

**Mark Doran, Executive Director of
Growth & Environment**



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**SPEU/FB
24/01013/OP
31/05/2024**

Dear Sarah Kasparian,

Location: Land Surrounding Burloes Cottages Newmarket Road
Royston

Proposal: Hybrid application for residential development of up to 325 dwellings comprising (a) full planning application for Phase 1 comprising 102 dwellings and associated infrastructure including access from Newmarket Road, emergency and pedestrian/cycle access from Burloes Hall Drive, internal highways, public open space, landscaping and drainage and b) outline application for up to 223 dwellings and associated infrastructure with all matters reserved apart from primary means of access and emergency and pedestrian/cycle access from Burloes Hall Drive.

Application Number: 24/01013/OP

I write with regards to the above, to provide a response on behalf of the county council as the Waste Planning Authority.

Government policy seeks to ensure that all planning authorities take responsibility for waste management. This is reflected in the County Council's adopted waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs). In particular, these documents seek to promote the sustainable management of waste in the county and encourage Local Planning Authorities to have regard to the potential for minimising waste generated by development.

The National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) sets out the following:

‘When determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that:

- the likely impact of proposed, non- waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities;*
- new, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape. This includes providing adequate storage facilities at residential premises, for example by ensuring that there is sufficient and discrete provision for bins, to facilitate a high quality, comprehensive and frequent household collection service;*
- the handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development maximises reuse/recovery opportunities, and minimises off-site disposal.’*

The policies in the adopted Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2012) that relate to this proposal, and which must be considered by the Local Planning Authority in determining the application, include Policy 1: Strategy for the Provision for Waste Management Facilities (namely the penultimate paragraph of the policy) and Policy 12: Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition.

Many of the policy requirements can be met through the imposition of planning conditions.

As a general point, built development should have regard to the overall infrastructure required to support it, including where appropriate a sufficient number of waste storage areas that should be integrated accordingly and facilitate the separate storage of recyclable wastes.

Waste Policy 12: Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition requires all relevant construction projects to be supported by a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

The county council welcomes the inclusion of a SWMP in connection with this application for Land surrounding Burloes Cottages, Newmarket Road, Royston. Page 4 of the SWMP acknowledges the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2012).

Firstly, in respect of the project and people and their responsibility, the SWMP identifies the client, the principal contractor, and states who drafted the SWMP. Page

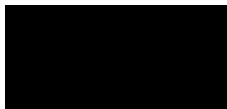
14 also declares that the client and contractor will comply with the requirements of the Duty of care that materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately (Section 34 of Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regs 1991).

The SWMP does not describe the types of waste that are expected to arise on site through the 6-digit European Waste Catalogue codes, and it doesn't provide estimations for the quantities of the wastes or how it will be managed (e.g., recovered or disposed of). However, page 4 of the SWMP explains that given the outline nature of the application, the SWMP will be updated at regular stages during the construction process. Table 1 also summarises the exact requirements of the SWMP, including a description of the waste types and an estimation of the waste quantities. Whilst the different waste types and estimated quantities for the different types of waste are not included, a likely maximum waste arisings figure (estimated total waste from all phases of the residential development) has been provided at Table 4, page 12. On page 12 it is also stated that construction waste arisings will be refined within each update of the SWMP by the contractor.

In light of the above, the Waste Planning Authority is confident that the generated waste from the construction phase would be handled efficiently and managed appropriately and is satisfied with the submitted SWMP, provided that it is indeed updated by the contractor regularly throughout the construction process.

Yours sincerely,

Finlay Banks



Planning Officer- Minerals and Waste Policy