

# Notes for applicants for waste management or treatment



## Environmental Services Department

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Please read the following notes before completing the Waste Management Treatment form

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The Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters)(England) Regulations 2003 define waste management and disposal as meaning:

- a the use of land or the carrying out of building or engineering or other operations or erection of plant or machinery used or proposed to be used wholly or mainly for the purposes of recovering, treating, storing, processing, sorting, transferring or depositing of waste; and
- b the use of land or the carrying out of operations ancillary to those specified above including the formation, laying out, construction or alteration to a vehicular access to any public highway.

In practice, this definition covers a very wide range of activities from, for example, a small scale filling and levelling operation to improve land quality through to a large commercial landfill site covering many hectares and which might accept a full range of waste types from many different sources. Plants such as incinerators, pulverisers and compactors are included as are facilities for storing or transfer-loading of waste materials. The disposal of mineral waste is also included and if your proposal involves the disposal of mineral waste away from it's source, you should complete this form.

These notes are provided to help you with your planning application. However, if you are unsure about whether or not your proposal falls within the scope of these regulations, you can discuss your proposal with our Mineral and Waste Planning Officer, telephone: 01942 404265.

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## Waste Management Licences

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If your proposal falls within the definition "waste disposal", you will need to get a Waste Management Licence or a PPC Permit, other than in certain exempted circumstances. This is a requirement laid down by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Licences or permits are issued by the Environment Agency. They will provide application forms, telephone: 08708 506506. It is important to note that a licence cannot be issued until planning consent has been granted. We would advise you to submit both applications as close together as possible. The Environment Agency will be pleased to help you with all aspects of your licence or permit application.

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## What your planning application should show

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This form has been prepared for the purpose of getting the detailed information necessary for the planning consideration of a wide range of waste handling operations. Please answer all points that are relevant to your particular proposal with as much detail as possible. This will help us to process your application efficiently and prevent costly delays. If you find that there is insufficient space or that there are some details which you consider to be relevant that are not included please submit your further information in a written statement. This will be accepted as part of your formal application.

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## Plans and drawings

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These should be submitted to support, where appropriate, the information provided in the application. Plans should be at an appropriate scale, normally not less than 1:2500. Where specific questions on this form lend themselves to graphic representation, the use of maps, plans and sections is welcomed and this may, where appropriate be in substitution for a written answer.

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## Notes relating to specific questions on this form

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The number of the notes correspond to the numbers of the questions in the form.

### Note 1(a)

'Landfill site' or 'landraising site' includes any proposal for the deposit of waste materials on land or in an excavation other than for temporary storage purposes. This may be prior to or following treatment in a plant of type B or C which lies within the same site boundary. In other words, when no further treatment or transport of the waste materials is involved and the site is their ultimate disposal point.

### Note 2

These categories can be more fully defined as follows:

Domestic waste	Waste from a private dwelling including caravan or residential home or from premises forming part of a university, school or other educational establishment or forming part of a hospital or nursing home.
Commercial waste	Waste from premises used for a trade, business or for sport, recreation or entertainment.
Industrial waste	Waste from a factory, or premises occupied by a nationalised industry but excludes waste from a mine or quarry.
Construction industry waste	Waste from a building or demolition sites, for example, timber, brick, rubble and so on.
Special waste	Waste including flammable substances, medicines available on prescription, substances likely to cause death or serious injury on ingestion and substances likely to cause damage by inhalation or skin or eye contact. A list of substances is given in the Environmental Protection Special waste Regulations 1996 (as amended) No 972 and Technical Guidance WM1: Special Wastes: A technical guidance note on their definition and classification. 1999.
Mineral waste	Waste from a mine or quarry.
Farm waste	Waste from agricultural operations.

### Note 3

If more detailed information is available on the types of waste, for example, 'industrial waste consisting entirely of paper industry waste', this question should be answered.

**Note 5**

In the case of landfill (or landraising) sites the capacity of the site is the amount of material it is actually intended to deposit. If compaction takes place after initial deposit or there is subsidence beneath the landfill due to the weight of waste material the capacity of the site will exceed the nominal volume or airspace within the site

**Note 7(a)**

Site development works means all operations taking place within the site up to and including the stripping of topsoil within the area of deposition and the engineering of the site prior to waste management commencing.

**Note 7(b)**

Waste disposal operations means all operations to physically deposit waste in a landfill or landraising site, or to treat waste in buildings erected in the site development stage.

**Note 7(c)**

Restoration means all works to bring about the reinstatement or preparation of the site for a subsequent use following the completion of waste disposal operations and includes all operations up to and including the respreading of topsoil.

**Note 7(d)**

Aftercare means all works carried out to bring land to the required standard for a subsequent afteruse, such period may continue even though a subsequent use has commenced.

**Note 9**

This information is required to assess whether the proposal is likely to have an adverse effect on the amenities of an area by obtaining some idea of working hours. The information given will not be considered to be binding unless we impose a specific condition controlling the hours of operation.

**Note 10**

We need this information to assess the likely effect on the surrounding area whether or not the access and access roads to the site are adequate. Details of routing up to the junction with the primary route(s) should be given in answer to question 10(c).

**Note 10G**

Provision should be made within the site for the loading and unloading of vehicles clear of the highway and for the manoeuvring of vehicles to enable them to enter and leave the site in forward gear. This should be indicated on the submitted plans. If it is not possible to achieve this standard you should consult with us.

**Note 12A**

This information should include details of amenity mounds, tree planting, and any other measures proposed for the screening of the site, for example, fencing.

**Note 12B**

This information should include details of acoustic baffles or mounds in the case of noise suppression, watering of site roads, spraying soil mounds with water, grass seeding on mounds with a life of more than one season and so on in the case of dust suppression.

**Note 12D**

Buildings referred to include weighbridges, workshops, offices, amenity blocks and so on.

**Note 13**

Landfill sites are exempted from the requirement for planning consent to store hazardous substances (Regulation 4(4): The Planning (Control of Major-Accident Hazards) Regulations 1999). However, other types of waste management facility may require consent to store at or above the specified limits any of the substances listed in Part A and B of Schedule 1 of the Regulations. The use or storage of hazardous substances at waste disposal facilities will require special consideration as to siting.

**Note 15A**

This information should be shown in terms of spot levels or contour lines.

**Note 15D**

Measures taken could include culverting, provision of lateral or peripheral drains.

**Note 15E**

Measures taken could include sealing the base of the landfill, provision of an aerated medium, for example, gravel or clinker, peripheral cut-off drains.

**Note 16A**

Information given here should be in outline - more specific questions follow.

**Note 16D**

Methods of treatment include settlement, chemical treatment and filtration.

**Note 16E**

The majority of the conditions attached to the Waste Management Licence or PPC Permit will only apply for the duration of waste disposal operations, but leachate, for example, may continue to be produced for a period after operations cease. This retention of associated ancillary development may need to be covered by the planning permission.

**Note 17E**

This information should include details of the method of sealing or capping the site, the thickness of obstruction-free material and the thickness of subsoil and topsoil to be respread, and any other matters the applicant considers appropriate.

**Note 17G**

This refers to field drainage once site restoration has taken place.

**Note 17H**

In the case of restoration to agriculture, aftercare may require soil sampling to determine appropriate levels of fertiliser, lime or other soil ameliorants to be added, the addition of ameliorants, crop and soil management - cultivation, subsoiling, seeding, cropping and stocking plans, crop and grassland management and weed control.

**Note 18**

This is essential so that we can fully assess the impact of the proposal on the neighbourhood.

**Note 20**

If the categories of use do not fit your circumstances please give further details in an accompanying letter. All figures must be in metric measures.

**Note 24**

Solid residues include ashes and tars.

**Note 25**

These measures include electrostatic precipitators, bag filters, mechanical cyclones and wet scrubbers.

**Note 26**

When the plant is out of operation alternative disposal methods may be necessary, for example, use of a nearby landfill site.