

Making the links

an essex parish partnership

Monthly Bulletin

WasteBusters

Become a WasteBusters champion and help your community save money and improve the environment in which we all live. WasteBusters are volunteers who help their local community to reduce waste, reuse resources and save money.

There will be a series of training days which are happening across the county with lunch and travel expenses provided.

At the free training days you find out about becoming a WasteBuster, as well as get advice on reducing food waste reduction, home composting, reusing and refurbishing items. You will then be able to share their knowledge to local groups, small or large to give demonstrations or workshops, as well as writing blogs on reusing and recycling.

WasteBuster volunteers will receive a kit to get them started which includes, a t-shirt & fleece, first aid kit & tally counter. It is open to all ages over 16 years old and backgrounds. In addition to annual training, continued support and travel expenses will be provided for all recruited WasteBusters and rewards will be offered on completion of 15, 30 and 60 hours of volunteering.

If you would like to become a WasteBuster you can email the team at Waste.busters@essex.gov.uk.

Alternatively call 07771898132 or visit www.recycleforessex.com and watch our video featuring some WasteBuster volunteers.

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Change of Parish Clerk?

To ensure information is sent to the correct person/council, please let me know as soon as possible if there has been a change of parish clerk. I am responsible for updating the Essex County Council (ECC) central database of parish and town councils; I also send alerts to the various ECC departments of any changes.

You can contact me either by email: angela.balcombe@essex.gov.uk

or telephone:
033301 38008



Essex County Council Flood Partnerships Programme Grant

Guidance notes 2015/16

What is the Flood Programme Grant?

The Flood Programme Grant is a component of the Essex County Council 5 year Capital Programme. It is a grant scheme funded by Essex County Council (excluding Southend and Thurrock) which is intended to contribute towards the delivery of flood risk management schemes which result in protecting residential properties in Essex County from

- Ordinary watercourse flooding
- Ground water flooding and
- Surface water flooding.

The Flood Programme Grant application process has been designed to work alongside the funding programs of other risk management authorities and organisations involved in flood risk reduction in Essex.

Applications will be judged and prioritised according to the level of detail presented in each application, so it is important to include as much information in each application as possible.

What does it fund?

This fund is only available for the delivery of capital projects only. In addition, eligible projects for this funding must be flood risk management schemes which reduce the risk to residential properties in Essex from 'very significant' (1 in 20 year) and 'significant' (1 in 40 year) to 'moderate' (1 in 100 year) and 'low' risk (1 in 200 year). Schemes which reduce flood risk to 25 residential properties or more would be prioritized over others. Schemes must be deliverable by the year 2020; those that can be delivered at an earlier time would be prioritised over others. It is important, however, for prospective schemes not to be duplicating work being done by other organisations and/or risk management authorities.

Who does it fund?

Applications are invited from bodies which are within the administrative area covered by Essex County Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority; this precludes applications made from Southend and Thurrock as they are separate LLFAs.

Although not an exhaustive list, eligible bodies to make applications include

- Town and Parish Councils
- District, Borough and City Councils
- Community groups
- The Environment Agency

- Water supply and sewerage companies (Anglian Water, Affinity Water, Thames Water and Essex and Suffolk Water)
- Essex Highways
- Essex Fire and Rescue Service
- Voluntary Organisations, Charities and Conservation Bodies
- Other interested organisations in Essex

Qualifying Criteria

- The projects must be able to contribute towards the accomplishment of the requirement of reducing flood incidents in Essex County as outlined in the ECC Sustainable Environment Commissioning Mandate. This objective can be achieved by delivering the following milestones
1. Protecting residential properties from local flooding
 2. Scoring favorably in the Essex County Council capital flood management programme prioritisation matrix
 3. Being deliverable within the duration of the Essex County Council 5 year capital programme
 4. Gaining funding recommendation from the Flood Programme Commissioning Officers Group
 5. Attaining funding sign-off by Cabinet Member

Evidence Required

Along with completing the Flood Programme Grant application form, prospective grant recipients should look to improve their applications by providing evidence of the following

- Evidence of the total number of properties at risk of flooding as well as the number of properties whose flood risk would be reduced as a result of the scheme
- Evidence of any past investigation and/or mitigation efforts to the problem i.e. any flood investigations reports, options appraisal studies and detailed analysis of preferred options
- Evidence of positive benefit cost ratio of the scheme
- Evidence of the impact of flooding episodes on the local community and the local economy including where appropriate pictorial evidence
- Evidence that applicant has adequate resources for the delivery of the scheme including funding, expertise and legal authority
- Evidence of the provision of sufficient post-construction maintenance regime for the scheme (including scheme adoption)

- Evidence of past funding applications and where appropriate evidence of any funding commitments made by other contributing parties
- The timeframe for the delivery of the scheme
- Evidence of the environmental impacts of the scheme
- Where appropriate, letters of endorsement from other potential partners

Projects that are not eligible

The Flood Programme Grant will **not** be funding the following:

- Full funding for flood risk management schemes
- Options feasibility and appraisal studies
- Compensating Essex residents who have been flooded
- Maintenance projects for existing or future schemes
- Projects that reduce flood risk to solely commercial properties
- Projects that reduce flood risk from main River Flooding and Coastal erosion
- Property Level Protection schemes
- Schemes not deliverable within the Essex County Council 5 year capital programme

Application Process

All applicants should complete the Expression of Interest form and where appropriate provide supporting evidence as part of the application. Each application will be assessed by the Flood and Water Management team, should it be necessary, they will contact you if more information is needed. After their assessment, each application will be passed on to the Flood Programme Commissioning Officers Group who would make their recommendation for the award of grant subject to Cabinet Member sign-off and Essex County Council Legal Services ratification.

By accepting the Flood Programme Grant, successful applicant will be **required** to sign up and faithfully abide with the terms and conditions of the Essex County Council Grant Agreement.

For further information and to return completed application forms, please contact the Flood and Water Management Team on floods@essex.gov.uk

Or log on to: <http://www.essex.gov.uk/Environment%20Planning/Environment/local-environment/flooding/Grants/Pages/Partnership-programme-grant.aspx>

Postal address:
 Flood and Water Management
 E3 Zone 1, County Hall
 Chelmsford
 Essex CM1 1QH

Essex County Council

Trading Standards Update

February 2016



Welcome to the February edition of the Trading Standards Update. It is my pleasure to have recently taken on responsibility for Trading Standards within the Cabinet. It is an extremely important function to ensure our County remains safe.

It's been 15 years this month since the devastating foot and mouth outbreak of 2001. The disease was initially detected at an Essex abattoir and from that moment on the Essex Trading Standards team was flat out dealing with the fallout including policing animal movement restrictions and control zones and closing footpaths that ran close to or across farmland. This update contains a reflection on that outbreak and outlines the strategies that the team has in place to deal with any future disease outbreak.

This edition also contains an item on some successful prosecutions that have been taken against drivers of HGV's caught driving over weak bridges in Essex. Many historic bridges are protected by 3 tonne weight restriction orders to prevent heavy vehicles causing them damage. The work of the team helps to preserve these structures and improve the environment for those who live in areas protected by HGV restrictions.

Finally, the update contains an interesting article on how cosmetic products are controlled and how important it is for consumers to report any harmful or undesirable effects that the use of cosmetic products has caused them. This information is vital to help Trading Standards monitor the industry and trigger investigations and possible EU wide notifications for products that are unsafe.

Cllr Anne Brown
Cabinet Member for Corporate, Communities and Customers

FOOT AND MOUTH 15 YEARS ON

It has been 15 years since the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak devastated the UK farming industry. The first case to be discovered was at an abattoir in Essex in February 2001 which subsequently led to the nationwide culling of millions of animals and the UK losing billions of pounds. Officially, there were 2,000 cases of foot-and-mouth in the 2001UK outbreak. Each of those cases meant a farm having all of its livestock killed and disposed of on funeral pyres. By the time the last case was confirmed in Cumbria on 30 September 2001, more than six million sheep, cattle and pigs had been slaughtered.

The virus causes painful blisters inside the mouth and under the hooves, and can cause lameness and problems feeding. Rarely affecting humans, it could however kill young animals. Cases were discovered in Devon, Northumberland and North Wales in the first week, and the first mass slaughter was held to try and contain the virus. But by the second week further cases were confirmed in Cornwall and Scotland. The culling policy saw not just the animals on the affected farm killed, but also all the animals in the surrounding area. Exclusion zones made travel in some areas almost impossible and tourism nose-dived (overseas visitors to the UK dropped by 10%). Despite these measures the epidemic continued and it took nine months to bring foot-and-mouth under control.



It was impossible to trace exactly how it arrived in the UK. It was theorised that it probably came from somewhere in Asia and travelled to the UK via South Africa in either catering waste or illegally imported meat. British authorities made some immediate reforms after the devastation to try and stop the virus coming back and a ban on feeding animals with any catering waste or kitchen scraps was imposed. Strict identification, traceability and movement controls were also imposed to enable livestock to be traced and movements tracked in the event of another outbreak.

So, the question is could it happen again on this scale? And how would we cope?



An outbreak in 2007 showed lessons had been learned. A case was confirmed in cattle on a Surrey farm and later traced to a faulty drainage pipe at a nearby research facility where the virus was being used in the manufacture of animal vaccines. The scare provoked an immediate robust response. Susceptible animals on the affected farms were culled two days after the strain was discovered and protection zones of

3km and surveillance zones of 10km were set up in accordance with new European policies. Although a second outbreak popped up 30 miles from the original site there were only eight confirmed cases overall.

It is important as a local authority that we maintain resilience in dealing with such a devastating disease outbreak should it happen again. We continue to stay prepared by maintaining good communication channels with our partners, maintaining our written national and local notifiable disease plans and protocols, preserve a minimal level of competent officers experienced in disease control and continue to exercise those written plans in mock table-top outbreaks to ensure they are always fit for purpose.

PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF (PART 2)

This previously reported story is an old one but now repeated with a new twist. From time to time, the hospitals in Essex require some technical support from us, particularly in respect of weights and measures calibration and certification. This time around, it's the turn of the very high accuracy weights used in certain pharmaceutical applications needing traceable calibration and 'trend analysis'.

For the first time since the Trading Standards Laboratory has been relocated to C Block basement in County Hall, we are being asked to determine and analyse the values of these weights, in some cases down to one-millionth a gram!

The new Laboratory's environment is proving to be more conducive to such a task, because of the greater thermal and mechanical stability of the basement's structure. Only the occasional rumble of a heavy freight train crossing the nearby railway viaduct or a modest seismic event causes any disturbance of the recording equipment.

ANIMAL WELFARE



Back in November 2014 we were notified by a veterinary inspector that a 2 year old bovine had arrived at an abattoir in Essex with a horn growing into the skin/muscle of its head just behind the eye which had caused unnecessary suffering. The Animal Welfare Act 2006 lays out specific requirements in order to prevent suffering from taking place and provides powers to investigate when concerns have been raised. A full investigation was carried out which resulted in a full day trial after the farmer declined a simple caution and pleaded not guilty. The Food Standards Agency Official Veterinary inspector (that had been on duty at the time) and trading standards officer were both required to give evidence in court. The defendant was found guilty by the district judge of causing unnecessary suffering and was fined £750 and ordered to pay £3,000 in costs.

SEEN AND HERB....

Following intelligence received earlier last year, a project was undertaken to see if Oregano was being adulterated with cheaper leaves to bulk it out. Ten samples were taken from various premises across Essex, which included retailers, wholesalers and importers. Trading Standards are pleased to report that all samples passed the analysis and there was no evidence of any adulteration.

EARS THE LATEST NEWS



As part of Essex Trading Standards role in preventing unsafe goods entering the UK we are participating in a project to check that costume jewellery complies with REACH. REACH is EU wide legislation governing the registration, evaluation, authorisation & restriction of chemicals. Specifically in the case of jewellery heavy metals such as lead, cadmium and nickel are tightly restricted due to the health risks. Lead is highly toxic with high accumulations in the body being potentially fatal.

Cadmium is an extremely toxic industrial and environmental pollutant classified as a human carcinogen and nickel can cause permanent contact dermatitis resulting in itchy, red skin.

We recently attended a warehouse at Stansted to examine a consignment that had been put on hold by the National Trading Standards Imports Team hosted by Suffolk Trading Standards. This work involves working closely with our operational partners within HMRC. The consignment consisted of 3 boxes of jewellery including stud earrings, bracelets and pendants. Two sets of stud earrings were taken for testing as examples of the range. Initial screen testing will be conducted by the National Trading Standards Imports Team with any failures being sent to an accredited laboratory for validation analysis.



The photograph above shows an example of one of the samples taken for analysis. This was a single stud earring in a particularly explicit design!

WHY DID THE LORRY CROSS THE BRIDGE ...?



Regular readers will know that at Trading Standards we support our Highways colleagues by enforcing Weight Restriction Orders across the county. We pay special attention to the weak bridges and culverts that have been identified by our Structures Team in Highways. Two in particular are of special concern to us, Birch Park Bridge and Little Braxted Bridge. Both of these have a 3T Weak Structure Order on them, and any further damage is likely to be very costly to

repair, as well as potentially causing great risk and inconvenience to residents and businesses in the area, should they be damaged further. For this reason, our Enforcement Policy in regard to weak structures varies from our usual process of offering advice and guidance for a first breach.

We recently had three drivers in court for breaching the Orders on these bridges. Two had driven 18T lorries over Birch Park Bridge, and one had driven a 32T lorry over Little Braxted bridge. As you would expect, the magistrates took these matters seriously. The drivers were fined £200, £300 and £330, and full costs were awarded to the authority. The photos are of Little Braxted Bridge (without the 32T lorry driving over it!).



MONITORING HARMFUL EFFECTS FROM COSMETIC PRODUCTS

Trading Standards Officers have an important role to play in monitoring the safety of cosmetic products on sale in the UK, and one way that they do that is to follow-up on complaints from consumers, service providers (e.g. hairdressers that use hair dyes) and healthcare professionals. It is vital that consumers get in touch via the Citizens' Advice Consumer Helpline **03454 04 05 06** if they have had what they consider to be a serious reaction to a cosmetic product (e.g. hair dye, face cream, shampoo or conditioner, makeup, mouthwash, toothpaste or teeth whitening product, etc.).

In the UK in 2015 there were 97 official recordable reports of Serious Undesirable Effects (SUEs) from cosmetic products, representing around one quarter of the total number of statutory reports across the EU. There were many more lower level incidents, below this most serious category, where typically the consumer had a skin reaction to a cosmetic product in normal foreseeable use. However, our analysis of the UK data has shown that the numbers of the more serious effect reports coming direct from consumers are in single figures – consumers seem not to be complaining to Trading Standards as often as they used to, preferring to make their initial complaint via the retailer or straight to the manufacturer or brand holder. This

complaint route via business is quite legitimate (provided the manufacturer or importer is legitimate), but obtaining these reports second hand via manufacturers is less useful to Trading Standards and often some quality of information is lost. The figures suggest that smaller cosmetics businesses do not report Serious Undesirable Effects to Trading Standards, despite their statutory duty to do so, meaning that it is even more important that consumers report their experiences direct to Trading Standards via Citizens' Advice, in order that this information is captured.

The largest single category of cosmetics causing Serious Undesirable Effects is hair dyes (home use); these reports manifested the nastiest symptoms, including burns, temporary loss of vision, hair loss, and painful rash. Although the number of reports in absolute terms are very small given the thousands of products sold every year without a problem, the effects can be debilitating to the individuals affected, usually resulting in a visit to A&E and time off work. Consumers colouring their own hair at home should take care to always carry out the allergy screen test described on the instructions before going ahead and doing the full treatment. The second largest category of products causing serious reactions is face creams (which due to daily exposure consumers can sometimes develop sensitivity to after prolonged use).

It is accepted in the law and by industry that some consumers will be sensitive to some ingredients in some cosmetics, and to that extent there will always be a level of complaints against cosmetic products. It is important however that the more serious events are investigated and that businesses have the information they need to monitor their own products, in case for example a reformulation is required (perhaps because of a fragrance compound that is causing problems). It is also important that people complain to bring to light illegal cosmetic products that have no place on the market. These can often be sold via internet platforms and can be imported from countries such as China, India and the USA that do not have the same strict cosmetic regulation as the EU. Recent examples of illegal products brought to the attention of Trading Standards include home teeth whitening kits (too much peroxide or presence of a banned substance), tattoo removal creams (containing a corrosive banned ingredient), and anti-cellulite gels containing Chilli and other apparently 'natural' ingredients that have caused serious skin burns and are blamed for a consumer's internal organ failure that resulted in a medically induced coma.

Endnote: the UK and EU has a successful cosmetics industry and the vast majority of products sold are legal, and even where we receive reports of the more serious incidents it doesn't mean that the product itself is unsafe, but Trading Standards does need to be able to follow-up on complaints to identify unsafe products and to monitor effects from legally marketed products.

SHOCKING TRAVEL ACCESSORY



A tipoff from a UK Border Force officer at Stansted Airport added to the recent haul of unsafe products stopped by Trading Standards Officers in Essex. The good working relationship enjoyed by Trading Standards with UKBF at Stansted is bringing dividends, meaning that as well as examining carefully targeted consignments selected before aircraft land, TSOs will occasionally get the chance to scrutinise suspect products spotted by Customs Officers during their warehouse checks.

The World Travel Adapters were imported by an import-export business based in London in a quantity of 300. It is believed they were intended for sale on a well-known online marketplace. The adapters were quite stylish in appearance and combined functionality that should have enabled the user to take this accessory abroad, with the ability to connect appliances fitted with foreign plugs to the UK domestic electrical system.

However, aside from a lack of satisfactory instructions for safe use, the travel adapter posed an electric shock risk due to poor *shuttering* to some of its sockets, and the slide-out UK plug pins were badly aligned and poorly engineered such that they wouldn't safely insert into a standard socket, posing a risk of long-term damage to the socket and a more immediate risk of arcing and fire. Visitors to the UK are therefore at risk as well as UK citizens travelling abroad.

The goods were detained at Stansted, based on a visual examination alone, and after receiving the test report the importer was contacted (as well as their local Trading Standards service) and invited to pay for secure destruction of the adapters. These dangerous products have now been put beyond use, and the importer's activity flagged to the Single Point of Contact for Trading Standards, who coordinates import checks on goods coming into the UK from outside the EU.

Trading Standards *Border Sheriffs* do their best to prevent unsafe consumer products from entering the UK marketplace through their work at Stansted and at inland clearance hubs for sea ports, but consumers must continue to do their part by being careful where and what they buy, especially when it comes to novel electrical devices such as this all-in-one travel adapter sold on auction sites.

Planning News

Minerals and Waste Policy planning

The Replacement Waste Local Plan – Pre Submission Draft document will be available from Thursday 3 March 2016 for a six-week period of public engagement, closing on Thursday 14 April.

This follows approval of the document by Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council and represents the culmination of plan preparation over seven years, including three comprehensive public consultations. The Plan will provide for the sustainable management of local authority collected waste, commercial and industrial, construction, demolition and excavation, hazardous and radioactive waste streams.

The Plan, Sustainability Appraisal and supporting documents are available to download from www.essex.gov.uk/wlp. In line with e-government policy we would encourage you to respond to the engagement online via <http://consult.essexcc.gov.uk> by 17:00 on 14 April 2016. Responding online is the fastest and most effective method of response; it also allows responses to be processed quickly so to be ready for viewing on the engagement homepage.

This engagement period provides the opportunity to consider the soundness of the Plan ahead of submission for independent examination by a Planning Inspector later in 2016. The focus of this engagement is different to past consultations; at this stage the responses received will be forwarded to the Planning Inspector upon submission of the Plan. The Planning Inspector is only able by law to consider responses on matters of soundness and legal compliance.

The RWLP is a planning policy document, containing site allocations, covering the administrative areas of Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council. Once adopted, all waste-related planning applications will be determined in accordance with this new Local Plan. It will replace the existing Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan (adopted September 2001) and enable both Councils to assess waste management-related planning applications using an up to date, locally derived, document providing certainty to local communities.

The Plan aims to deliver a possible 18 sites in Essex for future waste development and identifies 32 existing industrial estate areas as potentially suitable for small scale waste development. The Plan will divert waste away from landfill where possible and more efficiently manage commercial waste, generated by businesses, produced in Essex and Southend.

The sites included in the Plan were previously put out for consultation in 2015 and comments received have been used to inform the Plan at this stage.

Development Management

A planning application (ESS/34/15/BTE) to amend the details of the already permitted Integrated Waste Management Facility was considered at Development and Regulation Committee on 26 February 2016 where it was resolved to grant planning permission. The Integrated Waste Management Facility at **Rivenhall Airfield, Coggeshall Road (A120), Braintree CO5 9DF** includes a Combined Heat and Power Plant. Planning permission was issued on the same day and since its issue it is understood that the development has commenced on-site.

Flood and Water Management

On Monday 22 January 2016, the Flood and Water Management Team stormed the atrium at County Hall, Chelmsford to promote our volunteer events and offer advice to any passers-by about flooding. The team was present throughout the course of the day to offer advice about Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and promote our volunteer ditch clearance events and Where Does Water Go? Project. The event was a huge success with over 100 potential volunteers being recruited for upcoming events throughout 2016.

If you are interested in putting your name forward for our Where Does Water Go? Project or ditch clearance schemes, please email us at floods@essex.gov.uk and join the fight to reduce flood risk in Essex.



We hope that this news has been useful and interesting to you all. We value your feedback and so if you have any comments or suggestions for future topics you would like to see covered in *Making the Links*, please let us know either via Angela Balcombe, the Parish Information and Co-ordination Officer, or direct to the address below:

Rebecca Rushmer
Service Development Officer
Minerals and Waste Planning, ECC
County Hall, Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Tel: 0333 013 6818
Email: rebecca.rushmer@essex.gov.uk

- For queries relating to Minerals & Waste Policy and the Minerals & Waste Development Documents, please contact our Helpline - 03330 139 808 or email mineralsandwastepolicy@essex.gov.uk . For queries relating to planning applications and enforcement, contact the Helpline or email mineralsandwastedm@essex.gov.uk.
- For queries relating to flood and SuDs issues please email floods@essex.gov.uk
- To find out more about procedures for attending D&R Committee, contact the Committee Administrator on 03330 134 583 or go to www.essex.gov.uk/planning then follow *Minerals and Waste Planning Team>Planning Applications>The Planning Process>Decision Making*.

Pending Minerals and Waste Applications as of 15 February 2016

<u>Area description</u>	<u>Application number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Application type</u>	<u>Validation date</u>	<u>Full development description</u>
Basildon Borough	ESS/49/14/BAS	Pitsea Landfill, Pitsea Hall Lane, Pitsea, Basildon, SS16 4UH	Full App with EIA ESS	27/11/14	Continuation of installation of waste pre-treatment facilities and recontouring of the landfill to facilitate restoration permitted by ESS/35/06/BAS without compliance with condition 4 (completion timescales), to allow waste to be deposited on site until 31 December 2025 and the site restored to nature conservation by 31 December 2027 and without compliance with condition 3 (waste geographical sources) to allow importation of waste from outside Essex and Southend and also without the development of the previously permitted waste pre-treatment facility.
Basildon Borough	ESS/39/15/BAS	Hovefield Avenue, Courtauld Road, Basildon, SS13 1EB	Full Planning Applications ESS	02/09/15	Proposed change of use of part of the existing main building to a non-hazardous commercial and industrial waste transfer station (12,000 tonnes per annum), proposed construction of bulking bays and proposed relocation of existing End of Life Vehicle operation from the main building to the vacant workshop building on site.
Braintree District	ESS/39/14/BTE	Land at Colemans Farm, Little Braxted Lane, Rivenhall, Witham, CM8 3EX	Full App with EIA ESS	25/07/14	Extraction of an estimated 2.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel together with the provision of an new access from Little Braxted Lane; and the installation /construction and operation of primary processing and ancillary facilities comprising washing and bagging plant, silt lagoons, weighbridge, site management office, mess room and maintenance workshop; with restoration to agriculture and water based nature conservation habitats.

Chelmsford City	ESS/36/13/CHL	Hanson Aggregates, Bulls Lodge Quarry, Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	Removal/ Variation of Condition ESS	09/07/13	Continuation of winning and working of sand and gravel, the erection of a processing plant and ready mixed concrete and mortar plants, workshop and weighbridge office (permitted by planning permission ref. CHL/1890/87) without compliance with condition 17 (hours of operation) to allow additional hours of operation for the processing plant from 0600 to 0700 and 1800 to 2200 hours Mondays to Fridays for a period of 5 years.
Chelmsford City	ESS/05/15/CHL	Roxwell Quarry Complex, Boyton Cross, Roxwell, Chelmsford, CM1 4LT	Full Planning Applications ESS	23/02/15	Modification to the restoration profile and the restoration scheme for the non-hazardous landfill arising from overtipping of approx. 85,250 cubic metres (part retrospective). Enhanced restoration of a former landfilling area by the importation of inert materials and biosolids to enable agricultural after-use and restoration scheme for the former mineral processing plant site to woodland, nature conservation and agricultural after-uses (including retention of hardstanding and workshop). All to be completed by 31 December 2015.
Chelmsford City	ESS/16/15/CHL	Blackley Quarry, Land to the north east and north west, A131, Great Leighs, CM3 1QP	Full App with EIA ESS	14/04/15	Extraction of an estimated reserve of 2.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel (from sites A38 and A39 as identified in the Minerals Local Plan 2014) and retention of existing access onto the A131, retention of existing sand and gravel processing plant (to be relocated within site A38), progressive restoration to agriculture using inert fill, installation of inert recycling facility, including screening and crushing to recover secondary aggregate. In addition revised restoration scheme for the existing quarry area.

Chelmsford City	ESS/37/15/CHL	Bulls Lodge Quarry (Boreham Airfield), Generals Lane, Boreham, Chelmsford, CM3 3HR	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	11/08/15	Continuation of winning and working of sand and gravel as permitted by CHL/1019/87 without compliance with condition 1 (application details), Condition 4 (working and reclamation schemes) and condition 6 (restoration Master Plan) to allow amended restoration levels and amended restoration Masterplan.
Maldon District	ESS/57/15/MAL	Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	Full Planning Applications ESS	30/11/15	Proposed washing plant for use during the construction of an agricultural reservoir previously approved under Planning Ref. ESS/35/14/MAL.
Maldon District	ESS/05/16/MAL	Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	20/01/16	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir by the extraction and removal from the site of sand, gravel and surplus soils without compliance with Condition No. 2 and No. 27 attached to planning reference ESS/34/14/MAL to allow an amended restoration layout incorporating an island and amended eastern boundary of the reservoir.
Maldon District	ESS/06/16/MAL	Cobbs Farm, Maldon Road, Goldhanger, Maldon, CM9 8BQ	Removal/Variation of Condition ESS	20/01/16	Continuation of the construction of an agricultural reservoir by the extraction and removal from the site of sand, gravel and surplus soils without compliance with Condition No. 2 and No. 27 attached to planning reference ESS/35/14/MAL to allow an amended restoration layout incorporating an island and amended eastern boundary of the reservoir.

Pending County Council Applications as of 15 February 2016

<u>Area description</u>	<u>Application number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Application type</u>	<u>Validation date</u>	<u>Full development description</u>
Braintree District	CC/BTE/17/14	Braintree Road, Shalford, CM7 5HQ	Full App (Major) CC	10/03/14	Restoration of the former Shalford Recycling Centre for Household Waste to amenity parkland. Proposed development includes the demolition of the existing hardstanding area; the formation of a pond; the re-contouring of land levels; modifications to the existing access; and the creation of a car parking area.