

**Direct Dial:** 01724 296448  
**E-mail:** James.durham@northlincs.gov.uk  
**Date:** 8<sup>th</sup> December 2023

# North Lincolnshire Council

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Lesley Potts  
Interim Director- Communities  
Church Square House  
30-40 High Street  
Scunthorpe  
North Lincolnshire  
DN15 6NL

To the Inspectors for examining the North Lincolnshire  
Local Plan via Ian Kemp- Programme Officer  
Via Email to:  
idkemp@icloud.com

Dear Inspectors: Elaine Worthington MTP MUED MRTPI, Louise Crosby MA MRTPI and Rachael Bust BSc (Hons) MA MSc LLM PhD MInstLM MCMi MEnvSci MRTPI

## **RE: INSPECTORS' INITIAL QUESTIONS- MINERALS AND WASTE**

Further to your letter of the 2 March 2023 with your initial questions- minerals and waste, we now attach our responses to your questions on Waste- IQ73 to IQ83 below in turn.

Answering these questions has given rise to a number of proposed modifications to the Plan waste chapter. These are shown as tracked changes in Appendix A in red text, with changes to large blocks of moved text shown in blue, so they are clear. When formally submitted they will be shown in the conventional format of normal black text with underlining for additions and strikethrough for deletions.

## **Waste**

**IQ73 we would request that some further consideration needs to be given to the structure, order of policies and supporting text of this section. For example, the context of the waste hierarchy and general explanation at the beginning of the section but then setting out what is the need, then capacity and how future proposals will be determined. For example, it is not until Policy WAS3 that there is some explanation as to what waste types are being planned for.**

## **Council's Response:**

The Council considers the Plan's section on waste, as submitted, is sound and legally compliant. It addresses the main requirements of the NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW). Namely it:

- makes sufficient provision for waste management and wastewater, meeting any objectively assessed needs looking ahead to 15 years
- ensures that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns
- identifies sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of the area for the management of waste streams
- drives waste management up the waste hierarchy, recognising the need for a mix of types and scale of facilities, and that adequate provision must be made for waste disposal
- identifies, general areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities
- plans for the disposal of waste and the recovery of mixed municipal waste in line with the proximity principle;

- consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises
- consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities

Some of the requirements above are not fully triggered by virtue of the [Local Waste Needs Assessment \(2020\).pdf \(northlincs.gov.uk\)](#), essentially concluding 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.

There were very few responses to the waste chapter in the Publication and Publication Addendum consultations and no objections. This indicates that the public and key stakeholders are generally content with the Plan's content on waste management.

Given the above, it is queried why amendments to the Plan's waste chapter are required given the Plan Examination's role to assess whether the Plan has been prepared in accordance with legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound. No specific points of soundness or legal compliance have been raised against the content of the chapter.

Notwithstanding the above. The Council has sought to suggest some modifications to the waste chapter as desired. These are summarised below and shown as tracked changes in Appendix A.

- General updates to the context to the chapter
- Movement of policy WAS3 on waste management provision to become the first policy in the chapter
- Adding information on the Local Waste Needs Assessment findings in relation to future needs for the main waste streams, including moving the table on waste capacity needs from policy into supporting text as this is likely to be updated as the plan period progresses. Table of existing permitted waste management capacity added.
- Amending policy WAS3 to clearly refer to maintaining net self-sufficiency in waste management, whilst meeting waste capacity needs by safeguarding existing waste management sites and infrastructure and allowing suitable new and/or extended facilities to come forward.
- Amendments as a result of addressing the questions below as well as changes to address more minor issues

**IQ74 is the sequential hierarchy set out in criterion 1 a-f of Policy WAS2 suitable for all types of waste? For example, green waste.**

#### **Council's Response:**

It is considered that criterion 1 a-f and introduction of Policy WAS2 adequately covers all types of new waste management facilities, including green waste. The policy only requires proposals to have 'regard' to the sequential priorities, rather than view them as a hard and fast rule. It also provides for exceptions whereby the need for an alternative location or site can be demonstrated, including for technical reasons (such as for the expansion of water recycling centres).

It is acknowledged that green waste management facilities can have their own distinctive locational requirements and are generally sited away from residential properties to minimise possible conflict. The third sentence to Policy WAS2 reads: - "All proposals for new waste management facilities should have regard to the overall spatial strategy (policy SS2) and the following sequential priorities, unless the need for an alternative location or site can be demonstrated, including for technical reasons (such as for the expansion of water recycling centres)" If a green waste management facility cannot be accommodated under criterion 1 a-f and the stated sequential priorities then it would be possible to consider such a proposal in an alternative location if the locational aspect can be demonstrated and justified. The location of any new waste facilities in North Lincolnshire will need to be broadly related

to the overall spatial strategy (Policy SS2: Spatial Strategy for North Lincolnshire) as well as the area's settlement pattern.

**IQ75 is there any information available to assess whether this sequential approach will work for all types of waste?**

**Council's Response:**

The council does not have any direct evidence that assesses whether the sequential priorities for waste management facilities will work. However, the approach is consistent with National Policy, particularly the National Planning Policy for Waste, which, under the section *Identifying Suitable Sites and Areas* and paragraphs 4 and 5, identifies detailed criteria which guides where new or enhanced waste management facilities should be located. In particular, paragraph 4 states in the 4th and 5th bullet points:

- 'consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities. Where a low carbon energy recovery facility is considered as an appropriate type of development, waste planning authorities should consider the suitable siting of such facilities to enable the utilisation of the heat produced as an energy source in close proximity to suitable potential heat customers;
- give priority to the re-use of previously developed land, sites identified for employment uses, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.' and

Furthermore paragraph 5 states:

'Waste planning authorities should assess the suitability of sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities against each of the following criteria:

- the extent to which the site or area will support the other policies set out in this document;
- physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses, and having regard to the factors in Appendix B to the appropriate level of detail needed to prepare the Local Plan;
- the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport; and
- the cumulative impact of existing and proposed waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential.'

As set out in response to IQ74 above, the policy provides for circumstances where the sequential priorities cannot be applied. It is worth noting that the general thrust of the Policy to locate facilities with regard to the spatial strategy for the area is replicated in other plans, such as policy SP3 in [Nottinghamshire's Pre-Submission Local Plan](#) and policies W3 and W4 in [Lincolnshire's Core Strategy](#).

## **IQ76 What is meant by ‘sustainable locations’ in both the first sentence of Policy WAS2 and within criterion 1d?**

### **Council’s Response:**

Although not specifically defined in the Plan the principle of sustainable locations closely aligns with the overriding purpose of the planning system in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. This principle is embedded within the Plan and is highlighted within the Spatial Strategy and Vision, Spatial Objective 14: Delivering Sustainable Waste Management, Policy SS2 and the area’s settlement pattern. Section 2 of the NPPF ‘Achieving Sustainable Development’ focuses on the objective of sustainable development and the importance place in achieving such goals. It is stressed 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 that secure net gains across economic, social and environmental objectives. 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.

Transport has an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development through the promotion of walking, cycling and public transport as key modes of travel as an integral part of all developments. This also contributes to wider aspects of sustainability including improving people’s health and environmental quality, through reduced vehicle emissions and increasing active travel. This is reinforced through Policy TC1 ‘Promoting Sustainable Transport’, which, when combined with Policy WAS2, would complement and facilitate sustainable locations.

## **IQ77 why does criterion 2d xiv require community benefits?**

### **Council’s Response:**

A key thread running through the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 11. Part b states that strategic policies should provide for objectively assessed needs unless there are strong reasons for restricting development against the NPPF or any adverse impacts would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the NPPF policies. ‘Benefits’ of development are referred to in a range of contexts for different types of development throughout the NPPF. It is clearly providing advice about applying the overall planning balance and criterion 2d xiv helps to address this balance given most of the criteria in this part of the policy are commonly inferring potential adverse impacts, such as on the road network, landscape, land instability etc.

Part 2d. xiv. requires fair and reasonably related community benefits to be fully considered and addressed. Although not appropriate in all cases, at the time of drafting the plan, it was considered that the provision of community benefits for waste management facilities had a *role in* supporting the sustainable development of communities that the proposal impacted upon.

It is noted that there are a number of ways to ensure infrastructure delivery through the planning system including developer obligations secured in Section 106 Agreements, which cover on and off-site requirements. All planning obligations must be, necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. Given that the community benefits derived from waste management proposals would not generally be essential and directly related to the proposed scheme it is accepted that the word ‘community’ in part 2d. xiv. of WAS2 could be seen as onerous and a main modification is proposed to delete this as shown in Appendix A.

**IQ78 how is this consistent with national policy?****Council's Response:**

Please refer to the Council's response to IQ77 above. The NPPF clearly provides advice about applying the overall planning balance and criterion 2d xiv helps to address this balance.

Paragraph 13.8 of the Plan refers to Appendix B of the National Planning Policy for Waste for site selection and indicates that you will build on this approach.

**IQ79 where do we find the evidence about how and why the new waste sites listed in Policy WAS4 have been selected?****Council's Response:**

The waste sites listed under table 13.2 are all existing facilities. As they are not new proposed sites there is not any evidence demonstrating how they have been selected and respective compliance with National Policy. 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.

Paragraph 13.17 of the Plan indicates that the Policies Map sets out those existing waste management facilities that should be safeguarded.

**IQ80 are all 55 sites illustrated on Policies Map – M4 (Minerals) – Waste Sites and Infrastructure?****Council's Response:**

Due to the scale of the Policies Map – 'M4 (Minerals) – Waste Sites and Infrastructure' only the larger 'Waste Sites and Infrastructure' sites are clearly shown which generally are landfill sites. The other sites have been mapped and their names are shown without their exact location. Due to their size it is not possible to see them on the Policies Map – M4 (Minerals) – Waste Sites and Infrastructure. On the online Policies Map it is intended that all of the existing waste management facilities are shown. In addition, the pdf form of part M4 of the policies map will be re-published to show exact locations in addition to the names of facilities.

The 2020 Local Waste Needs Assessment (WAS01) identifies 55 waste management/treatment facilities in North Lincolnshire – see Table 37 Operational Waste Management, Treatment & Disposal Facilities – Permitted Capacity. Those 55 sites are also highlighted in Paragraph 13.16 of the Plan. On inspection of the sites currently listed under Table 37 of the 2020 Local Waste Needs Assessment and the sites listed under the Plan's Table 13.2 Safeguarded Waste Facilities it is evident that there is a discrepancy between the two tables. This is primarily down to the inclusion of a comprehensive list of sewerage treatment plants in the Plan's Table 13.2 whilst in Table 37 of the 2020 Local Waste Needs Assessment only Scunthorpe is included. It is proposed to verify and use those sites listed in Table 37 of the 2020 Local Waste Needs Assessment and to then include all of the sewerage treatment plants.

As a modification to the Policies Map (M4 Waste Sites and Infrastructure), it is proposed it is amended to reflect up to date site boundaries, the 55 sites listed in Table 37 of the 2020 Local Waste Needs Assessment and the sewerage treatment plants as listed, under Biological Treatment, in the Plan's Table 13.2.

**IQ81 the landfill sites have a green hatched notation but only the names of other sites are listed with names but no other notation or even a locational pinpoint, was this intentional?**

**Council's Response:**

Due to the scale of the Policies Map – 'M4 (Minerals) – Waste Sites and Infrastructure' only the larger sites are clearly shown which generally are landfill sites. The other sites have been mapped but due to their size it is not possible to see them on the Policies Map – M4 (Minerals) – Waste Sites and Infrastructure. On the online Policies Map it is intended that all of the existing waste management facilities are shown. In addition, the pdf form of part M4 of the policies map will be re-published to show exact locations in addition to the names of facilities.

As a modification to the Policies Map Key (Minerals), under M4 - Waste Sites and Infrastructure, it is proposed to delete the current "Landfill Sites" annotation and replace with: - "Safeguarded waste management facilities"

**IQ82 how would plan users know what is meant by 'in the vicinity of an existing or planned waste management facility'?**

**Council's Response:**

It is accepted that the use of the wording 'in the vicinity of an existing or planned waste management facility' is vague and ambiguous and leads to level of confusion. It is considered that part 1 of Policy DM3 Environment Protection that states: - "*Development proposals as appropriate to their nature and scale, should demonstrate that environmental impacts on receptors have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise the risks of adverse impacts to air, land and water quality, whilst assessing vibration, heat, energy, light and noise pollution.*" already adequately covers this issue without the requirement to specifically refer to "in the vicinity of an existing or planned waste management facility" as currently stated within paragraph 13.20 and part 2 of Policy WAS4.

It is proposed that through proposed Main Modifications to amend paragraph 13.20 to read: - "Where proposals for non-waste development are put forward ~~in the vicinity of existing waste management development,~~ they should include appropriate mitigation measures to ensure it is adequately protected from any adverse impacts arising from ~~the waste management developments facility.~~"

It is also proposed to amend policy WAS4 to read: - "Where proposals for non-waste development are put forward ~~in the vicinity of an existing or planned waste management facility,~~ it should be demonstrated 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".

These proposed modifications are shown in Appendix A.

**IQ83 how do they know if their site needs to consider the impact on a waste site or not?**

**Council's Response:**

As already stated in the response to IQ82, it is considered that part 1 of Policy DM3 Environment Protection which states: - "*Development proposals as appropriate to their nature and scale, should demonstrate that environmental impacts on receptors have been evaluated and appropriate measures have been taken to minimise the risks of adverse impacts to air, land and water quality, whilst assessing vibration, heat, energy, light and noise pollution.*" already adequately covers this issue without the requirement to highlight whether a specific site needs to consider the impact on a waste site or not.

The NPPF requires that planning policies ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area

to impacts that could arise from the development. It is considered that the Council's policies seek to ensure that approved developments are an acceptable use of the land and in doing so the policies will seek to prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability and contamination, natural hazards such as radon and mining activities, impacts of remediation.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Durham', written in a cursive style.

James Durham MRTPI  
Place Planning Specialist

# Appendix A

Proposed changes to large blocks of text that have already been moved are shown in blue, so they are clear and stand out from red text.

## 13 Sustainable Waste Management

- 13.1 Nearly all activities create waste, whether it is through the production or consumption of goods and services, or as part of the economy and wider society. This means that it needs to be managed in the most appropriate and sustainable manner. Waste is viewed as a resource rather than something that is to be disposed of, whilst its management is seen as being a part of efforts to reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change. Government policy, as set out in [Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy For England \(2018\)](#)<sup>1</sup> sets out how we will preserve our stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. This is also reflected in the latest [Waste Management Plan for England \(2021\)](#)<sup>2</sup> the ~~National Waste Strategy (2013), clearly points towards a zero waste economy.~~ This means that material resources like waste are re-used, recycled or recovered, wherever possible, and only disposed of as the last option. This contributes to developing a place that is cleaner and greener.
- 13.2 In a similar vein to the NPPF, the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW), stresses a positive approach to planning for waste management and delivering sustainable development in accordance with the ~~Wwaste Hhierarchy~~<sup>3 4</sup>. This prioritises the options for managing waste in order according to their environmental impact.

FIGURE 13.1: THE WASTE HIERARCHY



- 13.3 North Lincolnshire hosts a number of waste management, treatment and disposal facilities. These range from hazardous and non-hazardous landfill sites to waste transfer stations and material recycling facilities. The waste industry is estimated to employ over 740 people (2011 data) in North Lincolnshire.
- 13.4 In line with Government guidance the Local Plan will, where necessary, make provision for the sustainable management of the following waste streams:
- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW): waste that is collected by the Council from households and businesses;
  - Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I): waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, industry or industrial processes;

<sup>1</sup> [Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Waste Management Plan for England \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> A legislative requirement under Article 4 of the revised [EU Waste Framework \(Directive 2008/98/EC\)](#) transposed through



the [Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2011](#).

- 4 The full definition of each level of the waste hierarchy is set out in [Article 3 of the revised Waste Framework Directive \(2008/98/EC\)](#); see also the [Waste Management Plan for England](#)

- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW): waste produced from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures and consisting mainly of associated rubble and soils;
- Hazardous Waste: wastes that are defined by the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005;
- Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW): wastes typically produced in small quantities by hospitals, academic facilities and medical research facilities;
- Agricultural Waste: waste used in the course of the use of land for agriculture and produced in the course of farming; and
- Waste Water: waste derived from sewage treatment works and sludge treatment plants.

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISION AND FUTURE NEEDS**

- 135 [North Lincolnshire has a wide range of waste management facilities. It is likely that most will continue to be operational through the plan period \(2020 to 2038\), contributing to meeting future needs. However, as the need to move waste up the waste hierarchy continues there will be less reliance on disposal, it may be that additional capacity is needed and this will be monitored through the Local Waste Needs Assessment AMR.](#)
- 136 [The Council carried out a Local Waste Needs Assessment \(2020\) covering each of the main waste streams considering: current waste arisings, levels of demand for waste management capacity, existing management capacity, and movement of waste in and out of North Lincolnshire. It then forecasts the likely increases or decreases in waste arisings, and identifies additional waste management capacity requirements and surplus waste management capacities over the plan period. Its overall findings for each of the main waste streams are set out below.](#)

### **LLRW**

- 13.7 [The assessment concluded 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.](#)

### **Agricultural Waste**

- 138 [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.](#)

### **Wastewater / Sewerage Sludge**

- 139 [The quantity of arisings is largely immaterial in as much as the choice of management methods lies with the statutory wastewater treatment local undertakers, in this case, Anglian Water Services and Severn Trent. These have been contacted in order to obtain details about future capacity requirements needed to meet future demand as a result of housing growth and industrial activity. This is set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Statement of Common Ground.](#)

### **LACW**

- 13.10 [North Lincolnshire has historically worked with neighbouring authorities to effectively manage 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.](#)

### **C and I**

- 13.11 [There is a notable amount of uncertainty in 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.](#)

## CDEW

- 13.12 [As with C&I waste, there is a good deal of ambiguity surrounding CDEW estimates. DEFRA recognise as much and have claimed that accurately quantifying CDEW 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 CDEW waste depending on the specific type of CDEW waste in question.](#)

## Hazardous Waste

- 13.13 [Only 57,681 tonnes of hazardous waste was generated in North Lincolnshire in 2017 – a small fraction of the national total. Based on the small quantities of hazardous waste arising, 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.](#)
- 13.14 [The table below shows the projected waste management capacity needs over the plan period, where practicable, for the main waste streams.](#)

**TABLE 13.1: PROJECTED WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY NEEDS TO 2038**

Waste Stream	Total Waste Management Capacity Needs (million tonnes)				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2038
Local Authority Collected Waste	98,863	101,623	104,179	106,735	108,268
Commercial and Industrial Waste	574,609	603,920	634,726	667,103	687,317
Construction, demolition and excavation waste	144,065	159,060	175,615	193,893	205,761
Hazardous Waste	59,429	62,460	65,646	68,995	71,086

- 13.15 [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 of 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.](#)
- 13.16 [The Local Waste Needs Assessment \(2020\) shows that there is a permitted capacity of around 6.65 million tonnes as shown in table 13.2 below. North Lincolnshire therefore has sufficient capacity to accommodate waste arising within North Lincolnshire over the plan period taking into account of the Waste Framework Directives \(2008\), the NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste.](#)

**TABLE 13.2: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES – ANNUAL PERMITTED CAPACITY (2016)**

Waste Hierarchy Management Level	Management Method	Waste Streams - Managed	Permitted Capacity (Mtpa)/ Remaining Void Space (Mt)
Preparing for Re-use & Recycling	Household Recycling Centres	Household; Commercial; Industrial; Hazardous; C&D	90,000 tonnes
	Transfer	Household; Commercial; Industrial; Hazardous; C&D	2,085,608 tonnes
	Metal Recycling & ELV	Industrial; Commercial; C&D; Hazardous	1,079,996 tonnes
	Composting	Commercial; Industrial	74,999 tonnes
Other Recovery	Anaerobic Digestion	Commercial; Industrial	55,100 tonnes
Disposal	Non-Hazardous Landfill	Municipal; Industrial; Commercial; C&D	1,917,300 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 25,624,111m3 (Remaining Void)
	Restricted Landfill	Commercial; Industrial	850,000 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 5,238,016m3 (Remaining Void)
	Hazardous Landfill	Hazardous	500,000 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 841,436m3 (Remaining Void)

## **POLICY WAS3: WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISION**

1. Net self-sufficiency in waste management in North Lincolnshire will be achieved/maintained, whilst meeting total waste capacity needs indicated in table 13.1 (or any subsequent updates). This will be achieved by safeguarding existing waste management sites and infrastructure and allowing suitable new and/or extended facilities to come forward to meet future needs, through the provision of the waste management capacity needs of North Lincolnshire. This capacity will be met through existing operational waste management facilities (and extensions, where appropriate) and new facilities.

13.17 This policy sets out how future waste needs, as indicated in table 13.1 or subsequent updates to the evidence, will be met. Existing waste sites and infrastructure will be safeguarded (Policy WAS4) and suitable new and/or extended facilities will be permitted if needed.

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

13.17/13.18 National policy requires Local Plans, where appropriate, to make provision for the sustainable management of non-hazardous and hazardous waste, as well as low level radioactive waste, agricultural waste and waste water. The NPPW requires Local Plans to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs for managing waste in their area. This should be achieved by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, provided this does not endanger human health or harm the environment.

## **POLICY WAS1: WASTE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES**

1. Development that encourages and supports the minimisation of waste production, and the re-use and recovery of waste materials will normally be supported.
2. Proposals for waste management facilities to deal with waste arisings will be encouraged based upon the following principles:
  - a. Managing waste up through the waste hierarchy in sequential order. Sites for the disposal of waste will only be permitted where it meets a need which cannot be met by treatment higher in up the hierarchy;
  - b. Promoting the opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises and encouraging co-location of waste developments that can use each other's waste materials;
  - c. Ensuring that sufficient capacity is located within the area to accommodate forecast waste arisings of all types during the Plan period;
  - d. Supporting delivery of the North Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy;
  - e. Facilitating the development of recycling facilities across the area to ensure there is sufficient capacity and access for the deposit of municipal waste for re-use, recycling and disposal;
  - f. Facilitating the development of a network of local waste management facilities in accessible locations, and effective methods of waste management such as suitable facilities to separate or store different types of waste, including materials that are required to be separated for kerbside collection schemes;
  - g. Ensuring new waste developments are located and designed to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on heritage assets and amenity;
  - h. Ensuring new waste developments mitigate any impacts on the natural environment and provide landscape and biodiversity enhancements where feasible;

- i. Working collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities with responsibilities for waste and other local authorities where waste import/export relationships exist. This will ensure a co-operative cross boundary approach to waste management is established and maintained; and,
- j. Addressing to an acceptable standard the potential cumulative impacts of any waste development and the way it relates to existing developments.

~~13.18~~13.19 This policy sets out the council's strategic planning framework and principles for sustainable waste management, reflecting the requirements of national policy and guidance, as well as the Waste Framework Directive. It 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. Waste will be viewed as a resource, with a greater emphasis on recovery, recycling and re-use. Adopting a more sustainable approach will lead to the reduction in the use of natural resources as well as helping to ~~reduce level of out~~ greenhouse gas emissions.

~~13.19~~13.20 It also seeks to ensure that that there are more opportunities for recovery, recycling and re-use of waste across the area in accessible locations. New facilities will need to contribute towards ensuring that there is sufficient capacity to deal with the area's needs. In addition, it aims to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment.

## WASTE FACILITIES

~~13.20~~13.21 National planning policy requires ~~that us to identify~~ suitable sites and/or areas for sustainable waste management ~~are identified~~. The NPPW sets out the type of locations that ~~we should be~~ consider ~~ed for new waste facilities~~, as well as guidance to assist ~~us~~ in determining the suitability of sites. Appendix B of the NPPW also provides a list of criteria that can be used to assess sites for inclusion in Local Plans. ~~Our Plan will build on this approach and will consider our own local context.~~ The location of any new waste facilities in North Lincolnshire will need to be broadly related to the overall spatial strategy ~~of this Plan~~ as well as the area's settlement pattern.

### POLICY WAS2: WASTE FACILITIES

1. New waste management facilities should be located in sustainable locations that are appropriate to the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics, and where impacts on the community and the environment can be avoided or addressed appropriately. Proposals for Energy from Waste Facilities will be supported provided that they meet the criteria set out in this policy and policy DQE98 Renewable Energy Proposals. All proposals for new waste management facilities should have regard to the overall spatial strategy (policy SS2) and the following sequential priorities, unless the need for an alternative location or site can be demonstrated, including for technical reasons (such as for the expansion of ~~waste~~ water treatment works/recycling centres):
  - a. Sites allocated or with permanent planning permission for waste management purposes;
  - b. Employment sites where co-location with existing waste facilities is possible;
  - c. Employment sites suitable for use classes B2- general industrial & B8- storage or distribution;

- d. Sustainable locations within vacant previously developed land;
  - e. Existing/former mineral workings;
  - f. Existing farm buildings/complexes.
2. All proposals will be required to meet the following criteria:
- a. Demonstrate the need for the facility, if there is a clear conflict with other policies of the Plan;
  - b. All waste processes and operations must be contained, processed and managed within buildings, unless there are acceptable operational reasons why ~~this cannot be the case these processes cannot be contained within buildings~~;
  - c. Proposals must accord with all other policies in relation to the protection of the environment and public amenity, or demonstrate that other material considerations outweigh any policy conflict; and,
  - d. Demonstrate that the following potential impacts of the waste management facility have been fully considered and addressed:
    - i. Duration of the development and operational hours;
    - ii. Design and layout of the facility and associated buildings;
    - iii. Landscape and visual impacts;
    - iv. Harmful materials entering the public highway;
    - v. Generation of noise, odours, litter, light, vibration, dusts, flies, rodents, birds and other infestation;
    - vi. Suitability of the highway network to accommodate the proposed traffic levels including potential vehicle routing;
    - vii. Suitability of the site access and egress arrangements;
    - viii. Risk of serious fires through combustion of accumulated wastes;
    - ix. Harm to water quality and resources and flood risk management/drainage;
    - x. Harm to air quality and consideration of mitigation methods to reduce/prevent greenhouse gas emissions;
    - xi. Land instability;
    - xii. Land use conflict;
    - xiii. Restoration and aftercare;
    - xiv. Fair and reasonably related ~~community~~ benefits; and,
    - xv. Where necessary, mitigation measures should be identified to ameliorate any negative impacts to an acceptable level.

~~13.21~~13.22 Whilst policy WAS1 sets out the key principles for sustainable waste management, this policy sets out those matters that should be taken into account when deciding where future waste management facilities are located, ~~as well as including in~~ determining planning applications.

~~13.22~~13.23 In common with other forms of development, waste management facilities should be located in sustainable locations. However, these will also need to reflect the proposed waste management use and its operational characteristics, and to ensure that they are located where impacts on the community and the environment can be mitigated. Proposals should be located in line with the overall spatial strategy, outlined in policy SS2, as well as the sequential ~~approach~~priorities outlined. Other locations may be acceptable for certain types of waste management facilities, such as landfill or wastewater treatment which require particular locational characteristics/assets.

~~13.23~~13.24 National policy suggests that industrial or employment areas may be appropriate, as they are often ~~located distant separated~~ from residential areas and close to where waste is generated. This would have the effect of reducing the need to transport waste over significant distances. Siting waste management facilities within or in close proximity to industrial areas will reduce their impact on the surrounding area. However, before any proposals are permitted, applicants should demonstrate that they have fully considered the likely impacts associated with the development and any measures which could satisfactorily mitigate those impacts. Cumulative impacts should also be considered.

~~13.24~~13.25 Applicants will be expected to demonstrate the need for the facility in terms of the type capacity of facility and taking account of the capacity findings. To ensure waste management sites operate without detriment to amenity, public safety and without having a significant adverse effect on the environment and appearance of the proposed development site, it is expected that proposals will be located within buildings, unless there are specific operational reasons why this is not possible.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISION

~~13.25~~13.26 North Lincolnshire has a wide range of waste management facilities. It is likely that most will continue to be operational through the plan period (2020 to 2038), making a strong contribution to meeting future needs. However, as the need to move waste up the waste hierarchy continues there will be less reliance on disposal, it may be that additional capacity may be needed and this will be monitored annually through the Local Waste Needs Assessment.

### POLICY WAS3: WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISION

1. Net self-sufficiency in waste management will be achieved through the provision of the waste management capacity needs of North Lincolnshire. This capacity will be met through existing operation waste management facilities (and extensions, where appropriate) and new facilities.

Waste Stream	Total Waste Management Capacity Needs (million tonnes)				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2038
Local Authority Collected Waste	98,863	101,623	104,179	106,735	108,268
Commercial and Industrial Waste	574,609	603,920	634,726	667,103	687,317
Construction, demolition and excavation waste	144,065	159,060	175,615	193,893	205,761
Hazardous Waste	59,429	62,460	65,646	68,995	71,086

~~13.26~~13.27 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 Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), commercial and industrial (C&I), construction, demolition & excavation waste (CDE), hazardous waste and agricultural waste. Of this overall amount, 915,634 tonnes was management 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.

~~13.27~~13.28 The Council has prepared a Local Waste Needs Assessment (LNWA) to examine current and future capacity requirements in North Lincolnshire during the plan period. The LNWA 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.

**TABLE 13.1: NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES – ANNUAL PERMITTED CAPACITY (2016)**

Waste Hierarchy Management Level	Management Method	Waste Streams – Managed	Permitted Capacity (Mtpa)/ Remaining Void Space (Mt)
Preparing for Re-use & Recycling	Household Recycling Centres	Household; Commercial; Industrial; Hazardous; C&D	90,000 tonnes
	Transfer	Household; Commercial; Industrial; Hazardous; C&D	2,085,608 tonnes
	Metal Recycling & ELV	Industrial; Commercial; C&D; Hazardous	1,079,996 tonnes
	Composting	Commercial; Industrial	74,999 tonnes
Other Recovery	Anaerobic Digestion	Commercial; Industrial	55,100 tonnes
Disposal	Non-Hazardous Landfill	Municipal; Industrial; Commercial; C&D	1,917,300 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 25,624,111m <sup>3</sup> (Remaining Void)
	Restricted Landfill	Commercial; Industrial	850,000 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 5,238,016m <sup>3</sup> (Remaining Void)
	Hazardous Landfill	Hazardous	500,000 tonnes (Permitted Capacity) 841,436m <sup>3</sup> (Remaining Void)

## SAFEGUARDING WASTE FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

~~13.28~~13.29 North Lincolnshire has ~~5577~~ publicly and privately operated waste management facilities that deal with the various forms of waste arising within the area and elsewhere. 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.

### POLICY WAS4: SAFEGUARDING EXISTING WASTE SITES & INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Existing and planned waste management sites and infrastructure in North Lincolnshire will be safeguarded from inappropriate development. This will ensure that existing levels of waste management capacity is ~~protected~~maintained. Safeguarded waste management facilities are identified in Table 13.~~32~~(below) and on the Policies Map. Non-waste developments will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that:
  - a. The planning benefits of ~~the~~ the non-waste development outweigh the needs for the waste management facility at the location;
  - b. There is no longer a need for the facility and ~~it is unlikely to~~will not be required during the plan period; ~~and~~, or
  - c. An alternative site providing an equal or greater level of waste management capacity of the same type has been found, granted permission and shall be developed and operational prior to the loss of the existing site.
2. Where proposals for non-waste development are put forward ~~in the vicinity of an existing or planned waste management facility~~, it should be demonstrated 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.

[13.29](#)[13.30](#) 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. Table 13.32 and the Policies Map set out those existing waste management facilities that should be safeguarded.

**TABLE 13.32: SAFEGUARDED WASTE FACILITIES**

Site Category	Facility Type	Facility Name
Landfill	Non-Hazardous Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campwood Landfill, Melton Ross Quarries, Barnetby-le-Wold</li> <li>• New Crosby Landfill, Crosby Warren, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Roxby Landfill, Winterton Road, Roxby</li> <li>• Crosby North Landfill, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Winterton North Landfill, Coleby Road, West Halton</li> </ul>
	Hazardous Merchant Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winterton South Landfill, Coleby Road, West Halton</li> </ul>
	Restricted Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yarborough Quarry, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe</li> </ul>
Metal Recycling Site	Car Breaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unit 1, Delta Business Park, Sandtoft</li> <li>• 3 to 6 Scotter Road South, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• New Holland Shipyard, Humber Bank East, New Holland</li> </ul>
	Metal Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scunthorpe Integrated Iron &amp; Steel Works, Brigg Road, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• 5 to 7 Banbury Road, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• 10 High Street East, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• AC Autos Pit Bottom, Winterton Road, Scunthorpe</li> </ul>
	Vehicle Depollution Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selby's Yard, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Sandtoft</li> <li>• Renparts, Sandtoft Industrial Estate, Sandtoft</li> </ul>
Transfer	Household Waste Recycling Centre (Civic Amenity Site)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barnetby HWRC, Bigby Road, Barnetby-le-Wold</li> <li>• Barton HWRC, Gravel Pit Lane, Barton upon Humber</li> <li>• Belton HWRC, Epworth Road, Belton</li> <li>• Broughton HWRC, Brigg Road, Broughton</li> <li>• Cottage Beck HWRC, Cottage Beck Road, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Goxhill HWRC, College Road, Goxhill</li> <li>• Kirton HWRC, Redbourne Mere, Kirton in Lindsey</li> <li>• Winterton HWRC, North Street, Winterton</li> </ul>

Site Category	Facility Type	Facility Name
Treatment	Hazardous Waste Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cottage Beck Transfer Station, Cottage Beck Road, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Pit Bottom, Winterton Road, Scunthorpe</li> </ul>
	Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Home Farm, Gainsthorpe Road, Kirton in Lindsey</li> <li>• Groveport, Gunness</li> <li>• New Crosby Waste Management Facility, Crosby Warren, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• 21 Midland Road, Midland Road, Industrial Estate, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Roxby Transfer Sidings, Roxby</li> <li>• Unit 7, Sandtoft Estate Road, Belton</li> </ul>
	Anaerobic Digestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Moor Farm, Crowle</li> <li>• Northwold Farm, Worlaby Top, Brigg</li> </ul>
	Biological Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Cement Works, Gainsthorpe Road East, Kirton in Lindsey</li> <li>• Scunthorpe Sewerage Treatment Works, Scotter Road South, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Althorpe Sewerage Treatment Works, Chesswick Crescent, Althorpe</li> <li>• Burton upon Stather Sewerage Treatment Works, Chafer Lane, Burton upon Stather</li> <li>• East Butterwick Sewerage Treatment Works, High Street, East Butterwick</li> <li>• Epworth Sewerage Treatment Works, West End Road, Epworth</li> <li>• Haxey Sewerage Treatment Works, Akeferry Road, Graizelound, Haxey</li> <li>• Kirton in Lindsey Sewerage Treatment Works, Moat House Road, Kirton in Lindsey</li> <li>• Crowle Sewerage Treatment Works, Marsh Road, Crowle</li> <li>• Wroot Sewerage Treatment Works, Sand Lane, Wroot</li> <li>• Barnetby-le-Wold Sewerage Treatment Works, Marsh Lane, Barnetby-le-Wold</li> <li>• Barton upon Humber Sewerage Treatment Works, Marsh Lane, Barton upon Humber</li> <li>• Brigg Sewerage Treatment Works, Atherton Way, Brigg</li> <li>• Broughton Sewerage Treatment Works, Bridge Road, Wressle, Broughton</li> <li>• Dragonby Sewerage Treatment Works,</li> <li>• Hibaldstow Sewerage Treatment Works, Scawby Road, Hibaldstow</li> <li>• Kirmington Sewerage Treatment Works, Habrough Lane, Kirmington</li> <li>• Melton Ross Sewerage Treatment Works,</li> <li>• North Ferry Sewerage Treatment Works,</li> <li>• South Killingholme Sewerage Treatment Works,</li> <li>• Thealby Sewerage Treatment Works,</li> <li>• Ulceby Sewerage Treatment Works, Thornton Lane, Ulceby</li> <li>• Whitton Sewerage Treatment Works,</li> <li>• Winteringham Sewerage Treatment Works, Composition Lane, Winteringham</li> </ul>

Site Category	Facility Type	Facility Name
Treatment	Inert Waste Transfer/ Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Melton Ross Quarries, Barnetby-le-Wold</li> <li>• Normanby Road, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Elsham Airfield, Middlegate Lane, Elsham Wold</li> </ul>
	Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer/Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unit 4, Stirling Business Park, Park Farm Road, Scunthorpe</li> </ul>
	Physical Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52b &amp; 52c, Colin Road, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Groveport, Grove Wharf, Gunness</li> <li>• Hibaldstow Quarry, Hibaldstow</li> <li>• Opposite 39a Hoylake Road, South Park Industrial Estate, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Manton Quarry, Kirton in Lindsey</li> <li>• Scunthorpe Aggregate Processing, Dawes Lane, Scunthorpe</li> <li>• Kirton Quarry, Gainsthorpe Road, Kirton in Lindsey</li> <li>• Pit Bottom, Winterton Road, Scunthorpe</li> </ul>
	Physical-Chemical Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dewatering Plant, Billet Mill Approach, Scunthorpe</li> </ul>

[13301331](#) The loss of any well-located waste management facilities will have an impact on the ability of North Lincolnshire to meet its own needs for dealing with waste and could require the development of greenfield sites to replace them. In turn, this could result in detrimental impacts on the environment and local communities. Accordingly, existing facilities (permanent sites or those with a long term planning permission) will be safeguarded, unless it can clearly be demonstrated that the planning benefits of the non-waste development outweigh the need to retain the facility, ~~and/or it is unlikely to be required during the Plan period~~ ~~no longer required~~ or alternative provision can be made.

[13311332](#) Under this policy these waste management facilities are safeguarded during their operational period, subject to their decommissioning and revocation of any associated waste permits the facilities would no longer be subject to the protection under this policy, unless an equivalent replacement facility was provided.

[13321333](#) Where proposals for non-waste development are put forward ~~in the vicinity of existing waste management development~~, they should include appropriate mitigation measures to ensure it is adequately protected from any adverse impacts arising from the waste facility in line with the 'agent of change' principle outlined in the NPPF.

## WASTE WATER TREATMENT

[13331334](#) ~~As with other waste streams, waste water is now treated as a resource rather than something to be disposed of, and one that requires the provision of infrastructure of varying scales.~~ In North Lincolnshire, there are [2423](#) waste water treatment works (WWTWs), ~~or sewage treatment works~~, owned and operated by Anglian Water and Severn Trent Water. These facilities are key parts of the area's physical infrastructure, and due consideration will need to be given in the Local Plan to the impact that growth and development will have. It ~~is likely to~~ ~~may~~ be the case that additional or extended facilities will be required over the plan's lifetime. The Council ~~will~~ works closely with the water companies on an ongoing basis to identify future needs resulting from growth and development.

## POLICY WAS5: WASTE WATER TREATMENT

1. Proposals relating to the role, function and operation of wastewater treatment facilities, including ~~where~~ for new or expanded ~~waste-water-treatment~~ capacity and supporting infrastructure (including renewable energy) will be supported in principle, ~~P~~ particularly where it is required to meet wider growth proposals identified in the Local Plan, ~~L~~ provided that it can be demonstrated:
  - a. it contributes towards the provision of a North Lincolnshire-wide network of facilities which meets current and future requirements;
  - b. there is a suitable watercourse to accept discharged treated water and there would be no unacceptable increase in the risk of flooding to other areas;
  - c. there would be no deterioration in the ecological status of the affected watercourse (to comply with the Water Framework Directive);
  - d. there would be no significant adverse impact on the condition, functionality or safety of water supply and waste water infrastructure;
  - e. there would be no significant adverse impact to the amenities of local communities via odours and other emissions; and,
  - f. there would be no significant adverse impact to visual amenity or landscape character such as through the provision of a landscaping scheme to provide appropriate mitigation.
2. Proposals for the ~~collocation~~co-location or co-treatment of waste water and organic wastes should accord with the provisions outlined above. ~~All proposals should accord with all other relevant policies set out in the Plan.~~

[13341335](#) ~~In recent years, Previous~~ European Directives have resulted in regulations around the treatment of waste water becoming stricter. It can no longer be disposed of into rivers or seas without prior treatment. There are two processes involved in managing and treating waste water, the management of waste water and the management of sewage sludge. Waste water can be treated to produce a safe liquid which can be discharged into water courses, leaving a solid sludge which is suitable for reuse or disposal.

[13351336](#) Sewage sludge should be managed and treated in line with the ~~Wwaste Hh~~ierarchy, which means reducing the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of and increasing its beneficial uses. It can be treated in a number of different ways, to reduce liquid and/or organic content and minimise the presence of micro-organisms. Treatment can include anaerobic digestion, composting or thermal treatment. Beneficial uses could include fertiliser and energy generation. As the methods used to treat waste water are similar to those used for other organic water, it may be beneficial to ~~collocate~~co-locate facilities or use a single facility to deal with a range of organic wastes.

[13361337](#) All proposals for new or extended wastewater treatment facilities should meet the same policy requirements as other waste development, due to their possible impacts on the environment, economy and communities. However, there are some specific impacts that will need to be addressed relating to pollution of water courses, sea and surface water. This must be managed to acceptable limits. As water needs to be discharged into water courses, facilities may need to be situated in high flood risk areas.

[13371338](#) Based on their potential impacts, new or extended waste water treatment facilities should be located where they:

- provide an area-wide network serving North Lincolnshire's communities;

- maximise the recycling, composting and then recovery of waste material;
- reduce the distance that sewage products are transported for re-use, particularly for agricultural use;
- meet discharge requirements into local watercourses; and
- minimise potential impacts on the local community, particularly in terms of odour.

[13.38](#)[13.39](#) Mitigation measures may be required to minimise development impacts of these facilities. Consideration should be given to facility 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.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT

[13.39](#)[13.40](#) 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. In particular, minimising the amount produced and driving it up the ~~W~~Waste ~~H~~ierarchy. Preventing waste generation from all sources is the key in moving towards making more sustainable and efficient use of resources, as reflected in national policy. This means increasing the amount of waste that is recycled, re-used, or composted. The Local Plan has a key role in supporting waste prevention and encouraging sustainable use as part of new developments.

[13.40](#)[13.41](#) Waste will arise during construction and demolition stages of new development. Once completed, developments will also generate waste that will need to be collected and managed.

### POLICY WAS6: WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT

1. Proposals for new development should support the efficient use and recovery of resources throughout its lifetime, including during construction, operation and/or occupation. This should include giving due consideration to sustainable waste management.
2. New developments should include:
  - a. Design principles and construction methods that minimise the use of primary minerals and encourage the use of building materials made from recycled and alternative materials;
  - b. Measures that support the implementation of the waste hierarchy, including construction and demolition methods that minimise waste production, maximise the re-use and recovery of materials (as far as practicable) on-site and minimise off-site disposal. In major developments the production of a waste audit and the use of Site Waste Management Plans are encouraged; and,
  - c. Design and layout that complements sustainable waste management by providing appropriate storage and segregation facilities. Proposals for major housing and employment development ~~that seek to deliver the housing requirement or employment land~~ will be encouraged to incorporate neighbourhood waste management facilities, (where appropriate). Any waste management facilities or bin/waste storage should be well designed and integrated into the development in order to reduce impacts on the community and environment. Provision for waste collection should also be reflected in the design and layout of development.
3. Where development results in pressure on existing waste management facilities or infrastructure, or results in the need for new infrastructure, the Council may seek financial contributions towards enhanced or new provision.

[13.4113.42](#) The starting point for all new development is that it should make the most efficient use and recovery of resources during its lifetime. Developments should seek to ensure that reliance on primary minerals are kept to a minimum and that greater use should be made of recycled or alternative building materials.

[13.4213.43](#) The construction sector produces a significant amount of waste. Government policy seeks to ensure that the handling of waste from the construction and operation of new development, maximises the opportunities for re-use and recovery of waste arising from construction and operation of new development, with off-site disposal being minimised. This includes greater on-site management as a means of reducing the amount of waste generated. Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) will be encouraged.

[13.4313.44](#) For major development, developers should demonstrate how they intend to reduce the amount of waste that will be produced, and how it will be managed in accordance with the ~~W~~waste ~~H~~ierarchy through the provision of a waste audit. Details should be provided about the amount and type of waste being produced and measures taken to prevent and minimise waste arisings and how it will be managed.

[13.4413.45](#) National policy and guidance identifies the need for new (non-waste) development to make sufficient provision for waste management, that meets the needs of the development and the type and quantity waste that will be produced. With this in mind, it is important that sustainable waste management is considered and integrated at the earliest stages when designing new development and their layouts. This will ensure there are no adverse impact on the wider development and surrounding environment.

[13.4513.46](#) Accordingly, developments should include opportunities for on-site provision that allows the occupiers to separate and store of waste for recycling and recovery, however the exact nature will vary between different types of development and its location. For residential development, provision should be made for storing bins, as part of ensuring that a high quality, comprehensive and frequent waste collection service. Bin storage areas should be well designed and integrated into the wider built environment.

[13.4613.47](#) Smaller development sites could include the provision of collection points for segregated waste. On larger sites, particularly where significant areas of new housing or employment land are proposed, waste storage facilities will almost always be needed and provision might also include on-site treatment/management facilities or, in the case of industrial operations, the management of specific wastes produced on site. The scale and type of any facilities will vary depending on the development.

[13.4713.48](#) How waste is collected should also be considered as part of the design and layout of new development. Provision should be made for refuse vehicles to access development to allow collections to take place. The ADEPT report "Making Space for Waste" sets out specifications for the minimum standards for the type, and scale of facilities and vehicular ~~manoeuvrability~~ ~~manoeuvrability~~ needed for new residential, commercial and mixed-use developments. Discussions should also take place with the Council's waste management team.

[13.4813.49](#) Larger scale developments have the potential to result in increased levels of waste that will need to be managed. In particular, residential developments will result in increased numbers of households, putting additional pressure on waste management facilities and infrastructure. Financial contributions towards the provision of adequate waste management infrastructure to serve the development may be necessary.

## RESTORATION & AFTERCARE

[13.4913.50](#) The Local Plan is committed to reducing the amount of waste being disposed of in landfill sites. It is likely that there will be a continued need for landfill capacity over the plan period whilst there are also several operational landfill sites in North Lincolnshire that are likely

to close. Therefore, it is essential to make sure that these sites, as well as any other temporary waste management facilities, are subject to the appropriate restoration and aftercare regimes as well as finding a beneficial after use.

## POLICY WAS7: RESTORATION & AFTERCARE

1. Proposals for ~~temporary~~ waste management development requiring restoration and/or aftercare, including landfilling or landraising, will be permitted where they provide for the restoration and aftercare of the site in a phased manner during its operation and/or promptly on completion of the operation.
2. The restoration and aftercare scheme accompanying such proposals shall include:
  - a. Details of the proposed landform, landscaping and planting and how they respond to the context of the surrounding topography and vegetation;
  - b. Details of how the proposals would improve and connect with the green infrastructure network, including enhancement of biodiversity and access for informal recreation. Proposals should respond to the priorities within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping and Greater Lincolnshire Nature Strategy and contribute to a Nature Recovery Network;
  - c. Measures for the management of emissions (including gases and liquids);
  - d. Phasing arrangements; and,
  - e. A programme of aftercare and monitoring of the site.

~~1350~~1351 The NPPW and Planning Practice Guidance states that in determining planning applications, the Council should ensure that land raising and landfill sites are restored for beneficial afteruses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards through the application of appropriate conditions where necessary. This is a similar approach to that taken towards former mineral workings.

~~1351~~1352 The type of afteruse will be dependent on the nature of the site, its operation, the final land form and neighbouring uses. In some cases, sites may be restored to agricultural use, provision made for public access, informal recreation or habitat creation and biodiversity enhancement. Strong consideration should be given to how restored sites could be linked to North Lincolnshire's green infrastructure network for maximising community and environmental benefits.

~~1352~~1353 Discussion between the developer and Council on restoration and aftercare requirements should take place as early as possible when proposals for ~~temporary~~relevant waste management facilities are being developed. This will allow suitable schemes to be considered in the context of how the site will be worked and to ensure proposals ~~preclude~~ include the provision of appropriate restoration. It is recommended that discussions should also take place with the Environment Agency to make sure that the scheme meets the requirements of the waste management licence (Environmental Permit).

~~1353~~1354 Amongst the matters that restoration schemes will need to consider are:

- The provision of an appropriate phasing plan to consider how different parts of the site should be restored, during and after operations, to ensure that parts of the site which are no longer in use are restored as soon as possible;
- The removal of plant from the non-operational area;

- Potential re-engineering of the site including the importation of inert waste to cap the tipped area;
- The introduction of various measures to prevent infiltration;
- A suitable scheme of planting, utilising native species of local provenance; and
- How they reflect the priorities within the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping for North Lincolnshire and the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership; and
- An appropriate scheme covering aftercare and monitoring.

[13541355](#) The restoration and aftercare scheme should form an important part of the supporting information, submitted alongside a planning application. Its implementation will be required through conditions attached to the planning permission. Once restoration is complete, aftercare arrangements will usually be in place for a period of time and will be subject to monitoring visits from the Council.