



Section 73 Variation of Condition

**Planning Application
for**

**Variation of conditions 12, 20, 21 & 22 of
Planning Permission Reference: KE/02/547C**

to

**Extend the end date for landfilling at the existing Cranford
Landfill Site**



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1.0 THE APPLICANT

- 1.1 SITA UK, hereto referred to as SITA, is the United Kingdoms' operating subsidiary of Suez, which is the European leader in the provision of environmental services to commerce, industry and the public sector. SITA UK is one of the largest waste management and related service companies in the UK, with substantial experience in all aspects of integrated waste management including transfer station operation, recycling, composting, energy from waste and landfill. The company has in excess of 4,500 employees with an annual turnover of approximately £500 million.
- 1.2 SITA invests in their landfills to ensure compliance with European directives and national statutes as well as regional and local policies. We take our environmental responsibilities seriously and require strict compliance with site licenses and authorisations, applying the highest technical standards in our operations.
- 1.3 SITA designs and manages landfill sites in such a manner so as to avoid long-term potential for environmental damage, using industry-leading expertise in pollution control, landfill gas utilisation and land restoration.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

- 2.1 SITA's Cranford Landfill site currently benefits from a temporary planning permission, Ref: KE/02/547C. The extant planning permission was granted in June 2002 for the '*Continuation of existing landfill until the October 2009, revision of contours and siting of a gas flare stack*'. This extant permission, granted subject to 22 conditions is due to expire on the 31st October 2009.
- 2.2 The site currently operates as a landfill for the deposit of non-hazardous, pre-treated waste. Due to increased re-cycling and the diversion of waste from landfill there has been a reduction in the rates of inputs over time. As such Cranford Landfill has remaining permitted void capacity to dispose of a further 750,000 tonnes of residual waste. At current import rates there is insufficient time within the life of the current permission to allow SITA to complete the landfill and importantly, complete site restoration in accordance with the existing planning approval.
- 2.3 Therefore an extension to the life of the development is proposed, in order to allow the existing permitted void to be filled and to provide sufficient time for the site to be restored in accordance with the permitted restoration scheme.

- 2.4 The key condition which relates directly to the end date of planning approval KE/02/547C is Condition 21 which states "*The development hereby permitted shall cease no later than 31st October 2009 and the site shall be reinstated in accordance with the conditions of this permission provided that, if within this period the tipping of materials is completed, the conditions of this permission relating to restoration, landscaping and aftercare shall be carried out forthwith.*"
- 2.5 As a consequence of this proposal, there are three additional conditions within the permission, conditions 12 (landscaping), 20 (restoration) and 22 (Aftercare) for which a variation is sought, simply to relate the timings within the conditions to the time extension sought by this proposal. The three conditions are as follows: -
- 2.6 Condition 12. *Six months prior to the date in condition 21 of this permission or of the disposal operations otherwise ceasing a landscaping scheme shall be submitted to the CPA for approval. The scheme shall incorporate the details indicated in the applicants plan first received on 28th July 1992 and shall show the locations of trees and hedgerow planting and incorporate details of their numbers, size and species.*
- 2.7 Condition 20. *Except as may otherwise be agreed in writing by the CPA, six months after the completion of the waste disposal operations or the date referred to in condition 21, whichever is sooner: -*
- a. the vehicular access route shall be re-instated to that of a normal agricultural access incorporating such modifications to the fencing and hedging as may be required*
 - b. except for the gas flare and its associated equipment and infrastructure all fixed and mobile plant, machinery, structures, buildings, foundations and internal haul roads on the application site shall be removed and the land re-instated in accordance with the restoration conditions of this planning permission.*
- 2.8 Condition 22. *Except as may otherwise be agreed in writing with the CPA not later than the completion of the waste disposal operations or by the date referred to in condition 21 of this permission, whichever date is the sooner, a five year programme of aftercare shall be submitted to the CPA for approval.*

- 2.9 To clarify, the variation proposed to conditions 12, 20 & 22 relates solely to their relationship with the end date within condition 21, which this application seeks to extend. This proposal does not seek any other amendment to conditions 12, 20 or 22, or indeed any other condition attached to planning permission KE/02/547C.
- 2.10 SITA has operated the landfill site since 1997. The reduction of import rates over the past decade means that the current planning permission will not provide sufficient time for landfill operations to be completed and full restoration of the site to be undertaken in accordance with the approved planning consent.
- 2.11 Consequently, planning permission is sought for a new condition to be substituted for the existing condition No21 to read "...shall expire on 31 October 2017 (8 years). The additional 8 years will provide SITA with an appropriate period of time in which to complete the permitted landfill operations (based upon existing importation rates) and complete full restoration of the site in accordance with the main approval (Ref: KE/02/547C).
- 2.12 The application, made under S73 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) seeks only a variation in the time limitation of the existing permission. No other amendments to the existing permission and operation of the site are proposed.
- 2.13 Northamptonshire County Council have assessed the proposal under Schedule 2, Paragraphs 11 (b) and 13 of The Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 and confirmed that the development does require to be screened for EIA having regard to the selection criteria in Schedule 3. For reasons set out with the screening letter dated 26 February 2009 (see appendix 2) the proposed development is considered to not require an Environmental Impact Assessment.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND PLANNING HISTORY

- 3.1 Cranford Landfill is located on Thrapston Road, Cranford St. John, Nr. Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN14 4HY. The site is situated approximately 0.8km south-south-east of the village of Cranford St John and 6 km east of Kettering in Northamptonshire at and around National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 935 768 as shown on the enclosed site location plan.

- 3.2 The site is situated in a semi-rural setting comprising agricultural land reclaimed, in part, from the restoration of former ironstone quarries and woodland. The northern boundary of the site is formed by the pastoral farmland bounded by the east-west running A14(T) approximately 175m to the north of the site. The site's eastern boundary is formed by farmland beyond which lies the north-south trending A510. Farmland also comprises the southern and western boundaries of the site with the village of Cranford St John located approximately 300m to the north-west.
- 3.3 The site has been developed from former limestone and ironstone workings as detailed above. The site is being filled in an easterly direction. The landfill can be considered as 8 cells of which Cells 1 to 5 & 7 have been filled. Cell 6 is active and Cell 8 is being engineered.
- 3.4 There are no proposed changes to the existing permitted development other than the eight year time extension required to infill and restore the site to the permitted pre-settlement contours as indicated within the extant permission.
- 3.5 The site currently has the following planning permissions:

KE/06/301C – Installation of Landfill gas fuelled power generation plant.

KE/02/547C – Continuation of existing landfill until the October 2009, revision of contours and siting of a gas flare stack. KE/97/287C – Extension to existing landfill site permission to allow the disposal of special wastes.

*KE/92/496C – Development extension to existing landfill site.

*KE/90/369C – Continuation of use as a landfill site, former Ironstone Workings.

**(These two consents were superseded, consolidated and updated by the current extant consent, KE/02/547C)*

4.0 CONFORMITY WITH THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 European and National Waste Management Policy

The Waste Framework Directive, which was first published in 1975, sets out the principles of waste management throughout the European Union. This promoted the idea of sustainable waste management, as well as the importance of reducing

and recovering waste. It also introduced the concept of the waste hierarchy, with the higher levels of the hierarchy being more sustainable. The European Landfill Directive, which was published in 1999, sets out specific guidance and targets to reduce the amount of waste being landfilled. The Directive was transposed into domestic legislation by the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations in June 2002.

- 4.2 The Government's Waste Strategy 2000 was published in response to the European Landfill Directive. It was based around 4 key principles: the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO); the waste hierarchy; the proximity principle; and regional self-sufficiency.
- 4.3 In May 2007 Defra published a new Waste Strategy for England (WS2007). The new strategy seeks to build upon the former Waste Strategy (WS2000), but also aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps. The Strategy addresses a number of waste management issues pertinent to this proposal and as such, is a material planning consideration. Whilst the focus of WS2007 is to introduce increased targets for the diversion of waste from landfill, it remains apparent that disposal of residual waste at landfill will remain a viable waste management solution. This is recognised in Chapter 3 (Paragraph 34) of the Strategy which states that "*...The Government will continue to pursue the reduction of the use of landfill whilst recognising that landfill may continue to have a place for the disposal of some wastes...*" This is also inherent in PPS10 which states that disposal should be a last option, but one which should be adequately catered for.
- 4.4 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10) was published in July 2005 and aims to 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.
- 4.5 The principle, and the objectives of enabling "*waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations*" (PPS10, paragraph 3) is a replacement for the concept of proximity. The new objective substantially widens the previous definition of the proximity principle that waste should be disposed of as close to its place of origin as possible. It recognises the role played by a range of factors in determining the appropriateness of facilities, including the environmental and economic benefits of economies of scale that counterbalance the environmental and economic costs of transport.

- 4.6 PPS10 (paragraph 21, extract) shifts the emphasis in assessing transport from purely distance to "*the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport.*"
- 4.7 Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (PPS23) advises that any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises from or may affect any land use. It goes on to state that the planning system must focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of land and the impacts of those uses rather than the control of the processes or substances themselves.
- 4.8 The proposal is considered to support European and National policy. The proposal supports the objectives in PPS10 and PPS23 in that the remaining landfill void is increasingly preserved for the closest waste arisings ensuring that the most sustainable and most environmentally acceptable solution is used to fill the site to approved levels, thus allowing for full restoration of the site in accordance with the extant planning permission. The development itself is well established and no changes other than a delay to the end date are proposed.

4.9 REGIONAL PLANNING POLICY

East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

The development plan for the site is the Revised East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS) for the period up to 2021. Following the approval of the first Regional Spatial Strategy in 2005, the Government ordered that it should be reviewed to bring it into line with new legislation. The revised draft RSS (2006 Review) was published for public consultation on 28 September 2006. On 22 July 2008, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government published Proposed Changes to the RSS for public consultation. The consultation closed on 17 October 2008. It is expected that the approved RSS will be issued by the Secretary of State early in 2009.

- 4.10 The East Midlands Regional Assembly launched a public consultation on proposals for a further partial review of the Regional Plan in October 2008 following the end of the Government's consultation on final changes to the 2006 review. The Partial Review of the RSS up to the year 2031, is based on a limited set of issues covering housing, transport and climate change. Whilst this Partial Review does

not specifically address waste management issues the implications of housing growth are that waste arisings may increase at a faster rate than the development and provision of alternative options to landfill.

4.11 The regional priorities for waste management are set out in Policy 37 of the RSS, which will replace policy W3 of the Northamptonshire Structure Plan. The policy seeks all relevant public and private sector organisations to work together to implement the Regional Waste Strategy, and promote policies and proposals that will result in zero growth in all forms of controlled waste by 2016 and waste being treated higher up in the 'waste hierarchy' set out in the National Waste Strategy. All Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities should achieve a minimum target for the recycling and composting of Municipal Solid Waste of 30% by 2010 and 50% by 2015.

4.12 It states that Waste Local Development Frameworks should promote sustainable waste management by the development of additional waste management capacity taking into account the following criteria:

- proximity to existing or major new or planned development;
- good transport communications, with preference given to rail and water;
- compatible land uses such as active mineral working sites, previous or existing industrial land, contaminated or derelict land adjoining sewage treatment works;
- locally based environmental and amenity criteria

4.13 East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy 2006 (EMWS)

The EMWS identifies that the East Midlands produces over 25 million tonnes of waste per year, with arisings set to increase to a minimum of 27 million tonnes per annum by 2021 even if all legislative targets for reduction, recycling and recovery of wastes are met.

4.14 It further acknowledges that restrictions on the types of material that can be landfilled may reduce the tonnage disposed of by this route in future, therefore extending the life expectancy of these sites. However, this strategy sets out to achieve Regional self-sufficiency in waste management over the plan period. In doing so, that proportion of the East Midland's waste which is currently exported elsewhere for disposal should increasingly be managed within the East Midlands boundary where appropriate. On this basis, a significant level of landfill capacity

will have to be maintained to provide disposal route for those wastes that cannot be recovered by other means.

4.15 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICY

The Waste Local Plan (2003-2016) sets out the policies and the sites for waste related development. The County Council adopted its Waste Local Plan on 6 March 2006. In making planning decisions, the guidance provided by the adopted Waste Local Plan as part of the Development Plan takes precedence. The statutory framework for this is Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires that an application for planning permission shall be determined in accordance with the plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The other components of the Development Plan in Northamptonshire are the Northamptonshire Structure Plan and Northamptonshire Minerals Local Plan (both prepared by the County Council) and the district-wide Local Plans and emerging Local Development Frameworks prepared by the District and Borough Councils. Several policies of the Northamptonshire Structure Plan and the East Northampton Local Plan were saved in 2007. None of the saved policies are considered relevant to this application.

4.16 The Waste Local Plan will be progressively reviewed and replaced by emerging documents in the County Council's new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF's). The Northamptonshire MWDF will form a portfolio of individual plans, and is intended to provide a strategic spatial planning framework that guides future land use planning for minerals and waste related development. During the transition period, the adopted Waste Local Plan retains its status as a "saved" plan for a period of three years from adoption, for the Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan this will therefore be 2009. If the saved plan or elements of it are in line with emerging documents in the MWDF elements of it can be duly "saved" for a longer period. It is against this extant Local Plan that the application falls to be determined.

4.17 The Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan 2003-2016 (WLP)

The WLP establishes the land use strategy for all waste in Northamptonshire. Its purpose is to set out land-use policies and proposals in relation to waste management and waste disposal in the county. It guides development in terms of the acceptability or otherwise of locations and controls development through setting out a range of standards and assessment criteria against which

applications for planning permission can be judged. The plan period for the WLP is from 2003 to 2016.

- 4.18 The plan contains no policies that specifically address the proposal for an extension of time for the approved development. Importantly however, the Cranford Landfill Site is identified within the WLP as a 'Main Site for Waste Management'
- 4.19 Para 1.4 states the WLP objectives. "What is being sought in this Plan is the most sustainable approach that is possible within Northamptonshire to waste management at the present time, but which provides a springboard for fundamental change in the future. Even allowing for a step change in the amount of recycling, re-use and in reduction of waste generated, there will still be a need for new or more integrated sites for waste treatment." The Plan also identifies sites and locations where waste-related development can occur, of which Cranford Landfill is one
- 4.20 At paragraph 3.16 the WLP acknowledges that "The life span of existing sites is expected to increase as more material is recycled and diverted away from landfill." Whilst it notes that landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy it acknowledges that it will have a role to play in a sustainable waste management system.
- 4.21 As noted in paragraph 4.18 above there are no policies within the WLP that relate directly to the proposal for a time extension to a permitted development. However, the proposal should be considered in context of the adopted development plan for which Policy 2 focuses upon the 'Location of Waste Development.' This policy sets out the criteria for assessing proposals for the development of waste management facilities in Northamptonshire. The policy states that these will be permitted in a number of locations. The first of the criteria by which this should be assessed refers to "those sites identified in the Plan and shown on the Proposals Map as existing Main Sites". Cranford Landfill is identified within the WLP as a 'Main Site' for waste management within Northamptonshire. Therefore, the site is clearly identified as a site suitable for waste management facilities throughout the plan period.
- 4.22 At Paragraph 2.19 the WLP acknowledges that despite the increasing emphasis on moving waste up the waste hierarchy, the demand for waste management sites in Northamptonshire will not reduce and there is actually expected to be a growth in waste generated. However, as waste management becomes more sustainable

through greater re-use and recycling, the composition of Northamptonshire's waste will change.

- 4.23 At paragraph 2.20 the WLP identifies that "the demand for different types of waste management facilities will therefore also change over time. It will therefore be important to retain the flexibility to promote new technologies and proposals through the policies of the Waste Local Plan as a more sustainable and beneficial waste management system evolves for Northamptonshire. A combination of sites and facilities will be required to meet the demands of sustainable waste management in the County". The Plan assumes that national, regional and locally set targets and objectives will be met. These are summarised in table 3.2 of the Local Plan. Within this table the Local Target for the Landfill of Waste is to provide four years of landfill capacity for each waste stream for residual waste only. "It is also assumed that all existing landfill sites will have to pre-treat waste prior to disposal by 2007 and that they will remain in operation" (author's emphasis). Therefore the continuation of permitted operations at Cranford to allow for the infill of the permitted void will contribute towards the sustainable management of waste in the county throughout the plan period.
- 4.24 Policy 8 of the WLP seeks to ensure that site access and the local highway network can safely accommodate traffic associated with the development. The proposal seeks only an extension to the time required to complete the permitted development with no change to the operation of the landfill or the current rate of input. The potential traffic and access implications were thoroughly assessed as part of the existing extant permission and found to be acceptable. The effect upon this policy is therefore neutral.
- 4.25 Policy 15 of the WLP relates to Local Amenity and seeks to prevent any adverse impact upon local residential amenity and ensure that adequate mitigation is incorporated into any development. Cranford Landfill is a well operated site which has a excellent track record in community liaison with the Parish of Cranford St John which would continue throughout the extended life of the development, if permitted. The extant permission (KE/02/547C – Continuation of existing landfill until the October 2009, revision of contours and siting of a gas flare stack) included a full environmental statement that assessed the potential impacts upon residential amenity. This application does not propose any additional waste to be deposited at the site or an increase in the rate of waste inputs and seeks only to delay the end date for landfilling operations and subsequent restoration. Therefore the impact upon this policy is neutral.

- 4.26 Policy 16 of the WLP guides that proposals for waste development of a non-permanent nature will only be permitted if there is a sustainable restoration plan for the after-use of the site. The policy encourages restoration and after-use proposals that benefit the local community; improve local amenity, enhance biodiversity and the local environment and natural character. A key consideration in the assessment of this planning application is the fact that the current planning permission expires on the 31st October 2009. Due to increased re-cycling and the diversion of waste from landfill there has been a reduction in the rates of inputs over time and as such Cranford Landfill has remaining permitted void capacity to dispose of a further 750,000 tonnes of residual waste. At current import rates there is insufficient time within the life of the permission to allow SITA to complete the landfill and importantly, restore the site in accordance with the existing planning approval. An extension to the life of the development will allow the existing permitted void to be filled and provide sufficient time for the site to be restored in accordance with the permitted restoration scheme. As such the proposed time extension will ensure that the permitted development accords with the objectives of Policy 16 of the WLP.
- 4.27 WLP Policy 22 Landfill / Landraising sets out the circumstances in which proposals for new landfill /landraise sites would be permitted. The policy seeks to limit new landfill sites unless it can be demonstrated that there is insufficient capacity for the deposit of residual waste and that the proposal is consistent with regional self sufficiency and the proximity principle. This application does not seek permission for a new landfill site or to increase the permitted capacity of an existing site and the effect on this policy is therefore neutral.
- 4.28 Emerging Planning Policy

Northamptonshire MWDF - Core Strategy Proposed Submission

The Core Strategy is the lead element of the Northamptonshire MWDF and will guide all other emerging parts of the MWDF. The Strategy will set out the long term vision for minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire to 2026. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State on 12 December 2008 for its examination. The public sessions relating to the examination are programmed to take place from the last week of March 2009 in Northampton where the planning inspector will review the plan against the tests of soundness. Additionally, the County Council are currently consulting upon the Locations for Waste Development Plan Document (DPD) Proposed Submission until 12 March

2009. All representations will then be considered by an independent planning inspector who will examine the DPDs.

- 4.29 The status of the Core Strategy, which is not a formally adopted document dictates that it should be afforded limited weight in consideration of the planning application. However the emerging policies and objectives of the strategy, in the context of the application is considered below.

Policy CS3 Strategy for Waste Disposal relates to proposals for additional capacity later in the plan period and is not directly relevant to this application.

5.0 WASTE TYPES

- 5.1 An extension of time of the life of the permission is proposed for a period of eight years is proposed in order to achieve the required level of inputs (base on current levels) and provide adequate time for full restoration of the site. Legislation and market drivers have contributed to the decreased rates of input from when the original application projected the site would be restored.
- 5.2 Northamptonshire County Council estimates 280,000 tonnes pa. of residual waste will require landfilling from the 435,000 tonnes pa. of municipal solid waste which is generated within the county. It is our understanding that Northamptonshire currently has 5 non-hazardous landfills which service the county and region beyond of which one is currently being restored and not accepting waste (Weldon) and a second is to close shortly (Kilsby). In the absence of an extension of time to the Cranford Landfill, in 5 years there could potentially be only one operational site in Northamptonshire with capacity to service the county as there are no other proposed void extensions of other sites known to SITA at this time
- 5.3 Cranford currently accepts 127,766 tonnes waste per year. The waste that is deposited at Cranford is non-hazardous, pre-treated waste predominantly from Northamptonshire and the region. Since 2004 Cranford has also been a designated site as part of SITA's contract with London Waste; 95% of the waste that is accepted from London is low calorific, non-burnable, municipal waste which cannot be treated at the Edmonton EfW facility. The remaining 5% residual waste comes from a Transfer Station in Islington. As Cranford is a designated site, SITA are contractually obliged by London Waste to send the above mentioned waste to Cranford.

5.4 However, in line with the objectives of the Waste Local Plan and in order to support the objectives of the emerging Northamptonshire Waste Development Framework to seek to promote over time a level of regional self sufficiency, SITA have implemented a reduction in the London Waste tonnage going to Cranford to the minimum within the constraints of the contractual obligations, in the period up to 2014. See table 1 below. Additionally, you will note from the projected input data in table 2 that throughout the proposed extended life of the facility, the source of waste into Cranford will shift significantly with the majority of waste input into Cranford arising from within Northamptonshire.

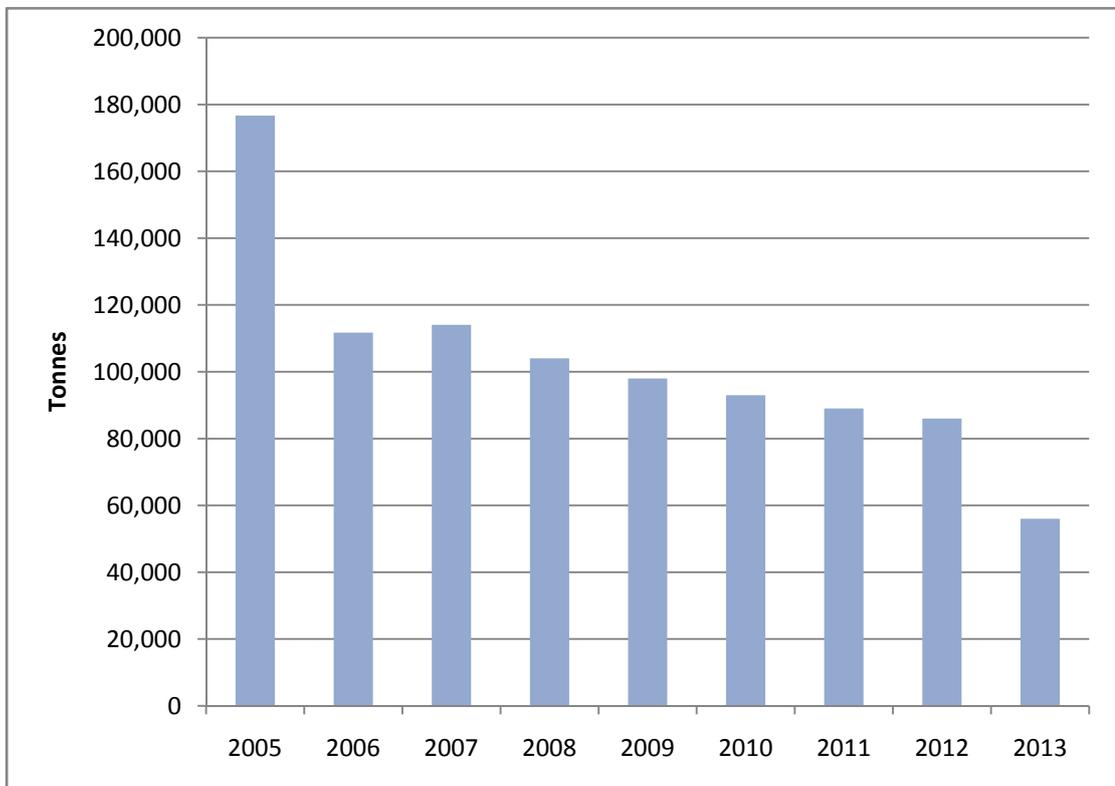


Table 1 – Downward trend of Projected London Waste

5.5 The volume of Northamptonshire waste would increase significantly from the 2007 level to a projected high of 113,000 tpa. This significant shift in the location of the sources of waste input into Cranford will contribute towards national, regional and local waste management objectives to move towards the management being undertaken in close proximity to its production.

5.6 Landfilling of waste is the disposal method of last resort under the UK's waste hierarchy. SITA support that view, but also recognize that landfill must remain a

critical element of any integrated waste management strategy, a view expressed within PPS 10. Even with the continued emphasis upon waste minimisation, recycling and recovery, there will continue to be an unavoidable need to landfill residual waste. The significant shift in the source of waste arisings into Cranford towards Northamptonshire waste, which would continue throughout the proposed extended life of the site would contribute towards the objectives of the adopted WLP and the emerging MWDF. An extension to the time allowed for filling the permitted void will ensure that there is sufficient capacity to contribute towards the objectives of regional self sufficiency over the plan period.

Year	London		Northamptonshire				East of England		East & West Midlands	TOTAL	
	London Waste	Other London T/S	Northampton Borough	Wellingbrough I&C	N/hamptonshire County Council	Northamptonshire I&C	Cambridgeshire	Bedfordshire	Nottingham		
2005	176,672	1,610			39	28,585	709			207,615	
2006	111,725	3,565	100		83					115,472	
2007	114,053	3,218	191				0	870		118,333	
2008	104,000	0	13,500	4,349	50	12,000	0	6,746	0	3,121	143,766
2009	98,000	0	90,000	12,000	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	211,000
2010	93,000	0	86,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	199,000
2011	89,000	0	82,000	8,000	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	188,000
2012	86,000	0	78,000	7,500	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	179,500
2013	56,000	0	72,000	7,000	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	142,000
2014	56,000	0	72,000	6,500	0		0	0	0	0	134,500

Table 2: Historic and Projected Waste Inputs to Cranford Landfill

5.7 SITA would be willing to discuss with the County Planning Authority the consideration of a condition to secure a gradual reduction in London Waste inputs into Cranford based upon the projected inputs indicated in Table 2. However, flexibility should be allowed within any condition to take account of the inherent uncertainty in projecting future actual recycling rates and other alternative waste treatment facilities, which can affect actual future rates of input.

6.0 Amenity and operational considerations

6.1 The extant permission (KE/02/547C) included a full environmental statement that assessed the potential impacts upon residential amenity and the wider environment. Whilst the proposals extend the period of time over which the environmental impacts associated with landfilling would occur, there would be no intensity of operations. SITA would continue to manage and operate the site in line with the extant permission and the PPC permit. A review of the operations is included below for information.

6.2 Dust and litter will be managed in line with existing Cranford Landfill PPC permit no. PP3734SE. Measures currently in place to minimise any dust or particulates generated and escaping beyond the permitted area includes:

- The requirement for all delivery vehicles entering the site to be transported in enclosed, sheeted or netted vehicles where possible. A maximum site speed limit of 10 mph is set for vehicles delivering wastes to landfill.
- The ongoing maintenance and sweeping of any surfaced roads to ensure they remain free from dust generating materials, in addition to the water spraying of site roads during dry conditions.
- During periods of dry weather, the operational area is sprayed with water or leachate as necessary to minimise dust emission.
- On a daily basis the actual wind speed and direction is checked and assessed to determine if any additional measures are required as detailed in our current PPC site operation document.

6.3 Measures in place to minimise litter escaping beyond the site boundary include:

- A combination of stock-proof fencing, chain-link fencing and dense trees and hedgerows act as a security and as a secondary litter fence. Additional semi-permanent and portable litter fencing are placed in suitable positions around the operational area. This fence is repositioned as necessary for maximum effectiveness according to the position of the working area.
- Waste is compacted as soon as practicable after placement and adequate daily cover is applied. Adequate daily cover is applied to ensure that all active phases are covered by the end of the working day in accordance with permitted waste deposit and emplacement criteria.

- All areas of the site litter fencing are inspected by site personnel on a daily basis. All scattered and loose waste is collected within 48 hrs and disposed of in the working area. All litter fencing is cleared at regular intervals to maintain its integrity. Routine inspections and collection of litter are carried out by site personnel. In the event that litter escapes from the site then either site personnel or a sub-contracted team of litter pickers would be employed to retrieve

6.4 Proposals for Preventing the Deposit of Mud and Debris on the Highway

In line with our current PPC permit for Cranford Landfill, all site roads and the reception area are inspected daily and maintained in a condition consistent with preventing the accumulation of mud and debris on the road outside the site. To ensure mud and debris are not tracked onto the highway, the site road and reception area are cleaned by the use of a road cleaner when necessary or by using manual brushing techniques. Any dirt and mud accumulations within the site is cleared by the end of the working day.

6.5 Proposals for controlling vermin and birds

In line with the current PPC permit for Cranford Landfill, the deposit of putrescible waste and the immediate compaction and progressive placement of cover minimises the attractiveness of the site to birds and vermin. Should the need arise several bird scaring techniques can be employed on site. Prompt burial of the waste to deny access to the food and shelter and escape from site are the main requirements for controlling these pests. Measures employed include:

- Speedy burial of loads containing any putrescible waste in the working face.
- Limiting the extent of the working area.
- Covering of waste with inert or other suitable materials at the end of each working day.
- Compaction of waste to remove voids.
- Regular daily site inspections by staff for pests and vermin.
- The appointment of personnel to monitor and control pests and vermin on a routine monthly basis.
- Appropriate spraying, by trained personnel, of working areas during warm weather to kill flies.
- Having taken account of the above, during prolonged periods of hot weather, measures such as the prevention of bird, vermin and insect risk

waste streams entering the site, as detailed within the current operational procedures.

- 6.6 Existing Pre-settlement and Post-settlement levels for Cranford remain unchanged as approved under planning consent KE/02/547C.
- 6.7 Landfill gas and leachate control at Cranford is managed in line with PPC Permit PP3734SE. Cranford benefits from a permitted landfill gas management and generation scheme which currently generates 1.13 MW of gross installed capacity. The current scheme was commissioned in May 2007 and utilises a Caterpillar 3516 gas engine. Power from the scheme is sold through a Non Fossil Fuel Obligation 5 (NFFO5) contract. The output in 2008 was sufficient to power approximately 1,880 homes. Leachate is managed by a series of collection pipes in a spine drain configuration, surrounded by stone. The collection pipes direct leachate to a sump located at lowest point in each cell. Leachate is then extracted and treated off site.
- 6.8 Odour is assessed and controlled at Cranford in line with our existing PPC Permit PP3734SE. Prior to the acceptance of any high odour risk waste streams, SITA undertakes discussions with customers regarding the level of treatment required at the source prior to it being accepted on site. The measures to minimise odour escaping beyond the site boundary include:
- Immediate compaction and progressive placement of daily cover.
 - Wastes with a high sulphate content/ gypsum bearing waste are subject to specific disposal instructions. Where these types of waste are accepted into the site they are disposed of in separate cells where no biodegradable waste is accepted. This significantly reduces the risk of odour caused by bacterial action.
 - Any particularly odorous waste that arrives at the tipping face is front tipped and immediately covered with general non-odours waste types prior to any placement of daily cover.
 - Should the source of an odour be identified as being a particular waste stream or producer entering the site, then discussion will be undertaken with the customer regarding measures to reduce the malodours. In the unlikely events of the above operational procedures proving ineffective, then odour masking or neutralising agents would be employed.

6.9 The site would continue to operate as existing, in line with the existing PPC permit in all respects. Whilst the proposal would extend the time in which any environmental impacts exist there would be no intensity of operations and therefore a neutral impact upon amenity and other environmental considerations.

7.0 Public Consultation

7.1 In addition to the statutory consultation that will be undertaken by the County Council, SITA representatives attended a meeting of Cranford St John Parish Council on 16 February 2009 to inform members of the proposal contained within this application and provide the opportunity to discuss any issues in greater detail. The merits of the proposal as set out in this statement were discussed and acknowledged and no adverse observations or issues were raised during the course of this meeting.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 The landfill site has been operated by SITA since 1997. This application does not seek to vary any of the fundamental aspects of the currently approved development and seeks only to delay the end date for landfilling and site restoration by eight years from that defined by condition 21 of KE/02/547C granted on 24th July 2004. An extension of 8 years would give an end date of 31st October 2017, or a date 8 years from the date of any permission.

8.2 An extension of time would allow SITA UK to complete permitted landfill operations and undertake full site restoration in accordance with planning permission KE/02/547C. Due to increased re-cycling and the diversion of waste from landfill there has been a reduction in the rates of inputs over time. At current import rates there is insufficient time within the life of the current permission to allow SITA UK to complete the permitted landfill and importantly, complete site restoration in accordance with the existing planning approval. An extension to the life of the development, as proposed, will allow the existing permitted void to be filled and provide sufficient time for the site to be restored in accordance with the permitted restoration scheme.

8.3 SITA has implemented a significant reduction in the proposed London Waste tonnage going to Cranford to the minimum that is possible within the constraints of their contractual obligations, in the period up to 2014. This significant shift in the location of the sources of waste input into Cranford will contribute towards

national, regional and local waste management objectives to move towards waste management being undertaken in close proximity to its production and would therefore accord with the Northamptonshire WLP. SITA would be willing to discuss with the County Planning authority the feasibility of a suitably worded condition to control the steadily reducing London Waste inputs into Cranford over the period for which planning is sought, in order to provide certainty that the continued operation of Cranford Landfill continues to support the longer term objectives of sustainable waste management within Northamptonshire and beyond, in accordance with National, Regional and local development plans.

- 8.4 SITA is committed to providing a high standard of waste management services and operations across all of its recycling and disposal facilities. Cranford Landfill is a well operated site which has an excellent track record in community liaison with the Parish of Cranford St John which would continue throughout the extended life of the development, if permitted. The extant permission (KE/02/547C) included a full environmental statement that assessed the potential impacts upon residential amenity and the wider environment. Whilst the proposals extend the period of time over which the environmental impacts associated with landfilling would occur, there would be no intensity of operations.
- 8.5 SITA consider the proposed delay to the end date for landfilling operations provides the optimum solution to allow for filling of the permitted void and importantly, to allow restoration of the site as permitted by the existing planning permission.
- 8.6 SITA consider that the proposals detailed herein provide the best solution for the site and request that the Council consider the information provided in this Supporting Statement and approve the proposed extension of time.