

**NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE LOCAL PLAN (2020-2038)
EXAMINATION
WASTE TOPIC PAPER
MAY 2024**

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Local Waste Management Context	1
3. Accommodating Projected Future Waste Arisings	4
4. Spatial relationship between waste arisings and management	15
5. Factors influencing the Plan’s Waste Strategy	16
6. Infrastructure Safeguarding	16
7. Waste Specific Development Management Policies	19

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Topic Paper has been produced at the request of the Inspectors examining the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Local Plan was submitted for examination on 11th November, 2022, following three 'regulation 18' consultations in 2017, 2018 and 2020, and two 'regulation 19' consultations- both in 2022. Since then, the Council has answered an extensive list of initial Inspectors questions. This was then followed up with an Exploratory Meeting on 23rd January 2024 to discuss procedural matters.
- 1.2 The overall purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the evidence base and consultation responses on waste issues and how these have been used to inform and explain the development of a strategy and policies. It consolidates information drawing on responses to the Inspectors Initial Questions and is intended to aid participants at hearings and allow reference to it in response to the Inspectors' Matters, Issues and Questions in due course.

2. Local Waste Management Context

Waste arisings:

- 2.1 The Local Waste Needs Assessment (LWNA) (2020) looked at the current waste arisings in North Lincolnshire as per baseline data available at the time to 2017.
- 2.2 **Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)** is all waste collected by Local Authorities, which is household waste and business waste where collected by the Local Authority and which is similar in nature and composition to household waste. During the 2016/17 financial year (the most accurate data is collected over financial years for this type of waste), 96,430 tonnes was collected. Overall, there has been a decline in the amount LACW arisings over the last decade (around 9%); however, this fall has not been steady.
- 2.3 **Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)** is a large and often complex waste stream that is affected by a range of factors. It is produced from a number of different sources across the private and public sectors. For example, these can be small enterprises that employ a few people through major multinational corporations. Commercial waste is classed as being that produced by wholesalers, catering establishments, shops, offices and various public sector activities like schools or colleges, whilst industrial waste arises from factories and industrial premises. It should be noted that C&I waste does not include wastes from the construction, demolition and excavation sectors, or those produced from the agricultural, and mining/quarrying activities. Waste management and recycling businesses are also excluded from the definition of C&I waste to avoid double counting. Using a five-step method that DEFRA commissioned from Jacobs for calculating Commercial and Industrial waste arisings. The total arisings for this type of waste in 2017 was 557,711 tonnes Using figures based on a previous DEFRA methodology, the trend for this waste is to go down over time.
- 2.4 **Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDE)** consists of a range of waste materials from the construction and demolition industries, including excavation during construction activities. The majority of the CD&E waste tonnage consists of inert materials like soils, stones, concrete, bricks and tiles. It also includes some elements that are non-inert, for example, wood, metal, plastic, cardboard and residual household-like wastes. The EA Waste Data Interrogator only provides details of the waste deposited at those sites that hold a waste management permit, covering a fraction of the Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste that may be generated. It still provides useful data on the origin, type and fate of this waste, although not all details are completely recorded. The estimated CD&E waste arisings in North Lincolnshire in 2017 using the WDI was 135,756 tonnes. It is difficult to identify trends over time due to the unreliability of the data for this type of waste.
- 2.5 Waste is defined as being "**Hazardous Waste**" where it has characteristics that make harmful to human health or the environment, either immediately or over an extended period of time. According to the

Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) database the hazardous waste arisings in North Lincolnshire were 57,681 tonnes in 2017. There has been a trend for this type of waste to increase over time.

- 2.6 The Agriculture Act 1947 defines **agricultural** premises as being those use for horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming, livestock breeding and keeping, grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds. Scaling down the agricultural waste arisings data for the Yorkshire and Humber region is set out in Appendix C of the Environment Agency's publication "Towards Sustainable Agricultural Waste Management" (2001) shows an estimate that 339,222 tonnes of agricultural waste arise in North Lincolnshire annually. This assumes arisings remain constant and the types of waste remain the same as in 1998 when the original estimates were made.
- 2.7 Almost all (98%) of the **Low Level Radioactive (LLR)** Waste arising in the UK is from the nuclear industry either from operation of nuclear power stations, nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities, and also from the decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites. North Lincolnshire does not have a nuclear industry presence. The remaining 2% is produced by non-nuclear industry users of radioactivity. These producers include hospitals, universities, research establishments and the oil and gas industries. It is not possible to generate any meaningful estimates or calculations regarding the amount of **Low-Level Radioactive Waste** produced in the area, due to a lack of data on the subject. Given that Government state that volumes nationally are only likely to be 0.1% of all waste generated, then it can potentially be said that local volumes are also limited.
- 2.8 Wastewater is the water disposed of by domestic properties or following industrial activities. This includes sewerage, as well as waste from other activities. Information about the volumes of **wastewater and sewage sludge** arisings is limited and figures as to amounts/volume of this type of waste are unavailable.

Waste facilities:

- 2.9 North Lincolnshire has a range of facilities for managing and treating waste. These include landfill sites, scrapyards, composting plants and as well as smaller facilities such as household waste transfer/recycling centres. The majority of these facilities are privately owned and operated. All facilities are required to have a Waste Management License, issued by the Environment Agency and in most cases will have the benefit of planning permission.
- 2.10 In total, there are 55 waste management/treatment facilities in the area, with a total permitted capacity of over 21.1million tonnes per annum. The table below provides an overview of the facility types and annual permitted tonnages. This is based on the Active Sites listing from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. The change in the number of facilities between 2016 and 2017 is due to additional anaerobic digestion, biological treatment and physico-chemical treatment facilities coming on stream. Also, a facility has been created to deposit waste to land, as part of a recovery operation, within the South Humber Bank. It is considered that this may part of preparing land for future development. It should be noted that the number of facilities will fluctuate from year to year, as some sites/facilities may be temporary.

Operational Waste Management, Treatment & Disposal Facilities – Permitted Capacity							
Site Category	Facility Type	2015		2016		2017	
		Number of Facilities	Annual Permitted Tonnage	Number of Facilities	Annual Permitted Tonnage	Number of Facilities	Annual Permitted Tonnage
Landfill	Hazardous Landfill	1	500,000	1	500,000	1	500,000
	Non Hazardous Landfill	5	2,722,300	5	1,917,300	4	1,792,300
	Non Hazardous (SNRHW) Landfill	1	47,300	0	-	0	-
	Restricted Landfill	3	1,820,339	1	850,000	1	850,000
MRS	Car Breaker	3	9,999	3	9,999	3	9,999
	Metal Recycling	3	35,000	4	1,034,999	3	35,000
	Vehicle Depollution Facility	1	29,999	2	34,998	2	34,999
Transfer	Civic Amenity Site	8	90,000	8	90,000	8	90,000
	Hazardous Waste Transfer	3	670,610	3	670,610	3	670,610
	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer	5	1,249,999	6	1,324,998	6	1,324,998
On/In Land	Deposit of Waste to Land (Recovery)	-	-	-	-	1	815,999
Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	2	65,100	2	65,100	4	814,600
	Biological Treatment	2	246,000	3	270,999	4	1,270,998
	Composting	1	74,999	1	74,999	1	74,999
	Materials Recycling Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inert Waste Transfer/Treatment	2	325,000	3	400,000	3	400,000
	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer/Treatment	2	149,998	1	74,999	1	74,999
	Physical Treatment	9	1,174,996	8	1,374,996	8	2,299,996
	Physical-Chemical Treatment	1	93,805	1	93,805	2	10,093,804
		52	9,305,444	52	8,787,802	55	21,153,301

3. Accommodating Projected Future Waste Arisings

- 3.1 To begin the process of forecasting future waste arisings for the main waste streams, it is essential to establish a baseline figure. For the purposes of this assessment, the base date (where possible) is 2017 and the following baseline figures will be used:
- Local Authority Collected Waste – 96,430 tonnes (2016/17)
 - Commercial & Industrial Waste – 557,711 tonnes (2017)
 - Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste – 135,756 tonnes (2017)
 - Hazardous Waste – 57,681 tonnes (2017)
 - Agricultural Waste – 2,412 tonnes (2016)
 - Low Level (Non-nuclear) Radioactive Waste (LLRW) and Wastewater/Sewage Sludge – no baseline adopted due to limited information.
- 3.2 Waste arisings do not tend to be static, as such planning for an amount of waste arisings in one year does not necessarily provide the basis for forecasting future arisings over the lifetime of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan (2020 to 2038). In addition, it must be recognised that the quantities of waste that will need to be managed during this time will change, and that different waste types will exhibit different growth trends. Future waste arisings are likely to be affected by a range of national and local factors. These include:
- Impact of measures and legislative proposals deriving from the Circular Economy Package.
 - Leaving the European Union, and the potential economic, legal, political and policy impacts that it may have had as well as the potential for effects on waste movements to/from UK and mainland Europe.
 - Local Demand Factors such as existing or planned housing or economic growth.

Municipal Waste

- 3.3 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) on Waste (paragraphs 29 to 30) sets out guidance for Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) to assist them in forecasting future **municipal waste arisings**. The guidance considers that Municipal Waste Management Strategies are a useful starting point as forecasting is central to their production. It also suggests that the sources of municipal waste arisings are examined to identify any trends or factors that may affect growth and inform future forecast. This could include assessing how much waste is generated from household collections, civic amenity sites or trade waste collections. The guidance suggests that authorities should examine existing municipal waste arisings and develop a “growth profile” to set out an assumed rate of change in waste arisings. This growth profile should be based on two factors:
- household or population growth; and
 - waste arisings per household or per capita.
- 3.4 A few variables will influence future levels of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) produced in North Lincolnshire. The state of the national and local economies will be a key consideration as generally when the economy performs well, the amount of waste produced will increase. Similarly, the growth in the number of households will have an influence - the more households there are in an area, it is likely that the waste levels will grow. In addition, the number of new dwellings the Local Plan will seek to deliver need to be taken into account.
- 3.5 Using the method for calculating a growth profile, outlined in the PPG, a short, medium and long-term annual growth rate of waste per household was derived using household waste per dwelling and the household projections issued by Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. The initial starting point is a baseline of 1.2 tonnes of waste per household. Five growth scenarios have been developed for LACW. These are:

- **Scenario 1: Growth based solely on the future housing growth.** This scenario assumes that the amount of waste arising per household will remain constant over the lifetime of the Local Plan (1.2 tonnes per household per annum).
- **Scenario 2: Growth based on household growth of 0.5% per annum.** This is envisaged in the Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Again, this scenario assumes that the amount of waste arising per household will remain constant over the lifetime of the Local Plan (1.2 tonnes per household per annum).
- **Scenario 3: (Short Term Growth)** is based on average annual growth trend over the past 2 years in waste arisings per household (1.7%).
- **Scenario 4: (Medium Term Growth)** is based on the average annual growth trend over the past 5 years in waste arising per household (0.9%).
- **Scenario 5: (Long Term Growth)** is based on the average annual growth trend over the past 10 years in waste arising per household (-1.4%). The Table below shows the LACW arisings forecasts for each scenario between 2017 and 2038. All scenarios consider that the amount of non-household waste will remain broadly consistent – average 9,500 tonnes per annum (based on previous 10 years).

LACW Arisings Forecast (2017-2038)					
Year	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5
2017	97,022	97,022	97,022	97,022	97,022
2018	97,636	97,392	99,055	98,419	96,326
2019	98,249	97,832	101,202	99,835	25,697
2020	98,863	98,273	103,396	101,268	95,069
2021	99,477	98,717	105,638	102,720	94,441
2022	100,089	99,163	107,928	104,190	93,814
2023	100,600	99,611	110,157	105,573	93,095
2024	101,111	100,062	112,434	106,973	92,380
2025	101,623	101,435	114,759	108,391	91,669
2026	102,134	101,894	117,134	109,826	90,962
2027	102,645	102,356,	119,559	111,280	90,258
2028	103,156	102,821	122,035	112,751	89,558
2029	103,667	103,287	124,564	114,241	88,862
2030	104,179	103,756	127,146	115,749	88,169
2031	104,690	104,227	239,783	117,275	87,480
2032	105,201	104,972	132,478	118,821	86,796
2033	105,712	105,449	135,224	120,385	86,115
2034	106,223	105,929	138,031	121,969	85,438
2035	106,735	106,411	250,897	123,573	84,765
2036	107,246	106,896	143,823	125,196	84,096
2037	107,757	107,383	146,811	126,839	83,431
2038	108,268	108,004	149,862	128,503	82,770

3.6 North Lincolnshire has historically worked with the Yorkshire and Humber Authorities, in particular, East Riding, NE Lincs and Kingston Upon Hull to effectively manage the regional LACW. However, there will be pressure on the current waste export/import streams into the Council area towards the end of the Plan period. It is anticipated that current waste streams will not be able to be accommodated after 2026, and as a result, the available and future capacity at sites within North Lincolnshire and neighbouring authorities will need to be monitored closely. However, there is capacity within the existing facilities to accommodate the projected LACW arisings within North Lincolnshire.

Commercial and Industrial (C & I) Waste Arisings

3.7 Guidance on forecasting future C & I is included in the NPPG. It states that: *“Waste planning authorities can prepare growth profiles, similar to municipal waste, to forecast future commercial and industrial waste arisings. In doing so, however, they should:*

- *Set out clear assumptions on which they make their forecast, and if necessary, forecast on the basis of different assumptions to provide a range of waste to be managed;*
- *Be clear on rate of growth in arisings being assumed. Waste planning authorities should assume a certain level of growth in waste arisings unless there is clear evidence to demonstrate otherwise.”*

3.8 In line with national policy, growth rates have been applied to the baseline figure of 557,711 tonnes to project future demand for C&I waste management over the plan period (2020 to 2038). It is assumed that future commercial and industrial waste arisings will, in the main, be linked to the number and types of businesses and commercial enterprises in North Lincolnshire. Analysis of C&I waste data obtained through the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator following the DEFRA New Methodology (2014) does not reveal any specific trends. C&I waste levels in 2017 were approximately the same as those in 2007 (2017: 557,711 and 2007: 558,814) with significant reduction to a low of 69,767 tonnes in 2013. The Table below shows the C&I Waste Arising forecasting between 2017 and 2038. Despite there being no obvious trend, three growth scenarios have been developed for C&I Waste. These are:

- Scenario 1: Representative 1% year on year growth
- Scenario 2: Representative -1% year on year reduction
- Scenario 3: Representative 2% year on year growth

C&I Waste Arisings Forecast			
Year	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
2017	557,710	557,712	557,712
2018	563,287	552,135	568,866
2019	568,920	546,614	580,244
2020	574,609	541,147	591,848
2021	580,355	535,736	603,685
2022	586,159	530,379	615,759
2023	592,020	525,075	628,074
2024	597,941	519,824	640,636
2025	603,920	514,626	653,449
2026	6109,959	509,480	666,518

2027	616,059	504,385	679,848
2028	622,219	499,341	693,445
2029	628,442	494,348	707,314
2030	634,726	489,404	721,460
2031	641,073	484,510	735,889
2032	647,484	479,665	750,607
2033	653,959	474,868	765,619
2034	660,498	470,120	780,931
2035	667,103	465,418	796,550
2036	673,774	460,762	812,481
2037	680,512	456,154	828,731
2038	687,317	451,593	845,305

3.9 There is a notable amount of uncertainty in C&I waste estimates and forecasts, meaning that assessing future capacity is difficult. If the assumed projections are applied, the assessment suggests that, depending on levels of recycling and composting, there should be sufficient capacity within North Lincolnshire to accommodate C&I waste streams.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) Waste Arisings

3.10 Construction waste is classed as “waste materials” resulting from the construction or demolition of buildings and/or civil engineering infrastructure, including hard construction and demolition waste and excavation waste, whether segregated or mixed”. Construction waste can be broken down further into the following categories:

- Excavation waste – naturally occurring soil, stone, rock and similar materials (whether clean or contaminated) which have been excavated as a result of site preparation activities;
- Demolition waste - timber, mixed unprocessed brick, concrete, tiles, sheeting including asbestos containing materials from barns and sheds etc;
- Mixed hard construction (new build) waste – a combination of packaging, pipes, cables, timber, and mixed unprocessed/uncrushed materials (particularly concrete, masonry, bricks, tiles, etc.)

3.11 In attempting to forecast future CDE waste arisings, the NPPG (Reference ID: 28-033- 20141016) states that: “Waste planning authorities should start from the basis that net arisings of construction and demolition waste will remain constant over time as there is likely to be a reduced evidence base on which forward projections can be based for construction and demolition wastes. However, when forecasting construction and demolition waste arisings, the following may be relevant:

- Annual existing returns from waste management facilities;
- Data from site waste management plans (where available);
- The fact that a sizeable proportion of construction and demolition waste arisings are managed or re-used on-site, or exempt sites, so it is critical that some provision is made for unseen capacity in this way;
- Significant planned regeneration or major infrastructure projects over the timescale of the Plan.

3.12 Other factors that will have an influence on CDE waste arisings include Landfill Tax and its escalator and Aggregates Levy. The Table below shows the CDE waste arising forecast for all growth scenarios between 2017-2038. Four growth scenarios have been developed for CDE waste. These are:

- Scenario 1: No change
- Scenario 2: (Short Term Growth) is based on the average growth trend over the past three years (3%)
- Scenario 3: (Medium Term Growth) is based on the average growth trend over the past five years (1%)
- Scenario 4: (Long Term Growth) is based on the average growth trend over the past ten years (2%)

Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) Waste Arisings Forecast				
Year	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
2017	135,756	135,756	135,756	135,756
2018	135,756	139,829	137,114	138,471
2019	135,756	144,024	138,485	141,241
2020	135,756	148,344	139,870	144,065
2021	135,756	152,795	141,268	146,947
2022	135,756	157,378	142,681	149,886
2023	135,756	162,100	144,108	152,883
2024	135,756	166,963	145,549	155,941
2025	135,756	171,972	147,004	159,060
2026	135,756	177,131	148,474	162,241
2027	135,756	182,445	149,959	165,486
2028	135,756	187,918	151,459	168,796
2029	135,756	193,556	152,973	172,171
2030	135,756	199,362	154,503	175,615
2031	135,756	205,343	156,048	179,127
2032	135,756	211,503	157,609	182,710
2033	135,756	217,845	159,185	186,364
2034	135,756	224,384	160,776	190,091
2035	135,756	231,116	162,384	193,893
2036	135,756	238,049	164,008	197,771
2037	135,756	245,191	161,608	201,726
2038	135,756	252,546	163,224	205,761

3.13 As with C&I waste, there is a good deal of ambiguity surrounding CDE estimates. DEFRA recognise as much and have claimed that accurately quantifying C&D waste is challenging and that absolute tonnage figures are subject to a relatively high level of uncertainty. However, it is likely that there will be capacity within the Plan area to accommodate future CDE waste depending on the specific type of CDE waste in question.

3.14 As noted in para 4.31 of the [Minerals Topic Paper](#) In practice, despite encouragement for further increases, there is little further progress that can be made in replacing primary aggregate with secondary and recycled materials without major investment in the few remaining significant sources of secondary aggregates in North Wales and Cornwall, which would not affect the Humber sub region. This shows there is limited potential to move CDE waste further up the waste hierarchy.

Hazardous Waste Arisings

3.15 As highlighted previously, information on the level of hazardous arisings in North Lincolnshire, can be obtained from the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI). NPPG (paragraph 34) considers that this data is likely to be robust and that WPAs should plan from future hazardous waste arisings based on extrapolating time series data. The Government's National Planning Statement on Hazardous Waste (2013) expects that the amount of hazardous waste is expected to increase due to:

- Continuing consumer demand meaning that hazardous waste will continue to arise as consumer durables containing hazardous materials are discarded.
- Increasing use of producer responsibility schemes, such as those provided for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) which require the separate collection of WEEE resulting in more hazardous items being removed from the mixed municipal waste stream, collected separately as hazardous waste.
- Changes to the list of hazardous properties in the revised Waste Framework Directive and changes to the European Waste List led to further increases in the amount of waste that must be managed as "hazardous".
- There are still uses in which components that become hazardous waste may be unavoidable for the foreseeable future. For example, the use of oil in internal combustion engines

3.16 There has been an overall upward trend in the amount of hazardous waste produced in North Lincolnshire over the past 10 years, it has been characterised by several peaks and troughs including some sharp increases and decreases from one year to the next – with 2008 to 2009, and 2011, 2012 and 2013 being examples of this. Some of this is likely due to the circumstance highlighted above, as well as fluctuations in the national economy. However, levels have been steadier over the three years (2015, 2016 & 2017) – averaging 56,466 tonnes per year. It should be noted that there are no statutory targets for the management of hazardous waste.

3.17 The table below shows the Hazardous waste arising forecasts for all scenarios between 2017 and 2038. Three growth scenarios have been developed for Hazardous Waste. These are:

- Scenario 1: (Short Term Growth) is based on the previous year growth trend (1%)
- Scenario 2: (Medium Term Growth) is based on the average growth trend over the past three years (3%)
- Scenario 3: (Long Term Growth) is based on the average growth trend over the past five years (7%).

Hazardous Waste Arisings Forecast			
Year	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
2017	57,681	57,681	57,681
2018	58,258	58,835	61,719
2019	58,840	60,011	66,039
2020	59,429	61,212	70,612
2021	60,023	62,436	75,608
2022	60,623	63,685	80,901
2023	61,230	64,958	86,564
2024	61,842	66,257	92,623
2025	62,460	67,583	99,107
2026	63,085	68,934	106,044
2027	63,716	70,313	113,467
2028	64,353	71,719	121,410
2029	64,996	73,153	129,909
2030	65,646	74,617	139,002
2031	66,303	76,109	148,732
2032	66,969	77,631	159,144
2033	67,636	79,184	170,284
2034	68,312	80,767	182,204
2035	68,995	82,383	194,958
2036	69,685	84,030	208,605
2037	70,382	86,551	223,207
2038	71,086	89,147	238,832

3.18 Only 57,681 tonnes of hazardous waste were generated in North Lincolnshire in 2017 – a small fraction of the national total. Based on these small quantities, it is not anticipated that there will be a need to identify strategic locations for the management of hazardous waste, particularly given the nature of consent for such development which, above 30,000 tonnes would be considered a nationally significant infrastructure project.

Low Level Radioactive Waste Arisings

3.19 Information provided by the Environment Agency shows that four sites within North Lincolnshire use radioactive substances. However, given the limited number of sources and quantity and nature of material involved there does not appear to be a requirement to provide any specialised facilities for managing low-level wastes within the Council area.

3.20 It should be noted that the EA no longer reports the quantities and sources of these arisings, and it may be prudent for the Council to consider a future, small-scale survey of potential local sources of these

materials to check that the current situation has not changed. In light of this, contact was made with the EA in order to solicit more information from them.

Wastewater / Sewerage Sludge

3.21 The quantity of arisings is largely immaterial in as much as the choice of management methods lies with the statutory local undertaker(s), in this case, Anglian Water Services, Severn Trent and Yorkshire Water. Anglian Water Services and Severn Trent are the main providers of wastewater treatment facilities in the Plan area and were contacted to obtain details about future capacity requirements needed to meet future demand as a result of housing growth and industrial activity. Consultation with these bodies has continued as the Local Plan developed and the spatial strategy emerged. Both companies are signatories to the Local Plan Statement of Common Ground.

Agricultural Waste

3.22 There are 496 farm holdings in North Lincolnshire which are estimated to generate around 339,000 tonnes of waste. However, over 99% of this material comprised organic by-products (slurry, waste milk, straw etc.) which are spread or buried on the farm, or re-used, buried or burned at source. As a result, only an estimated 2,412 tonnes of agricultural waste require off-farm management.

3.23 The level of future agricultural waste arisings in North Lincolnshire will be largely dependent upon the nature of the agricultural industry in the area over the lifetime of the Local Plan. That is very hard to predict, and in lieu of any other information, it is assumed that there will not be a significant change in agricultural practices within the Plan area over the Plan period. It is likely that natural waste will continue to be managed, treated and disposed of on farms – under exemptions or at on-farm facilities.

3.24 The relatively small amounts of agricultural waste arisings that have to be handled off-farm should continue to be appropriately managed by the private sector, as such the Local Plan will not need to identify any strategic locations for its management.

Future Waste Management Capacity Requirements

3.25 Agreement was reached by the European Commission and representatives of the European Parliament in 2018 on the revisions to the Waste Framework Directive and the Landfill Directive, including the following targets:

- Preparation for re-use and recycling (including composting/anaerobic digestion) target of 55% of municipal waste by 2025.
- Preparation for re-use and recycling (including composting/anaerobic digestion) target of 60% of municipal waste by 2030.
- Preparation for re-use and recycling (including composting/anaerobic digestion) target of 65% of municipal waste by 2035.
- Gradual limitation on landfilling of municipal waste, to 10% by 2035.
- Requirement for separate collection of textiles and hazardous waste from households, by 2025.
- Requirement for separate collection of bio-waste for recycling by 2024. At this point in time there is no suggestion that the UK will not continue to adopt the same or similar guidelines upon exiting the EU.

Recycling

3.26 The EU targets set above have been used in the table below which shows the projected recycling requirement in key years throughout the Plan period:-

LACW Recycling		
Key Years	Recycling Requirement (50% by 2020/onwards)	Recycling Requirement (50% 2020 then increasing – 55%,60% / 65% / 65%) (tonnes)
2020	49,432	49,432
2025	50,812	55,893
2030	52,090	62,378
2035	53,368	69,378
2038	54,134	70,374

Recovery

3.27 Recovery can be also taken to mean diversion from landfill, in this instance, recovery should be taken to mean the waste that is neither recycled nor disposed of to landfill. As such, if a total recovery target of 75% by 2020 is applied, the target for recovery would be 25%. The Table below shows the recovery requirement in North Lincolnshire in key years of the Plan period.

LACW Recovery	
Recovery Key Years	Recovery (25% ongoing) (tonnes)
2020	24,716
2025	25,406
2030	26,045
2035	26,684
2038	27,067

Residual

3.28 Once the targets for recycling and recovery have been accounted for, any remaining LACW will need to be disposed of to landfill. The Table shows projected residual LACW across the Plan period.

LACW Residual	
Key Years	Residual LACW remaining after Recycling and Recovery (tonnes)
2020	24,715
2025	20,324
2030	15,756
2035	10,673
2038	10,827

3.29 National planning policy requires us to identify suitable sites and/or areas for sustainable waste management. The NPPW sets out the type of locations that we should consider for new waste facilities, as well as guidance to assist us in determining the suitability of sites. The LWNA (2020) sets in detail the amount of collected waste the Local Authority receives, and targets set. The Table below provides a summary of the above tables for how LACW arisings will be processed over the plan period.

Summary of LACW Arising will be processed over the Plan period 2020-2038				
Key Years	LACW arisings (tonnes)	Recycling Requirement (50% 2020 then increasing - 60% / 65% / 65%) (tonnes)	Recovery (25% ongoing) (tonnes)	Residual LACW remaining after Recycling and Recovery (tonnes)
2020	98,863	49,432	24,716	24,715
2025	101,623	55,893	25,406	20,324
2030	104,179	62,378	26,045	15,756
2035	106,735	69,378	26,684	10,673
2038	108,268	70,374	27,067	10,827

3.30 Data from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2017) showed that waste arisings in North Lincolnshire were 1,132,025 tonnes. This consisted of various waste streams, including LACW, C&I, CDE, hazardous waste and agricultural waste. Of this overall amount, 915,634 tonnes was managed or disposed at facilities in the area, with 216,391 being exported to facilities in other local authority areas. Imports of waste to North Lincolnshire from elsewhere, totalled 2,034,642 tonnes. Much of this came from neighbouring areas including Lincolnshire, Doncaster and North East Lincolnshire as well as the wider Yorkshire & Humber region.

3.31 The LWNA shows that there is a permitted capacity of around 6.65 million tonnes. The assessment shows that North Lincolnshire has sufficient capacity to accommodate waste arising within North Lincolnshire over the plan period taking into account of the Waste Framework Directives (2008) and the NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste.

3.32 Several of the currently operational landfill sites within North Lincolnshire are due to cease operations within the coming years. This is shown in the table below.

Operational Landfill Sites				
Site Name	Permit Type	Operational End date	Annual Permitted Tonnage	Tonnage received 2017
New Crosby	Non-Hazardous LF	2030	375,000	183,978
Roxby	Non-Hazardous LF	Mid 2020s	550,000	455,747
Campwood	Non-Hazardous LF	2042	500,000	161,249
<i>Total</i>			<i>1,425,000</i>	<i>800,974</i>

3.33 Roxby Landfill is due to cease operations at some point in the mid-2020s and New Crosby is due to close in 2030. The closure of those sites by the late 2020s will result in 925,000 tonnes of permitted LACW landfill capacity being lost. Once those sites close, Campwood Landfill site will be the only currently existing fully operational landfill site in North Lincolnshire. Currently, the annual permitted tonnage at Campwood is 500,000 tonnes, and as of 2017, 161,249 tonnes were received. The waste received was mainly from North East Lincolnshire during this period. Based on the 2017 figures, with regard to LACW there would be a deficit in capacity of 146,301 tonnes per annum in total landfill capacity once operations have ceased and the annual tonnage received at the other sites has been discounted. It should be noted that the 2017 figure for landfill included waste from other local authorities across the country. Using 2017 figures, Campwood would therefore not be able to accommodate all of the additional amounts of waste that are currently being sent to the sites in the Table above. Therefore, it is clear that North Lincolnshire will not be able accommodate the amount of landfill waste that it currently does if the amount of waste being directed to landfill is not reduced over the plan period.

3.34 However there has been a decline in the total amount of LACW arisings with North Lincolnshire over the last decade of around 9%. Per household that translates to around a 1.4% decline over the same

period. Scenario 5: (Long Term Growth) is based on the average annual growth trend over the past 10 years in waste arising per household (-1.4%) in this area shows that if this trend was to continue that LACW arisings would drop from 95,069 tonnes to around 82,770 tonnes per year by 2038. If the above EC targets are met, Campwood could potentially have the capacity to take all of the projected waste sent to landfill in North Lincolnshire. As shown above in the Table (Summary of LACW Arising will be processed over the plan period 2020-2038) when considering EC targets, the projections show that by 2038, the maximum amount of waste being sent to landfill from within North Lincolnshire could be around 10,827 tonnes. Such a situation could potentially leave plenty of capacity within North Lincolnshire for LACW landfill streams. It is also clear that even if there was no reduction in the amounts of LACW being produced within the Council area, that North Lincolnshire could meet its own capacity needs for the whole plan period.

Capacity Requirements- Conclusion

- 3.35 The Local Waste Needs Assessment (2020) essentially concludes that additional waste facilities are not needed to meet future needs to 2038. This is so long as North Lincolnshire and surrounding authorities adhere to principles of net self-sufficiency and needs do not dramatically change over the plan period. If they did, then these could be addressed as part of the legal requirement to review policies in Local Plans to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and update as necessary.
- 3.36 Para 3.30 shows that North Lincolnshire already benefits from a high degree of self-sufficiency in the management of its own waste. However, like all local authorities, it is not totally self-sufficient, and relies on waste management facilities and infrastructure in other WPA areas. Similarly, North Lincolnshire also receives waste from other parts of the Country for management, treatment and disposal. Waste planning is a strategic issue that can effectively be addressed by co-operation between WPAs.
- 3.37 As part of the Duty to Co-operate, the Council contacted those councils that received waste from North Lincolnshire, and vice versa to identify strategic waste movements. For the purposes of this exercise, strategic waste movements between authorities were considered to be 1,000 tonnes for non-hazardous waste and 100 tonnes for hazardous waste. The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (2017 data) were used as source data. The Council gained information by asking the following:
- 1) Could you please confirm to the best of your knowledge, the waste movements set out in the tables are taking place and are of a similar scale, and if any other movements of strategic nature are taking place?
 - 2) In relation to exports from your waste planning authority to North Lincolnshire, if these movements are likely to continue to occur together with any indication of the scale and period? Are you aware of any future movements to North Lincolnshire that may take place?
 - 3) In relation to imports to your waste planning authority from North Lincolnshire, are there any strategic and/or planning matters and constraints that may affect the future viability of the sites and associated capacity, which would prevent these movements continuing over the lifetime of Local Plan period up to 2036? If facilities are likely to close, please provide an end date (where known).
 - 4) Do you consider the movements of waste identified to be of strategic importance? If so, are there any strategic planning issues that need to be resolved through further discussions between our respective Authorities?
 - 5) Do you have any general comments or further additional information on the movement of waste from North Lincolnshire to your waste planning area or vice versa?
- 3.38 This engagement was useful in drawing out those strategic waste movements triggering a need for additional signatories to the Council's Statement of Common Ground. Other than adjoining WPAs this only included Kirklees Council, which considers the movement of hazardous waste to be of a strategic nature and given the lack of provision after 2028.

- 3.39 Due to the data used being from 2017 for this exercise, the latest 2021 Waste Data Interrogator data has been compared with this to see whether waste movements have substantially changed. This showed that largely the same waste movements were taking place between the same locations, which lends reassurance to this 2018 work remaining largely valid.
- 3.40 The approach above is in line with the NPPF which requires Local Plans, as a minimum, to provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas. It recognises the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity (commonly referred to as the 'proximity principle') set out in Article 16 of the Waste Framework Directive. Under regulation 18 of the 2011 Regulations which transposed the Directive, this requires Local planning authorities to have regard to these requirements when exercising their planning functions relating to waste management. NPPG clarifies that local planning authorities should aim to manage all of their own waste under the self-sufficiency and proximity principles. Though it is recognised that authorities should not deal solely with their own waste in order to meet the requirements of the principles. Nor does the proximity principle require using the absolute closest facility to the exclusion of all other considerations. There are clearly some wastes which are produced in small quantities for which it would be uneconomic to have a facility in each local authority.
- 3.41 NPPF stresses that Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Paragraph 11a) of the NPPF states that "For plan-making this means that: a) all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area; align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects;". Given the above, and under the same context, the Plan seeks to direct new waste management facilities to locations that are consistent with the Spatial Strategy and sustainability principles. Policy WAS2's detailed criterion effectively defines and breaks down what the plan's meaning and definition of sustainable locations is with precedence given to sites allocated for waste management facilities, previously used employment sites, employment sites, previously developed land, existing/former mineral workings and existing farm buildings/complexes.
- 3.42 Proposals for new waste management facilities are essentially considered under Policy WAS2 which has been drafted to reflect National Policy, in particular the provisions of the National Planning Policy for Waste, including Appendix B, Locational Criteria. It builds on National Policy and expands upon North Lincolnshire's local context. It notes that the location of any new waste facilities in North Lincolnshire will need to be broadly related to the overall spatial strategy as well as the area's settlement pattern.
- 3.43 So whilst the Local Waste Needs Assessment (2020) essentially concludes that additional waste facilities are not needed. Policy WAS2 directs proposals to particular areas as unpredicted needs may arise in future. This is consistent with NPPG, which recognises there may be occasions when a waste planning authority will wish to identify particular areas as suitable for waste management to provide for more flexibility for the market.

4. Spatial relationship between waste arisings and management

- 4.1 As set out above, the Council prepared a Local Waste Needs Assessment (LNWA) to examine current and future capacity requirements during the plan period. The LWNA shows that there is a permitted capacity of around 6.65 million tonnes. The assessment shows that North Lincolnshire has sufficient capacity to accommodate waste arising within North Lincolnshire over the plan period, taking account of the Waste Framework Directives (2008) and the NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste. Consequently, new sites specifically for waste facilities have not been allocated in the Local Plan. There is a strong existing spatial relationship between waste arisings and management facilities. Most facilities are concentrated around the major centre of population at Scunthorpe, and in the area's main industrial estates such as Elsham and near to the South Bank port area. The spatial strategy of the Plan does not propose to interfere with this relationship.

5. Factors influencing the Plan's Waste Strategy

- 5.1 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) results were used to influence the plans strategy. Specifically, section 5.10 of the SA shows a summary of the sustainability appraisal of the proposed policies sustainable waste management section. These policies encompassed a range of waste-related aspects including the provision of new waste management facilities, wastewater treatment works, and requirements for new development to ensure adequate waste management provision.
- 5.2 Overall, the SA identified neutral impacts for many of the policies. However, a range of both positive and negative effects were found. Policy WAS1 Waste Management Principles, which set out the waste management principles that new development will be required to follow, was assessed as having the potential for both positive and negative effects in relation to several of the SA environmental objectives. Whilst the policy sought to mitigate potential environmental risks associated with waste management, thereby offering some environmental protections, the assessment considered that there remained potential for residual adverse effects. Policy WAS7 Restoration & Aftercare, requires waste management development, including landfilling and land raising, to provide adequate site restoration and aftercare on completion of operations. It was considered to have potential for a range of minor positive effects as such restoration/aftercare plans could include provisions to benefit environmental aspects including landscape character, water quality, air quality and climate change. Policy WAS7 is also considered to have the potential to deliver significant positive effects to biodiversity. Such areas could also represent areas of community open space that could provide health and wellbeing benefits in the long-term.
- 5.3 Comments received through the various consultation stages of the plan influenced the strategy also. However, at the Preferred options stage and Publication Draft stage very few comments were received on these proposed policies. Specifically, no comments were received in response to the proposed Policies WAS1 – Waste Management Principles, Policy WAS2 – Waste Facilities, Policy WAS3 – Waste Management Provision and Policy WAS4 – Safeguarding Existing Waste Sites & Infrastructure and Policy WAS6: Waste Management in Development at Publication Draft as most comments received in earlier stages had been addressed. Policy WAS5: Wastewater Treatment received comments of support from Anglian water and the Environment Agency (EA). Initially the EA at preferred options supported the policy but stated that existing and future water waste treatment works discharge permits are set and regulated by the Environment Agency and would not be impacted by the local plan. They welcome the acknowledgement that due consideration will need to be given in the Local Plan to the impact that growth and development will have and commitment to work with the water companies to identify future needs resulting from growth and development. Policy WAS7: Restoration & Aftercare received one comment from the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust supporting this policy in principle and noted it incorporated comments provided at the preferred options stage. A few policy wording improvements were carried out to address these issues, ensure compliance with the Water Framework Directive and to provide consistency of terminology within the local plan, such as the replacement of 'quality of life' with 'amenity'.

6. Infrastructure Safeguarding

- 6.1 North Lincolnshire has a range of facilities for managing and treating waste. These include landfill sites, scrapyards, composting plants and as well as smaller facilities such as household waste transfer/recycling centres. The majority of these facilities are privately owned and operated. All facilities are required to have a Waste Management License, issued by the Environment Agency and in most cases will have the benefit of planning permission.
- 6.2 In total, there are 55 waste management/treatment facilities in the area, with a total permitted capacity of over 21.1million tonnes per annum. The table in chapter 2 provides an overview of the facility types and annual permitted tonnages. This is based on the Active Sites listing from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. The change in the number of facilities between 2016 and 2017 is due to

additional anaerobic digestion, biological treatment and physico-chemical treatment facilities coming on stream. Also, a facility has been created to deposit waste to land, as part of a recovery operation, within the South Humber Bank and is considered that this may part of preparing land for future development. It should be noted that number of facilities fluctuate from year to year, as some sites/facilities may be temporary.

- 6.3 These facilities form an important element of the area's infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to ensure that such facilities and any associated infrastructure is protected from other development that may encroach upon them.
- 6.4 Local Plan policy WAS4: 'Safeguarding Existing Waste sites and Infrastructure' sets out the detailed criteria that safeguards waste management sites and infrastructure in North Lincolnshire from inappropriate development. It also establishes when non waste developments would be acceptable on existing waste sites and considers when sensitive non-waste developments are proposed in the vicinity of existing waste management facilities.
- 6.5 Retaining existing waste management capacity is essential in creating a sustainable waste management network in North Lincolnshire. Where these sites are located will vary depending on commercial influences. These influences may include changes in waste management technology, whilst moving waste up the waste hierarchy could affect the type of facilities needed. Nonetheless, it is important to ensure that waste sites can continue to operate without being constrained by other forms of (non-waste) development within their vicinity.

Landfill Sites

- 6.6 There are nine permitted landfill sites in North Lincolnshire – six for non-hazardous waste, two which are restricted and one for hazardous waste. Of these six are listed as being active on the WDI 2017. The majority are located in and around the Scunthorpe area and make use of former ironstone extraction sites (the Ironstone Gullets). These sites are:
 - New Crosby Landfill is located to the east of Scunthorpe, off Dawes Lane. This non-hazardous landfill site is operated by SUEZ UK Ltd. The site has been operational since 2005 and received planning permission in February 2009 to be extended. It was indicated that this would create around 1 million tonnes of capacity with an estimated 17-year lifespan (from 2012 to 2030). It has an annual permitted capacity of 375,000 tonnes. In 2015, it received 183,978.58 tonnes of waste. The majority of this (71%) was imported from the London area, which should reduce in future years. It has recently ceased operations.
 - Roxby Landfill is located to the north east of Scunthorpe. Biffa Waste Management Ltd. operates this non-hazardous landfill site. This site has been operational for many years and is rail served. Prior to 2015, it received significant quantities of waste by rail from Greater Manchester. This flow has now ceased. It has a permitted annual capacity of 550,000 tonnes and in 2017 received 455,747 tonnes. The largest proportion originated in the Doncaster area. Planning permission for the site is expected to expire in the mid 2020's.
 - Winterton Landfill is located to the north west of Winterton, near the village of West Halton and consists of two separate sites. Winterton North is permitted to receive non-hazardous waste, whilst Winterton South receives hazardous waste. Waste disposal on this site dates to the late 1970's. The site is owned and operated by FCC Environment Ltd. Winterton North has been partially restored and is currently mothballed. This is due to a reduction in the supply of domestic landfill resulting from contracts ending. Previously, the site took waste from other authorities with the Humber sub-region. It should be noted that EA data showed that 2,882 tonnes were received at the site during 2017. Methane gas is collected from the domestic landfill, whilst leachate is collected and treated at a plant in the north-west corner of the site or transported by road to another treatment site. Winterton South is one of six permitted hazardous landfill sites in the Yorkshire & Humber region. In 2016, it received 15,371 tonnes of waste. This originated from the East Midlands, North West, West Midlands and Yorkshire & Humber regions. The largest

quantity was received from North East Lincolnshire (8,048.54 tonnes) followed by Leeds (3,239.34 tonnes), North Lincolnshire (1,688.7 tonnes) and Sheffield (560.14 tonnes). Planning permission was granted in 2016 to vary a number of existing conditions to allow the extension of the site's life up to March 2026, with restoration by 2027. This permission creates a hazardous waste void with a capacity to receive 600,000m³ of material and completion of the existing hazardous waste cell (circa 51,000m³ of capacity at January 2016).

- Campwood Landfill is located at Melton Ross within the existing quarry that forms part of Singleton Birch's operations adjacent to the Melton Ross lime making plant. The site can accept non-hazardous, high sulphate and inert industrial wastes⁹. The landfill waste is used to fill the quarry and assist in its restoration to agriculture. In 2017, the site received 161,249 tonnes of waste. The largest quantity originated in North East Lincolnshire. Planning permission was granted in June 2017 to extend the landfill in both a westerly and easterly direction, thus extending the site's lifespan by around 25 to 30 years (circa 2042 to 2047).
- South Ferriby Landfill is located adjacent to the CEMEX's cement works at South Ferriby. Information suggests that the site is not currently receiving waste materials. It has previously received cement kiln dust and inert factory waste from the adjacent works. The most recent planning permission was granted in 2006 and is time-limited to 15 years giving an end date of 2021, with restoration expected by 2022. In 2009, the site received around 3,445 tonnes of waste.
- Crosby Warren Landfill is located on the north eastern edge of Scunthorpe, and is within an area of former ironstone working. It is owned and operated by Longs Steel UK Ltd. The site receives restricted landfill material from the nearby steelworks. In 2017, the site was not operational.
- Yarborough Quarry Landfill is located on the eastern edge of Scunthorpe, adjacent to the steelworks, and is within an area of former ironstone working. It is owned and operated by British Steel Ltd. The site receives restricted landfill material from the nearby steelworks. In 2017, the site received 10,182 tonnes of waste.
- Crosby North Landfill is located on the eastern edge of Scunthorpe within the steelworks complex. It is owned and operated by British Steel Ltd. In 2017, the site received 870 tonnes of waste.
- Conesby Quarry Landfill is located to the north of Scunthorpe, adjacent to Normanby Enterprise Park and is within an area of former ironstone mining. It is owned by North Lincolnshire Council and received non-hazardous waste from nearby reclamation works. The site is not operational.

Waste Transfer Facilities

- 6.7 Waste transfer stations are facilities for the transfer and or bulking of small loads into larger loads for onward transfer for reprocessing/treatment or disposal at other facilities. These facilities may take mixed waste or could be a specialist facility taking only a single waste type such as clinical or hazardous waste. They also include Household Waste Recycling Sites. There are 17 transfer sites accepting waste in North Lincolnshire.
- 6.8 Planning permission was granted in January 2016 for a new waste transfer station at 21 Midland Road in Scunthorpe. The facility commenced operations in September 2016 and processes up to 75,000 tonnes of LACW per annum. The waste will be delivered, checked for contamination, bulked up and transported to a waste processing facility where plastics and metals can be extracted for recycling. Residual waste will be manufactured into refuse-derived fuel for use in energy production whilst garden waste will be sent for composting. This facility will divert around 90% of the council's residual waste from landfill.

Treatment Facilities

- 6.9 These sites include Composting, Physical-Chemical (facilities that treat waste by physical or chemical means in order to prepare for disposal or recovery e.g. Photographic chemicals processing, waste water treatment etc.), and Material Recycling Facilities (MRF), where recyclable wastes are separated and sorted prior to reprocessing. In 2017, there were 22 treatment facilities accepting waste in North

Lincolnshire with annual permitted tonnage of 14,279,896. In 2017 1,263,777 tonnes were received across the 22 sites within North Lincolnshire.

Metal Recycling Sites

- 6.10 These include sites that deal with cars such as Car Breakers or End of Life Vehicle Facilities as well as other Metal Recycling Sites that 46 include Scrap Yards. In 2017, there were 8 MRS facilities accepting waste in North Lincolnshire, most of which are located on industrial estates. Two sites have the capacity to process more than 20,000 tonnes of waste per year.

Community Recycling Centres

- 6.11 In addition to the facilities described above, North Lincolnshire also has a network of 16 community recycling centres spread across the area. Most are located at or close to existing community facilities or at supermarkets. These allow local residents to deposit various items for recycling.

7. Waste Specific Development Management Policies

- 7.1 National planning policy requires Local Plans to make provision for the sustainable management of both non-hazardous and hazardous waste, as well as low level radioactive waste, agricultural waste and water waste.
- 7.2 The following policies, contained in the waste section of the plan, make specific provision to aid determining waste applications. These include:
- Policy WAS1: Waste Management Principles
 - Policy WAS2: Waste Facilities
 - Policy WAS4: Safeguarding Existing Waste Sites & Infrastructure
 - Policy WAS5: Waste Water Treatment
 - Policy WAS6: Waste Management in Development
 - Policy WAS7: Restoration & Aftercare

Policy WAS1: Waste Management Principles

- 7.3 Policy WAS1: Waste Management Principles sets out the Council's strategic planning framework and principles for sustainable waste management, reflecting the requirements of wider national policy and guidance. The policy supports the need to minimise the amount of waste produced in North Lincolnshire and seeks to move the management of all waste streams up the waste hierarchy. This proviso is reflected in part 1 of Policy WAS1, which indicates that development which encourages and supports the minimisation of waste production and the re-use and recovery of waste materials will normally be supported.
- 7.4 Additionally, section 2 of Policy WAS1 provides further information of the types of waste development which shall be supported, highlighting that proposals for waste management facilities that deal with waste arisings will be encouraged. Subsequently a range of key principles are set out which ought to be followed when making proposals for waste management facilities. These include ensuring that there are opportunities for recovery, recycling, and re-use of waste across the area in accessible locations. furthermore, it is noted that new facilities will need to contribute towards ensuring that there is sufficient capacity to deal with the area's waste management needs.
- 7.5 All of the above relates specifically to waste management proposals and not issues that would be relevant to broader forms of development.

Policy WAS2: Waste Facilities

- 7.6 National planning policy requires us to identify suitable sites and areas for sustainable waste management, and the NPPW sets out the type of locations that should be considered when locating new waste facilities, as well as providing guidance to assist in the determination of suitable site locations. Policy WAS2: Waste Facilities provides the policy framework when determining specific waste

facility applications. Part of the of the policy establishes that new waste facilities should be located in sustainable locations that are appropriate to the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics. The policy states that proposals for energy and waste facilities will be supported where they meet criteria as set out in this policy and policy DQE9 Renewable Energy Proposals.

7.7 Additionally, part 1 of Policy WAS2: Waste Facilities also highlights that all proposals for new waste management facilities should have regard to the overall spatial strategy (Policy SS2) and a range of sequential priorities, which include:

- Sites allocated or with permanent planning permission for waste management purposes
- Employment sites where co-location with existing waste facilities is possible
- Employment sites suitable for B2 & B8
- Sustainable locations within vacant previously developed land
- Existing/former mineral workings
- Existing farm buildings/complexes

7.8 Policy WAS2 also develops further specific details which are pertinent to the determination of waste sites, and considerations which are better placed within the wider information as set out within the waste chapter, as opposed the development management one. These can be found in part 2 of the policy where it sets out a set of requirements which will need to meet if support is given to the specific scheme. These include:

- Demonstrate the need for the facility, if there is a clear conflict with other policies of the Plan;
- All waste processes and operations must be contained, processed and managed within buildings, unless there are acceptable operational reasons why these processes cannot be contained within buildings;
- Proposals must accord with all other policies in relation to the protection of the environmental and public amenity, or demonstrate that other material considerations outweigh any policy conflict.

7.9 As has been demonstrated, Policy WAS2: Waste Facilities contains a set of waste specific development management considerations that ought to be addressed when an application is made, and need to be adhered to when coming to a determination on a specific proposals. In order to place this within its wider context, it is helpful to have this situated within the wider waste chapter, where it is accompanied by both supporting text and the wider information relating to waste management in North Lincolnshire.

Policy WAS4: Safeguarding Existing Waste Sites & Infrastructure

7.10 In addition, Policy WAS4: Safeguarding existing waste sites & infrastructure sets out that existing and planned waste management sites and infrastructure will be safeguarded from inappropriate development. Moreover, non-waste developments will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that the planning benefits of these developments, outweigh the needs for the waste facility, that there is no longer a need for the facilities of an alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste.

7.11 Further information is provided in Policy WAS4 for non-waste development within close proximity to an existing or planned waste management facility. Part 2 of this policy establishes that any such development should demonstrate that adequate mitigation measures are proposed as part of the encroaching development to ensure that it is adequately protected from any potential adverse impacts from the existing waste facility.

7.12 Whilst these policies do contain information that will need to be taken into account when determining planning applications, it is justifiable that these are separated from the wider suite of development management policies, as laid out in Chapter 15 *Development Management*. Due to the intricacies and the very particular considerations that need to be addressed when determining a waste application, it is appropriate that information pertaining to waste management policies are set out within the waste

section of the plan. The supporting text contained in the waste chapter of the local plan also aids the wider text found in the various policies.

Policy WAS5: Waste Water Treatment

7.13 In planning policy terms, waste water is now treated as a resource, rather than something to be disposed of. As such Policy WAS5: Wastewater provides information on how proposals for new or extended wastewater treatment facilities can address issues related to pollution, and how their locations can mitigate such risks. Part 1 of Policy WAS5: Wastewater Treatment states that proposals relating to the role, function and operation of wastewater treatment facilities will be supported in principle particularly where it is required to meet wider growth proposals identified in the Local Plan.

7.14 This part of the policy also denotes that proposals need to demonstrate the following attributes, if they are to be supported:

- Demonstrate the need for the facility, if there is a clear conflict with other policies of the Plan
- It contributes towards the provision of a North Lincolnshire wide network of facilities which meets current and future requirements
- There is a suitable watercourse to accept discharged treatment water and there would be no unacceptable increase in the risk of flooding to other areas
- There would be no deterioration in the ecological status of the affected watercourse
- There would be no significant adverse impact on the condition, functionality or safety of water supply and wastewater infrastructure
- There would be no significant adverse impact to the amenities of local communities via odours and other emissions
- There would be not significant adverse impact to visual amenity or landscape character such as through the provision of a landscaping scheme to provide appropriate mitigation.

7.15 In addition to the above, paragraph 13.26 also states that measures may be required to minimise development impacts of wastewater treatment facilities. As such consideration should be given to the facility's siting, layout and design, the implementation of sustainable drainage systems or the provision of, or contribution to, the delivery of flood prevention and management infrastructure. These, alongside all previously noted considerations, are things very specific to a waste management application, and as such it is deemed that these are better located within the waste chapter of the Local Plan. Furthermore, the council feels that no duplication exists between policies within the development management chapter of the Local Plan, and the waste chapter, as those development management related policies in the waste chapter, have a range of technical issues, specific only to waste management. Whilst these need to be addressed when determining waste applications, they are less likely to be considered when determining a regular application.

Policy WAS6: Waste Management in Development

7.16 In establishing the overall levels and locations for future growth in North Lincolnshire it is important to consider the implications it will have for the levels of waste produced and its management. More detailed information pertaining to development management issues can be found in Policy WAS6: Waste management in development. This policy sets out that proposals for new development should support the efficient use and recovery of resources throughout the lifetime, including the construction period, and the wider operation of a waste development. Within this policy are also provided a range of important considerations that development needs to heed when being proposed and determined, including the minimisation of primary minerals as part of the construction method, and the use of building materials made from recycled and alternative materials.

7.17 The supporting text for Policy WAS6 states that the starting point for all new development is that it should make the most efficient use and recovery of resources during its lifetime (para 13.29), and that developments should seek to ensure that reliance on primary minerals is kept to a minimum. These points are specific to applications for waste facilities and as such it is justifiable that these are situated

in the waste section of the Local Plan. Furthermore, para 13.31 provides information for major developments, and the appropriate approach to waste reduction created through the development. A developer must demonstrate how they intend to reduce the amount of waste provides and how this will be managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy, through the provision of a waste audit.

- 7.18 Similarly, Policy WAS6 also sets out information in criterion 2c on how the design implemented through the course of the development, and the layout of a scheme can compliment sustainable waste management by providing appropriate storage and segregation facilities as part of a development. Additionally, this section of the policy also elaborates that any waste management facilities should be well designed and integrated into the development to reduce impacts on the community and environment. As stated elsewhere, these concerns are pertinent to proposals related to waste sites and as such ought to be located amongst the wider raft of waste policies, as this will aid developers understanding of what is required of them and the development management process of the LPA in taking account of the wider context of waste planning as set out in chapter 13 *Sustainable Waste Management*, of the plan.

Policy WAS7: Restoration & Aftercare

- 7.19 The restoration and aftercare of a site, after the lifetime of a temporary waste management development are dealt with in Policy WAS7: *Restoration and Aftercare*. Section 1 of the policy states that a proposal for a temporary waste management development will be permitted where provision is made for the restoration and aftercare of the site in a phased manner during its operation and on completion of activities. These are important considerations when determining a waste facility proposal, and having this situated within the wider suite of waste policies allows those determining an application, the most complete picture by which to measure a proposal against the stated policy of the Local Plan.
- 7.20 The rationale for locating waste specific development management policies within chapter 13 has been set out in the above section. Whilst there are areas of overlap in terms of the broader ambitions of a given policy, be those within this chapter, or the development management chapter, the Council feels that it is justified to separate these out within the two respective chapters. As has been indicated above, the breadth of the policies discussed pertaining to waste management proposals, provide for very specific considerations to be taking into account when proposing a waste site, and when determining an application. For this and other reasons, the Council feels that to aid developers and decision makers, it is appropriate that all pertinent information related to waste management be located within the same area as policies deigned to aid the determination of a given proposal.