Proposed Renewable Fuel Production and Recycling Plant for Shore Energy at Gretton Brook Road, Corby

WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES STRATEGY

In accordance with guidance set out in Northamptonshire County Council’s Supplementary Planning Document – Development and Implementation Principles, the following is submitted to complete the documentation for a planning application for a renewable fuel production and recycling plant. The elements of the strategy, as set out in the SPD, are quoted in italics below.

**Waste hierarchy** – System of preferential sustainable waste management options where prevention and minimisation are the most preferred, followed by re-use, recycle and composting, energy recovery with disposal to landfill being the least preferred option. The hierarchy acts as a guide and in most circumstances a combination of the above management options may be required to deal appropriately with wastes generated.

The planning system and the development of new waste facilities cannot easily influence the prevention and minimization of waste.

In paragraph 4.4.7 of the Environmental Statement that forms part of the application it states “The treatment of mixed residual waste, both commercial and municipal, to recover recyclable materials and fuel will move the treatment up the waste hierarchy”

**Proximity principle** – Waste should be disposed of as close to its source as possible.

It should be noted that the Proximity principle is no longer an objective of the National Waste Strategy; it was removed when the Waste Strategy was reviewed and re-issued in 2007. All development plans approved prior to this date have thus been superseded by this change.

However in paragraph 4.6.2 of the Environmental Statement that forms part of the application it is acknowledged that to demonstrate compliance with local policies it states that “The site is close to sources of waste in Corby, Kettering and surrounding area, so complies with the proximity principle”.

**High quality innovative design** – Waste management facilities should be of high quality, innovative design, sympathetic to surrounding built environment and incorporate sustainable development practices (including materials resource efficiency). Design of facilities should accommodate potential for future change in waste management methods, collection processes and
occupation or function of the individual buildings and development.

In accordance with the requirement of Appendix F of the SPD, a detailed section is included in the Environmental Statement, reference 4.8.7.

**Provision of complementary facilities** – The provision of waste management facilities should complement and support existing neighbourhood facilities and services and waste management infrastructure network. Adequate provision should be made for ongoing maintenance and management of facilities.

This project is of a scale that means that it is designed to serve more than the local neighbourhood. It will provide part of the essential infrastructure to enable waste to be diverted from landfill. It is intended that the scheme, together with a proposal for a wood waste to energy plant on adjoining land, will provide a focus for a large scale Resource Recovery Park being considered for the adjoining land. This will provide an opportunity to locate a wide range of activities that has a synergy with this scheme and the one on the adjacent site.

**Environmental protection and enhancement** – Avoid adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health, or where this is not possible minimize and mitigate where necessary. Ensure that the environment has the capacity to accommodate the development without harm and maximise beneficial outcomes aiming for a net environmental benefit as a result of the new development.

The planning application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement, which sets out the range and type of environmental impacts and how these can be managed and mitigated to avoid adverse impacts.

**Adequate space and access** – Provision of adequate space for, and access to, facilities for separation, storage and collection of waste. Consideration of access to the major transport network (including rail and water facilities) where relevant.

A detailed assessment of the impact of the proposed on the highway network is included in the Environmental Impact Assessment, in section 5.4.

The site layout plan has been carefully designed to ensure that there is adequate space to manoeuvre vehicles for delivery and collection.
**Environmental education** – Maximise opportunities for environmental education and promote awareness of sustainable waste management.

In the submitted Design and Access statement, section 9.3 states “In the detailed layout within the building, provision will be made for guided visits by members of the public, school trips and other parties”

**Public safety** – The design, layout and landscaping components associated with waste management facilities should seek to ‘plan out crime’ by creating safe and secure environments, increasing the risk of detection of criminal or antisocial activity, and make crime more difficult to commit.

In the submitted Design and Access statement, section 9.2 states “There is to be no general public access to the site, which can be controlled from the weighbridge office”.

All new waste facilities require a Permit from the Environment Agency. A standard requirement of any Permit is that the waste site must be secure, to prevent vandalism and the risk of environmental contamination.