PLANNING APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY INCINERATOR BOTTOM ASH PAD, IBA STORAGE AND ASSOCIATED COVERED MOBILE EQUIPMENT

CHATSWORTH BLUE HAZE LANDFILL SITE, VERWOOD ROAD, SOMERLEY, RINGWOOD, HANTS, BH24 3QE

PLANNING SUPPORTING STATEMENT

February 2024

Contents

Figures and Drawings

- VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_001 Rev- **Existing Site Layout**
- VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_002 Rev C **Proposed Site Layout**
- VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_003 Rev- **Site Location Plan**
- VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_004 Rev C **Equipment Elevations**
- VES-TD_BHAZEIBA_100_005 Rev B **Section Drawing**
- VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_007 Rev B **Proposed Workshop Elevation**

Supporting Documents

- 784-B054837 (Tetratech)- **Noise Assessment**
- 784-B054837 (Tetratech)- **BNG Assessment and Metric**
- 784-B054837 (Tetratech)- **Flood Risk and Surface Water Assessment**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Planning Supporting Statement accompanies a Veolia ES (Hampshire) Ltd planning application to install an Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) Pad and associated operational equipment at the Chatsworth Blue Haze Landfill Site, Verwood Road, Somerley, Ringwood, Hants.

1.2. This supporting statement provides information about the application site ('Site'), the existing planning permissions covering the site and the proposed development this planning application seeks consent for. The proposal is then considered within the context of the relevant planning policies. This supporting statement should be read in conjunction with the planning drawings submitted for approval.

2.0 THE APPLICANT

2.1 The Applicant for the proposed facility is Veolia ES (Hampshire) Ltd (referred to as 'Veolia'). Veolia Hampshire operates as an entity within the wider Veolia group which is a global company that uses its expertise to provide recycling and waste management solutions for local communities and businesses. Veolia is the number one waste service provider in the UK and currently provides services to around 130 Local Authorities representing over a third of the UK population.

2.2 Veolia is responsible for implementing and servicing the long-term integrated domestic waste disposal contract in Hampshire known as 'Project Integra'. The Company has been providing these services since 1993 and the contract currently runs until 2030. As part of this service Veolia has developed and operates a number of waste management facilities across Hampshire.

3.0 THE SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

3.1.Blue Haze Landfill Site is located off Verwood Road, Verwood, Hampshire, at the approximate grid reference SU 11801 07386. The planning boundary of Blue Haze is shown on submitted plan *VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_003 Rev-*. Blue Haze is located approximately 1km to the east of Verwood and is located within the centre of Ringwood Forest.

3.2 To the west of the Site is the main settlement of Verwood including Ebblake Industrial Estate, and to the south east of the Site (approximately 3.2km) is Ringwood town centre. The west of the Site is bounded by the B3081 and south-west lies Moors Valley Country Park on the opposite side of the B3081.

3.3 Immediately to the south of the Site is the former Somerley Landfill Site which is

now restored. Further south is a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC).

3.4 Blue Haze Landfill Site is situated on the Somerley Estate and comprises an area of 33.4 hectares (ha) which is bounded on all sides by commercial conifer plantations.

3.5 Since the commencement of operations at Blue Haze for the infilling of non-hazardous waste material, a Waste Transfer Station (WTS), Landfill Gas Utilisation Plant, and Leachate Treatment Plant has been installed on the north-west side of the Site.

3.6 The existing access to Blue Haze is located on the western side of the Site from the B3081 which connects to the A31. The B3081 joins the A31 approximately 3.6km to the south-east of the application site. To the east the A31 provides direct connection to the M27 and M3 motorway network, and to the west the A31 provides connections to the major conurbations in Dorset.

3.7 Existing parking exists for the site (approximately 10 car spaces) by the site offices. It is not proposed to increase this or use alternative parking for the purposes of this proposed development.

4.0 SUMMARY OF KEY PLANNING HISTORY

4.1. Sand and gravel extraction at Blue Haze dates back to the 1950's with the earliest planning permission dating from 1955. A number of consents relating to both mineral extraction and waste management have since been granted which results in a long and complex planning history. However, the principal planning permissions that relate to the landfill activity are described below. The landfill phasing and operation is relevant to this planning application for an Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) pad and operation.

4.2 Planning permission was first granted in June 1999 for the 'Restoration of sandpits by the importation of controlled wastes' at Blue Haze until March 2020 under planning permission ref. 00060405M. This primary consent was later varied by planning permissions: 71552 – to allow for the receipt of domestic and HWRC waste on Sundays and Public Holidays; 78351 – Variation of condition 1 of planning permission 71552 working hours request for a further period of time; and 06/88024 – to extend the period of receipt of waste on Sundays and Public Holidays; and 07/90183 – to revise phasing non-compliance.

4.3 Planning permission (ref. 07/90183) was granted by HCC in July 2007 for the 'Non-compliance with condition 3 of planning permission No. 06/88024 for a revised phasing and restoration programme'.' The need for this variation arose from the use of part of the site between 2008 and 2015 for the processing of Incinerator Bottom

Ash. This operation ceased and was relocated to another site in Hampshire. A new IBA pad and process is now required to return to Blue Haze temporarily.

4.4 Planning application (ref. 19/10066) was submitted in January 2019 for the 'Variation of conditions 1, 3 and 4 of planning permission 07/90183 to extend the time to complete the importation of waste to the landfill until 2029, revise the landfill phasing and phasing of restoration, and the completion of landfill restoration by 2031'. The Decision Notice was issued on the 5th November 2020.

4.5 In 2021 An application was made to change the profile of the landfill contours. Planning Permission 21/10083 was granted on the 19th July 2021. This is the current working planning permission at the site. The landfill operations are consented until 2029 with the restoration to be completed by the end of 2031.

S106 and Legal Agreements

4.6 Planning permission 19/10066 benefitted from a legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980, which relate to the restoration of Blue Haze Landfill Site. This legal agreement has been carried over to the current permission 21/10083 by deed of variation.

4.7 The legal agreement controls the vehicle routing at the site and there would be no changes as a result of this temporary IBA application. The routing agreement restricts the use of Harbridge Drove and the B3081 northwards, except for local deliveries.

4.8 The legal agreement also includes a requirement for the implementation of a Heathland Site Management Plan and a Wildlife Corridor Management Plan/ Management Agreement for Nature Conservation.

4.9 The purpose of the Heathland Site Management Plan is to establish a programme of works and management which will lead to the establishment and retention of an area of Heathland (at least 20% of the landfill area) for a period of at least 50 years. The off-site Heathland works are located within Plumley Wood.

4.10 The purpose of the Wildlife Corridor Management Plan is to establish a framework of activity that will ensure that the wildlife corridor is retained and managed to the benefit of nature conservation, for a period of 15 years beyond its 5-year aftercare period. Veolia has been working with Hampshire County Council and Forestry England on an ongoing basis to deliver this Management Plan

4.11 With regard to the proposed Temporary IBA development the currently approved working scheme for the landfill and phasing will not be impacted. This also applies to the implementation of the S106 obligations.

5.0 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Blue Haze as a landfill site is permitted to accept non-hazardous waste. Waste disposal commenced in Cell 1 in April 2000 and is currently ongoing. The site comprises 9 cells. Some of the cells are now filled, capped and restored to final levels; some are partially filled; while others are fully operational and are still accepting waste.

5.2 The activity will be carried out on top of landfilled waste (cells 8 & 9) which currently benefit from an installed temporary cap along with leachate and landfill gas management systems and leachate control.

5.3 The proposed IBA processing activity will exist on site until cells 8 and 9 are due for final restoration. On decommissioning the IBA Pad, stockpiles, plant and associated equipment will be removed and the cells 8 & 9 will be landfilled to final consented levels in accordance with current landfill planning permission 21/10083.

5.4 The proposed development is within the boundary of the existing landfill and therefore is technically, on contaminated land. However as the site is an active landfill there are already significant pollution controls in place primarily via the existing Environmental Permit. It is for Veolia to demonstrate, to the Environment Agency, via a permit variation application, how the proposals can operate without compromising the existing landfill operation, including the temporary cap in this area, drainage arrangements and the leachate management and gas well infrastructure.

Proposed Operations

5.5 At the Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) the IBA is quenched to extinguish any residual fire (and to maintain a seal with the boiler which is under negative pressure) before loading into eight wheel tipper lorries with a carrying capacity of up to 20 tonnes. The quenching of the IBA makes handling easier. All lorries would be sheeted as would be vehicles taking processed IBA from Blue Haze. On arrival the loads would be weighed using the existing landfill weighbridge and the IBA would then be discharged within the reception area of the proposed development, on the pad, in a series of windrows.

5.6 The IBA is then allowed to maturate for a period of around eight weeks. During this time various chemical and physical changes take place as the mineral oxides, resulting from the incineration process at the ERF, hydrate and carbonise. These reactions are exothermic i.e. they produce heat and the pH changes from being strongly alkaline to almost neutral. This chemical stabilisation which is analogous to how cement behaves (pozzolanic) renders the IBA suitable for aggregate use and also significantly reduces the leachability of the residual metal ions which has a positive benefit for the environment. The maturation process can take place before or after processing but it is more normal to do it before processing.

5.6 Following maturation the IBA is then moved, using a wheeled loading shovel, to the feed hopper at the front of the proposed processing area. As the IBA still has a high water content dust is minimal but there may be steam given off because the maturation process produces heat. The equipment comprises a series of belts, screens, hoppers and magnets to separate and grade the material very similar to typical mineral processing equipment. The equipment will be mobile and not inside a building but will be covered by prefabricated modular covers that effectively enclose the processing equipment to minimise the generation of any dust from the process.

5.7 The various fractions produced i.e. ferrous and non-ferrous metal; coarse and fine incinerator bottom ash aggregate (IBAA); oversize and residual material are fed via conveyor into separate collection bunkers from where they are moved, using the wheeled loading shovel, into the recyclate bays for eventual sale.

5.8 The hours of operation will be the same as those permitted for the landfill which are:

- 0700 - 1800 on Monday to Friday
- 0700 - 1600 on Saturdays
- No working on Sundays, bank or other public holidays

5.9 Mobile equipment to be used as part of the operation will include a wheeled loading shovel and 360 excavator. Overnight the machinery will be parked on site and under CCTV surveillance for security purposes. To operate the recycling plant it is anticipated that the proposal will provide it. Additional fixed external lighting will not be installed to facilitate working during the winter months. Lighting will be limited to the plant/ equipment lighting. There are approximately 8 LED lamps on each machine. These are 100W with an 8000lm brightness.

5.10 At the point the landfill restoration reaches cells 8 and 9 the MOT type 1 base will be excavated and the site restored and landscaped in accordance with the schemes and timescales proposed in the current landfill planning consent.

5.11 The temporary recycling equipment and pre fabricated covers for the mobile equipment will also be removed.

5.12 In terms of staff there may be the need for one extra staff member only. Existing staff (landfill and Waste Transfer Station, should be able to manage the activities associated However, if our existing shovel is going to be tied up full-time during the stockpile processing, then we will need an additional operative.

The Pad and Site Description

5.13 The site will consist of a solid Type 1 or equivalent base underlain by a water-proof membrane and will be surrounded by a bund wall overlain by a welded HDPE sheet for containment purposes, 0.50 metres in height. A series of internal

concrete block push-walls, A-frames or concrete lego blocks will be utilised to segregate the various fractions following processing.

5.14. For containment purposes, the proposed development will be surrounded by a 0.5 m high bund that will retain surface water runoff on site. The processing area will be designed with a capacity to retain all liquid runoff to ensure no contaminated water leaves the site. Water within the site will be drained towards a sump at the lowest point and subsequently pumped to a storage lagoon.

5.15 Surface water runoff within the IBA work area will be collected within a 10 m x 10 m sump. Water will then be pumped to a surface water lagoon that will provide capacity to accommodate runoff up to a 1 in 30 year storm event. During a 1 in 100 year plus climate change event, the IBA work area will be flooded and on site operations suspended until water is removed by tanker for off site treatment.

Processing Description

5.16 In basic terms the processing equipment on site will be mobile. To limit issues that may arise such as dust etc, temporary covers will be installed over the equipment as shown in Figure 1 below. The location of the mobile equipment, on site, is shown on submitted plan ***VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_002 Rev C.*** An elevation of this area is submitted as plan ***VES_TD_BHAZEIBA_100_004 Rev C.***

5.17 The raw IBA, once matured, is delivered to the feed hopper. A primary screen removes oversize items from which an overband magnet removes any large ferrous material. The ferrous material is deposited in a bay situated immediately beneath the magnet outside the covered area.

5.18 The remaining material is then further screened into coarse IBAA with a typical size range of 10 – 60 mm and fine IBAA which has a typical size range of 0 – 4 mm before passing over several Eddy Current Separators (ECS) to remove non-ferrous metals and any remaining ferrous that was not removed by the over-band magnet.

5.19 An ECS combines the use of a magnetic rotor, with alternating polarity, spinning quickly inside a non-conductive drum which is driven by the conveyor belt. The external drum operates as the head pulley and rotates at belt speed whereas the internal rotor moves at a higher speed than the drum which creates a strong repelling force through the induction of eddy currents. This alternating magnetic field rejects non-ferrous metals by throwing them out of the product flow where they are collected separately.

5.20 Any remaining ferrous will tend to stick to the belt as it passes the rotor head but as the belt moves away from the rotor head the magnetic forces will diminish and the metal will fall onto a separate collection belt. The IBAA, which is unaffected by the ECS, will simply fall off the end of the rotor head and again be collected separately.

5.21 The various fractions from the process are then collected and stored in the larger storage bays away from the covered area. Any oversize material is separately stored and when there is a sufficiently large stockpile a mobile crusher is brought to the site for a few days to reduce the size of the material which can then pass back through the recycling process.

5.22 The IBAA typically comprises the following:

Category Percentage (%)

- Glass 25
- Clinker 43
- Ceramics 8
- Brick/stone/concrete 8
- Metal 1
- Water 15.

5.23 Of the 100% raw IBA going into the recycling process around 99% will be separated and graded for reuse. Less than 1% will have to be disposed of to landfill or returned to the ERF (the unburnt fraction).

6. CONSIDERATION OF PLANNING/ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Introduction

6.1 The following section considers the environmental matters requiring consideration as part of this planning application. The proposed temporary development introduces an IBA pad on top of the current landfill and will require mobile equipment being located on the wider Blue Haze site. It should be noted, again, that the proposed IBA pad and associated equipment will be located within an existing landfill site where there are a number of management practices already in place relating to previous planning permissions and Environmental Permit for the landfill and other operations. In relation to the IBA Pad the key environmental considerations are:

- Noise
- Flood Risk and Surface Water Management
- Air Quality (specifically Dust Management)
- Biodiversity (with respect to the new Biodiversity Net Gain requirements)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening

6.2 Although Blue Haze is a working site this is a new development on the site. With this in mind it is likely there will be a requirement to screen the proposal for EIA as per the *Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ('The Regulations').*

6.3 Schedule 2, part 11 (b) of the regulations concerns installations for disposal of waste. Although this is not strictly a new installation for the disposal of waste, for the purposes of screening it is the nearest applicable development type listed in the regulations. The requirement for screening comes from the ‘site’ being in excess of 0.5Ha.

6.4 It is not envisaged that this development will necessitate an EIA to be undertaken and any environmental impacts that could arise would be covered in relevant technical reports accompanying the application.

Noise

6.5 A desk based noise assessment has been completed by Tetratech (Ref: 784-B054837). This is attached as a supporting document for this application.

6.6 Noise emissions from proposed plant items have been assessed against the noise criteria in Condition 33 of the granted 2021 application for amendments and reprofiling of landfill site final restoration levels (planning reference 21/10083) at the above site.

6.7 The noise levels from the proposed IBA plant and auxiliary mobile plant have been calculated to be below the 55dB LAeq,1 hour (free field) condition on noise operations from the site at the nearest sensitive receptors.

6.8 Therefore the installation of the IBA plant and pad will not reduce the amenity of the area in accordance with Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity) of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).

Dust

6.9 With regard to dust a management plan is a requirement of the Environmental Permit. The permit application is being compiled parallel to the planning process.

6.10 During the construction and operational phases there will be several sources of potential dust:

6.11 *Construction Dust* - The construction works associated with IBA Pad are minimal. These construction activities will be of a limited duration and would give rise to minimal potential for dust generation.

6.12 *Operational Dust* – The potential for dust generation at waste management facilities depends upon the material, processes and the design of the facility. In order for a dust effect to occur the dust producing activity must be linked to a receptor location with a transport pathway, normally this pathway is windblown dust from fugitive sources or uncovered mounds of waste, in this instance fine IBA. Fugitive emissions of dust are particles suspended in the air due to man-made and natural activities such as the movement of materials, vehicles and wind.

6.13 The Waste Incineration BREF 2019 due to come into force on the 3rd of December 2023 requires that fixed IBA plants are either installed within a building or designed to enclose/encapsulate potentially dusty operations. According to the BREF the same conditions do not necessarily apply to a mobile operation as proposed in this current planning application. Nevertheless, Veolia intends to employ best practice and it is proposed that key dusty operations within the mobile plant are enclosed. Only the feed hopper and overband magnet on the oversize/large fraction is external to the covers.

6.14 The management plan will include a *mitigation strategy* that provides an overview of dust mitigation measures that will be employed at the site.

6.15 All activities related to operational activities will be recorded on a daily basis in the "Activity Register". The following information pertaining to dust will be recorded in the register:

- Wind speed and direction;
- Starting times of all production activities, i.e. shredding, loading, stockpiling wood, road sweeping, etc.;
- Any environmental/weather conditions that may cause a dust issue; and
- Any complaints from interested and/or affected parties.

6.16 A complaints procedure is in place and for reporting any failures of compliance, enabling any issues to be managed, reviewed and audited both internally by the operator, and externally by regulators.

6.17 It should be noted that the nearest residential properties Blue Haze Cattery (Belt Cottage) on Alderholt Road the the east of the Blue Haze Site and Ebblake House, to the west on the B3081. Both properties benefit from having the thick mature peripheral vegetation between them and site. It should also be noted that there is a suggestion that lagoon water could be used for dowsing where needed.

Visual and Landscape

6.18 The proposed development height profile is shown in submitted plan ***VES-TD_BHAZEIBA_100_005 Rev B***. The landfill site itself is well enclosed by peripheral mature woodland and as such it is not anticipated that the development and associated stockpiles will have a significant impact on the visual appearance of the site when viewing from outside to in. There are limited properties close to the site and these also benefit from woodland screening. As can be seen on the submitted section plan the equipment sits much lower than the top of the Waste Transfer Station stack, which is the highest build infrastructure on site.

Transport

6.19 There are currently no planning condition restrictions on the number of

movements into and out of the Blue Haze Site. The operation to both import the IBA, process and export as an aggregate (IBAA) is not a continuous one and will be undertaken on a supply and demand basis. Of these three activities the delivery will likely be quite consistent but sales of IBAA will likely coincide with customer peaks.

Flood Risk and Surface Water Drainage

6.20 A Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Drainage Assessment has been undertaken by Tetratech and is submitted as a supporting document with this application.

6.21 It is concluded that with regard to flood risk the site is considered to be at a negligible to low risk of flooding and is therefore considered to meet the requirements of the Sequential Test. Application of the Exception Test is not considered to be required.

6.22 The site will comprise a solid Type 1 or equivalent base underlain by water-proof membrane. The development will be surrounded by a 0.5 m high bund wall overlain by a welded HDPE sheet for containment purposes. There will be no discharge of surface water runoff from the proposed development. Runoff generated within the site will be conveyed to a 10 m x 10 m sump from which water will be pumped to a storage lagoon. The storage lagoon has been sized to accommodate surface water runoff for the 1 in 30 year storm event. Water within the storage lagoon will be used for dust suppression purposes with surplus water removed from site by tanker and disposed of at a suitable facility.

6.23 During the 1 in 100 year plus 30% climate change scenario, the additional volume of surface water runoff will flood the IBA work area with operation temporarily suspended. Water will be removed from site by tanker and disposed of at a suitable facility. The site will be impacted by flooding to an average depth of 0.05 m based on the overall size of the IBA work area which measures approximately 2.00 ha.

6.24 Based on the above, minor flooding of the pumping station may occur, however, flooding would likely be relatively contained and shallow. Further consideration of the proposed pump flow rate will be required at the detailed design stage. It is recommended by Tetratech that the final pump flow rate should be confirmed in consultation with an appropriate pump supplier/manufacturer. It should be noted that an appropriate mechanism will be required to ensure that the pump shuts off once the storage lagoon has reached maximum capacity.

Ecology/ Biodiversity

6.25 A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Baseline Assessment and technical note has been completed by Tetratech. This is included as a supporting document to this application.

6.26 All habitats shown within the baseline plan are present within the accompanying statutory biodiversity metric calculation tool assessment for the proposed development, which can be provided upon request. Based on the current Pre-development Plan the existing ecological baseline value for total habitat units is 0.5.

6.27 The habitats present within the application site boundary offer limited ecological value and therefore traditional enhancements comprising bat and bird boxes are deemed suitable for demonstrating measurable biodiversity gains.

6.28 It is recommended that a minimum of two bat boxes (Schwegler 2FN or 1FF) and two general purpose bird boxes are installed on suitable mature trees within the wider Veolia landfill site. The location of these is to be determined by the project's Ecologist. It is noted that the wider site has adopted ecological enhancements previously for biodiversity and wildlife. These measures are considered appropriate to ensure the development proposals will meet the objectives of the NPPF and local plan to provide enhancements for biodiversity.

Section 106 (Routing)

6.29 There is an existing S106 attached to the current planning permission P/18/1295/CC related to highway routing. It is proposed that this S106 would remain the same in content but simply be varied to refer to any new permission number as required.

7.0 PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

7.1 This section of the supporting statement undertakes a brief analysis of the proposed development in the context of all current, relevant planning policies and guidance. The site is an existing, strategically important and safeguarded waste site, being the last remaining operational landfill in Hampshire. Therefore the policy justification for a waste operation is already established. This policy section focuses on some key principles. Mainly regarding **noise** as the likely predominant consideration in respect of the proposed development. Although it should be noted that the Noise Assessment has demonstrated the noise levels will not exceed noise levels currently permitted on the wider landfill site.

National

National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF)

7.2 Paragraph 180 of the NPPF states:

'*Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative*

effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development.

'In doing so they should: a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life'

7.4 The proposed development is not 'new' development in terms of significant infrastructure but solely related to some minor site amendments and operational changes within the site. Veolia believes the noise assessment, combined with the absence of significant if any recent noise complaints associated with the current operation, creates a baseline position to allow the proposed amendments to be acceptable in principle.

Planning Practice Guidance (Noise) July 2019

7.5 The guidance includes a specific section regarding *'How can it be established whether noise is likely to be a concern?'.*

7.6 It is stated that: '*The subjective nature of noise means that there is not a simple relationship between noise levels and the impact on those affected. This will depend on how various factors combine in any particular situation'*.

7.7 The various factors are then listed within the guidance. These include issues of:

- *'time of day'* noting people can be more sensitive to noise at night as opposed to in the day when background noise may be higher.
- Also identified is whether there is a '*new noise making source, how the noise from it relates to the existing sound environment'.*
- *'for non-continuous sources of noise, the number of noise events, and the frequency and pattern of occurrence of the noise'*
- *'the spectral content of the noise (i.e. whether or not the noise contains particular high or low frequency content) and the general character of the noise (i.e. whether or not the noise contains particular tonal characteristics or other particular features), and;*
- *'The local arrangement of buildings, surfaces and green infrastructure, and the* extent to which reflects or absorbs noise'.

7.8 The development has been subject to a noise assessment which shows there will be no exceedance of the current restriction to the boundary of the site.

Local

7.9 Alongside national planning policy, the Development Plan for this application includes the policies of the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP). The strategic priority of the HMWP is to ensure that "*enough minerals and waste*

development is provided to support the economies of Hampshire as well as economies in other areas influenced by Hampshire throughout the Plan period."
7.10 The Development Plan also includes the New Forest District Council the Local Plan 2016-2036 Part 1: Planning Strategy (NFDLP1) for New Forest District Council (outside the National Park) which was adopted on 6th July 2020. The Local Plan Part 2: Sites and Development Management (NFDLP2) sets out the detailed proposals and policies required to implement the planning strategy for the area.

7.11 For the purposes of this application the focus is on the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP) (October 2013)

7.12 Blue Haze Landfill is safeguarded for Landfill and associated uses as site NF105 within the adopted HMWP.

Sustainable Development

7.13 **Policy 1:** Sustainable minerals and waste developments of the HMWP states, *"The Hampshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)..."*. The proposed development accords with the policy through proposing to fully utilise an existing safeguarded landfill site which already has other waste uses within its boundary and continues to provide a facility which manages waste In this instance it will accommodate a waste use which will result in recycling of Incinerator Bottom Ash to make a Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate for onward use.

7.14 Within the supporting text to Policy 25: Sustainable Waste Management it states that *"...it is important to ensure that enough facilities are provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste generated in Hampshire each year and that Hampshire is 'net self-sufficient' in terms of waste management capacity... 'net self-sufficiency' which means the equivalent amount of capacity for all waste arising within Hampshire will be provided, with the acceptance of limited cross boundary movements."*

7.15 The proposed IBA pad and infrastructure is a key process to allow Bottom Ash from the Hampshire Energy Recovery Facilities to be processed to then be used as an aggregate in construction projects. It therefore accords with the policies above.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Veolia wishes to incorporate a temporary IBA pad and processing operation at

the Chatsworth Blue Haze Landfill site. The proposal is an additional waste operation on land already consented for waste use within the footprint of the Landfill site.

8.2 The current landfill planning permission and its requirements will not be compromised by this proposed development and can still be operated and implemented in full in accordance with the permission.

8.3. It has been demonstrated, in the planning statement, that this operation can be incorporated at Blue Haze without giving rise to any significant environmental issues.

8.4 We therefore request this application be recommended for approval by the Waste Planning Authority.