacy management.

4.2.13 KCC attends the organisation's Steering Group and the Radioactive Waste Planning Group; meetings are on average three to four annually per group. KCC attended one such meeting in January 2014.

South East 7 (SE7)

4.2.14 The South East 7 (SE7) is a partnership between seven WDAs committed to co-operation to improve the quality of services and achieve financial savings. Including:

- Brighton and Hove City Council
- East Sussex County Council
- Hampshire County Council
- Kent County Council
- Medway Council
- Surrey County Council
- West Sussex County Council

4.2.15 The SE7 operates as a 'coalition of the willing' as each member determines the extent of their engagement with each activity based on their identified priorities. There are a total of four specific workstreams defining the overall programme of activity. The County Council currently leads on issues specifically associated with waste management. As a leading member for waste related issues, the County Council initiated engagement with the officers attending a meeting on 18th October 2013, raising the following:

- the rationale and aims of the SE7 Waste Programme and SE7 Infrastructure Project;
- the relationship between waste planners and the SE7 Waste Programme;

- the information of interest to SE7 Infrastructure Programme; and
- the project's need to gather information regarding planned and proposed waste infrastructure, planned capacities and waste planning strategies.

4.2.16 The County Council were able to inform SE7 members of identified additional data sources useful in capacity associated with the SE7 Infrastructure project. KCC also attended the group's meeting on 22nd April 2014, at which SE7 members acknowledged that the SE7 has delivered tangible benefits, is well established and that there is value in continuing the group.

Targeted Engagement with Adjoining Authorities

East Sussex County Council

4.2.17 Email correspondence took place on 7th June 2013 with East Sussex County Council regarding the preparations of their LAA, the following information was shared and discussed at their request:

- Cross border movements of aggregates;
- Road imports into East Sussex/Brighton & Hove from Kent; and
- Soft sand imports from Tunbridge Wells area.

Essex County Council

4.2.18 Following on-going correspondence in the form of meetings and email between both counties on cross boundary issues, a Statement of Common Ground was produced and signed in July 2013; presenting an agreement between both parties to safeguard existing minerals importation infrastructure to allow mineral movements to continue between Essex and Kent. The statement also demonstrates an agreed understanding of KCC and Essex County Council's position in the emerging Essex Replacement Minerals Local Plan and the Kent MWLP and formalises on-going duty to co-operate arrangements regarding cross-boundary mineral aggregates movements between Essex and Kent. The Statement of Common Ground can be found in Appendix D.3.

Stakeholder Meetings

Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Unit, April - May 2014

4.2.19 The Kent MWLP team met with representatives from the Kent Downs AONB to discuss the following matters:

- splitting sharp sand and gravel and soft sand land-banks

- changes to policy and text to reflect the importance of landscape and AONB and its setting
- concerns with the SA

4.2.20 The Kent Downs AONB highlighted the need to split sharp and gravel and soft sand land-banks to reflect the latest National Planning Practice Guidance on Minerals; the result of this co-operation was the alternation of the approach to and content of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 Policy CSM2: Supply of Land-won Minerals in Kent. As a result, the Kent MWLP ensures provisions will be made for landbanks of land-won aggregates of seven years for sharp sand and gravel and a rolling landbank of at least seven years for soft sand. Co-operation also resulted in amendments to Policy DM2: Environmental and Landscape Sites of International, National and Local Importance (in particular section two) and the supporting text in order to reflect the importance of the AONB and its setting. The content of the Plan's Sustainability Appraisal was also amended to reflect these changes.

4.2.21 However, it should be noted that Policy CSM2 is now the subject of a main modification as part of the independent examination of the Kent MWLP 2013-30.

Targeted Co-operation with other Minerals Planning Authorities and Waste Planning Authorities

4.2.22 A survey regarding the cross boundary movements of minerals and waste, commenced during in the previous monitoring period, was continued and finalised during the 2013/14 monitoring period. All of the authorities contacted were offered the opportunity for further discussion with KCC and to join the team's consultation database of contacts.

Minerals Movements

4.2.23 The County Council consulted MPAs and minerals industry operators involved in the movement of aggregate minerals into Kent regarding these existing imports and their availability throughout the Kent MWLP plan period (2013-2030).

4.2.24 Approximately every four years the Annual Aggregate Monitoring (AM) Survey, in conjunction with SEEAWP, carries out a more extensive survey to include data on the movement, origins and destinations of aggregates. It was therefore possible to identify the origin of aggregates imported into Kent from provided by operators for the last wider AM survey carried out for the 2009 calendar year. Where origin was identified, letters were sent to the Kent mineral operators receiving imports of minerals from international sources, and the MPAs where either a specific mineral site of origin was identified within their authority area, or where their region was given as the origin of the mineral. Those consulted were asked to confirm the:

- identified minerals aggregate movements;
- their availability throughout the plan period; and

- whether any supply issues are foreseen.

4.2.25 Responses received from mineral operators confirmed international minerals movements of significant quantities from sites in Europe. Whilst some operators noted that any future supply issues will be difficult to estimate due to the dynamic nature of the economic market, the reserve figures supplied do not suggest there would be any significant supply issues for these mineral imports for the life of the Plan. Out of the responses received from MPAs, the majority were able to confirm the existing mineral export movements and provide information on the permitted dates, expected life of the quarry and the anticipated reserves, thereby confirming the continuation of the long term mineral supply streams for the plan period up to 2013. A few MPAs also confirmed that the cross boundary mineral movements into Kent are deemed to be of an insignificant nature (less than 20,000tpa).

4.2.26 There was one possible supply issue identified with a site in the Leicestershire MPA area exporting crushed rock (granite) into Kent as it was noted that the quarry's reserves may be depleted around 2027, even with the sales at the quarry a lower rate in recent years as a result of the economic recession, and it may not be possible for the continued export of crushed rock from the to be sustained throughout plan period up to 2030 to Kent and the south east without the grant of a further permission for mineral extraction. However, with the current KCC landbank of land-won crushed rock permissions in excess of the requirements for the plan period, and the availability of other sources of import crushed rock (including granite), this possible reduction in supply from this site later in the plan period it was not considered to a significant issue for the mineral supply for the plan period.

4.2.27 A table of the responses can be found in Appendix D.4.

Waste Movements

Exports

4.2.28 Using data from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2011 and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) 2012,⁽⁴³⁾ WPAs within England and Wales receiving 'significant' quantities of hazardous/inert/non hazardous waste from Kent were contacted during 2013 regarding current and future waste movements and the availability of waste management facilities within the authority areas in question. Each WPA received a letter detailing information on waste management facilities known to Kent, the tonnage of waste exports and the waste type. WPAs were asked about the integrity of the information provided, the duration of the waste management facilities and whether the WPAs could foresee any issues impacting the Kent MWLP 2013-30 plan period. A parallel survey was undertaken for WPA receiving quantities of Kent's waste below the 'significant' threshold. A total of 43 and 60 WPAs were contacted for the respective surveys.

43 The latest data available at the time of the survey.

4.2.29 The responses received from WPAs reported that the majority of the existing waste management facilities hold permanent planning permissions and will therefore remain available throughout the plan period (2013-2030). Where the waste management facilities were known to hold temporary planning permissions, WPAs provided expiry dates beyond the plan period. WPAs also provided information on the remaining capacity at different sites throughout the plan period, aiding the identification of any potential implications for the Plan.

4.2.30 The points of co-operation and a summary of the WPA responses are set out in Appendix D.5.

Imports

The County Council has also responded to DtC requests from other MPA/WPAs during the monitoring period, providing information on facilities and known tonnages handled. Waste received from London Boroughs are particularly relevant to the future planning of waste management capacity in Kent.

Details of engagement with London Boroughs regarding waste imported to Kent can be found in Appendix D.6.

Co-operation with Teams within Kent County Council

4.2.31 Co-operation has taken place between the Minerals and Waste Local Plan team and other County Council internal teams during plan preparation in the monitoring period on strategic planning matters. Table 18 outlines the co-operation with internal teams.

Table 18 Co-operation with Kent County Council Internal Teams

Kent County Council Teams	Points of Correspondence
Communities and Engagement	Advice on the content and scope of the Equality Impact Assessment of the Plan for both the screening document (September 2013) and final report (June 2014). ⁽⁴⁴⁾
Planning Applications Group	There has been continuous engagement with the Planning Applications Group (PAG) throughout plan preparation including advice on the wording of development management policies. On specific topics this has included updates on pre-application discussions for minerals and waste applications, pending and determined developments applications and capacities of permitted waste management facilities for the calculation of available capacity for the plan period.

Kent County Council Teams	Points of Correspondence
Flood Risk & Natural Environment	<p>A landscape appraisal of the Plan's strategic site allocations was jointly produced with KCC's Landscape Officer⁽⁴⁵⁾</p> <p>Team member were consulted for advice for the production of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)⁽⁴⁶⁾ and on consultation comments received regarding Flood Zones and Groundwater Source Protection Zones.</p>
Heritage Conservation	<p>Provided input on the each draft version of the Plan's development management policies relating to the historic environmental and suggested wording amendments. Supported the proposed safeguarding of building stone in Mineral Safeguarding topic paper published for consultation in February 2013.</p>
Waste Management Unit (WMU)	<p>The Kent MWLP team has regularly works closely with KCC's WMU team on technical information on the management of Kent's waste and waste movements to and from the county (imports and exports). This data has enabled the MWLP team to establish the current and forecasted future quantities of waste produced and distributed by waste management method and to identify authorities and organisations within the waste industry involved within the management of Kent's waste and it's movements. Overall this contributes to the production of supporting documents including evidence base reports and annual monitoring reports available to stakeholders and the general public.</p>

45 Kent County Council (Sept 2013) Strategic Landscape Assessment

46 Kent County Council (Sept 2013) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

5 Conclusions and Next Steps

Monitoring the Progress of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the Duty to Co-operate

5.0.1 Excellent progress was made on the preparation of the strategic local plan, the Kent MWLP 2013-30, during the monitoring period meeting all the target programme dates for public consultation set out in the Development Scheme, including the Submission of the Plan to the Secretary of State for Examination on 03 November 2014. A hearing on the Plan will commence on 14 April 2015, scheduled to run until 24 April 2015. The Development Scheme dates for the final stages of the Plan to be revised in 2015 according to the progression of the Examination process.

5.0.2 The next programme stages for the Kent Minerals Sites Plan and the Kent Waste Sites Plan will need to be revised at a later date in 2015. This revision will provide a more up-to-date timetable on the progression of the Plans for the community's information. Progression of the Sites Plans will recommence when the Kent MWLP 2013-30 has been examined. The new Development Scheme brought into effect during the monitoring period (July 2014) now includes an additional 'Call for Sites' stage to be held before any further development of the documents.

5.0.3 The County Council has continued to comply with the requirements under the Localism Act's DtC by actively engaging and working with key stakeholders in the development of the Kent MWLP during 2013/14. This has been mainly through the formal consultation on the pre-submission (January 2014) and submission (July 2014) drafts of the Plan. Representations were invited from a wide range of stakeholders including Kent district authorities, neighbouring authorities, parish councils and prescribed bodies under the DtC, as well as a range of statutory interest and local groups, local businesses, minerals and waste industries and related interest groups and interested members of the public.

5.0.4 Engagement with other local authorities and key groups on cross boundary minerals and waste issues has continued through participation in working group meetings including the SEEAWP, South SEWPAG, NuLeAF, and the SE7. Proactive targeted engagement on specific issues also took place with East Sussex and Essex County Council and other teams within the County Council on strategic matters.

5.0.5 Survey work on the cross boundary movements of minerals and waste was finalised during monitoring period. All 103 authorities/ operators contacted were offered the opportunity for further discussion with KCC and to join the consultation database of contacts. No major supply or capacity issues for the plan period were identified.

5.0.6 Engagement during the monitoring period has helped shape the submitted Kent MWLP 2013-30 and will inform the discussion on the key matters and issues at the Examination.

Mineral Indicator Monitoring

5.0.7 The aggregate sales in Kent during 2013 from all sources amounted to some 4.9mt. This was contributed to from increases in the overall land-won aggregate sales (by approx. 15,000 tonnes) and a notable recovery of crushed rock sales at wharves (20.8% increase) and rail depots (20.7% increase), in comparison to the 2012 monitoring year. However, compared to the previous monitoring year sales fell at secondary and recycled aggregate sites (-14%) and the quantity of imported sand and gravel declined at both wharves (-13.2%) and rail depots (-1%). Overall, the trends in aggregate sales seen in recent years have continued; sales of land-won sand and gravel in Kent continues to decline as they have over the last ten years with an increasing proportion of Kent's aggregate needs met by sales of imported minerals.

5.0.8 Additional Kentish Ragstone reserves were permitted during 2013 through an extension to an existing site. This more than secures the ability of Kent to maintain a 10 year landbank of crushed rock at any time over the life of the Kent MWLP 2013-30. Overall Kent meets the national planning policy requirements for construction aggregates landbanks for crushed rock and when soft sands and sharp (or flint) sands and gravels reserves are combined. If the sharp sands are considered alone, a maintained 7 year landbank of 5.67mt in any one year is not being achieved. The currently permitted reserves amount to some 3.61 mt, sufficient for 4.62 years at a rate of extraction equal to the 10 years average sales figure.

5.0.9 There are three permitted landbanks of clay and brickearth with remaining reserves in Kent. These sites have a combined landbank of over 25 years, meeting national policy requirements. Only one of the three Kent silica sand sites does not currently meet the requirement of maintaining a 10 year landbank per site at existing sites. One silica sand site has been declared by the owner as now containing un-viable reserves of silica sand. This will be considered further at the Plan's forthcoming examination. While there are no active quarries to supply minerals for cement production in Kent, there is a consented quarry with over 25 years of reserves adjacent to the permitted, but unconstructed Holborough Cement works. Kent's chalk reserves for agriculture and engineering purposes, on the basis of the 2013 rate of sales at five active sites, have an indicative permitted landbank of 19.4 years of chalk reserves at the end of 2013; alternatively a calculation based on the average rate of chalk sales between 2011 and 2013 would indicate a landbank figure of 14.5 years.

Waste Indicator Monitoring

5.0.10 There has been a minor increase in the arisings of MSW (1.28%) (now Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)) for the first time in recent years. The dominant methods of management for MSW continued to be recycling and composting (46%) and energy recovery (37%), whilst diversion of MSW from landfill continued to increase, reaching its highest level to date at 82.5% of all MSW. In 2013 KCC have already met the updated targets of the KJMWMS for recycling/composting rates of at least 45% by 2015/16 and is making good progress towards the 2015/16 landfill diversion target of 90%.

5.0.11 There is no regular data available on the annual arisings of CD&E so for the purposes of the preparation of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 it is assumed that no growth occurs in CD&E waste arisings, in line with past forecasting and national guidance. The most recent national survey of C&I waste arisings was conducted for the year of 2009 for DEFRA. Estimates of C&I waste arisings will be produced on an annual basis in future years to support the monitoring requirements of the Plan once adopted.

5.0.12 The waste import and exports levels in Kent in 2013/14 were notably affected by over a million tonnes of London waste arising from the tunnelling operations of the Crossrail project imported to a temporary transfer station in Northfleet, with half of this material recorded as being exported for recovery at a site in Essex. Otherwise movements of waste continued between Kent and London, the south-east and the east of England, with much smaller proportions travelling further afield to other WPAs in England and Wales. Overall Kent is still a net importer of waste; Imports were nearly 800,000 tonnes higher than exports in 2013/14.

5.0.13 In terms of Kent's MSW, it was found that overall only 14.5% of Kent's arisings were managed outside of the county in 2013/14; all of Kent's MSW for energy recovery is managed within Kent and high proportions of green waste and landfilled waste are managed within the county (99.6% and 71% respectively).

5.0.14 Eight of the waste planning application granted planning permission in the monitoring period provided additional capacity for waste management within Kent. In 2013/14, there was around 15mt of non landfill waste management capacity; an increase of approximately 2.6mt on previous monitoring year. There were significant increases in capacity towards the top of the waste management hierarchy in composting/ anaerobic digestion and MSW and C&I recycling, plus a significant increase in waste transfer due to the Crossrail project wastes from London. There were marginal decreases in the capacity of CD&E Recycling/ Aggregate Recycling, Metal/ELV Facilities and Incineration/Energy Recovery capacity but these are not considered significant enough to affect Kent's ability to manage waste arisings and imports.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Overall, the monitoring data illustrates the aggregate supply and waste management capacity within the county for 2013/14. It forms the basis for Kent's emerging mineral and waste planning policies and planning decisions. The AMR also tracks plan making progress against the latest MWDS timetable and the co-operation on plan making activities with other local authorities and stakeholders.

5.0.15 Next year's AMR will report on the plan preparation progress in accordance with the revised programme dates to be brought into effect by an updated Development Scheme, to include the outcome of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 Examination. Future editions of this report will change once the Kent MWLP 2013-30 is adopted, the focus will be on monitoring and reporting on the implementation and effectiveness of adopted plan policies.

Appendix A: Minerals and Waste Planning Applications

Kent County Council usually determines between 50 and 100 minerals or waste related planning applications every year. In 2012/13 KCC granted 83 minerals and waste permissions. Those listed here are only those that result, or could result, in increased in permitted mineral reserves/mineral importation or production capacity/waste management capacity, changes in the permitted 'life' of sites or the areas of land to be worked.

Changes to permitted mineral reserves:

Table 19 New mineral reserves during the monitoring period

Ref	Location	Operator	Application
APP/W2275/N/2158341 TM/10/2029	Hermitage Quarry, Hermitage Lane, Aylesford ME20 7PX	Gallagher Aggregates Ltd	Proposed Westerly Extension to Hermitage Quarry (Called In Application)

Other significant mineral applications:

Table 20 - Other significant mineral applications permitted during the monitoring period

Ref	Location	Operator	Application
DA/13/206	Joyce Green Farm. Land at Joyce Green Farm, Joyce Green Lane, Dartford DA1 5PN	Hanson Aggregates	Application to vary and remove conditions within planning permission DA/00/326 (primarily to extend the end date and allow the completion of sand and gravel extraction and restoration)

Ref	Location	Operator	Application
SW/13/939	Land to the South of the A2 and East of Panteny Lane, Bapchild, Sittingbourne	Ibstock Brick Limited	Variation of conditions 1 & 3 of planning permission SW/03/430 to extend the period of working and final restoration at the existing Hempstead House brickearth site until 31 October 2020.

Changes to permitted waste management capacity:

Table 21 - Planning applications involving changes to permitted waste management capacity during the monitoring period

Ref	Location	Description of application
AS/12/622	Land at Woodleas Farm, Goldwell Lane, Aldington, Ashford, Kent TN25 7DX	Proposed change of use from a skip depot and agricultural land to a waste transfer depot with construction of a new building. Provision of a portacabin and a weighbridge.
AS/12/1322	Unit 2, Cobbswood Industrial Estate, Brunswick Road, Ashford, Kent TN23 1EH	Change of use from warehouse/storage to waste transfer station/waste segregation and storage of non-hazardous waste streams.
DA/13/140	Stone Pit 1, Cotton Lane, Stone, Dartford, Kent DA9 9ED	The importation and recovery of 490,000m3 of inert material to achieve a sustainable landform with restoration to green amenity space with biodiversity benefits
DA/13/827	Former Basic Engineering Building, Swanscombe Works, Manor Way, Swanscombe, Kent, DA10 0LL	Application for a temporary change of use (5 years) to a use for processing waste material (principally glass), together with associated development including plant, portacabins and enclosed storage facilities

Appendix A: Minerals and Waste Planning Applications

Ref	Location	Description of application
SE/12/2790	Sevenoaks Household Waste Recycling Centre, Main Road, Sundridge, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN14 6EP	Cessation of existing green waste composting facility and transfer station and development of a new transfer station with replacement household waste recycling centre and landscape improvements
SH/12/850	Units A & B Highfield Industrial Estate, Bradley Road, Folkestone, Kent CT19 6DD	Change of use from light industry to recycled ferrous and non-ferrous waste metal transfer unit.
SW/12/1211	Plots D & E, Lakesview Business Park, Hersden, Nr Canterbury, Kent CT3 4GP	Construction and operation of a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and Waste Transfer Station (WTS) for Commercial and Industrial and Municipal Solid Waste and ancillary staff and fleet vehicle parking, vehicle workshop, 2 x weighbridges, fuel tank, sprinkler tank, pump house, substation and improved access and office and welfare facility
TH/13/580	Manston Road Depot, Manston Road, Margate, Kent CT9 4LX	Development of a waste sorting and transfer building and the extension of the office and workshop building.
TM/12/2549	Blaise Farm Composting Plant, Blaise Farm Quarry, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent, ME19 4PN	Temporary development of an Anaerobic Digestion Plant together with associated infrastructure, reconfiguration of the consented Advanced Thermal Conversion Plant, together with associated infrastructure, the realignment of part of the existing access road, the relocation of existing office and welfare accommodation and the relocation of the existing weighbridge

Other applications determined:

There were a further 71 minerals and waste planning applications permitted during 2013/14 which did not alter capacity or reserves. Many of these involved minor amendments to infrastructure or conditions.

Appendix B: Minerals and Waste Sites

All of the sites listed here are displayed on maps in Appendix C.

Note: Sites in *italics* have planning permission but were inactive during the monitoring period.

Construction Aggregate Sites (See Map 1)

Table 22 Sand and Gravel Sites⁽¹⁾

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
Building Sand			
23	Charing Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Ashford
15	Lenham Quarry (Shepherds Farm)	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Maidstone
30	Sevenoaks Quarry (Greatness)	Lafarge Tarmac Limited	Sevenoaks
155	Aylesford Quarry	Ayesford Heritage Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
210	<i>Ham Hill Quarry</i>	<i>Lafarge Tarmac Limited</i>	<i>Tonbridge & Malling</i>
53	Ightham Sand Pit	H&H (Celcon) Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
21	Nepicar Sand Pit	J Clubb Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
94	Addington Sand Pit (Wrotham Quarry)	Hanson Aggregates	Tonbridge & Malling
34	Borough Green Sand Pit	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
Sand and Gravel			
131	Conningbrook Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Ashford
100	Faversham Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Swale

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
50	Joyce Green Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	Dartford
126	<i>Allens Bank</i>	<i>Brett Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>Shepway</i>
133	Scotney Court Quarry (Lydd Quarry) ⁽²⁾	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Shepway
143	Denge Quarry	CEMEX UK	Shepway
81	East Peckham Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
55	<i>Stonecastle Farm</i>	<i>Lafarge Tarmac Limited</i>	<i>Tonbridge & Malling</i>

1. Site categories reflect the dominant mineral type at the site.
2. Extraction of sand and gravel has moved into East Sussex.

Table 23 Crushed Rock Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
163	Blaise Farm Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	Tonbridge & Malling
36	Hermitage Quarry	Gallagher Aggregates Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Sites (See Map 2)**Table 24 Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Sites**

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
Quarry			
131	Conningbrook Recycling Centre	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Ashford
114	Shelford Landfill	Viridor Waste Management	Canterbury
32	Pinden Quarry	Pinden Ltd	Dartford
42	<i>Greatness Integrated Waste Management Facility</i>	<i>Cory Environmental</i>	<i>Sevenoaks</i>
100	Faversham Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Swale
81	East Peckham Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
870	Ham Hill Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
159	Borough Green Sandpit	Borough Green Sand Pits Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
43	<i>Borough Green Landfill</i>	<i>CEMEX UK</i>	<i>Tonbridge & Malling</i>
36	Hermitage Quarry	Gallagher Aggregates Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
81	East Peckham Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
Wharves and Rail Depots			
230	<i>Sevington Rail Depot</i>	<i>Brett Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>Ashford</i>
357	Hothfield Works	Tarmac Ltd	Ashford
88	Allington Recycling	Hanson Aggregates	Maidstone
259	Ridham Dock	Ballast Phoenix	Swale
Other			
359	Manor Way ⁽⁴⁷⁾	Lancebox Ltd	Dartford
355	FM Conway Works	F M Conway Ltd	Dartford
245	Tilmanstone Works	R H Ovenden	Dover
604	Richborough Hall	Thanet Waste Services	Dover
495	<i>Stonelees Golf Course</i>	<i>Ovenden Earth Moving Company</i>	<i>Thanet</i>
865	Land at Sanderson Way	Sheerness Recycling Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling

Wharves and Rail Depots (See Map 3)

Table 25 Wharves

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
Crushed Rock			
586	East Quay Whitstable	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Canterbury
579	Robins Wharf	Aggregates Industries Ltd	Gravesham
499	Red Lion Wharf	Stema Shipping (UK) Ltd	Gravesham

47 Pending formal Planning Application decision

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
582	Ridham Dock, East Quay	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Swale
584	Ramsgate New Port	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Thanet
Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel			
580	Johnsons Wharf	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Dartford
583	<i>Dunkirk Jetty, Dover Harbour</i>	<i>CEMEX UK</i>	<i>Dover</i>
577	Northfleet Wharf Botany Marshes	CEMEX UK	Gravesham
578	Robins Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Gravesham
575	Denton Wharf (Denton Marine Terminal)	J Clubb Ltd	Gravesham
582	Ridham Dock, East Quay	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Swale
581	Ridham Dock	Lafarge Tarmac Limited	Swale
Cement			
585	Wharf 42 - including Northfleet Cement Works	Lafarge Cement UK	Gravesham

Table 26 Rail Depots

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
357	Hothfield	Tarmac Ltd	Ashford
230	<i>Sevington</i>	<i>Brett Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>Ashford</i>
88	Allington Depot	Hanson Aggregates	Maidstone
81	East Peckham Rail Siding and Depot	J Clubb Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling

Other (Non Aggregate) Minerals (See Map 4)**Table 27 Brickearth Sites**

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
182	Claxfield Farm	Weinberger Ltd	Swale
209	Hempstead House	Ibstock Building Products	Swale

Table 28 Clay Brick/Tile Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
211	Babylon Tileworks	Havenworld (KPT) Ltd	Maidstone

Table 29 Chalk Cement Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
191	<i>Holborough Quarry and Cement Works</i>	<i>Lafarge Cement UK</i>	<i>Tonbridge & Malling</i>

Table 30 Chalk Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
7	Crundale Quarry	C Peach	Ashford
194	Hegdale Quarry	R H Ovenden Ltd	Ashford
196	Beacon Hill Quarry	John Bourne & Co Ltd	Ashford
203	Darenth Road Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	Dartford
32	Pinden Quarry	Pinden Ltd	Dartford
198	Rowling Chalk Pit	R H Ovenden Ltd	Dover
193	Detling Quarry	John Bourne & Co Ltd	Maidstone

Table 31 Clay Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
112	Norwood Quarry	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd	Swale

Table 32 Industrial Sand

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
21	Nepicar Sand Pit	J Clubb Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
94	Addington Sand Pit (Wrotham Quarry)	Hanson Aggregates	Tonbridge & Malling
155	<i>Aylesford Quarry</i>	<i>CEMEX UK</i>	<i>Tonbridge & Malling</i>

Recycling Sites, Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), Composting and Anaerobic Digestion (See Map 5)

Table 33 Recycling Sites Construction and Demolition Waste

Ref.	Site Name	Operator	District
372	Hersden MRF, Canterbury Industrial Park, Hersden	Viridor Waste (Kent) Limited	Canterbury
624	Lakesview Business Park, Hersden	Ling UK Holdings Ltd	Canterbury
425	Riverdale Industrial Estate	Ling UK Holdings Ltd	Canterbury
32	Pinden Quarry MRF, Longfield	Pinden Ltd	Dartford
385	Lee's Yard, Old Rochester Way	Easy Load Limited	Dartford
883	Swanscombe Works, Manor Way	Recresco Ltd	Dartford
381	Unit 9 Swanton Farm, Lydden	Envirocycle	Dover
605	Richborough Hall Waste Transfer And Recycling Centre	Thanet Waste Services Ltd	Dover
652	Temp. Wood Storage & Shredding Red Lion Wharf	G I Hadfield & Son Ltd	Gravesham
647	Countrystyle Depot, Lenham	Countrystyle Recycling Ltd	Maidstone
645	Teardrop Centre, Swanley	Ideal Waste Paper Company Ltd.	Sevenoaks
379	Ross Depot, Shornecliffe	Shepway District Council	Shepway
860	Callington Court Farm	Moore's Turf & Topsoil Ltd	Shepway
651	<i>Otterpool Quarry</i>	<i>Countrystyle Recycling Ltd</i>	<i>Shepway</i>
493	Ridham Dock MRF	Countrystyle Recycling Ltd	Swale
382	Gas Road, Sittingbourne	Sweeep Ltd	Swale
882	<i>Materials Recycling Facility, Land within Ridham Dock</i>	<i>SITA UK</i>	<i>Swale</i>
862	Unit 15A Ridham Dock Industrial Estate	SITA UK	Swale
863	Unit 15B Ridham Dock Industrial Estate	SITA UK	Swale

Ref.	Site Name	Operator	District
486	Dane Valley Road Industrial Estate	J C Skips	Thanet
646	Westwood Industrial Estate	M P L Waste Management	Thanet
405	Royal British Legion Industrial Estate, Aylesford	MDJ Light Brothers	Tonbridge & Malling
88	Allington EfW plant MRF	Kent Enviropower Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
865	Land at Sanderson Way	Sheerness Recycling	Tonbridge & Malling

Table 34 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
504	Vauxhall Road, Canterbury HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Canterbury
8	Studd Hill, Herne Bay HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Canterbury
500	Pepperhill HWRC	Waste Recycling Ltd	Dartford
286	Dartford Heath HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Dartford
252	Richborough HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Dover
6	Southall Road, Deal HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Dover
507	Whitfield HWRC	Viridor Waste (Kent) Limited	Dover
511	Tovil HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Maidstone
512	Dunbrik HWRC	S I T A Environment Limited	Sevenoaks
496	Pedham Place, Swanley HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Sevenoaks
508	Shornecliffe HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Shepway
232	Hawkinge HWRC	Viridor Waste (Kent) Limited	Shepway

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
623	New Romney HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Shepway
503	Church Marshes HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Swale
502	Stoneyard HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Swale
9	Preston Forge HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Swale
5	Manston Road, Margate HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Thanet
251	North Farm HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Tunbridge Wells
501	Ashford HWRC	Kent County Council Waste Management	Ashford

Table 35 Composting and Anaerobic Digestion (AD)

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
114	Composting Facility, Shelford Landfill Site	Shelford Composting Limited	Canterbury
604	Richborough AD	Thanet Waste Services Ltd	Dover
868	Former Corporation Yard, Western Road, Deal	EH Churley	Dover
287	Dunbrik Composting	Waste Recycling Group (Central) Limited	Sevenoaks
42	Greatness Quarry Composting	Cory Environmental	Sevenoaks
206	Hope Farm, Folkestone	J Taylor & Son	Shepway
651	Otterpool Quarry AD	Countrystyle Recycling Ltd	Shepway
493	Ridham Dock composting	Countrystyle Recycling Ltd	Swale
869	Kemsley Paper Mill AD	DS Smith Paper Ltd	Swale
163	<i>Blaise Farm Quarry, West Malling</i>	<i>New Earth Solutions</i>	<i>Tonbridge & Malling</i>

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
238	Conghurst Farm, Hawkhurst	Piper Farms	Tunbridge Wells

Energy from Waste and Waste Treatment Facilities (Map 6)

Table 36 Energy from Waste Facilities

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
88	Allington EfW plant	Kent Enviropower Ltd	Maidstone
389	Kemsley Mill CHP Phase II extension	Powergen CHP Ltd	Swale
855	<i>Sustainable Energy Plant Kemsley Mill</i>	<i>DS Smith & EON Energy from Waste Ltd</i>	Swale
399	Ham Hill WWTW CHP Plant Brook Lane	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
871	Biomass Plant, adj. Thamesteel, Ridham Dock	M V V Environment Ltd	Swale

Table 37 Treatment Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
367	Unit 2 Joseph Wilson Ind. Estate, Whitstable	Stephen Betts & Sons Ltd	Canterbury
485	Unit 7 Westbrook Industrial Estate, Herne Bay	Graham Smith Silver Services	Canterbury
484	Unit 1, Joseph Wilson Industrial Estate, Whitstable	All Waste Matters Ltd	Canterbury
406	Manor Way, Swanscombe	Veka Recycling Ltd	Dartford
638	Harringe Court Farm Biodiesel	Aeolus Partnership	Shepway
271	West Hythe Soil treatment centre	Hydrock	Shepway
376	Shed 3 & 4, Ridham Dock	Gypsum Recycling International	Swale
483	Rushenden Road, Queenborough	Sheppy Limited	Swale
392	The Oil Storage Installation	Anthony Jenkins Fuel Oil Limited	Thanet

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
632	Ham Hill L W T	Viridor Waste Management	Tonbridge & Malling
459	Unit 7, Larkfield Mill	SRCL Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
395	Mills Road, Aylesford	Cleansing Service Group Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
876	Building 17 Ridham Dock	Countrystyle Recycling Ltd	Swale

Waste Transfer and Metal/ End of Life Vehicle Facilities (See Map 7)

Table 38 Transfer Stations

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
881	<i>Waste Transfer Station, Unit 2 Cobbswood Industrial Estate</i>	<i>Ball Contractors</i>	Ashford
880	<i>Waste Transfer Depot, Land at Woodleas Farm</i>	<i>R H Butler Ltd (Skip Hire)</i>	<i>Ashford</i>
373	Unit 1 Ashford Industrial Centre	Ashford Recycling Centre Ltd	Ashford
375	Austen House, Kingsnorth Industrial Estate	P H S Group Plc	Ashford
374	Ashford Transfer Station Brunswick Road,	Viridor Waste Kent Limited	Ashford
398	Units 1&2 Willesborough Industrial Estate	Cannon Hygiene Limited	Ashford
653	Leacon Road Fairwood Industrial Est	P. H. S. Group Plc	Ashford
230	<i>Sevington Waste Transfer station</i>	<i>Robert Brett & Sons Ltd</i>	<i>Ashford</i>
368	Hersden Waste Transfer Station	Viridor Waste (Kent) Ltd	Canterbury
369	Kingsmead Depot	Serco Ltd	Canterbury
601	Kemberland, Fox Hill Herne Bay Road	W M G Environmental (Weemix Group)	Canterbury
500	Pepperhill WTS	Waste Recycling Ltd	Dartford
384	Manor Way Business Park	Crossways Recycling Ltd	Dartford

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
386	Winchester W TS 2 -8 Little Queen Street	A Winchester & Sons	Dartford
478	Littlebrook Oil Management Unit	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	Dartford
404	<i>Maronvale Yard, Rochester Way</i>	<i>A Selby</i>	<i>Dartford</i>
605	Richborough Hall Waste Transfer And Recycling Centre	Thanet Waste Services Ltd	Dover
248	Aylesham Industrial Estate	Clearers (South East) Ltd	Dover
487	Shipyards Port Site, Sandwich	Half Skips	Dover
440	Camp Site Back Lane, West Hougham	Taylor's Skips Ltd	Dover
507	Whitfield WTS	Viridor Waste (Kent) Limited	Dover
245	Pike Road Industrial Estate, Eythorne	R H Ovenden Ltd	Dover
509	Richborough HWRC Dover Bulking Station	Dover District Council	Dover
387	Waste Transfer Station, Wharf Road, Off Mark Lane, Denton	Gurbinder Sall	Gravesham
868	Former Corporation Yard	EH Churley	Dover
650	Apex Business Park	R.S. Skips	Gravesham
430	11 Heronden Rd, Parkwood Industrial Estate	Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	Maidstone
400	Unit 6 Detling Aerodrome Industrial Estate	D&D Waste Recycling Ltd	Maidstone
637	Bircholt Road Parkwood Industrial Estate	E D F Energy Networks Ltd	Maidstone
393	Land At United House, Goldsell Road, Swanley	United House Group Limited	Sevenoaks
127	<i>Sevenoaks Household Waste Recycling Centre & Transfer Station</i>	<i>Darenth River Ballast Company Ltd</i>	<i>Sevenoaks</i>
573	Old Powder Mills, Nr. Leigh	Glaxo Smith Kline R&D Ltd	Sevenoaks
403	Park Farm Close, Folkestone	Countrystyle Recycling Ltd	Shepway

Appendix B: Minerals and Waste Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
377	Unit Q, Newington Industrial Estate	T J Skips	Swale
388	Units 5 And 6, West Lane, Sittingbourne	S I T A Environment Limited	Swale
503	Church Marshes WTS	Kent County Council Waste Management	Swale
882	<i>Waste Transfer Station, Land within Ridham Dock</i>	<i>SITA UK</i>	<i>Swale</i>
875	Ridham Dock Road	Countrystyle Recycling Ltd	Swale
378	Manston Road Depot	Thanet District Council	Thanet
391	The Lodge, Sacketts Hill, Broadstairs	W Brazil & Brothers	Thanet
622	Land adjoining The Bungalow, Queensdown Road, Woodchurch, Birchington	Reclamet Limited	Thanet
459	Unit 7, Larkfield Mill	SRCL Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
446	Lake Road, Quarrywood Industrial Estate	Safetykleen UK Limited	Tonbridge & Malling
395	Mills Road, Quarry Wood Industrial Estate	Cleansing Service Group Limited	Tonbridge & Malling
371	Sandhurst Road Tunbridge Wells	Southern Gas Networks Plc	Tunbridge Wells
251	North Farm W T S Dowding Way	S I T A Environment Limited	Tunbridge Wells
397	Site 'B' North Farm Lane	Weald Waste Ltd	Tunbridge Wells

Metal/ End of Life Vehicle (ELV) Facilities

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
416	Kilndown, Marten Lane, High Halden	Ashford Vauxhall Spares	Ashford
417	Bridge End Farm, Little Chart	BMW Spares	Ashford
480	Henwood Industrial Estate, Ashford	Alpha Fry Ltd	Ashford
411	Rowling Street, Bilsington	H Ripley & Co	Ashford

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
409	Laurenden, Cranbrook Road, Tenterden	Paul Chapman	Ashford
410	Ellingham Farm Industrial Estate	H Ripley & Co	Ashford
450	The Potteries, Further Quarter, High Halden	G M Woodgate & Son	Ashford
619	ELV Granary Court Road	JF & RE Tanner	Ashford
648	Unit 18 Henwood Ind Est Ashford	Auto Economics Ltd	Ashford
425	Riverdale Industrial Estate, Canterbury	Ling UK Holdings Ltd Ltd	Canterbury
426	Canterbury Industrial Park, Hersden	Brown Commercials	Canterbury
624	<i>Plots D and E, Lakesview Business Park, Hersden</i>	<i>Ling UK Holdings Ltd</i>	<i>Canterbury</i>
479	Plot 16 Manorway Business Park, Manor Way, Swanscombe	Ace Car Breakers	Dartford
418	78 Dartford Road, Dartford	Erith Commercials	Dartford
431	Oakdene, Watling Street, Bean	Bean Breakers	Dartford
432	Hawley Road, Dartford	J C Autobreakers	Dartford
489	Ramsgate Road, Sandwich	Copart Limited	Dover
439	Richborough Castle Road, Sandwich	Zen Car Factors	Dover
441	Ellens Road, Walmer, Deal	The D I Y Motorist	Dover
433	Denton Industrial Estate, Gravesend	Gravesend Metals And Recycling Limited	Gravesham
412	Bentletts Yard, Claygate Road, Laddingford	Commercial Motor Services	Maidstone
419	The Scrap Yard, Old Tovil Road, Maidstone	James Hunt (Maidstone) Limited	Maidstone
448	Units 8, 9 &10, Detling Aerodrome	Detling Autobreakers	Maidstone
394	Hartley Bottom, Hartley	Hartley Bottom Car Breakers	Sevenoaks
421	Aerodrome Industrial Complex, Hawkinge	Hawkinge Vehicle Services	Shepway
482	Dengemarsh Rd, Lydd	Lydd Car Breakers	Shepway

Appendix B: Minerals and Waste Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
885	Units A & B Highfield Industrial Estate	Cube Metal Limited	Shepway
422	Units D9 & D9(3), Eurolink Industrial Estate, Sittingbourne	London & Kent Metals	Swale
370	Sheppey Way, Bobbing	Bobbing Car Breakers	Swale
413	Unit 1, Sheppey Plant Estate, Queenborough	Queenborough Car Breakers	Swale
414	Gas Road, Milton Regis	Kent Auto Salvage	Swale
427	Halfway Rd, Sheerness	Monkey Farm Car Breakers	Swale
380	Rushenden Rd, Queenborough	Sheppey Motor Salvage	Swale
435	Ridham Dock	Mayer Parry Recycling Limited	Swale
423	Woodchurch Road, Woodchurch	Reclamet Limited	Thanet
424	Unit 4-10 Dane Valley Industrial Estate, Broadstairs	B.G.Motors	Thanet
420	67 Hereson Road, Ramsgate	Ford-it-spares	Thanet
442	Upper Dumpton Park	Christopher Parker	Thanet
622	The Recycling Centre, Woodchurch Rd, Birchington	Reclamet Recycling Ltd	Thanet
449	Fre-mell Farm, Comp Lane, Offham	Steven Green & Steven Williams	Tonbridge & Malling
447	Mill Hall Yard, Aylesford	Aylesford Metal Company (1984) Limited	Tonbridge & Malling
445	G P Petrol Station, London Road, Hildenborough	Alba Transport Services	Tonbridge & Malling
859	Former SCA Packaging Site New Hythe Lane Larkfield	Aylesford Metals Company	Tonbridge & Malling
415	North Farm Industrial Estate, Tunbridge Wells	Mid Kent Car Breakers	Tunbridge Wells
472	Oast House Farm, Brenchley	J R Car Spares	Tunbridge Wells

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
428	Ledger Works, Paddock Wood	Commercial Motor Services (Kent) Ltd	Tunbridge Wells
408	Willow Lane, Paddock Wood	Charles Trent Ltd	Tunbridge Wells
471	Longfield Farm Brenchley	Charles Trent Ltd	Tunbridge Wells
877	Unit 1 Park Farm Close	Johnson's Recycling Ltd	Shepway

Waste Water Treatment Sites (Map 8)

Table 39 Wastewater Treatment Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
429	Ashford Wastewater Treatment Works & Sludge Treatment Centre	Southern Water	Ashford
402	Tenterden WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
401	Reading Street WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
454	Biddenden WTW, Biddenden	Southern Water	Ashford
474	Small Hythe Place	Southern Water	Ashford
456	Whittersham WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
548	Appledore WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
542	Egerton WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
541	Charing WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
533	Brook WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
532	Wye WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
568	Newenden WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
569	Rolvenden WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
571	Stone Green WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
545	Hamstreet WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
543	Westwell WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
547	Bilsington WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford

Appendix B: Minerals and Waste Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
528	Chilham WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
549	Woodchurch WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
546	Warehorne WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
550	High Halden WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
552	Smarden WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
551	Bethersden WWTW	Southern Water	Ashford
437	Canterbury W WTW	Southern Water	Canterbury
457	Swalecliffe WWTW	Southern Water	Canterbury
525	Herne Bay Old Works WWTW	Southern Water	Canterbury
524	Newnham Valley WWTW	Southern Water	Canterbury
520	Westbeare WWTW	Southern Water	Canterbury
530	Chartham WWTW	Southern Water	Canterbury
529	Chartham WWTW	Southern Water	Canterbury
455	Long Reach WWTW	Thames Water	Dartford
458	Broomfield Bank	Southern Water	Dover
407	Felderland Lane	Southern Water	Dover
521	Dambridge WWTW	Southern Water	Dover
531	Betteshanger WWTW	Southern Water	Dover
573	Pfizer WWTW Stonar	Pfizer Global Research	Dover
362	Gravesend WWTW	Southern Water	Gravesham
361	Northfleet WWTW	Southern Water	Gravesham
460	Coxheath WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
556	Sutton Valence WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
558	Linton WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
538	Leeds WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
539	Harrietsham WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
540	Lenham WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
554	Staplehurst WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
557	Ulcombe WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
555	Headcorn WWTW	Southern Water	Maidstone
443	Edenbridge Waste Water Treatment Works	Southern Water	Sevenoaks
590	Chiddingstone Hoath WWTW	Southern Water	Sevenoaks
602	Penshurst WWTW	Southern Water	Sevenoaks
451	Sellindge Wastewater Treatment Works	Southern Water	Shepway
462	West Hythe WWTW	Southern Water	Shepway
452	New Romney Water Treatment Works	Southern Water	Shepway
440	Dymchurch WWTW	Southern Water	Shepway
572	Ivychurch WWTW	Southern Water	Shepway
570	Hartfield WWTW	Southern Water	Shepway
544	Lydd WWTW	Southern Water	Shepway
434	Queenborough Waste Water Treatment Works	Southern Water	Swale
436	Sittingbourne Sewage Treatment Works	Southern Water	Swale
534	Teynham WWTW	Southern Water	Swale
535	Eastchurch WWTW	Southern Water	Swale
527	Boughton WWTW	Southern Water	Swale
526	Faversham WWTW	Southern Water	Swale
463	Weatherlees Hill WWTW	Southern Water	Thanet
517	Margate WWTW	Southern Water	Thanet
519	Minster WWTW	Southern Water	Thanet
518	Broadstairs	Southern Water	Thanet
444	Tonbridge Sewage Treatment Works	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
396	Aylesford Wastewater Treatment Works	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
399	Ham Hill Sewage Treatment Works	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling

Appendix B: Minerals and Waste Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
464	Blackmans WWTW	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
559	East Peckham WWTW	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
536	Wouldham WWTW	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
537	Ditton WWTW	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
444	Tonbridge WWTW	Southern Water	Tonbridge & Malling
560	Paddock Wood WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
465	Smiths Lane WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
466	Sissinghurst WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
461	Bidborough WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
467	Tunbridge Wells North WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
591	Brenchley WTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
468	Lamberhurst WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
469	Kilndown WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
476	Horsmonden WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
562	Underhill WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
563	Cherry Gardens WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
564	Tunbridge Wells South WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
565	Hawkhurst South WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
566	Hawkhurst North WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
553	Frittenden WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
470	Pembury WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
561	Cranbrook WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells
567	Sandhurst WWTW	Southern Water	Tunbridge Wells

Incinerators, Animal and Pet Crematoria, Dredging Sites (Map 9)

Table 40 Waste Incinerators

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
481	Ashford Clinical Incinerator	SRCL Limited	Ashford
599	Dungeness A Power Station	Dungeness A Power Station	Shepway

Table 41 Dredging Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District	NGR
453	<i>Rushenden Marshes Dredgings Disposal Site</i>	<i>Peel Ports Limited</i>	<i>Swale</i>	<i>TQ 900 709</i>

Table 42 Animal and Pet Crematoria/ Cemetery

Ref	Operator	Site Name	District
600	Cherry Tree Farm, High Halden	David Funnell's Casualty Services	Ashford
490	Howletts Wild Animal Park	Howletts & Port Lympne Estates Ltd	Canterbury
438	Pets County Crematorium Long Lane Farm, Shepherdswell	Jeremy Stattersfield	Dover
475	Port Lympne Wild Animal Park	Howletts & Port Lympne Estates Ltd	Shepway

Ref	Operator	Site Name	District
635	Great Bayhall Farm, Pembury	Bowman Brothers	Tunbridge Wells
473	Badsell Park Farm, Matfield	Orchard Pet Cemetery Ltd	Tunbridge Wells

Landfill Sites (Map 10)

Table 43 Inert Landfill Sites

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
194	Hegdale Quarry	R H Ovenden	Ashford
890	Stone Pit 1	CLC Construction Ltd	Dartford
187	Stone Pit 2	Stone Pit Restoration Limited	Dartford
15	<i>Lenham Quarry (Shepherds Farm)</i>	<i>Robert Brett & Sons Ltd</i>	<i>Maidstone</i>
126	<i>Allens Bank</i>	<i>Brett Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>Shepway</i>
100	Ham Farm	Brett Aggregates Limited	Swale
494	<i>Stonelees Golf Course (Inert Landfill)</i>	<i>Ovenden Earthmoving Co Ltd</i>	<i>Thanet</i>
36	Hermitage Quarry	Gallagher Materials Limited	Tonbridge & Malling
43	Borough Green Landfill	Cemex UK Operations Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
34	Borough Green Sandpit	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
159	Borough Green Sandpit (Platt)	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd	Tonbridge & Malling
81	East Peckham Quarry	J Clubb Limited	Tonbridge & Malling
878	Stangate Landfill	Infinis Plc	Tonbridge & Malling

Table 44 Non-Hazardous Landfill

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
114	Shelford Landfill Site	Viridor Waste (Kent) Limited	Canterbury
42	Greatness Quarry Landfill	Cory Environmental	Sevenoaks

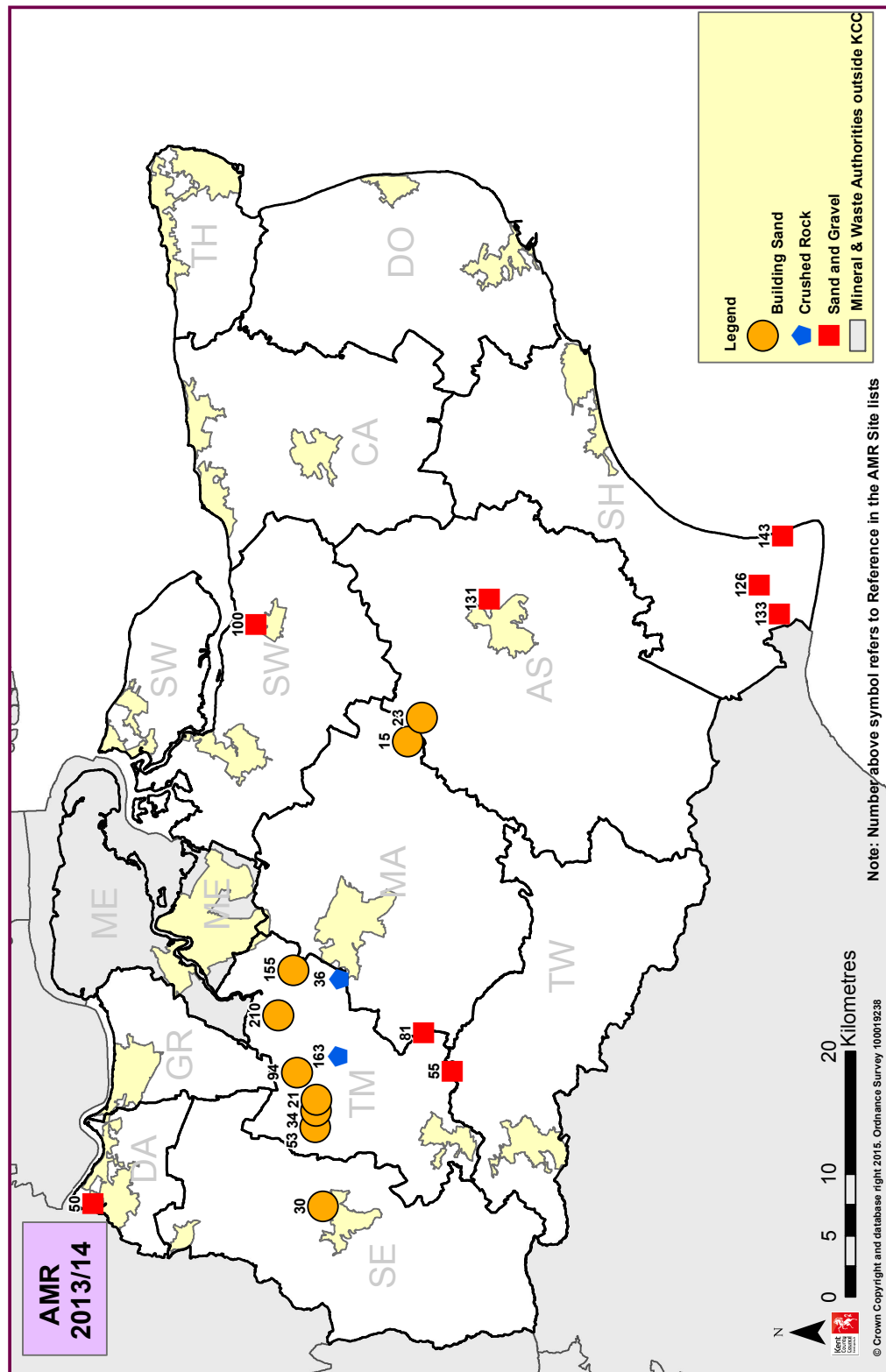
Table 45 Hazardous Landfill

Ref	Site Name	Operator	District
32	Pinden Quarry Hazardous landfill, Longfield	Pinden Ltd	Dartford
112	Norwood Farm, Isle of Sheppey	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd	Swale
192	Margett's Pit, Burham	Aylesford Newsprint Services Limited	Tonbridge & Malling

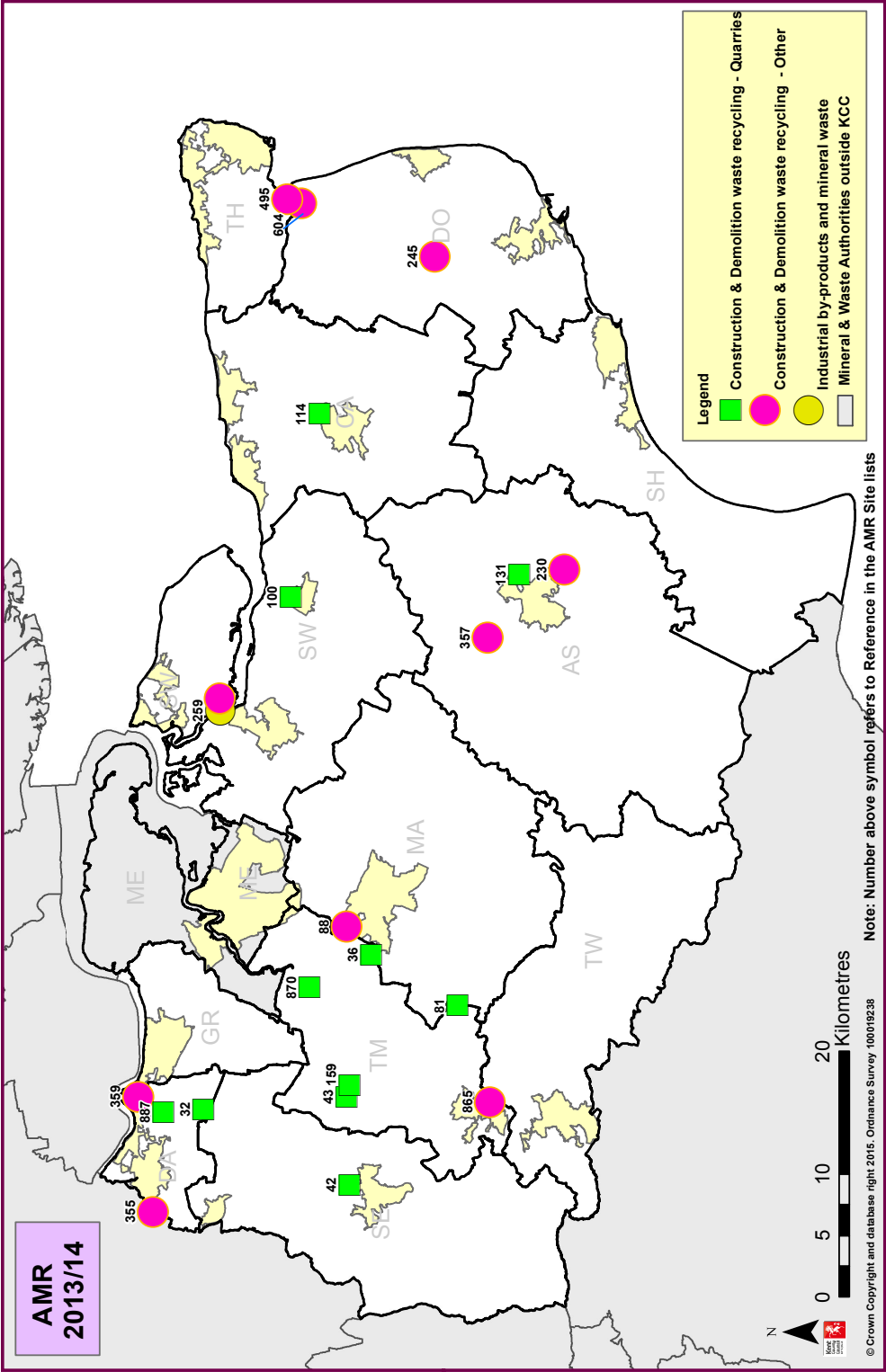
Appendix C: Maps of Minerals and Waste Sites

Appendix C: Maps of Minerals and Waste Sites

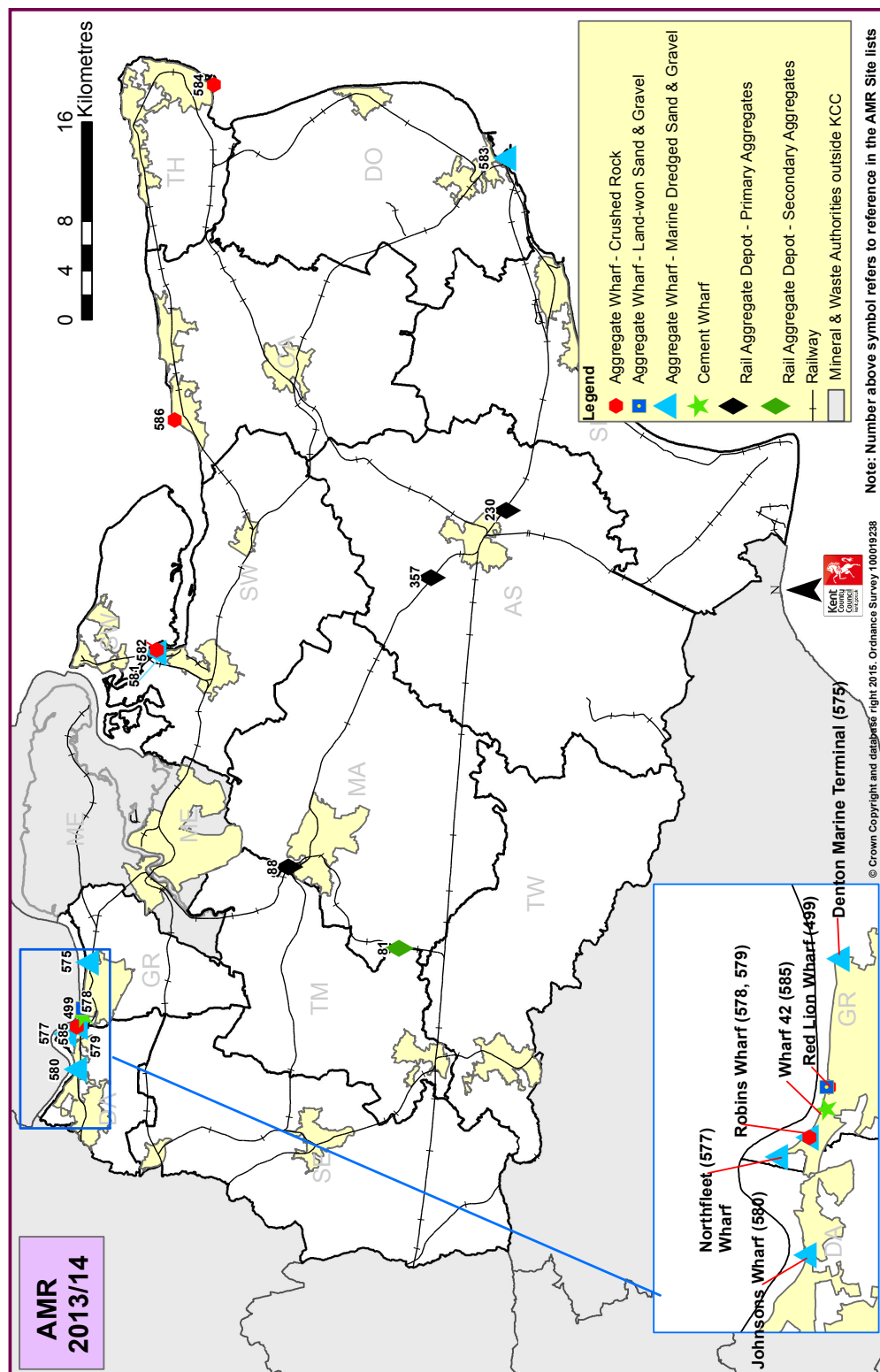
Map 1 Construction Aggregates



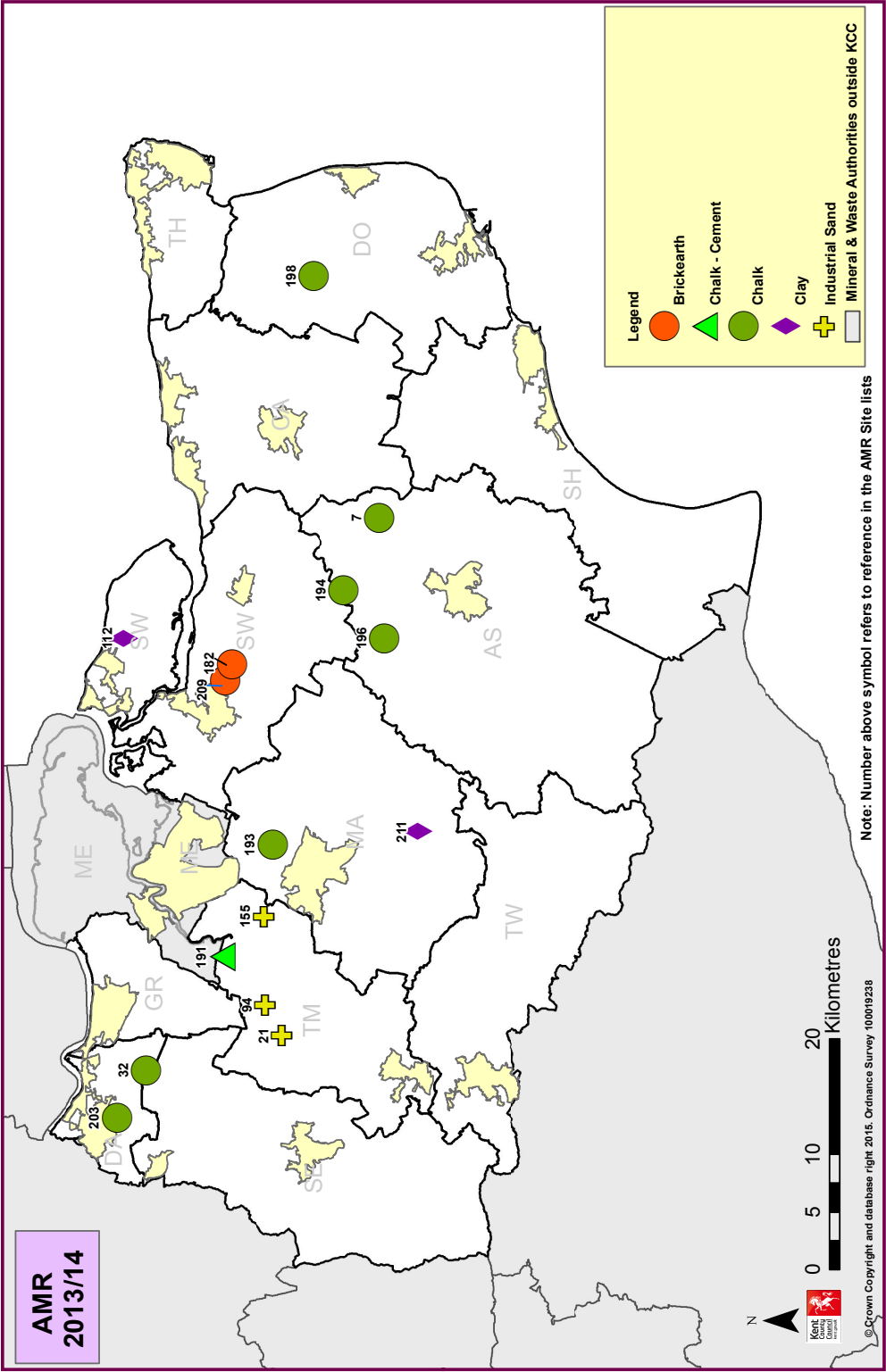
Map 2 Secondary and Recycled Aggregates



Map 3 Wharves and Rail Depots

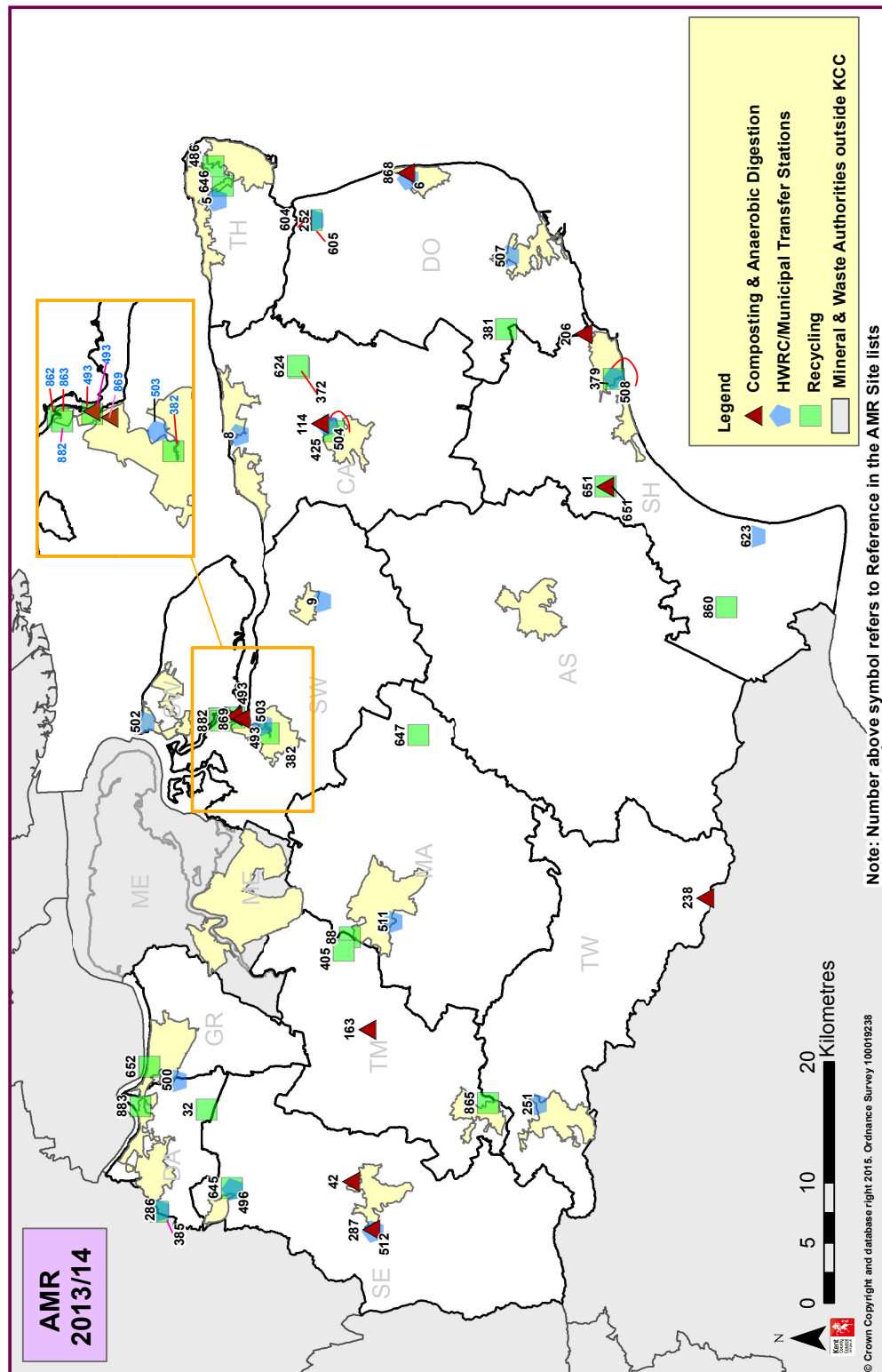


Map 4 Other (Non Aggregate) Land-won Minerals

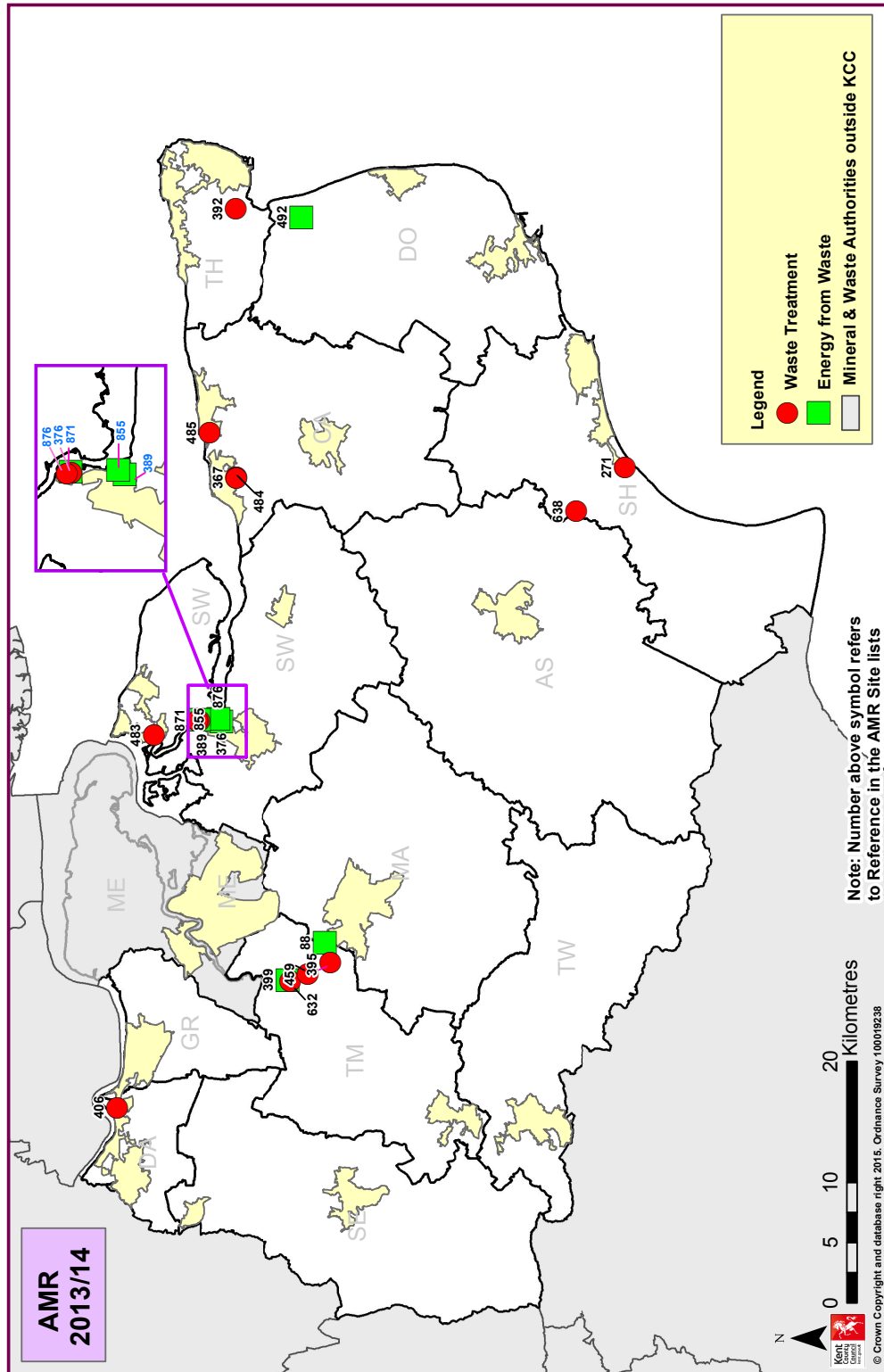


Appendix C: Maps of Minerals and Waste Sites

Map 5 Recycling Sites, Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), Composting and Anaerobic Digestion

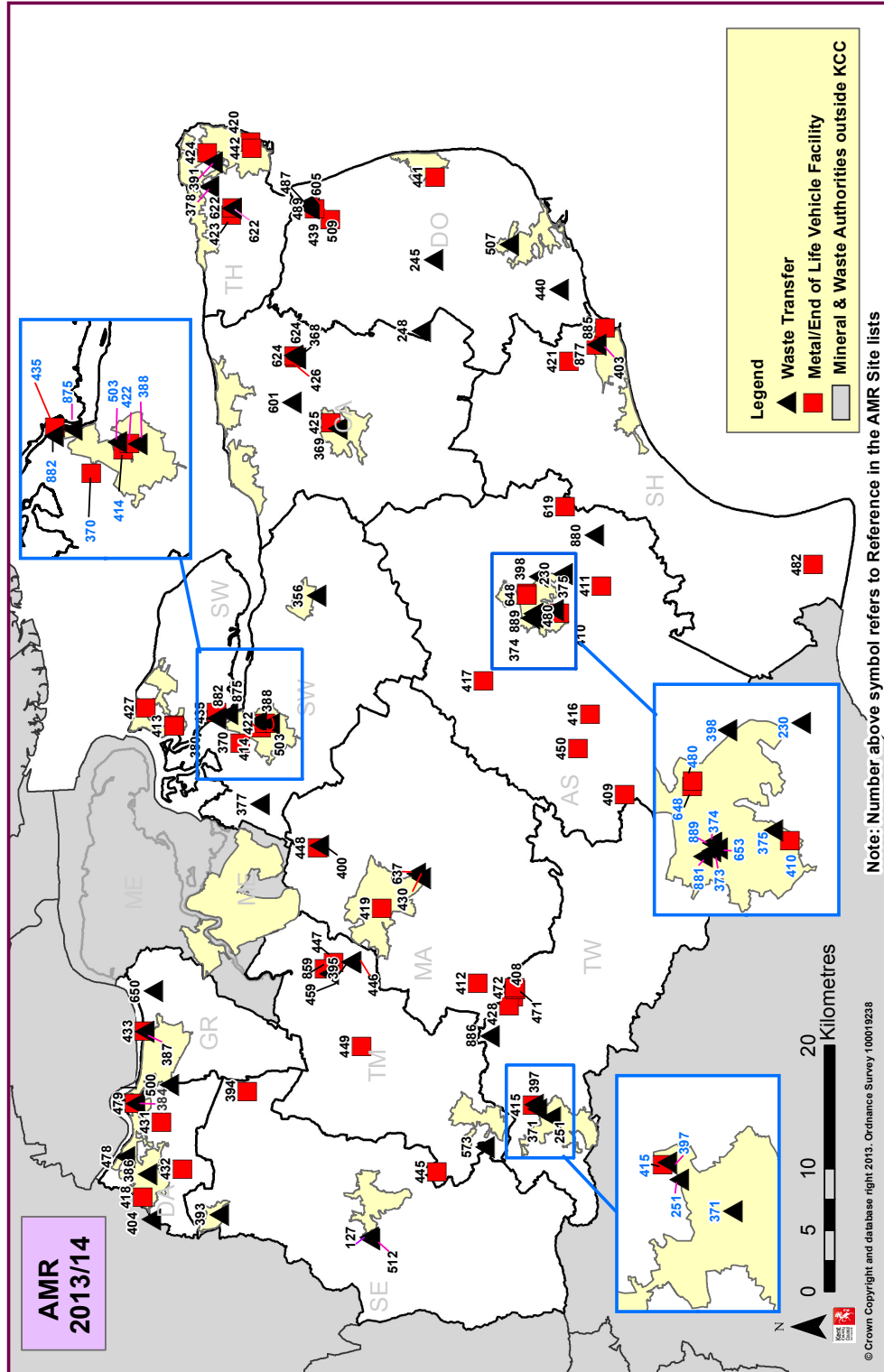


Map 6 Energy from Waste and Waste Treatment Facilities

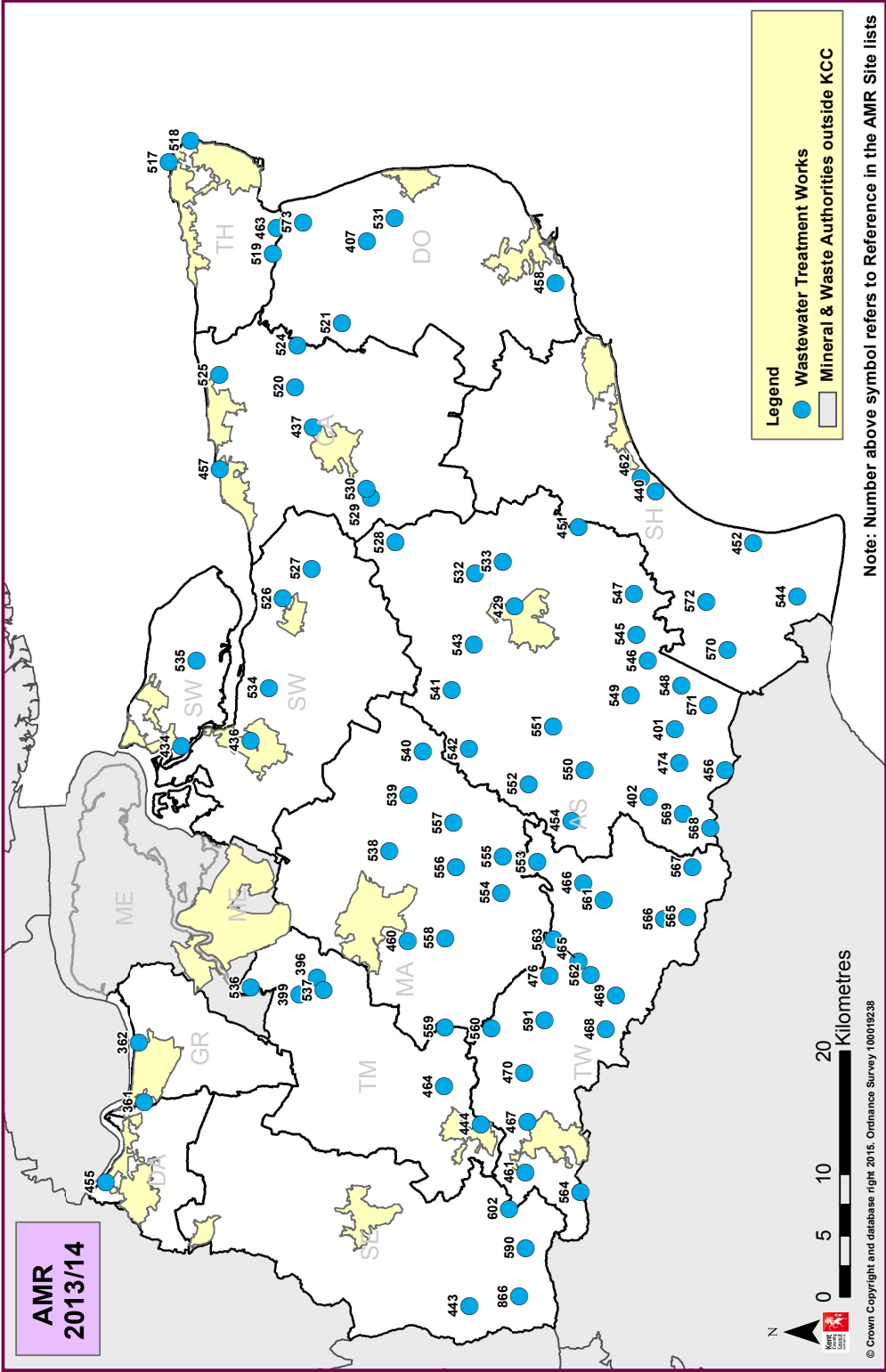


Appendix C: Maps of Minerals and Waste Sites

Map 7 Waste Transfer and Metal/ End of Life Vehicle Facilities

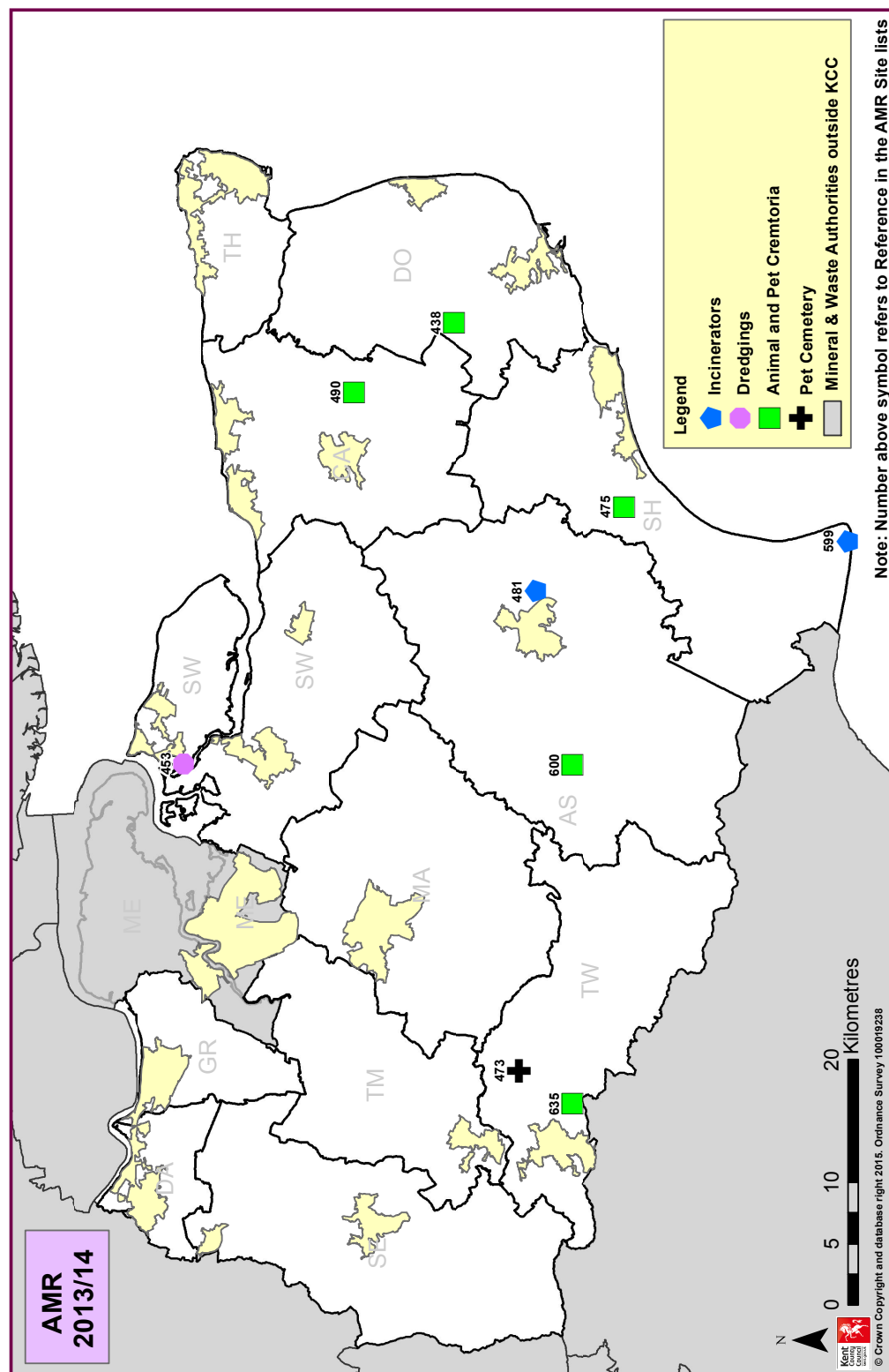


Map 8 Waste Water Treatment Sites

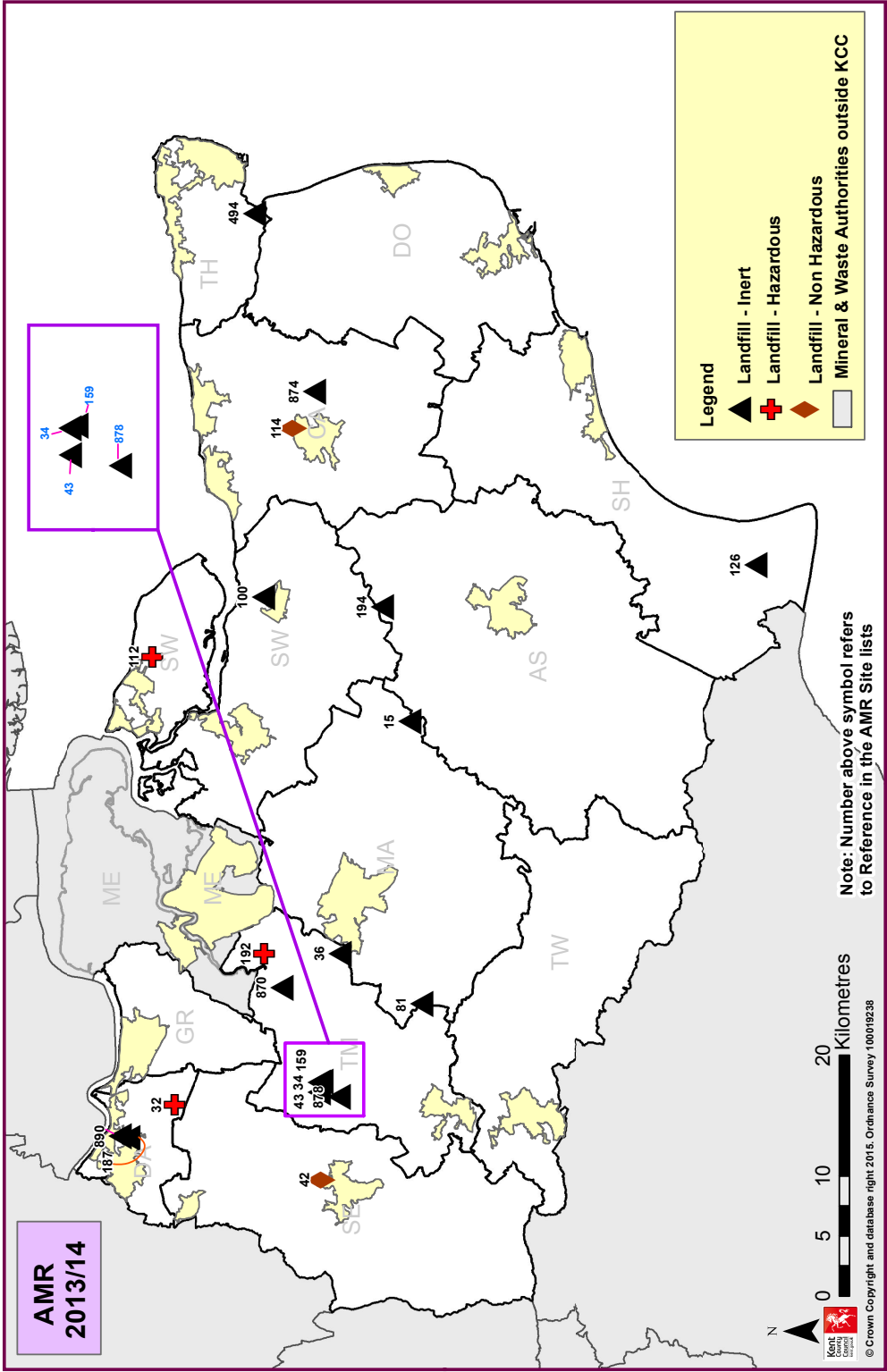


Appendix C: Maps of Minerals and Waste Sites

Map 9 Incinerators, Animal and Pet Crematoria, Dredging Sites



Map 10 Landfill Sites



Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

D.1 Letter from SEEAWP regarding the 2014 draft LAAs, 5th November 2014

SEEAWP

South East England Aggregates Working Party

Technical Secretary: C R Waite, 22 Sittingbourne Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 5LW

: Tel: 01622 764335, e-mail: chriswaiteplanning@blueyonder.co.uk

Bryan Geake,
Minerals & Waste Policy,
Kent CC
Maidstone ME14 1XX

5 November 2014

2014 Draft LAAs to SEEAWP

Dear Bryan,

SEEAWP thanks you for consulting its members on your authority's draft LAA for 2014 at its meeting on 27 October. This was one of 11 LAAs considered at the meeting. Detailed comments were made on a number of the drafts which were either responded to at the meeting, or to be the subject of correspondence. As those were detailed comments they did not constitute SEEAWP views, but you will no doubt have regard to them.

SEEAWP approved the Kent Local Aggregate Assessment dated August 2014.

There were two wider issues raised on 27 October in discussion on the LAAs – the provision to be made for soft sand, and the movement of aggregate across MPA boundaries to overcome anticipated shortfalls in supply. Your assistance may be sought to aid in reporting on these issues at the next SEEAWP meeting

Yours sincerely,

John Kilford
SEEAWP Chairman

D.2 Memorandum of Understanding between the Waste Planning Authorities of the South East, May 2013

Memorandum of Understanding between the Waste Planning Authorities of the South East of England

May 2013

1. Introduction

1.1 The Waste Planning Authorities of the South East of England comprise the following authorities:

Bracknell Forest Council
Brighton & Hove Council
Buckinghamshire County Council
East Sussex County Council
Hampshire County Council (incorporating Southampton City, Portsmouth City and New Forest National Park Waste Planning Authorities)
Isle of Wight Council
Kent County Council
Medway Council
Milton Keynes Council
Oxfordshire County Council
Reading Council
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
Slough Council
South Downs National Park Authority
Surrey County Council
West Berkshire Council
West Sussex County Council
Wokingham Council

1.2 These authorities are each responsible for planning for sustainable waste management in their areas and in particular for the preparation of waste local plans. A waste local plan can cover the area of a single waste planning authority or a larger area administered by more than one waste planning authority where they decide to act together.

1.3 Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out a duty to cooperate in relation to planning of sustainable development, under which planning authorities are required to engage constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis in any process where there are cross-boundary issues or impacts. This includes the preparation of development plan documents so far as relating to a "strategic matter" such as waste management. This duty to cooperate therefore applies to the preparation of waste local plans.

1.4 In addition, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) refers to planning authorities having a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities defined in paragraph 156 which includes waste management infrastructure. The NPPF expects local planning authorities "to demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts" (paragraph 181). The 'tests of soundness' (paragraph 182) also require planning authorities to work with their neighbours: to be "positively prepared" a plan should seek to meet "unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so"; and to be "effective" a plan should be "based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities".

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of this Memorandum is to underpin effective cooperation and collaboration between the Waste Planning Authorities of the South East of England in addressing strategic cross-boundary issues that relate to planning for waste management.
- 2.2 It sets out matters of agreement, reflecting the spirit of co-operation between the Parties to the Memorandum. It is, however, not intended to be legally binding or to create legal rights.

3. Parties

- 3.1 The Memorandum is agreed by the following Councils: (to be completed as agreements are confirmed).

4. Aims

- 4.1 The memorandum has the following broad aims:
- to ensure that planned provision for waste management in the South East of England is co-ordinated, as far as is possible, whilst recognising that provision by waste industry is based on commercial considerations; and
 - to ensure that the approach to waste planning throughout the South East is consistent between authorities.

5. Limitations

- 5.1 The Parties to the Memorandum recognise that there will not always be full agreement with respect to all of the issues on which they have a duty to cooperate. For the avoidance of doubt, this Memorandum shall not fetter the discretion of any of the Parties in relation to any of its statutory powers and duties, and is not intended to be legally binding.
- 5.2 The Parties recognise that for a majority of existing waste management facilities, there are no restrictions on the handling of waste that has arisen outside their authority area.

6. Background

- 6.1 The disposal of waste to land (both landfill and landraise) is at the bottom of the Waste Hierarchy as defined in the updated Planning Policy Statement 10: "Planning for Sustainable Waste Management" March 2011 (PPS10). It is the least desirable form of waste management in environmental terms.
- 6.2 PPS10 recognises that there will be a need for new waste management facilities and that these need to be planned for. It sets out key planning objectives for sustainable waste management (paragraph 3) which include that authorities should prepare planning strategies that:
- "help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be adequately catered for";
 - "provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; and
 - "help secure the recovery or disposal of waste ... and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.
- 6.3 There will, however, continue to be a need for some landfill capacity to deal with residual waste in the South East, particularly in the short and medium term before new recycling and

treatment facilities are built and become operational.

- 6.4 Paragraph 263 of the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 states that “there is the need for councils to work together and look at waste management needs across different waste streams and across administrative boundaries.” It further states that “There is no requirement for individual authorities to be self-sufficient in terms of waste infrastructure and transporting waste to existing infrastructure to deliver the best environmental solution should not be considered a barrier.”
- 6.5 PPS10 (paragraph 18) states that “waste planning authorities should be able to demonstrate how capacity equivalent to at least ten years of the annual rates set out in the RSS could be provided”. The South East Plan is no longer in place and so WPAs will assess the extent to which they will accommodate imported waste from outside their plan area. Net self-sufficiency is an approach by which one of the key planning objectives in PPS10 can be achieved, since it will demonstrate that the communities within the WPA areas are taking responsibility for the waste which they produce. In order to meet paragraph 18 of PPS10, there is therefore an aspiration to achieve net self-sufficiency within each waste planning area for the management of non-hazardous waste.

7. Agreement between the Parties

- 7.1 The Parties recognise that there will be a degree of cross-boundary movement of waste. In light of this the Parties will plan on the basis of net self-sufficiency which assumes that within each waste local plan area the planning authority or authorities will plan for the management of an amount of waste which is equivalent to the amount arising in that plan area. All parties accept that when using this principle to test policy, it may not be possible to meet this requirement in full, particularly for hazardous and other specialist waste streams.
- 7.2 In keeping with the principle of net self-sufficiency for each area, the Parties will plan on the basis that no provision has to be made in their waste local plans to meet the needs of any other authorities which are basing their waste policies on achieving the principle of net self-sufficiency.
- 7.4 There may be cases where some waste will not be planned to be managed within a waste plan area because of difficulty in delivering sufficient recovery or disposal capacity. Provision for unmet requirements from other authority areas may be included in a waste local plan, in line with paragraph 182 of the NPPF, but any provision for facilities to accommodate waste from other authorities that cannot or do not intend to achieve net self-sufficiency will be a matter for discussion and agreement between authorities and is outside the terms of this Memorandum.
- 7.5 The parties note that there may be some kinds of waste that cannot be managed within their own plan area, either in the short term or within the relevant plan period. These may include hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes. Where provision for the management of these wastes will be planned for in a different waste planning authority area, this will need to be considered between the relevant authorities.

The Parties will work together in the consideration of how to plan for the implications arising from the management of waste from London and any other authority areas that are not party to this Memorandum.

- 7.7 The Parties agree that the challenge to be addressed is to implement the waste hierarchy and to enable better, more sustainable, ways of dealing with waste to reduce the current dependence on landfill.
- 7.8 The Parties agree to continue to positively plan to meet any shortfalls in recovery and

disposal capacity in their areas and to enable the delivery of new facilities. This includes making appropriate provision in their local plans, including, as required, the allocation of sites for new recycling and other recovery facilities.

- 7.9 The Parties recognise that private sector businesses (and, therefore, commercial considerations) will determine whether new merchant waste management recycling and treatment facilities will be built and what types of technology will be used.

8. Actions and Activities

- 8.1 The Parties to this Memorandum will continue to share knowledge and information relevant to strategic cross-boundary issues relating to waste planning including the matters set out in the Agreement in Section 7.
- 8.2 The Parties will seek to ensure that the matters in the Agreement are reflected in the waste local plans that they prepare (including, in the case of unitary authorities, any local plans that include waste policies); this includes the allocation of sites.
- 8.3 The Parties will take account of the matters in the Agreement in the consideration of planning applications for waste management.
- 8.4 The Parties will continue to liaise with each other in relation to the general matters set out in the Agreement, in particular, the implications of the decline in permitted landfill capacity in the region.

9. Liaison

- 9.1 Appropriate officers of each Party to this Memorandum will liaise formally through the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) which normally meets four times a year. As appropriate, the Memorandum will be formally discussed at SEWPAG meetings and any decisions and actions relating to it will be recorded in the minutes.
- 9.2 In addition, there are other cross boundary groups within the South East of England (e.g. SE7). Any liaison on waste planning matters between Parties to this Memorandum within such groups will be undertaken with due regard to this Memorandum.

10. Timescale

- 10.1 The Memorandum of Understanding is for a three-year period to December 2016.
- 10.2 It will be reviewed annually by the Parties to establish how effective it has been and whether any changes are required. The results of the review will be reported at SEWPAG meetings and recorded in the minutes.

11. Signatures:



John Prosser
Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Manager
Kent County Council
02 May 2014

ANNEX A

Signatories at 02 May 2014

Authority	Date Signed
Bracknell Forest Council	12 June 2013
Buckinghamshire County Council	04 March 2014
East Sussex County Council	20 June 2013
Hampshire County Council	
(incorporating Portsmouth Council and Southampton Council)	01 May 2013
Kent County Council	02 May 2014
South Downs National Park Authority	11 July 2013
Isle of Wight Council	18 February 2014
Oxfordshire County Council	20 January 2014
Slough Council	09 January 2014
Surrey County Council	06 January 2014
West Berkshire Council	09 May 2013
West Sussex County Council	22 April 2013
Wokingham Council	18 July 2013

D.3 Statement of Common Ground between Essex County Council and Kent County Council, July 2013

Statement of Common Ground between

Essex County Council
and
Kent County Council

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Statement of Common Ground sets out the agreed position of Essex County Council and Kent County Council in relation to the Essex Replacement Minerals Local Plan - Submission document, the emerging Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (and associated documents) as well as future Duty to Co-operate arrangements.
- 1.2 While 2009 British Geological Survey data highlights that Essex receives less than 1% of its sand and gravel requirements from the minerals planning area of Kent, and no crushed rock imports, it has been considered that our close proximity necessitates a Statement of Common Ground between the two parties.

2 General Matters

- 2.1 Essex County Council is a Minerals Planning Authority and is responsible for the production of the Essex Replacement Minerals Local Plan. This is currently under preparation and will guide all mineral related developments arising in the county. The extant minerals plan covering the minerals planning area of Essex is the Essex Minerals Local Plan 1st Review 1996. The extant plan extends to cover the unitary authority of Thurrock but not Southend-on-Sea. The Replacement Minerals Local Plan does not cover the unitary authorities of Thurrock or Southend-on-Sea.
- 2.2 Kent County Council is also a Minerals Planning Authority. The minerals planning area of Kent is immediately adjacent to the south of Essex. Kent County Council is responsible for the production and monitoring of its own Minerals Local Plan. Due to the transitional arrangements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, not all of the policies contained in the latest adopted Kent Minerals Local Plans are still in force. Policies have instead been saved from the Kent Mineral Subject Plan: Brickearth (1986), the Kent Minerals Local Plan: Construction aggregates (1993) and the Kent Minerals Local Plan: Chalk and clay and oil and gas extraction (1997)
- 2.3 Essex County Council and Kent County Council are members of the East of England Aggregates Working Party and South East England Aggregates Working Party respectively, and send a delegate to all meetings.

3 Evidence Base

3.1 The following documents are agreed by both parties as being robust and fully applicable:

- The Greater Essex Local Aggregates Assessment October 2012 (draft)
- The First Kent Local Aggregates Assessment Dec 2012

4 Common Ground between Parties

- 4.1 Both parties agree that the emerging Essex Replacement Minerals Local Plan and the emerging Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan present a compatible basis for minerals planning in the respective mineral planning areas.
- 4.2 Essex County Council, through the Replacement Minerals Local Plan, are intending to maintain the provision of sand and gravel in their plan area at the rate of apportionment calculated through the DCLG National and Local Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2005-2020, published in June 2009¹. The emerging Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan makes provision for a sand and gravel supply based on an average of ten year rolling sales data. This will in effect reduce the amount of sand and gravel supplied from the minerals planning area of Kent from 1.63mpta, as set out in the South England Regional Spatial Strategy 2009, to 1.6mpta.
- 4.3 Essex County Council has based plan provision on the basis of the agreed apportionments previously set out in the now revoked East of England Regional Spatial Strategy (draft 2010) as it provides greater certainty to both plan makers and the minerals industry, whilst also providing the flexibility to adapt to changing demands by allowing for a measure of flexibility and contingency. The adoption of a plan provision based on a rolling average of ten year sales by Kent County Council is still considered to allow for compatibility between the two mineral plans. The difference in Kent County Council plan provision which arises between the two calculation methodologies is relatively minor, and the amount of indigenous mineral movements between Essex and Kent are also relatively minor.
- 4.4 The Essex minerals plan area has a higher number of Preferred Sites in the north due to the lack of suitable sites submitted for consideration for extraction in the south, a result of the absence of economically viable deposits in south Essex. The Kent minerals planning area has an absence of preferred options for future land won aggregate supplies in the north of the county. Whilst there could therefore be issues with regard to mineral supply in these respective

¹ and as further apportioned in the draft East of England Regional Spatial Strategy 2010 as Policy M1

areas, there are a number of wharves in the north of Kent and the adjoining authority of Thurrock which can act as 'virtual quarries'. It is considered that the north of Kent and the south of Essex can, in part, be potentially supplied with mineral imported by these wharves. Whilst it is the intention of Kent County Council to safeguard these wharves to ensure their future use, there are potential issues to be worked through with their respective local planning authorities

- 4.5 Essex County Council and Kent County Council mineral planning officers recognise that there will be cross-boundary movements of minerals between Essex and Kent. There is the understanding that a revision of mineral provision beyond that set out in paragraph 4.2 may have implications for our respective authorities.

5 Terms of Future Duty to Co-operate Meetings

- 5.1 Both parties agree that to fulfil the terms of the Duty to Co-operate, there will be the requirement for planning policy officers of Essex County Council and Kent County Council to continue discussions on a periodic basis. In particular these discussions are required to understand better the cross-boundary movements of aggregate to ensure demand is met in a managed way. Further, whilst being adjoining authorities, Essex County Council and Kent County Council are members of different Aggregate Working Parties and will therefore endeavour to meet together on a one to one basis. With the removal of the Regional tier of planning, it will be helpful if the two authorities continue to forge closer links. As a minimum it is currently envisaged that a meeting will take place on an annual basis although, as each authority reaches different stages in plan preparation and review, or due to future changes in planning legislation, there may be call for further liaison above this annual commitment.

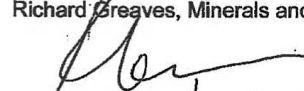
6 Terms of Agreement

- 6.1 This agreement is made without prejudice to the outcome of any future work or discussions that may be held between Essex County Council, Kent County Council, or other parties.

AgreedOfficer on behalf of Essex County Council

Name and Position

Richard Greaves, Minerals and Waste Planning Manager



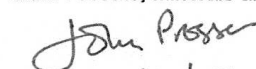
Date

4/7/13

Officer on behalf of Kent County Council

Name and Position

John Prosser, Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Manager



Date

5/7/13

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

D.4 Co-operation with Mineral Planning Authorities

Table 46

International Minerals Imports			
Mineral Operator	Response Received	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response
Aggregate Industries	15/03/2013	Robins Wharf, Northfleet: importation of PSV hardstone from southern Ireland into on-site asphalt plant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues with on-going supply are envisaged Future levels of imports will be entirely dependent upon the demand for asphalt. They also have the capability to import hard rock materials from its own Norwegian quarries that have substantial reserves.
Brett Aggregates	16/03/2013	Imports of crushed rock from France, recycled aggregates from the Netherlands and slag from and France and the Netherlands into: Ridham Dock; East Quay, Whitstable Harbour; Ramsgate Harbour;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The volumes and origins of aggregates from various European & UK locations imported in 2013 were provided. Supply issues during the plan period are dependent on any future market changes and/or potential changes in supply.
J Clubb Ltd	18/03/2013	Slag from the Netherlands into Denton Wharf, Gravesend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importation of a specialised hydraulically bound slag (FSBM) from the Netherlands for road schemes was discontinued in late 2011 following a fall in demand due to changes in construction methods trends and the product

International Minerals Imports				
				<p>becoming uncompetitive with recycled products produced in Kent. Should this change they would re-commence importation as required. Slag materials do remain widely used and available on the continent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand is also imported from Belgian waters.
Lafarge Tarmac (LT) (Joint venture of Lafarge Aggregates, Lafarge Cement UK and Tarmac)	25/03/2013	Northfleet Wharf 42 facilities Medway Cement Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northfleet Bulk Powders Import Terminal (BPIT): imports cement and cementitious materials (non aggregates). Facility permitted for up to 1 million tonnes per annum (mtpa); no foreseen difficulty in sourcing tonnages up to that capacity through to 2030. Bulk Aggregates Import Terminal (BAIT): development granted planning permission for up to 3 mtpa, development pending completion of temporary Crossrail use of the site. No foreseen difficulty in reaching maximum capacity through to 2030 due to the wide variety of actual and potential UK and European land-based and dredged aggregates resources available. Medway Cement Works: non aggregate development on hold pending upturn in economic output. 	
Stema Shipping UK Ltd	20/03/2013	Crushed rock and recycled slag from Norway and sand from Denmark into Red Lion Wharf, Northfleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The import origins in Norway and Denmark were confirmed. Stema Shipping operate a number of quarries in Norway with current reserves for approximately 75 years based on current production levels. The sand from Denmark is imported from a quarry with current reserves of approx. 50 years. 	

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

International Minerals Imports				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst imported quantities will be dependent on market demand, significant annual imports of up to potentially 1mtpa are anticipated.
Minerals Imports - Site / Region of Origin Known				
Mineral Planning Authority	Response Received	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response	
Buckinghamshire County Council	13/08/2013	Exports from the MPA area to the South East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm that they are not aware of any significant quantities of construction aggregates exported from Buckinghamshire into Kent. 	
Caerphilly County Borough Council	18/03/2013	Crushed rock (granite) from Machen Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permission was granted for an extension to the site and for consolidation of existing consents in 2006, when the reserves were estimated to be circa 20mt, giving a life of approximately 29 years. Quarrying must cease by 22 February 2042. The conditions attached to the 2006 consent need to be reviewed in 2021 but this is unlikely to affect the extent of the remaining reserves. Hanson Aggregates, the site operator, advises that quarrying operations have been suspended since summer 2012 due to the economic downturn. However, the company expects quarrying to resume when markets improve. 	

International Minerals Imports				
Devon County Council	04/04/2013	Exports of crushed rock (limestone) from Tiverton Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The identified quarry (Westleigh Quarry, near Tiverton) has likely reserves of approx. 53 years with planning permission due to expire in 2046. However, as Westleigh is not near to a port or railhead, due to the costs of road transport the more likely source is Moorcroft Quarry, Plymouth close to a wharf which regularly exports limestone to the south east by sea. Moorcroft Quarry has an estimated life of over 50 years. 	
East Sussex County Council	06/08/2013	Exports from the MPA area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the past there has been 50/50 split in the destination (between Kent and East Sussex) of the sand and gravel from Lydd Quarry. Now that production is taking place on the East Sussex side, a significant amount of material is being imported back from East Sussex into Kent. Marine dredged sand is imported at Rye Wharf and transported onwards to Kent. Crushed rock imported at Rye may also enter the Kent market. 	
Highlands Council	05/04/2013	Exports of crushed rock (limestone and granite) from Glensanda Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glensanda Quarry mineral extraction planning permission ceases in January 2043. Highly unlikely the quarry will be exhausted within the plan period No other issues likely to cause supply issues were identified. 	

International Minerals Imports				
Leicestershire County Council	04/04/2013	Crushed rock (granite) from Cliffe Hill Quarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cliffe Hill Quarry is permitted for extraction until 31st December 2032. A review application (2007) indicated that the quarry, that at the then production rates with a likely slow down towards the end of the life of quarry, would be expected to be operational for about 20 years Although sales at the quarry have been lower in recent years as a result of the economic recession, it was noted that it <u>may not</u> be possible for the continued export of crushed rock from Cliffe Hill Quarry to Kent to be sustained throughout plan period up to 2030 without the grant of a further permission for mineral extraction. <p>KCC note: with the current landbank of land-won crushed rock permissions in excess of the requirements for the plan period, and the availability of other sources of import crushed rock (including granite), this possible reduction in supply from around 2027 is not considered to significantly impact upon mineral supply for the plan period.</p>	
Milton Keynes Council	23/04/2013	Exports from the MPA area	<p>Response from Northamptonshire County Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of understanding there are no significant quantities of aggregates imported from Milton Keynes into Kent Currently not aware of any changes likely to affect mineral supply during the plan period. 	

International Minerals Imports			
Oxfordshire County Council	07/05/2013	Exports from the MPA area to the south east	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Confirmation of understanding of no significant movement of aggregates from Oxfordshire to Kent.Not aware of any information likely to lead to any changes during the plan period.
West Sussex County Council	16/08/2013	Exports from the MPA area to the south east	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Confirmed that quantities of sand and gravel was exported from West Sussex to the Kent, the majority of which was sea dredged and landed at wharves in the county.No supply issues were highlighted.
Wokingham Borough Council	19/03/2014	Exports from the MPA area to the south east	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Berkshire exported 28% minerals exports to the SE region in 2013.No supply issues were highlighted.
Bracknell Forest UA	No response		
Hampshire County Council	No response		
Powys County Borough Council	No response		
Reading Borough Council	No response		

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

International Minerals Imports				
Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Council	No response			
Somerset County Council	No response			
Slough Borough Council	No response			
Surrey County Council	No response			
West Berkshire Council	No response			

D.5 Co-operation with Waste Planning Authorities

Table 47

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Waste Planning Authority	Waste Type	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response
Association of Greater Manchester Authorities: Salford Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Salford receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p> <p>16/09/2013</p>	<p>Confirmation of hazardous waste imports from Kent of 1101.9 tonnes and identification of potential sites receiving such waste and their availability during the Kent MWLP plan period including the following:</p> <p>Pilsworth South Landfill, Bury</p> <p>SIMS group Ltd, Manchester</p> <p>Remondis, Bolton</p> <p>Mercury Recycling Ltd, Trafford</p> <p>NuLife Glass processing Ltd, Salford</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Barking & Dagenham Borough Council (London Borough of Barking & Dagenham)	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in the borough of Barking & Dagenham receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification sites identified from EA Waste Data Interrogator 2011 hold permanent planning permits and have safeguarded capacities.</p> <p>Confirmation of imports from Kent:</p> <p>Hazardous - 215.95 t</p> <p>Inert - 7,449.68 t</p> <p>Non-hazardous - 3354.41 t</p> <p>None of the 7 sites (located in Barking and Dagenham) are operated as landfill.</p>
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Hazardous	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in the metropolitan borough of Barnsley receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C Soar & Sons, Vernon Works (metal recycling facility) has ceased operations (recorded tonnage when in operation 891.24 t) C Soar & Sons, Tank Row Works is a permanent site (458.98 t)

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Bridgend County Borough Council (Wales)	Hazardous	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in county borough of Bridgend receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that the following sites identified by KCC are well established and hold permanent planning permits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> metal recycling and physical-chemical treatment facilities - total tonnage 5733.988 tonnes.
Bristol City Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Bristol receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification of no objection to current waste movements from Kent to Bristol and not aware of any planning restrictions or capacity considerations that could prevent similar scale waste movements throughout the plan period. Physical-chemical treatment facilities - total tonnage 2738 tonnes located in and around Bristol City area.</p>
Cambridgeshire County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Cambridgeshire receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p>	<p>Notification that all sites but one identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits with no known future constraints. The remaining site has temporary planning permission due to cease no later than 31/12/2020.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾		
	Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	<p>Provision of additional information on sites identified by KCC.</p> <p>Hazardous waste imports from Kent totalled 959.2985 tonnes. They included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solvents 13.978 tonnes • Asbestos waste 0.25 tonnes • Oil/water mixes 507.119 tonnes • Photographic wastes 48.268 tonnes • Paints/varnishes/adhesives 38.219 tonnes • Health care 36.636 tonnes • Waste water 226.654 tonnes • Packaging 24.8805 tonnes • Not otherwise specified 12.02 tonnes

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
			<p>The materials were treated in Cambridge, Fenland and South Cambridgeshire.</p> <p>Non-hazardous wastes from Kent landfilled was recorded at 1,815.88 tonnes in South Cambridgeshire. End of life vehicle depollution and WEEE treatment wastes from Kent were recorded as 9.52 tonnes, facilities being at Fenland and Huntingdonshire.</p>
Central Bedfordshire Bedford Borough Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities within Central Bedfordshire and the Borough of Bedford receiving Kent's waste exports and any issues raised for the duration of the plan period 2013-2030.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification of closure of non hazardous landfill (no operational landfill sites within the plan area) site in December 2011 and the remaining sites hold permanent planning permits. Warning that permanent sites have capacity restrictions. They are operational at Stewartby and Twinwoods business park hazardous waste processing restricted to 25,000 tonnes and 45,000 tonnes per annum respectively.</p>
Cheshire West & Chester Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Cheshire West and Chester</p>	<p>Notification that a selection of sites identified by KCC have limited planning permits- end date for listed site 2025.</p> <p>Permanent sites without restrictions are :</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
		<p>receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simms Group WEEE Treatment Facility, New Bridge Road Ellesmere Port. Minosus Ltd Deep Storage Facility, Winsford. Salt mine permitted for the long term storage of hazardous waste, principally APC residues from thermal treatment facilities. It has a time limited planning permission with an end date of 2025. <p>Looks to KCC to ensure the most sustainable transport is being used and using the nearest appropriate facilities.</p>
Derbyshire County Council Derby City Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Derbyshire and the City of Derby receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits and have no near term plan to cease operations.</p> <p>Identification that waste movements from Kent to Derby and Derbyshire are of small quantities (less than a 1,000 tonnes).</p> <p>Joint Waste Plan unlikely to impact on Kent greatly.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
			As the quantities of waste exports sent from Kent to the City of Derby fall below the consultation criteria, KCC have invited Derby WPA to enter into discussion concerning any foreseen issues throughout the plan period.
Devon County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Devon receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.	<p>Confirmation of quantities of waste exported into Devon from Kent and that the levels fall below Kent's thresholds of significance.</p> <p>Two main facilities receiving waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bale Environmental facility- Permanent permission and adequate spare capacity to cope with increased imports. • Bandvulc facility- no information on this site however, assumed to be of industrial use rather than a waste management facility. <p>Do not consider it necessary to further consult with KCC on this matter.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Dorset County Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Dorset receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Provision of additional information on hazardous waste management facilities in Dorset. Three operational sites in Kent taking imports from Dorset County Council were recorded they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sittingbourne Weee Recycling Facility • CSG Aylesford treatment Plant • Ellingham Farm Industrial Estate <p>Hazardous waste treatment totalled 1,810.3 tonnes, municipal, household and industrial wastes totalled 2,797.5 tonnes.</p>
East Sussex County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in East Sussex receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that all sites identified by KCC are considered to hold permanent planning permits. However, two of the sites are not considered as waste sites. It was noted that a major landfill site, (Pebsham) had 30,000 tonnes of capacity remaining. Pebsham is being filled at a rate of 120,000 tpa. It is due to close this year (as of 1 April 2013).</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Essex County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the Duty to Co-operate regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Essex receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.	<p>Of the 17 waste management facilities treating Kent's inert and non hazardous wastes, Essex County Council identified 12 as permanent sites with the remaining 5 being temporary. Two of the temporary sites are due to expire after the end of the Kent MWLP plan period (2030) whilst the remaining will cease operations by 2018. The sites are distributed as follows Basildon, Braintree, Brentwood, Castle Point, Castle Point, Rochford, Harlow and Maldon. Hazardous waste exports to Kent amounted to 1269.1146 tonnes.</p> <p>ECC were unable to identify sites treating Kent's hazardous waste.</p>
Gloucestershire County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Gloucestershire receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification of the continuation of one identified site and another site will cease accepting hazardous waste in 2027 and non hazardous waste in 2029. This being Wingmoor Farm quarrying and restoration by landfill site. Note since the 2011 planning decision there have been a number of High Court appeals which are currently still in progress.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾		
Hampshire County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>
Portsmouth City Council		
Southampton City Council		
		<p>Notification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Hampshire</u>: Sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits. However, recycling site hold temporary permit with end date unknown. Total tonnage recorded 8,479.38 tonnes.<u>Portsmouth</u>: All sites hold permanent planning permits. Total tonnage recorded 1.22 tonnes.<u>Southampton</u>: All sites hold permanent planning permits. Total tonnage recorded 0.16 tonnes. <p>Provision of additional information on hazardous waste management facilities, total tonnage recorded 808.011 tonnes.</p> <p>As the quantities of exports from Kent to Portsmouth City and Southampton City waste planning areas fall below KCC's consultation criteria, such WPAs have been invited to enter into discussions concerning any foreseen issues throughout the plan period.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Kingston Upon Hull City Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Kingston upon Hull receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that all sites hold permanent planning permits. Quantities unrecorded.</p>
Leeds City Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the Duty to Co-operate regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Leeds receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Provision of additional information on hazardous waste management facilities in Leeds.</p> <p>Notification that there is no landfill capacity for solid hazardous waste. No details of quantities recorded/confirmed.</p>
Lincolnshire County Council	Inert/ Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Lincolnshire receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p>	<p>Notification of no expiry dates attached to sites identified by KCC and not aware of any planning reasons why sites should not continue throughout the plan period.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
		Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	Identification of ceased operations at one site. No details of quantities recorded/confirmed.
Merseyside Environmental Advisory Group on behalf of: Knowsley Council Liverpool City Council Sefton Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities within Knowsley, Liverpool and Sefton receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPAs to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	Confirmation of waste movements to Haltn and St Helens and notification of the permanent availability of sites receiving hazardous wastes from Kent and that the WPA does not anticipate any issues with Kent hazardous waste being handled by facilities in WPA areas. The administrative areas were unable to identify the site name/operator/location so were unable to confirm whether the facilities are temporary or permanent. Export tonnages from Kent were correspondingly not confirmed.
Merton Council	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Merton receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that the two sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits. Both in Merton including a composting facility listing 118 tonnes imported from Kent and a car breakers with 3,990 tonnes imported from Kent.</p> <p>Would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Newham Borough Council(London Borough of Newham)	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in the borough of Newham receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that all but one of the sites hold permanent planning permits and two of the sites have afforded protection against redevelopment for other uses.</p> <p>None of the sites identified operate as landfill sites. Sites are within the general area of Newham, hazardous waste transfer was recorded as 225.56 tonnes, non-hazardous waste transfer 1.04 tonnes, metal recycling 3,277.50 tonnes and physical -chemical waste treatment 1,741.62 tonnes.</p>
Newport Council (Wales)	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Newport receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that none of the sites identified by KCC hold temporary planning permits and therefore, no reasons which would prevent the current use of the sites from continuing.</p> <p>None of the sites are landfill sites. They are treatment facilities they include physical-chemical treatment and hazardous waste transfer recorded tonnages from the EA waste interrogator are 1,969.49 tonnes.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾				
				Natural Resources Wastes issue such permits and control waste movements and tonnage capacities.
Norfolk County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Norfolk receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised. Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.		Notification that all sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits. Provision of additional information on hazardous waste management facilities at sites in Great Yarmouth, East Wretham, West Dereham, Kings Lynn all in Norfolk. Total tonnage of hazardous, non-hazardous waste with composting and waste transfer of wastes from Kent were recorded as 1,406.35 tonnes and hazardous waste discretely was 1,186.201 tonnes.
Northamptonshire County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Northamptonshire receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.		Notification that all sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits. Provision of information concerning one site with planning permission end date of 2026:

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾		
	Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the site (Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility) is completed by this date then KCC and Northamptonshire County Council would need to address this issue. <p>Statement that none of Kent's waste exports will be entering Northamptonshire landfill sites. Only two landfill sites will remain after 2017. Other permissions end in 2030. Total Kent waste imports that included hazardous, non-hazardous was 28,378.71 tonnes, of which the hazardous component was 6,634.541 tonnes. Treatment process of Kent's waste included composting other biological treatment, physical-chemical treatment and metal recycling.</p>
North London Waste Planning Authority: London Borough of Enfield	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in the London Borough of Enfield receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Confirmation of figures (tonnage) provided by KCC of waste movements from Kent into Enfield.</p> <p>No sites are operated as landfill sites.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
		Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	Would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.
Nottingham City Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of facilities within Nottingham City receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Provision of additional information regarding waste management sites identified by KCC.</p> <p>Notification that the information should not be treated as 'exhaustive'. Kent's hazardous waste imports total 223.98 tonnes.</p>
Nottinghamshire County Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities within Nottinghamshire receiving Kent's waste exports and any issues raised relating to these movements for the duration of the plan period 2013-2030.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Provision of additional information on sites.</p> <p>Notification that the majority of sites with permanent planning permissions and therefore, do not foresee any significant future difficulties and do not consider any DtC issues. The area's capacity accepted 439.85 tonnes of Kent's hazardous waste arisings as transferred wastes, treatment (including</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
			recovery) amounted to 522.422 tonnes at facilities in Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood and Rushcliffe in the Nottingham area.
Peterborough Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Peterborough receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that site identified by KCC holds permanent planning permit with capacity for extension and has sufficient capacity to meet the needs of such movements during the plan period. 137.36 tonnes of Kent's asbestos waste was recorded as imported into the Peterborough area.</p>
Sandwell Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Sandwell receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification of all sites identified by KCC are established and consented for permanent industrial/employment use. None of the sites are operated as landfill. Total hazardous waste from Kent processed was 1,275.503 tonnes. Total that non-hazardous and inert waste transferred was recorded as 167.47 tonnes and that which was processed was 1,275.503, all occurring in the Sandwell area.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

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Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Sheffield City Council	Hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Sheffield receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.	No confirmation of the EA waste interrogator data. Total hazardous waste recorded imports from Kent amounted to 940.0022 tonnes.
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	Hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in the borough of Stockton-on-Tees receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised. Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	Confirmation of waste movements between Kent and Stockton-on-Tees and notification of the permanent availability of an identified site and 32 waste operators hold environmental permits in the borough. Total hazardous waste recorded imports from Kent amounted to 164.8261 tonnes.
Suffolk County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Suffolk receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised. Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	Updates on the availability of specific sites identifying those with permanent and temporary planning permissions (cease date). Provision of information identifying sites in Suffolk receiving hazardous waste from Kent and notification of their availability during the Kent MWLP plan period. Total hazardous waste treated in Suffolk from Kent amounted

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
			to 3,527.484 tonnes. For the non-hazardous and inert wastes 2,494.45 tonnes was processed and 518.03 tonnes was transferred.
Sutton Borough Council(London Borough of Sutton)	Hazardous/Inert/Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in the borough of Sutton receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p> <p>12/09/2013</p>	<p>Provision of background on the site in question and identified the site is likely to be temporary ceasing operations in 2022. Kent's waste exports into the area have been received at the in vessel composting facility operated by Viridor (to cease operation in 2022) and a total tonnage 3,695.48 were recorded.</p>
Vale of Glamorgan Council(Wales)	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in the Vale of Glamorgan receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that several recovery facilities operated by private companies in the Vale of Glamorgan with permits to operate by the EA. If the site does fall into this category, then we are unaware of any issues that might prevent your authority from using such facilities. Only data available is for hazardous waste exports to the Vale of Glamorgan, recorded at 515.62 tonnes.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

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Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
Walsall Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities within Walsall receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPAs to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Provision of information on Walsall's current waste strategy and additional information on waste management facilities and waste movements identified by KCC.</p> <p>Notification of no requirements for further consultations. However, would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database. The area accepted 687.34 tonnes of hazardous wastes imports from Kent.</p>
Warwickshire County Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Warwickshire receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that all sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits. Open to to discuss further enquiries. Imports of Kent's hazardous waste to the area are recorded as 17.48 tonnes transferred onwards and 47.87 tonnes processed within the Rugby and North Warwickshire areas.</p>
West Berkshire Council	Hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in West Berkshire receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p>	<p>Although levels of Kent's exported inert and non hazardous waste were identified by KCC as 'insignificant,' West Berkshire completed data validation on EA WDI 2011 and more</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾		
		<p>recent 2012 to identify sites receiving waste and their availability throughout Kent's plan period.</p> <p>Notification that Sims Group UK Limited has permanent planning permission and of the closure of the site CSG Newbury Treatment Plant, operated by Cleansing Service Group Ltd.</p> <p>Two assumed sites receiving Kent's hazardous waste, Lambourn Woodlands (Specialist Treatment (solvents) and transfer capacity) and Membury Airfield (Specialist Treatment: Waste solvent disposal and disposal and recovery of oils and minerals). Notification that such sites have Environmental Permit Exemptions and therefore, not aware whether such sites are likely to be temporary or permanent.</p> <p><u>Please Note:</u> sites should be treated with caution as they are based on assumptions.</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾		
		<p>Recognised the degree of cross-boundary movement of waste largely dictated by market forces and private sector arrangements.</p> <p>Wish to be added to Kent MWLP electronic stakeholder database.</p> <p>Hazardous waste data shows that a total of 297.615 tonnes of Kent's solvents and oil plus oil/water mixes were treated in West Berkshire.</p>
West Sussex County Council	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in West Sussex receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p> <p>Consider waste movements between Kent and West Sussex as small in nature and if the facilities in question were to close, market forces would ensure that the waste is dealt with at the best available facility. Identification of hazardous waste movements between Kent and West Sussex. The following Kent to West Sussex export data was recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inert wastes 51.00 tonnes at Adur • Non-hazardous landfill 500.50 tonnes at Arun and Horsahm

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal recycling 2,433.72 tonnes Horsahm and Chichester • Hazardous waste transfer 1,078 tonnes Mid Sussex • Physical treatment 984.16 tonnes at Crawley • Clinical waste transfer 232.22 tonnes at Arun • Physical-Chemical treatment 108.88 tonnes at Arun • Biological treatment 222.12 tonnes Mid Sussex
Wiltshire County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding the availability of waste management facilities in Wiltshire receiving Kent's waste exports throughout the plan period (2013-2030) and any issues raised.</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that two of the three sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits and the remaining site is temporary and will cease in 2014. Received merchant landfill (hazardous) waste that generally transcends geopolitical boundaries, total from Kent was recorded at 35.34 tonnes, hazardous transferred wastes were recorded at 11.96</p>

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Above Consultation Criteria) ⁽⁴⁸⁾			
			tonnes. Non-hazardous waste landfill quantities only 18.02 tonnes. Material recycling was recorded at 5,694.32 tonnes. All sites in north Wiltshire and at Salisbury.
Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
Waste Planning Authority	Waste Type	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response
Association of Greater Manchester Authorities: Bolton City Council, Bury Council, Manchester City Council, Oldham Council, Rochdale Council, Stockport Council, Tameside Council, Metropolitan Borough Council, Trafford City Council, Wigan Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the waste planning areas listed. WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria. Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).	Confirmation of the tonnage of Kent's waste the unitary area receives. Inability to identify sites listed by KCC due to restrictions on HWDI 2011. However, provided information on suggested sites. Notification four of the five sites are assumed to be operational throughout the plan period. The remaining site is due to cease operations in 2023 however, identified for extension within the Waste Plan (policies 2 & 7). Would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.

48 Tonnage data from the 2011 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator unless otherwise stated

Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
		Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	
Caerphilly County Borough Council (Wales)	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the County Borough of Caerphilly.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification from CCBC that waste movement is of relatively small tonnage and only enters one facility and acceptance of Kent's waste delivery strategy's principal aim.</p> <p>Statement of no further requests for CCBC to be consulted on the Kent MWLP.</p>

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
Coventry Council	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within Coventry.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Carefully considered Kent's waste exports into Coventry and confirm this is a cross-boundary issue. However, do not consider the scale to be of a strategic issue.</p> <p>Conclusion: the matter falls outside of the Duty to Co-operate.</p>
Cumbria Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within Cumbria.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p>	<p>Request from Cumbria WPA for more information on sites identified by KCC-responded by KCC.</p> <p>Notification that Cumbria WPA foresee no reasons why the waste movements that occurred permits from 2011 cannot continue in the future. Can see no planning restrictions to the future management for waste type across their authority boundaries.</p>

Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
		<p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Provision of additional information on site and waste details.</p> <p>Would like to be added to KCC stakeholder database.</p>
<p>Merseyside Environmental Advisory Group on behalf of:</p> <p>Halton Council</p> <p>St Helens Council</p>	<p>Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste</p>	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the waste planning areas listed.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that sites within Halton and St Helens are considered to be permanent facilities.</p> <p>Confirmation of 'insignificant' quantities of hazardous waste exports and therefore, do not anticipate any capacity and waste management facility issues for the duration of the plan period.</p>

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Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
Northumberland County Council	Hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within Northumberland.	Confirmation on figures and sites identified by KCC and do not consider waste movements from Kent into the Waste Plan Area to be of strategic importance.
		WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.	Notification that one site is of industrial use rather than solely a waste management facility and the closure of a particular landfill site in 2012.
North East Lincolnshire	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).	No issues concerning waste movements and waste management capacity for the duration of the plan period.
		Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.	Further discussion between KCC and Northumberland CC are not necessary due to the nature of waste movements.
North East Lincolnshire	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within North East Lincolnshire.	Provision of additional information on sites identified by KCC.
		WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.	Notification that N.E Lincolnshire WPA are unaware of any issues restricting future waste movements and site capacity. However, planning consents enabling the expansion of commercial activity have been issued.

Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
		<p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Requests for future discussions will be made if issues from site operators are raised following surveys of waste operators within the borough.</p>
<p>North London Waste Planning Authority:</p> <p>Barnet Borough Council, Camden Borough Council, Islington Borough Council, Waltham Forest Borough Council</p>	<p>Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste</p>	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the waste planning areas listed.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Confirmation of figures presented by KCC on current waste movements from Kent into the Waste Plan Area.</p> <p>Information on throughput and capacity will be made available in Autumn 2013.</p> <p>Notification of no further requirement to consult on hazardous waste movements.</p> <p>Would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>

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Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
North Yorkshire County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within North Yorkshire.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Confirmation on figures and sites identified by KCC.</p> <p>Current waste movements not considered as an issue of strategic importance.</p>
Oxfordshire County Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within Oxfordshire.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p>	<p>Confirmation of details on waste management facilities provided by KCC.</p> <p>Notification three facilities hold permanent planning permits and have no planning restrictions on the source of waste they may receive.</p> <p>Provision of additional details on specific sites.</p>

Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
		<p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>See no reason for further discussion on the sites identified.</p>
Redbridge Borough Council (London Borough of Redbridge)	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the London Borough of Redbridge.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Confirmation on figures and sites identified by KCC.</p> <p>Notification that one facility was not deemed to be of enough strategic importance to Greater London to be safeguarded.</p> <p>Would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database</p>

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Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the Borough of Redcar & Cleveland.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Acceptance of aim of net self sufficiency and recognise the need to export waste to facilities within Redcar & Cleveland.</p> <p>Confirmation of information on waste movements and waste management facilities.</p> <p>Unaware of any issues concerning future waste exports throughout the plan period.</p>
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the metropolitan borough of Rotherham.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p>	<p>Confirmation of information on waste movements and waste management facilities.</p> <p>No issues raised regarding current and future waste movements.</p> <p>Would not like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>

Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)		
Rutland County Council	<p>Hazardous Waste</p>	<p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p> <p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within Rutland.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p> <p>Acceptance of Kent's aim for net self sufficiency and recognise that waste movements across authority boundaries should be kept to a minimum.</p> <p>Would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>

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Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
Swindon Borough Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the borough of Swindon.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Notification that the sites identified by KCC hold permanent planning permits and therefore Swindon WPA see no issues for the continuation of these waste movements throughout the plan period.</p> <p>Would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>
Telford & Wrekin Council	Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within Telford & Wrekin.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p>	<p>Provision of additional information regarding a specific facility within Telford & Wrekin.</p> <p>Notification that the WPA does not use the facility identified and therefore, do not foresee utilising it in the future.</p>

Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)		
	<p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	
Walsall Council	<p>Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste</p> <p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within Walsall.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Provision of information on Walsall's current waste strategy and additional information on waste management facilities and waste movements identified by KCC.</p> <p>Notification of no requirements for further consultations. However, would like to be added to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>

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Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)			
Wandsworth Borough Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the London Borough of Wandsworth.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p> <p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	<p>Confirmation of information on waste movements and waste management facilities provided by KCC.</p> <p>Notification that one site is currently identified within the SSAD as a waste site and if this site becomes a functioning MRF site the capacity will increase.</p>
Warrington Borough Council	Hazardous/ Inert/ Non-hazardous Waste	<p>Discussion concerning the DtC regarding waste exports from Kent into waste management facilities within the borough of Warrington.</p> <p>WPAs notified that quantities of Kent's waste exports received are identified as 'insignificant' and therefore fall below the consultation criteria.</p>	<p>Notification of incorrect details on identified sites and provision of corrections.</p> <p>Notification that Warrington have yet to work on their waste plan and can advise that no issues with regards to hazardous waste have arisen.</p>

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Waste Planning Authorities (Below Consultation Criteria)		
	<p>Provision of information on destinations of Kent's waste exports and offer to enter into discussions regarding the Kent's waste movements during the plan period (2013-2030).</p> <p>Offer from KCC to add WPA/s to KCC electronic stakeholder database.</p>	

Appendix D: Duty to Co-operate

D.6 Co-operation with London Boroughs Exporting Waste to Kent

D.1 For the actual waste tonnages exported from London to Kent are stated in the addendum to the County Council's Duty to Co-operate report.⁽⁴⁹⁾

Table 48

Waste Planning Authorities	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response
Adjoining local authorities: Bromley and Bexley	<p>According to the Environment Agency's Interrogators 2013, the London Boroughs of Bromley and Bexley are the only authorities identified as exporting waste into Kent for general landfilling.</p> <p>Bromley: 16,319 (Non hazardous), 27,504 (inert waste) and 1,127 (hazardous waste).</p> <p>Bexley: 1,440 (inert waste) and 809 (hazardous waste)</p>	Both were invited to comment on all consultation stages in the development of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 which set out how KCC was proposing to accommodate waste from London; no comments were received. However it should be noted both authorities have submitted comments on specific sites in proximity / within their authority areas during the preparation of the Site Plans; LB of Bexley at the Preferred Options Stage (May 2012) and LB of Bromley at the Supplementary Options stage (October 2011).

49 Kent County Council (January 2015) Response to Inspector's Note ID-5 - Kent DfC London Exports Paper. Available from: <http://consult.kent.gov.uk/file/3284470>

Waste Planning Authorities	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response
<p>The London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest have chosen to collaborate in the production of the North London Waste Plan. The London Borough of Camden is the lead authority.</p>	<p>The North London Waste Planning Authorities were formally invited to make comments at the Pre-submission (January 2014) and Submission (July 2014) stages of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 via an approach to the London Borough of Camden.</p> <p>The NLWP wrote to KCC on 22nd January 2014 regarding the identified waste movements from North London to Kent; in 2012 Kent received a substantial amount of hazardous waste from North London Boroughs (5,935.48 tonnes) for management.</p>	<p>Comments were received in the support of the Plan's approach to waste management, particularly for Policy CSW 4: Strategy for Waste Management Capacity, which allows for the continuation of non-hazardous waste exports from London for landfill throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>KCC provided a list of the facilities believed¹ to be receiving this waste with tonnages per site (applying 2012 data). One of the identified facilities (Pinden asbestos landfill) was at that time due to close in 2017; the implications of this for the continued export of hazardous wastes for landfill from North London for the duration of the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) period were highlighted. KCC also stated that the majority of the facilities believed to be receiving hazardous waste from the North London Boroughs were permanent facilities with neither time nor capacity limitations (being non-landfill). Overall it was concluded that there were no foreseeable planning reasons as to why hazardous waste movements to these sites could not continue for the duration of NLWP period (ending 2030).</p> <p>As the exported hazardous waste received by Kent facilities exceeds 1,000 tonnes per annum it was considered to be of a significant cross boundary movement. The County Council therefore confirmed its wish to continue to correspond with North London Waste Planning authorities concerning the export of hazardous wastes.</p>

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Waste Planning Authorities	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response
<p>The London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge collaborated in the production of the Joint Waste Development Plan for the East London Waste Authority Boroughs</p>	<p>The East London Waste Authority (ELWA) is responsible for the disposal of municipal waste from these Boroughs. The ELWA was formally invited to make comments at all stages in the development of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 from the first Issues consultation (October 2010) through to the Submission (July 2014).</p> <p>Barking & Dagenham and Redbridge Borough Council Waste Planning Authorities were also directly consulted at the Pre-submission (January 2014) and Submission (July 2014) stages of the Kent MWLP 2013-30.</p>	<p>No comments were received.</p>
<p>The London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond-upon-Thames collaborated in the production of the West London Waste Plan</p>	<p>Email correspondence between the Project Manager for the production of the West London Waste Plan and the KCC Planning Policy Manager during January and February 2013 established that only 7.603 tonnes of non-hazardous waste arising from the West London Boroughs was managed in Kent facilities, none of which involved landfilling (EA Waste Interrogator Data 2011).</p>	<p>The wastes exported were deemed by both parties to be an insignificant amount of waste; the Officers agreed to remain in contact as their Local Plans progressed.</p>

Waste Planning Authorities	Point of Co-operation	Summary of Response
The City of London Corporation is the waste planning authority for the administrative district for the square mile that comprising the financial and business services district of central London	The City of London Corporation contacted KCC by letter on 4th February 2014 seeking to establish whether there is likely to be capacity within the KCC authority area to accommodate additional waste from the City should there be a shortfall beyond 2015, subject to commercial contracts.	KCC responded providing details of the waste management facilities most likely to be receiving hazardous waste from London in 2011 and 2012 including the life of the sites. KCC invited the City of London to further consult on the information provided if it wished to do so, which would include the possibility of a request for accommodating additional wastes.
Other London Boroughs: Lewisham, Southwark, and Wandsworth	KCC contacted regarding waste exported from Kent to these Boroughs. The Duty to Co-operate letters were sent regarding waste exported from Kent to these boroughs, which also included an invitation to join the KCC consultation database.	Out of these Boroughs contacted, Wandsworth responded regarding the waste received from Kent but there was no discussion regarding the waste exported to Kent or further consultation with KCC.
The Greater London Authority (GLA) is the strategic Planning Authority for the greater London area.	The GLA/Mayor was formally invited to make comments at all stages in the development of the Kent MWLP 2013-30 from the first Issues consultation (October 2010) through to the Submission (July 2014).	A 'no comment' was received from the Mayor of London at the Pre-submission stage (January 2014), which is taken to mean that there are no objections to the Plan including its approach to accepting some of London's waste.