

NuLeAF ADVICE ON APPROACHES TO RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL PLANS

Briefing Paper 13 (Updated November 2016)

1. Introduction

The aim of this paper is to assist planning authorities in developing an approach to radioactive waste that best meets their needs and that of their communities. The priorities of different local authorities vary – this paper outlines recent changes in the policy context and suggests the issues that should be considered by local authorities in drafting planning and waste policies. It is hoped this will be useful in future revisions of local planning documents.

Specifically, this paper covers:

- spatial planning in England including the current National Planning Policy Framework, the 'Duty to Co-operate', the National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) for England and the National Planning Policy for Waste;
- developments in Welsh policy;
- The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) Strategy (Strategy III), published in April 2016, and plans for a Radioactive Waste Strategy;
- the Higher Activity Waste Strategy;
- Low Level Waste (LLW) Policy and Strategy;
- Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) Strategic Review and LLW management;
- Proportionate Regulatory Controls;
- NuLeAF's advice on radioactive waste planning; and
- examples of relevant policies from local authorities across England and Wales.

The paper covers both Higher and Lower activity radioactive wastes, which can present different challenges in terms of local planning.

2. The Government's Approach to Spatial Planning in England

On 27th March 2012 the Government published a new **National Planning Policy Framework** (NPPF)¹. The Framework states that '*the purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development.*' It defines the terms as follows:

Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don't mean worse lives for future generations

Development means growth. We must accommodate the new ways in which we will earn our living in a competitive world.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

It also states that '*planning must be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which we live our lives*'; and that '*This should be a collective enterprise. Yet, in recent years, planning has tended to exclude, rather than include, people and communities.*'²

a. The NPPF and radioactive waste planning

Paragraph 5 of the NPPF states that '*local authorities preparing waste plans and taking decisions on waste applications should have regard to policies in this Framework so far as relevant.*' Thus the NPPF must be taken on board in preparing waste planning documents.

At the same time Paragraph 5 notes that '*The Framework does not contain specific waste policies, since national waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England.*' The critical guidance document for waste planning (though not potentially radioactive waste – see below) is therefore the National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) for England.

The NPPF should be read as a whole. However, certain elements of it are particularly relevant to radioactive waste and planning (direct quotes in italics):

<p>Paragraph 12 <i>The NPPF does not change the statutory status of the development plan as the starting point for decision making. Proposed development that accords with an up-to-date Local Plan should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. It is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place.</i></p>	<p>An up-to-date local plan with policies for radioactive wastes will therefore be crucial to the determination of planning applications for radioactive waste sites.</p>
<p>Paragraph 14 The presumption in favour of sustainable development should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan making and decision taking. For Decision making this means (inter alia):</p> <p><i>Where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission unless:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole, or</i> • <i>Specified policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</i> 	<p>The default position is to grant permission unless doing so is contrary to specific policies in the Local Plan. This is a critical issue for radioactive waste management and means that, at least in terms of the NPPF, an absence of policies means a presumption in favour of development.</p>

² National Planning Policy Framework, Ministerial foreword

<p>Paragraph 17 The 12 principles for planning include that: It should <i>be genuinely plan lead, empowering local people to shape their surroundings plans should be kept up-to-date, and be based on joint working and co-operation to address larger than local issues</i></p>	<p>Local people and communities should therefore be involved in plan making in an on-going way.</p>
<p>Paragraph 23 and 31 <i>Local Planning Authorities should set out the strategic priorities for their area including the provision of infrastructure for waste</i></p> <p><i>And work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of Waste ... infrastructure and its ability to meet forecast demands; and take account of the needs for nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.</i></p>	<p>Waste infrastructure should be assessed and future likely trends be taken into account, including national trends. Waste planning authorities must consult with other areas that may be impacted by proposed plans.</p>
<p>Paragraph 155 Early and meaningful engagement and collaboration with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses is essential.</p>	<p>Plans must be based on proper engagement, something that was also made clear by PINS at the NuLeAF seminar in March 2012. 'Proper' engagement is not defined.</p>
<p>Paragraph 178 and 179 <i>Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries The Government expects joint working on areas of common interest to be diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities.</i></p> <p><i>Local planning authorities should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and reflected in individual Local Plans. Joint working should enable local planning authorities to work together to meet development requirements that cannot wholly be met within their work areas.</i></p>	<p>The Duty to Co-operate and collaboration is therefore crucial. This is discussed in more depth below.</p>
<p>Paragraph 203 <i>Local planning authorities should consider whether otherwise unacceptable development could be made acceptable through the use of conditions or planning obligations. Planning obligations should only be used when it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition.</i></p>	<p>In certain circumstances planning obligations can be used to make a local development acceptable. For an example of possible wording see the South Gloucestershire policy in Appendix 1.</p>

b. The Duty to Co-operate

The Duty to Co-operate (DtC) came in to force through the Localism Act 2011. Under the DtC the Government expects joint working on areas of common interest to be diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities. The Duty also requires engagement with organisations other than neighbouring local authorities and with remote sites where they will be affected by proposed plans. It applies not just to Planning Authorities but also to a wide range of other public bodies.

Councils are required to demonstrate that they have complied with the DtC:

- Legally – at the independent examination of Waste Local Plans;
- As a policy test – a plan will only be found sound if it is deliverable and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities; and
- Through reporting – under Local Planning Regulations 2012 councils are required to report progress against the DtC in their Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs).

Councils should use the DtC as an opportunity to:

- get the evidence right (and spread the cost with partner councils);
- reach agreements with partners on joint working approaches; and
- explore the opportunity for jointly adopted policies and other strategies.

Paragraphs 43 and 44 of the NPPF note the Duty to Co-operate and it is also referenced indirectly in Paragraphs 178 and 179.

The Duty to Co-operate is relevant to radioactive waste management, and strategic priorities across local boundaries should be properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Opinions on the impact and usefulness of the Duty vary, but practice is still evolving. It will be important to continuously monitor the interpretation of the Duty to Co-operate in practice to fully understand the obligation that has been created.

Government guidance on the Duty is available³. In 2013 NuLeAF was commissioned by LLWR Ltd to undertake research on the Duty to Co-operate and its implications for management of LALLW/VLLW⁴.

c. National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) for England

The **National Waste Plan for England** was published at the end of 2013⁵, superseding Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10 on Sustainable Waste Management. The NWMP is needed to be consistent with the requirements of Article 28 of the EU Waste Framework Directive. The NWMP does not cover radioactive waste as it is not defined as a waste in the Waste Framework Directive.

³ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/duty-to-cooperate/what-is-the-duty-to-cooperate-and-what-does-it-require/>

⁴ <http://www.nuleaf.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NuLeAF-DTC-report-finalV5minus-appendices.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england>

Despite this, the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued new guidance⁶ on waste for local planning authorities in April 2015 which notes (paragraph 13) that waste planning authorities should plan for the sustainable management of Low Level Radioactive Waste. It provides advice on the implementation of the waste hierarchy, the preparation of Local Plans, regulatory regimes and inspection and monitoring.

Radioactive waste is addressed under a separate regime through the EU Directive on Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management.⁷ This Directive refers to 'radioactive wastes' without distinguishing between high and lower activity wastes, although it is understood that it largely deals with higher activity wastes. It also requires the development of a 'national waste plan' but given the focus on higher activity wastes this is understood to relate to plans for geological disposal. There are also other anomalies caused by the Directives and their application to 'controlled' and radioactive wastes. For example, the ban on co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste doesn't seem to apply if the wastes are radioactive but have hazardous properties.

NuLeAF believes it is desirable for radioactive waste to be integrated into wider waste policy. We will continue to engage with Government on this issue.

Looking forward, it is not clear what impact, if any, the UK's changing relationship with the European Union will have on waste policy. Radioactive waste policy, and the NWMP, has until now been underpinned and driven by the requirements of European Directives.

d. National Planning Policy for Waste

The **National Planning Policy for Waste** was published in October 2014⁸. It is a short document providing high level guidance on the policies for waste management. As with the NWMP it does not apply directly to radioactive waste.

e. Welsh Policy

Planning policy and guidance in Wales is set by the Welsh Government. The key documents are **Planning Policy Wales**⁹ and **Minerals Planning Policy Wales**¹⁰. The latest edition of Planning Policy Wales was published in January 2016 and provides guidance on the preparation of Local Development Plans and on making planning decisions.

Radioactive waste management is not dealt with in Planning Policy Wales. Wales has a separate policy for the management and disposal of Higher Activity radioactive waste (HAW) but the management of Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW) in Wales is governed by the UK LLW Strategy (see below).

⁶ <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/>

⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/energy/nuclear/waste_management/waste_management_en.htm

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste>

⁹ <http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>

¹⁰ <http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/minerals/?lang=en>

f. NDA Strategy and plans for a Radioactive Waste Strategy

While there is no national *planning* policy or guidance specifically on radioactive waste management, the Government has stated that NDA Strategy should be taken into account in the preparation of local plans. The King's Cliffe Inquiry Inspector also concluded that there is no merit in a claimed distinction between national planning policies and other national policies and that the latter apply to planning authorities (paras 7.14-7.17). This conclusion was endorsed by the Secretary of State in his decision letter (paras 17-18)¹¹. Thus NDA Strategy, the HAW Strategy and policy and strategy for LLW all apply to planning authorities.

The most recent version of NDA's over-arching Strategy¹² was published in April 2016. It states that strategic decisions about radioactive waste management should be informed by the following key principles:

- supporting key risk and hazard reduction;
- considering the entire waste management lifecycle;
- applying the Waste Hierarchy which should be used as a framework for waste management decision making;
- promoting timely characterisation and segregation of waste;
- where appropriate, provide leadership giving greater integration across the estate and supply chain, in particular by seeking opportunities to share treatment and interim storage facilities, capabilities and learning;
- supporting and promoting the use of robust decision-making processes to identify the most advantageous options for waste management; and
- enabling the availability of sustainable, robust infrastructure for continued operations, hazard reduction and decommissioning (p59).

The Strategy adds that: *'we will pursue diverse radioactive waste management and disposal solutions where they offer benefits over previous arrangements. For instance, we continue to investigate opportunities to share waste management infrastructure across the estate and with other waste producers. We will manage these opportunities on a case-by-case basis, while engaging with stakeholders irrespective of whether such developments represent new investments proposed by us or by other organisations on our behalf. (p60)'*

The Strategy also states that *'The NDA, with support from the nuclear regulators, advocates an approach where wastes are management according to the nature of the waste (radiological, physical and chemical properties) rather than simply the radioactive waste category they fall into. To achieve this we are developing a **Radioactive Waste Strategy** that will integrate Higher Activity Waste and Low Level Waste Management.'* (p60) This Radioactive Waste Strategy is expected to be published in 2017.

¹¹ This letter is available at <http://www.nuleaf.org.uk/nuleaf/DisplayArticle.asp?ID=9719>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/nuclear-decommissioning-authority-draft-strategy>

g. Higher Activity Waste Strategy

A **Higher Activity Waste (HAW) Strategy**¹³ for the NDA estate was published for the first time in May 2016. The aim of the strategy is to ensure that HAW is in a form which it is possible to store safely and securely for many decades, prior to disposal in a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF). In a similar approach to LLW Strategy, the aim for HAW is to:

- Apply the waste hierarchy
- Develop alternative waste management routes
- Make best use of existing and planned assets

HAW covers High Level (HLW) and Intermediate Level (ILW) waste along with a small proportion of LLW that is unsuitable for management in LLW facilities. The strategy may lead to new management routes and the potential application of techniques such as decay storage for parts of the HAW inventory that have a relatively short half-life.

Section 4.3 of the Strategy (p53) recognises *'the important function of local planning authorities'* and commits to *'early dialogue between the (NDA) SLCs and local government decision makers on radioactive waste matters. This helps inform (i) the preparation of local waste development documents and (ii) the handling of planning applications.'* It also commits the NDA to engage with planners via NuLeAF and to ensure appropriate national and regional level workshops and events.

h. Low Level Waste (LLW) Policy and Strategy

Policy and Strategy for LLW applies to the whole UK. In its 2007 **Policy for the Long-Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom**¹⁴, it is stated that: *Government considers that a clear statement of Government policy is needed to support the planning process. This would be taken into account in both the preparation of national, regional and local plans and the determination of planning applications. In practice, this will be provided by Ministers' assessment and agreement of the NDA's Strategy and Annual Plans* (para 31)

Published in February 2016, a refreshed **UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Waste (LLW) for the Nuclear Industry**¹⁵ was prepared by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) on behalf of the UK Government and is published jointly by the UK Government and the devolved administrations. It updates the earlier LLW Strategy, published in 2010, and builds on the policy for the long-term management of solid LLW in the UK, published in 2007. It maintains the same three strategic themes of the earlier documents, namely:

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nda-higher-activity-waste-strategy>

¹⁴

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254393/Low_level_waste_policy.pdf

¹⁵

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/497114/NI_LLW_Strategy_Final.pdf

- The application of the waste hierarchy and a move away from the past focus on disposal;
- Making best use of existing LLW management assets, particularly the LLW Repository (LLWR) near Drigg in Cumbria; and
- The need for new fit-for-purpose waste management routes.

It also recognises the significant changes that have occurred since 2010 in the way LLW is managed. These include:

- The diversion of significant volumes of LLW from the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) site;
- The development and use of alternative treatment and disposal routes;
- The application of the waste hierarchy by waste producers when making waste management decisions;
- The identification of opportunities for improvement and the sharing of good practices for LLW management; and
- The engagement of a broad group of stakeholders within the process.

The strategy is primarily aimed at nuclear industry waste producers, the waste management industry, environmental regulators and waste planning bodies, and will also apply to new nuclear sites as they are developed. It sits alongside strategies for the management of **Non-nuclear LLW**¹⁶ and for **Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)**¹⁷ that have also been published for the first time in the last few years.

The Strategy also notes that the correct links need to be made between management of LLW and of Higher Activity Waste (HAW) and that the classification of LLW and HAW do not translate into clearly defined management routes. In other words, some LLW will need to be managed as HAW, and some HAW could potentially be disposed of within an LLW facility.

NuLeAF **Briefing Paper 19** provides more information on the LLW Policy and Strategy and their implications for planning and for LLW management. It is available on the NuLeAF website.

i. LLWR Strategic Review and LLW management

LLWR Ltd manage engagement and publish a range of resources on LLW management¹⁸. Their **Strategic Review 2013** sets out the management environment for LLW in the UK including:

- The LLW National Inventory and likely waste arisings in future years;

¹⁶<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-for-the-management-of-solid-low-level-radioactive-waste-from-the-non-nuclear-industry-part-1-anthropogenic-radionuclides>

¹⁷

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335821/Final_strategy_NORM.pdf

¹⁸<http://llwrsite.com/national-waste-programme/waste-inventory/>

- Current LLW management strategies for the NDA estate Site Licence Companies (SLCs);
- Waste management performance;
- Research and development;
- Assets and infrastructure (existing and planned) for LLW management;
- Costs associated with LLW management.

The LLWR site in Cumbria remains at the heart of LLW management, and it is one of only two engineered LLW disposal sites in the UK, the other being at Dounreay in Caithness. However, recent years have seen significant progress in the diversion of materials away from the LLWR site, with almost 90% now recovered; sent for incineration, super-compaction or metallic treatment; or (in the case of Very Low Level Waste (VLLW)), sent to a limited number of permitted landfill sites. These are at Clifton Marsh (Lancashire), King's Cliffe (Northamptonshire) and at Lillyhall (Cumbria).

The resilience of the current infrastructure, its long-term capacity, and the needs for proper engagement with communities and local authorities continue to be issues of interest to NuLeAF. NuLeAF and LLWR jointly host an annual meeting between planning authorities, LLWR and the supply chain to help ensure proper engagement. NuLeAF's Radioactive Waste Planning Group (RWPG) also acts as a forum for the discussion of the Duty to Co-operate and the review of local plans.

j. Proportionate Regulatory Controls

The UK Government, the NDA and the environment agencies across the UK are currently involved in work intended to establish a proportionate and effective framework for the management of nuclear licensed sites as they move towards site end state and next planned use.

Entitled 'Proportionate Regulatory Controls (PRC)' it has three strands, namely to:

- look at any legislative changes that will be required;
- develop Guidance on Requirements for Release of Nuclear Sites from Radioactive Substance Regulation (GRR);
- take forward and explore approaches through three 'Lead and Learn' sites, namely Trawsfynydd, Dounreay and Winfrith.

This work will have implications for the management of nuclear licensed sites, and increase the likelihood of in-situ disposal of VLLW and its use to fill voids and for landscaping. Some other installations, such as pipes and foundations, may also be left rather than removed.

It is also likely that the PRC will have implications for local planning authorities, and may propose to use planning tools such as Section 106 agreements to provide oversight to sites and to help manage any residual contamination in a safe manner.

NuLeAF has been an active partner in this work. We provided a detailed response to a consultation in May 2016¹⁹ and have also provided a forum, through our Radioactive Waste Planning Group, for detailed discussion on the implications of this work for land use planning.

3. Preparation and Adoption of planning policies on radioactive waste: the current situation

Local planning policies on radioactive waste management that have been adopted or proposed by Waste Planning Authorities (WPA) are provided in the Table appended to this paper (Appendix 1). Analysis shows that a range of approaches have been taken:

- ***Some WPA plans and policies are silent on key aspects of radioactive waste management.*** As far as practicable such silence should be avoided. Note in particular the emphasis in the NPPF on a presumption in favour of planning consent where plans do not provide a clear basis for decisions, and that the most recent planning guidance directs local authorities to plan for LLW management.
- ***Some policies categorically state that no LLW/VLLW disposal on a licensed nuclear site should take place.*** Such a restrictive policy position would need to be clearly justified, given that national LLW strategy allows for on-site disposal where appropriate. For those authorities that do not favour on-site disposal it might be more appropriate to adopt a policy that includes flexibility to allow for on-site disposal if there is a need that cannot be met by suitable alternatives (see for example Oxfordshire's proposed policy).
- ***Some policies categorically state that no Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) imports will be allowed for treatment/storage.*** Such a restrictive position would need to be clearly justified, given that NDA strategy includes an intention to consolidate or co-locate storage facilities where appropriate. For those authorities concerned about 'imports' from other sites, it might be more appropriate to adopt a policy that contemplates imports only where a clear need can be demonstrated and where there would be benefits to the area. Somerset County Council had to change their policy to permit the import of radioactive waste for treatment or storage following comments from the Planning Inspector.

4. NuLeAF's advice on radioactive waste planning

Responsibility for radioactive waste planning is spread between Defra, DCLG and BEIS, with the NDA also involved through their strategy development process. There is an excess of technical information available to planning officers without sufficient focus on what is relevant to the plan making process.

It is vital that planning authorities receive a clear message from central government and the nuclear industry about what is needed. This will help local waste planning authorities become more effective, encourage consistency between local plans, and

¹⁹ <http://www.nuleaf.org.uk/document-library/consultation-responses/consultation-responses-2016>

make local planning policy more robust. NuLeAF has written to or discussed this issue with all three government departments and also with the NDA.

a. How should local authorities address radioactive waste issues in planning?

The current lack of clarity makes it difficult to offer a definitive view as to how local authorities should address radioactive waste.

However, given the issues that have arisen over recent years, sound Local Plan policies based on effective community engagement are critically important. This is supported by PINS, who believe that most legacy development²⁰ will not be decided at the national level and that there is therefore a critical role for community consent and an important role for Local Plans.

Speaking at the NuLeAF seminar in March 2013 (www.nuleaf.org.uk), Rob Murfin of the Planning Officers Society argued that, while not all Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) need to have an LLW facility, this does not mean that there should be a default position of sending the waste out of the area to an existing facility. All WPAs must have due regard to the Duty to Co-operate and should actively state the conditions under which LLW can go to given facilities.

Thus all Waste Planning Authorities need to consider radioactive waste, though the extent to which such consideration is represented in their final Plans and Policies will vary depending on the nuclear industry and non-nuclear industry presence and the facilities currently available to manage such wastes in their area and close by.

Waste Planning Authority (WPA) areas hosting existing nuclear sites require a sufficient policy framework to support decommissioning activities and on-site interim management of wastes. For WPA areas without nuclear sites, there should be careful consideration of the requirement for policies on radioactive waste management before deciding whether or not they are needed.

On this basis the following advice is offered:

Planning policies on lower level radioactive waste

Local Plans that include waste policies should state clearly how/where radioactive waste arising within the area will be managed, with appropriate engagement under the Duty to Co-operate.

National policy also requires that communities take more responsibility for their own wastes. In accordance with this, the following potential options could be considered in drawing up local planning authority policy for radioactive waste disposal:

- For nuclear industry wastes, the preferred location for LALLW/VLLW disposal may be within the nuclear site where it arises. Alternatively, where there is an

²⁰ See Presentation by Planning Inspectorate http://www.nuleaf.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/2012-NuLEAF_Rynd_Smith_PINS_Update.pdf

aspiration for a particular end state that radioactive waste disposal would conflict with, and de-licensing, the preferred location is likely to be off site.

- If those assessments do not identify any practicable solutions then the use of existing or proposed conventional sites within the WPA's area should be considered; or,
- If none of those sites has the potential to dispose of those wastes, and the preferred option is for such wastes to go to other areas, the Duty to Co-operate will be relevant and the policy would need to be developed through engagement with the relevant WPA(s).
- Proposals involving transfers of radioactive wastes to an existing or new facility should demonstrate that a) they are fully justified based on assessments of national and sub-national need, and that all other options within the area within which the wastes arise have been rigorously assessed; b) they do not have unacceptable impacts; c) local social and economic benefits outweigh any adverse impacts; d) they are acceptable to the host community
- For non-nuclear industry LALLW/VLLW, the deliverability and viability of any possible existing or future sites should be assessed. This should be informed by the waste hierarchy with disposal to landfill the last option. If it is not possible to manage wastes within the WPA, the Duty to Co-operate will be relevant for any policy that relies on such wastes going to other areas.

As noted, work is underway on Proportionate Regulatory Controls (PRC). This may have implications for nuclear licensed sites, and increase the likelihood of in-situ disposal of VLLW and its use to fill voids and for landscaping. Some other installations, such as pipes and foundations, may also be left rather than removed.

Clarity on what is proposed will emerge from 2017. Local Planning Authorities that host nuclear licensed sites should expect to be properly engaged as partners in discussions on options for the management of residual wastes and the implications for the site and their community.

Planning policy on Higher Activity Wastes, Site Restoration and Decommissioning

The Higher Activity Waste Strategy sets out an overall approach to the storage, management and disposal of HAW and the strategy also commits to effective engagement on HAW management with local planning authorities, NuLeAF and other stakeholders. Planning authorities should be content with engagement and should highlight any issues they have to NuLeAF and direct to the NDA.

Waste Planning Authorities (WPA) areas hosting existing nuclear sites require a sufficient policy framework to support decommissioning activities and on-site interim storage and management of wastes, prior to transportation to a planned Geological Disposal Facility (GDF). Examples of policies are provided in appendices.

For WPA areas without nuclear sites, there should be careful consideration of the requirement for policies on radioactive waste management before deciding whether or not they are needed.

Consideration should also be given in policies to the desired end state of sites and the scope for future uses.

Impact mitigation and community benefits (disposal aspects applicable to all WPAs)

There are a range of mechanisms which can be used to ensure mitigation and wider benefits to communities around waste storage and disposal facilities. These include Section 106 and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Policy could state that where radioactive waste management facilities are proposed, the Waste Planning Authority will expect measures to be put in place as necessary, and as a normal part of the planning process, to mitigate the impacts of hosting such facilities.

The NDA has indicated that it is not supportive of a national approach to community benefits related to radioactive waste management. However, NuLeAF believes that a Framework for Community Benefits for regional or national VLLW, LLW or ILW management facilities should be developed²¹. We will continue to engage with NDA on this issue and on the maximisation of wider socio-economic gain.

Regardless of the outcome of those discussions, in a Local Plan context it might be appropriate to explain the possibility of Community Benefits as a voluntary contribution from a developer that helps to ensure that national needs are met in a way that is fair and reasonable at the local level, and which is entirely separate from the planning process.

b. How should the Duty to Co-operate be addressed?

Supported by LLWR Ltd, NuLeAF undertook research on the Duty to Co-operate. This provides guidance on how local authorities should approach the Duty to Co-operate²².

Based on the recommendations in the paper a framework to support local planning authorities address the Duty has been established. Key elements of this approach are that:

- NuLeAF's Radioactive Waste Planning Group (RWPG) be used as a forum for raising and exploring issues around the Duty to Co-operate and radioactive waste. The Duty is a standing item on the quarterly meetings of the group.
- An annual meeting between LLWR, Waste Planning Authorities and the supply chain be held to provide a strategic overview of LALLW/VLLW operations.

²¹ <http://www.nuleaf.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Briefing-Paper-26-Community-benefits-position-paper-and-framework.pdf>

²² <http://www.nuleaf.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NuLeAF-DTC-report-finalV5minus-appendices.pdf>

c. **The role of NDA and SLCs**

NDA and SLCs must engage early and effectively with local authority planners covering both the sites where waste arises and that where it is intended to be treated or disposed of. The annual meeting noted in the previous section is intended to help address this issue for LLW management. The Higher Activity Waste Strategy commits to engagement on HAW management, and local authorities should expect NDA and SLCs to demonstrate this.

d. **Sustainability Appraisal and SEA**

Under European Directive 2001/42/EC there is a requirement that certain plans and programmes undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to assess the effects on the environment. The process of an SEA is clearly defined and set out in Government guidance, and the assessment covers a range of environmental issues and also population and health. SEA's are also underway for significant plans related to nuclear legacy issues - again this is a requirement of the Directive. These include the proposals for a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) for higher activity radioactive wastes.

Planning documents, including Local Plans, fall within the scope of the Directive, and under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 a wider Sustainability Appraisal is required.

NuLeAF supports the requirement for a wider sustainability appraisal. This can include all the requirements of an SEA – as has been demonstrated in many cases²³ and is considered to be best practice – and has the advantage of properly considering socio-economic issues as well as environmental concerns. The integrated consideration of all relevant issues is likely to lead to better outcomes that reflect the interests of the local community.

5. Looking Forward

There have been significant developments in the strategy, policy and approach to radioactive waste management in recent years. Looking forward, an integrated **Radioactive Waste Strategy** for the NDA estate is due for publication in 2017. NuLeAF will continue to be involved in the development of this, and through our Steering Group and Radioactive Waste Planning Group (RWPG) provide a forum for on-going engagement with Government, NDA, LLWR and others on these issues.

NDA continues to develop its approach to the decommissioning of all its sites. This may lead to significant changes to the interim and end states of some sites, and well defined local plans will assist local authorities in engaging with NDA on this. Of particular interest, as noted above, is current work by BEIS, the NDA and the environment agencies on **Proportionate Regulatory Controls**. This has the potential to impact on site end states and next use, and the scope for the use of planning tools, such as Section 106 agreements, to be employed to manage any residual radioactive contamination on sites. NuLeAF is an active partner in this work and is advising on the best possible approach.

²³ <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageId=152450>

APPENDIX 1: OVERVIEW OF PLANNING POLICIES ON RADIOACTIVE WASTE (as at November 2016)

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
Buckinghamshire County Council	Amersham (GE Healthcare)	Minerals and Waste Core Strategy adopted November 2012. It contains no radioactive waste policies.	A replacement Minerals and Waste Local Plan was published for consultation in February 2015. There is no indication that it will address radioactive waste.
Cheshire West and Chester	Capenhurst	Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan (Part One) Strategic Policies adopted January 2015. It contains no policies on radioactive waste. The note to Policy ENV8 states that "This policy does not cover radioactive wastes that arise in Cheshire West and Chester as the detailed waste management plan of the Capenhurst facility provides for all of its arisings."	Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan – Policies saved after 29 Jan 2015 will be replaced by Local Plan Part Two Land Allocations and Detailed Policies which is currently being prepared.
Cumbria County Council	Sellafield and Low Level Waste Repository. Moorfield new nuclear power station.	<p>Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Adopted April 2009</p> <p>Core Strategy Policy 12 LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE</p> <p>Provision will be made for the Low Level Repository, near Drigg to continue to fulfil a role as a component of the UK's radioactive waste management capability. Proposals for very long term storage or disposal of waste will have to demonstrate that they are feasible in relation to the long term integrity of the site with regard to sea level rise and coastal erosion. Proposals for additional storage or disposal facilities will have to demonstrate that they are within the site's radiological capacity.</p> <p>The acceptance, by the County Council, of a national role for the Repository is on the basis of the NDA's and the site operator's initiatives for reducing the proportions of waste that are consigned to it. The success of those initiatives will be monitored closely, in part through the Council's membership of the national Low Level Waste Strategy Group.</p>	<p>A revised Waste Local Plan went to Hearing in Public in September 2016.</p> <p>POLICY SP4 Transparent decision making</p> <p>Proposals for radioactive waste facilities will need to demonstrate how the development complies with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the principles of sustainable development; • the waste hierarchy; • the precautionary principle; and • the proximity principle. <p>POLICY SP5 Development criteria for low level radioactive waste sites</p> <p>Any proposal for new facilities for the treatment, management, storage and/or disposal of low level radioactive waste, must demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it conforms to UK Government policies and strategies for LLW;

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
		<p>Core Strategy Policy 10 HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES STORAGE</p> <p>Developments involving the interim storage of these wastes at Sellafield will only be permitted where criteria are satisfied relating to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benefit clearly outweighing the detrimental effects; • compliance with national and international standards and best practice for environment, safety and security, which, if appropriate, are publicly and independently reviewed; • reasons are explained for rejecting alternative locations and methods that have been considered; and • that there are no overall adverse impacts on the local economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it conforms to the other relevant policies of this Local Plan; • it represents the most appropriate option; • it is in line with the principle that communities take more responsibility for their own waste, enabling the waste to be managed in the nearest appropriate installations to its point of arising, the preference being on existing nuclear licensed sites; • it complies with the principles of sustainable waste management - in doing so, it should identify the intended catchment area; • any significantly adverse impacts will be mitigated to an acceptable level; • a feasible strategy is in place in relation to the long-term integrity of the site; • it will not prejudice the existing use where the proposal involves co-location on an operational waste disposal site. <p>POLICY SP6</p> <p>Higher activity radioactive wastes treatment, management and storage</p> <p>Development proposals for the treatment, management and storage of higher activity radioactive waste arising within the county will need to demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliance with national and international standards and best practice for environment, safety and security; and • the reasons why possible alternative methods (for dealing with the waste) have been rejected; and

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
		<p>Permission will be granted only if:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all practicable measures are taken to minimise the adverse effects of development and associated infrastructure; and • where appropriate, provision is made to meet local community needs; • acceptable measures are in place for decommissioning and site restoration; and • arrangements are made for suitable local community involvement during the development, decommissioning and restoration. <p>Core Strategy Policy 11 HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL</p> <p>If an area of suitable geology within Cumbria is volunteered for consideration as a possible geological disposal facility, separate planning applications may be expected to be submitted at three stages:-</p> <p>1. Proposals for surface based site investigation including boreholes. At this stage, the planning criteria will be similar to those for exploratory works for other types of development. These relate to the usual environmental impact considerations including traffic, working hours, noise, visual impact, period of operations, water resources and wildlife.</p> <p>2. Proposals for underground rock characterisation shafts and tunnels and an underground research laboratory. Planning considerations at this stage will need to include not just the environmental impacts of the proposed operations themselves, but also the details of a generic design for a geological disposal facility and of its likely impacts. The planning criteria will relate to the inventory of wastes; environmental impacts; benefits clearly outweighing detrimental impacts; compliance with best international standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that any adverse impacts have been adequately mitigated or compensated for. <p>Development proposals for the treatment, management and/or storage of waste that arises from outside Cumbria, will need to demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • alternative locations, at or closer to where these wastes arise, have only been rejected following rigorous assessment; and • all practicable measures are taken to minimise the adverse effects of development and associated infrastructure; and • acceptable measures are in place to secure decommissioning and site restoration. <p>Site Allocation</p> <p>POLICY SAP3 Radioactive wastes treatment, management, storage and disposal</p> <p>Unless it can be demonstrated that it is no longer required, the capacity for the treatment, management, storage and/or disposal of currently permitted radioactive wastes will be safeguarded over the Plan period at the following existing sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sellafield complex (including former Windscale site) • Low Level Waste Repository • Studsvik metal processing complex • Lillyhall landfill <p>The following sites are considered to be suitable locations for additional capacity, subject to the granting of planning permission: CO32 Land adjacent to Sellafield CO35 The Low Level Waste Repository, near Drigg CO36 Land within Sellafield</p>

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
		<p>and best practice for the environment, safety and security; the offset benefits package; impacts on the local economy; and community needs.</p> <p>3. Proposals for a disposal facility and transport links, monitoring, site closure and restoration. At this stage, there will be a reasonable expectation that planning permission will be granted. That is unless new information or material considerations demonstrate otherwise, or there are material differences from the scheme that has been developed over a considerable period of time up to this stage. Planning criteria will relate to the environmental impacts of the proposed construction and operation of the facility; the inventory of wastes to be brought to the facility; to transport matters; arrangements for local community involvement; monitoring and reporting; contingency and emergency planning issues; the offset benefits package; site decommissioning, clean-up and closure proposals; and restoration/afteruse of the site.</p>	
Derbyshire County Council	Rolls Royce works, Derby	Waste Management Plan contains no policies on radioactive waste.	
Dorset County Council	Winfrith		<p>Pre-submission document expected February 2017</p> <p>Proposed Policy 8 - Special types of waste Proposals for the management of hazardous waste, clinical waste and/or radioactive waste will be permitted where they are designed to meet a requirement for the management of a waste stream produced from within the Plan area and will not result in an unacceptable impact on local amenity or the environment. Facilities that provide capacity for such waste from a wider area should demonstrate that they will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere. Proposals for radioactive waste management facilities will also be expected to demonstrate that they are consistent with the national strategy for radioactive waste management.</p>

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
			<p>Proposed Policy 9 - Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith</p> <p>The Waste Planning Authority will work with Magnox, Purbeck District Council and statutory regulatory bodies to support the restoration of the Winfrith Nuclear Research Facility to its end state of open heathland with public access where this does not conflict with any on-going management responsibilities. In fulfilling this role the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. For any waste disposal that is not destined for appropriate nuclear or other specialist off-site treatment or disposal routes, consideration should be given to on-site reuse or disposal where it would support the site's restoration, on condition that this does not conflict with the site's intended end state or otherwise create unacceptable impacts; b. Temporary on-site storage of Low Level Waste and Intermediate Level Waste in existing safe facilities will continue until such times as the decommissioning programme and wider national waste management strategy allow for its movement to longer term storage facilities; c. Use of the rail sidings should be maximised where it is feasible to do so, both for the export of materials and for the importation of equipment needed for decommissioning of the site, and their retention post-decommissioning should be considered in the interests of securing a long-term rail freight opportunity; and d. The potential for access via Dorset Green Technology Park should be investigated, in consultation with stakeholders, to minimise pressure from decommissioning traffic and waste movements upon Gatemoor Road and to secure greater use of the A352, in the interests of highway safety and amenity. Restoration should also take account of how the site's configuration and access arrangement arrangements will establish a logical eastern boundary with Dorset Green Technology Park.

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
Essex County Council	Bradwell		<p><u>Waste Local Plan</u> Hearings taking place in September 2016.</p> <p>Policy 7 Nuclear Waste Treatment and Storage at Bradwell-on-Sea Proposals for facilities for the treatment and/or storage of nuclear radioactive Intermediate Level Waste (ILW), Low Level Waste (LLW) or Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) will only be acceptable within the Nuclear Licensed Areas at Bradwell-on-Sea, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the proposals are consistent with the national strategy for managing ILW, LLW and VLLW as well as the decommissioning plans for the Bradwell-on-Sea power station; b. the proposals are informed by the outcome of economic and environmental assessments that support and justify the management of decommissioned nuclear waste on-site, and; c. the proposals would not cause any unacceptable adverse impacts to the environment, human health or local amenity. <p>Policy 8 Non-Nuclear Very Low-Level and Low-Level Radioactive Waste Proposals for the management of non-nuclear low-level and very low-level radioactive waste will be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a requirement to manage waste arising from within Essex and Southend-on-Sea has been identified; and b. the proposed development (including landfill) has been demonstrated to be the most appropriate and acceptable development in relation to the Waste Hierarchy, and; c. the proposal would not cause any unacceptable adverse impacts to the environment, human health or local amenity.
Gloucestershire County Council	Berkeley	The Waste Core Strategy adopted in November 2012, contains no policy on the management of radioactive waste.	

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
Kent County Council	Dungeness A and B stations.	<p>Kent Waste Local Plan 2013-30 was adopted in July 2016</p> <p>Policy CSW 17 Nuclear Waste Treatment and Storage at Dungeness Facilities for the storage and/or management of radioactive waste will be acceptable within the Nuclear Licensed area at Dungeness where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. this is consistent with the national strategy (104) for managing radioactive waste and discharges 2. the outcome of environmental assessments justify it being managed on site. <p>The only waste arising from Dungeness Nuclear Licensed Site that will be acceptable as fill material for the back-filling of voids within the nuclear licensed site are inert (non-radioactive) wastes generated by the demolition of existing buildings and structures. Landfill or landraise activities that use radioactive wastes within the nuclear licensed site will not be granted planning permission.</p> <p>Policy CSW 18 Non-nuclear Industry Radioactive Low Level Waste Management Planning permission will be granted for facilities that manage non-nuclear industry low level waste and very low level waste arisings where they meet the requirements of all relevant development plan policies, in the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. where there is a proven need for the facility 2. some of the source material to be managed arises from within Kent. 	

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
<p>Lancashire County Council</p>	<p>Clifton Marsh landfill. Heysham A and B stations.</p>	<p>Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy was adopted in 2009.</p> <p>There are no specific radioactive policies in the Core Strategy. However, Policy CS8 includes the following: 'The Plan area will be net self-sufficient in waste management capacity by 2021. Criteria will be identified for considering proposals for waste management facilities (including landfill) for hazardous and radioactive waste, to include the proposal's contribution to achieving net self-sufficiency.'</p> <p>Site Allocation and Development Management Policies: Policy LF4 – Management of Very Low Level Radioactive Waste- Policy: Development for the disposal of very low level radioactive waste arising from the Springfields nuclear fuel manufacturing complex will be supported on operational land within this complex.</p> <p>Justification: The Core strategy at CS8 requires the provision of facilities to handle radioactive waste. Within Lancashire there are specific requirements for the disposal of large volumes of very low level radioactive waste derived from Springfields nuclear fuels manufacturing complex. A site suitable for the disposal of very low level radioactive waste has been identified within the curtilage of the Springfield nuclear fuel manufacturing site. The site is suitable to maintain an adequate landfill capacity for the type and quantity of waste produced by the facility.</p> <p>Other proposals for very low level radioactive waste will be considered against the Development Plan and national policy.</p>	<p>A review of the Core Strategy and Site Allocation and Development Management Policies Local Plan is being undertaken.</p>

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
Northamptonshire County Council	East Northamptonshire Resource Management Centre (landfill), King's Cliffe.	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted in October 2014.</p> <p>Policy 21: Development criteria for radioactive waste management Proposals for the management of radioactive waste, including disposal, must demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It represents the most appropriate management option. • It is in line with the principle that communities take more responsibility for their own waste enabling the waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations. • It complies with national guidance and the principles of sustainable waste management including the waste hierarchy. In doing so it should identify the intended catchment area. • Any adverse impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. • It will not prejudice the existing use where the proposal is for disposal involving co-location on an operational or committed waste disposal site. 	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan is currently being reviewed with Examination in Public being held at the end of November 2017.</p> <p>Policy 17: Development criteria for radioactive waste management Proposals for the management of radioactive waste, including disposal, must demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It represents the most appropriate management option. • It is in line with the principle that communities take more responsibility for their own waste enabling the waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations. • It complies with national guidance and the principles of sustainable waste management including the waste hierarchy. In doing so it should identify the intended catchment area. • Any adverse impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. • It will not prejudice the existing use where the proposal is for disposal involving co-location on an operational or committed waste disposal site.
Oxfordshire County Council	Harwell and Culham.		<p>The Waste Core Strategy was submitted in August 2015 and went to hearing in September 2016. It contained the following:</p> <p>Policy W9: Management and disposal of radioactive waste Permission will be granted for proposals for the management or disposal of low level radioactive waste where it is demonstrated that a significant contribution could be made to the management or disposal of waste produced in Oxfordshire. Permission will be granted for proposals for management of intermediate level radioactive waste produced in Oxfordshire at the Harwell nuclear licensed site. Permission will be granted for proposals relating to low level radioactive waste or intermediate level radioactive waste</p>

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
			<p>that provide for the needs of a wider area where it is demonstrated that they would meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere. and are consistent with national strategy for radioactive waste management.</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations Document will allocate sites to make specific provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the treatment and storage of Oxfordshire’s intermediate level legacy radioactive • waste at Harwell Oxford Campus and Culham Science Centre pending its disposal at a national disposal facility; • the treatment and storage of low level legacy radioactive waste at Harwell Oxford Campus and Culham Science Centre pending its eventual disposal; and • the disposal of low level radioactive waste at bespoke facilities at Harwell Oxford Campus or at Culham Science Centre if this is demonstrated to be the most sustainable option for disposal of this waste. <p>All proposals shall meet the requirements of policies C1 – C11.</p> <p>This is a revised version of the earlier submission following representations by Magnox that Oxfordshire could not limit proposals for radioactive waste management to those pertaining to waste produced within Oxfordshire. A Statement of Common Ground was produced between Magnox and Oxfordshire containing the revised wording quoted above. This passed the Examination in Public.</p>
Plymouth City Council	Devonport Dockyard (laid up nuclear submarines)	The Waste Development Plan Document was adopted in April 2008. It contains no policies on radioactive waste management.	

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
Somerset County Council	Hinkley Point A, B and C stations.	<p>WCS Adopted February 2013</p> <p>DM9: radioactive waste treatment and storage <i>Planning permission for the treatment and/or interim storage of radioactive waste at Hinkley Point will be granted within the licensed area subject to the applicant demonstrating that the proposed development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>is consistent with national strategy for radioactive waste management; and</i> • <i>includes adequate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on the environment and local community or, as a last resort, proportionately compensate for or offset such impacts; and</i> • <i>is supported by robust economic and environmental assessments.</i> 	<p>A revision of the Waste Local Plan will be undertaken in 2016/17.</p>
South Gloucestershire Council	Oldbury station.	<p>Joint Waste Core Strategy (with Bristol City, Bath and NE Somerset and North Somerset Councils) adopted March 2011, and contains no radioactive waste policies.</p> <p>South Gloucestershire Core Strategy was adopted December 2013.</p> <p>POLICY CS37 - NUCLEAR RELATED DEVELOPMENT In its role either as determining authority for associated development, or as consultee for applications to other bodies, and within the provisions of national policy, the Council will when assessing and responding to emerging proposals for nuclear related development including that associated with or ancillary to the existing or proposed Oldbury Power Stations, will seek to ensure compliance, where appropriate or relevant, with the following: ...</p> <p>11. the burden and disturbance borne by the community in hosting a major national or regional nuclear related infrastructure project should be recognised; and appropriate packages of community</p>	<p>The proposed Policies Sites and Places Development Plan Document contains policy on Major Infrastructure Projects – Oldbury New Nuclear Build</p> <p>POLICY PSP50 – OLDBURY NEW NUCLEAR BUILD (NNB) In accordance with Core Strategy Policies CS36 and CS37, the NPS nomination of Oldbury as a potential site for a new nuclear power station and the delivery objectives for the Oldbury NNB project, the Council is committed to working in a collaborative partnership approach with the scheme promoter, our local communities, key Government agencies, National Grid and public bodies and other neighbouring and/or relevant local authorities*.</p> <p>To inform this work, the Council has identified 10 themes and associated delivery objectives, which, as set out in the table below, are intended to provide a sustainable and integrated delivery strategy to minimise the impact on our local communities and environment, and ensure the provision of community benefit and legacy.</p>

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
		<p>benefits will be sought to offset and compensate the community for the burden and disturbance imposed by hosting the project.</p> <p>12.any proposal (outside a DCO) to treat, store or dispose of Very Low level, Low Level or Intermediate Level Waste or to treat or to store spent fuel arising from the existing nuclear power station or any future nuclear development or from elsewhere within or outside the Council area, in an existing or proposed facility on or off the nuclear site would need to: - be strongly justified - demonstrate that the planning impacts are acceptable; and - demonstrate that the environmental, social and economic benefits outweigh any negative impacts.</p> <p>It is possible that as the project develops, due to unforeseen consequences resulting from the construction and operation of Oldbury, the Council may require additional information from, or works to be carried out by the developer and may, as a result, seek to re-negotiate any mitigation or compensation package in order to off-set any additional impacts or burdens borne by the community affected. The developer should build in review mechanisms to monitor the full range of impacts, and to review the adequacy of mitigation or compensation measures and to make adjustments as necessary.</p>	<p>These themes and objectives will provide the framework within which the Council will engage with the promoter of the NNB at Oldbury throughout the pre-application and post-application engagement and the Examination process, and against which emerging project proposals will be assessed, including in the preparation of the Local Impact Report. It will be expected that the project promoter will provide full details to show how these objectives will be achieved through the proposed DCO.</p> <p>The Council would expect the DCO application to set out and demonstrate the high regard to which they have given these themes and demonstrate how the objectives and mitigation, as set out in the table below, will be delivered through their project proposals.</p>
<p>Suffolk Council</p>	<p>County Sizewell A and B stations.</p>	<p>Waste Core Strategy adopted March 2011</p> <p><i>Policy WD14 is that facilities for the treatment, storage and disposal of wastes generated at Sizewell will be acceptable with the licensed site subject to certain conditions. Only wastes generated at the site will be treated, stored or disposed of there.</i></p> <p><i>Policy WD15 is that facilities for the treatment and storage of wastes generated at Sizewell will be</i></p>	<p>A review of the Waste Core Strategy is being carried out in 2016/17.</p>

Authority	Nuclear licensed site	Current Policies	Draft policies
		<i>acceptable within the licensed site subject to certain conditions. Only wastes generated at the site will be treated or stored there. There shall be no disposal of ILW at the site.</i>	
Tees Valley Joint Authority (Hartlepool)	Hartlepool station.	Current Waste Core Strategy does not address radioactive waste.	
West Berkshire Council	AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield		Consultation on preferred waste options will take place in 2017.