

Waste

Introduction

- 16.1 At present, large quantities of waste are produced by households and industries in and around the North Lincolnshire area. The quantities of controlled wastes disposed of within North Lincolnshire amount to more than 2 million tonnes each year, the majority of which is landfilled. However, other means of dealing with waste are being developed and a number of issues regarding the development of waste management facilities need to be considered.
- 16.2 The purpose of the Local Plan is to inform interested parties of waste management issues and to set out policies and proposals for waste management activities. An important element of the Local Plan is to identify policies for managing waste within the area which draw the right balance between the protection of the environment and the provision and maintenance of sufficient capacity to deal with the waste produced. The local authority is currently preparing its waste strategy to manage its disposal of municipal waste.

Strategic Policy Context

- 16.3 The existing pattern of legislation has an important direct effect on shaping current and future waste management activities.

European Union Directives and Guidance

Strategic Principles

- 16.4 In 1989, the Commission of the European Communities produced its strategy for waste management which embodies the policy objective of the Fourth Action Programme on the Environment in a series of strategic guidelines. These objectives, now at the heart of the Fifth Action Programme (1993 - 2000), set out a clear hierarchy of preferences for all forms of waste disposal. The strategic principles on which the Commission's policy is based are:
- waste prevention;
 - waste recycling and re-use;
 - optimisation of final disposal of waste;
 - rational organisation of all operations related to waste management;
 - remedial action (rehabilitation of contaminated sites, including old landfills).

Waste Framework Directive

- 16.5 The Framework Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC and 91/962/EEC) is of particular significance. The latest Framework Directive retains the important principles of the Commission's policy outlined above. It also contains a wider definition of waste and much greater emphasis on waste reduction by the use of clean technologies, waste minimisation during product manufacture, recycling, re-use or reclamation and

the use of waste as an energy source (Articles 1 and 3).

16.6 Article 5 of the Directive describes what is commonly known as the proximity principle. This requires each Member State to take appropriate measures for the establishment of an adequate network of facilities to enable it to be self sufficient in waste disposal. The aim is for waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health. However, the following criteria must be taken into account:

- use of the Best Available Technology Not Entailing Excessive Cost (BATNEEC);
- geographical circumstances;
- the need for specialised facilities for certain types of waste.

16.7 The Directive also requires management plans to be drawn up (Article 7) and part of this requirement is implemented through development plans, including the Structure Plan and Waste Policies of the Local Plan.

Draft Landfill Directive

16.8 The objective of the proposed Landfill Directive 4103/95 (January 9th 1995) is to raise standards in landfill practice throughout the EU. Improving landfill standards and reflecting the full social, environmental and economic costs of landfill as a disposal option are seen as key steps in improving waste management practices generally. By making landfill more costly, waste producers are more likely to consider waste minimisation and recycling as part of their waste management strategy.

Municipal Waste Incineration Directives

16.9 The EU has issued a detailed series of Directives dealing with emission controls from municipal waste incinerators. Any new plants proposed in the Local Plan area will have to take account of Directive 89/369/EEC which specifies controls for new plant according to the size of the facility.

Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive

16.10 This Directive, (94/62/EEC) is intended to provide a framework for the establishment of a waste management packaging programme throughout the community. Its aims are:

- to prevent the production of packaging waste;
- to promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of packaging waste;
- to reduce the final disposal of such waste;
- The target for Member States is to recover at least 50% of packaging waste by 2001.

National Guidance

16.11 There is genuine public concern about proposals for new waste facilities. However, there is a need for the responsible management and disposal of waste generated and the criteria in development plans should not be drawn up to exclude all provision in plans for potentially polluting development projects such as waste management facilities. There is, therefore, a range of

Government guidance aimed both at the strategic management of waste and protection of the environment.

16.12 The strategic guidance is based upon the 1990 Government White Paper This Common Inheritance which has been taken further in Sustainable Development, the UK Strategy (1994) and developed for waste management in Making Waste Work, a Strategy for Sustainable Waste Management in England and Wales. Government advice on recycling has been developed in Waste Management Paper 28. Procedural advice and general planning considerations for the protection of the environment are developed in the series of Planning Policy Guidance notes.

16.13 A strategy for sustainable waste management in England and Wales Making Waste Work was published in December 1995. The aim of the strategy is to identify ways in which waste can be managed in a more sustainable way and targets are set for achieving that aim. The strategy also provides the policy framework within which the landfill tax operates and which enables industry, local government and the Environment Agency to plan ahead with a common understanding of the longer term objectives for waste management. The key objectives are:

- to reduce the amount of waste society produces;
- to make the best use of the waste that is produced;
- to choose waste management practices which minimise the risks of immediate and future environmental pollution and harm to human health.

16.14 Central to the policy framework is the overall aim for achieving sustainable

waste management by increasing the proportion of waste managed by options at the top of the waste hierarchy. The following primary targets have been set:

- to reduce the proportion of controlled waste going to landfill to 60% by the year 2005;
- to recover 40% of municipal waste by 2005;
- to set a target before the end of 1998 for the reduction of waste.

16.15 The strategy also incorporates secondary targets relating to particular waste streams, and for the introduction of composting schemes, the accessibility of recycling facilities and the use of secondary and recycled materials as aggregates. Key features of the planning strategy set out in the document include the proximity principle, the need to take account of the waste hierarchy in planning and provide facilities for recovery as well as disposal and regional self sufficiency. The movement of waste by rail and water should also be encouraged where possible.

16.16 The Waste Strategy is an advisory and non-statutory document but planning authorities are required to have regard to it in drawing up their development plans.

Planning and Pollution Control

16.17 General policy guidance is contained in PPG10 Planning and Waste Management. This reiterates the need for a sustainable approach to waste management with greater emphasis on options at the top of the waste management hierarchy in accordance with the EU framework directive. The

Government wishes to see future waste management decisions based upon the following principles:

- a) consideration of the Best Practicable Environmental Option for each waste stream
- b) regional self sufficiency
- c) the proximity principle
- d) a waste hierarchy

These factors all need to be taken into account in identifying the combination of facilities and other waste management options which give the best balance between environmental social and economic needs.

Waste Planning Authorities will need to develop Waste Planning Strategies for their area which should take account of

- a) obligations required by European Legislation
- b) the policies and principles of waste management set out in the Governments emerging waste strategy
- c) National and Regional Planning Guidance on waste
- d) strategies prepared by the Regional Technical Advisory Bodies

Work is currently being carried out by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly to prepare a Regional Integrated Waste Management Strategy which will attempt to translate Government waste policy (as set out in the National Waste Strategy 2000) into a series of regionally specific policies and actions. A series of sub regional workshops have taken place with local authorities to determine views

on a range of possible waste management options. A wider consultation is planned on the data, options and land use implications of the strategy which will eventually be fed into a selective review of Regional Planning Guidance. It is intended that North Lincolnshire Council will contribute to the coordinated Regional approach to waste management, the outcome of which will be reflected in an early review of the local plan.

16.18 An underlying approach is the proximity principle which means that waste should be disposed of close to the point at which it is generated. However, the PPG recognises that there may be some circumstances where longer distance waste movement may be justified. Where waste cannot be disposed of reasonably close to its source, then priority should be given to the use of rail or water transport where this would reduce the environmental impact and is economically feasible.

16.19 PPG23 also distinguishes between the respective roles of the planning and pollution control systems. The planning system is concerned with the land use planning aspects of waste and decisions about where to locate new sites. The pollution control system is concerned with management of waste to prevent pollution in accordance with legislation and in particular with that set out in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environment Act 1995.

Regional Guidance

16.20 Regional Planning Guidance for the Yorkshire and Humber Region was published in March, 1995. This reiterates the Government's waste management strategy and aims to make economic development more

Table 14 - Waste Categories and Waste Types

Waste categories	Predominant waste types
Construction and demolition wastes	Inert
Collected (municipal solid) wastes	Municipal
Commercial wastes	Non-hazardous
Non-hazardous industrial wastes	Non-hazardous
Transfrontier shipment wastes	Hazardous
Special wastes, including solvents and organic compounds arising from the chemical, metal processing, pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries, contaminated soil and asbestos	Hazardous

sustainable and encourage waste treatment, recycling and disposal options which minimise environmental damage and seeks to improve environmental standards. The guidance acknowledges that the bulk of controlled waste disposal is to landfill and that this trend is likely to continue. Constraints on the disposal of liquid waste and sewage sludge to the sea or on land will increase with requirements to satisfy international conventions and national protection policies on discharges to sea and groundwater.

- 16.21 A co-ordinated approach to waste disposal planning between authorities in the region is encouraged. The guidance also proposes that specific provision for a regional toxic waste incineration facility should be made and that planning authorities should consider the availability of suitable sites within their areas.

Quantitative Background to the Plan

- 16.22 In planning the need for future waste management facilities, information is required on the types and amounts produced and disposed of within the area. There is also a need to understand the current situation with respect to existing licensed facilities,

Table 15 - Projected Total Waste Arisings in North Lincolnshire for the Plan Period - January 1999 - December 2008

Waste category	North Lincs	
	'000m ³	'000m ³
Municipal	989	1,236
Commercial	147	183
Non-hazardous industrial	7,872	9,839
Total non-inert	9,007	11,259
Inert	n/a	n/a

Note: Conversion factors: 1.5 tonnes inert per cubic metre and 0.8 tonnes non-inert per cubic metre.

Table 16 - Permitted known remaining landfill capacity as at 1 January 1995 ('000 cubic metres)

North Lincs	Inert only	Non-inert
Large	486	23,883
Agg small	330	238
Total	816	24,121

Note: Site with a capacity is defined as a void or site that is currently operational and has the necessary approval (planning permission and / or licence) for waste disposal.

including the types of waste permitted, the proximity of a site to the waste arisings and the availability of the facility within the Local Plan period. This information helps to establish the scale and nature of

Figure 10 - Location of Inert Landfill Sites in North Lincolnshire

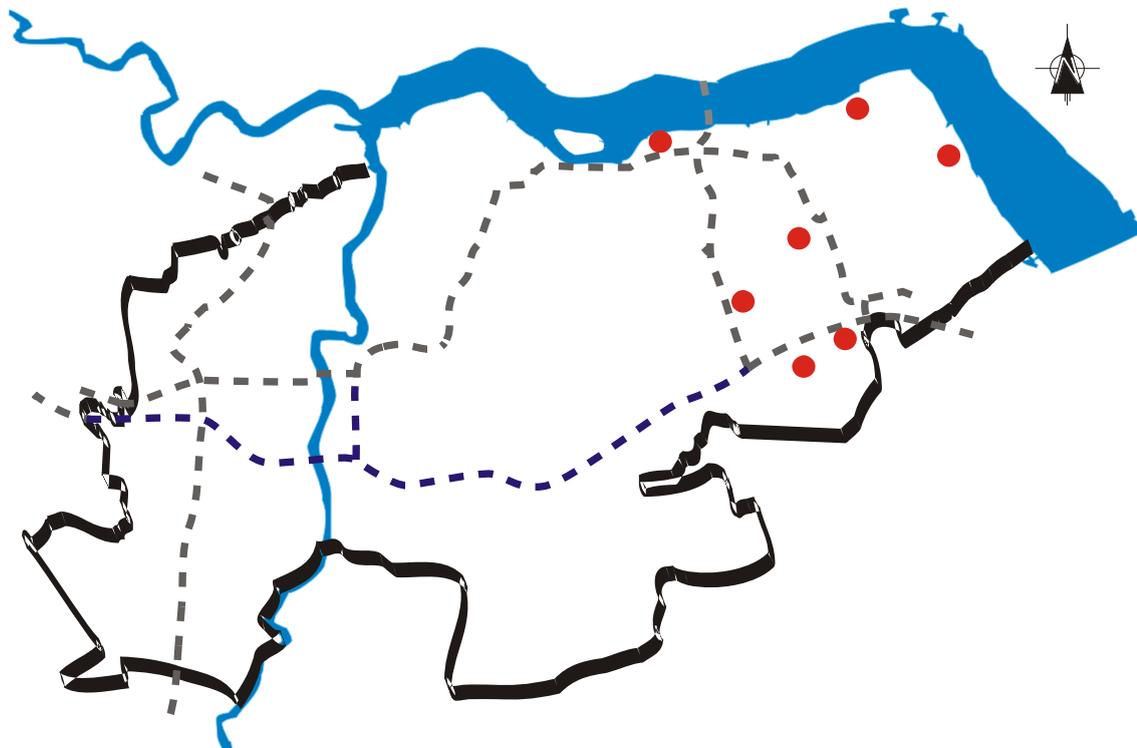
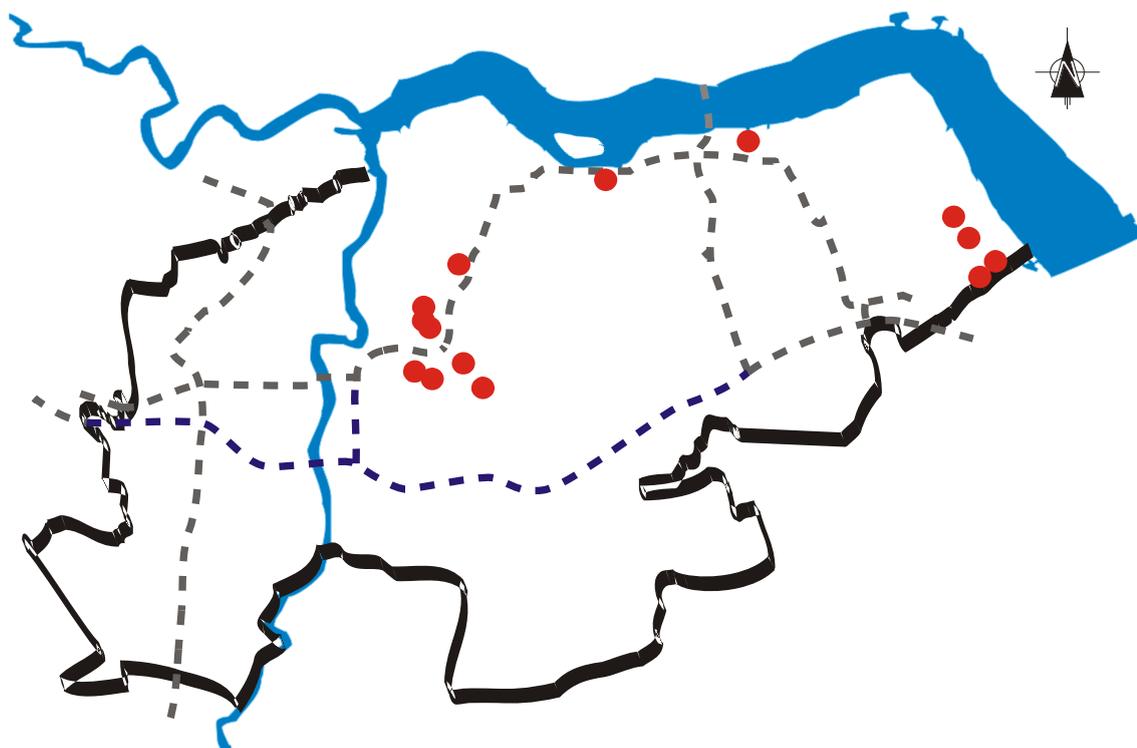


Figure 11 - Location of Non-Inert Landfill Sites in North Lincolnshire



waste management in the area so that informed decisions can be made about the realistic provision of future facilities. Appendix 3 lists the existing waste management facilities in North Lincolnshire.

Inert Wastes

- 16.23 Data on inert waste arisings has traditionally been sparse and it is currently not possible to obtain an accurate figure for the authority.

Non-inert Wastes

- 16.24 The non-inert waste category includes municipal (household, amenity and collected commercial wastes) and other commercial and non-hazardous industrial wastes. With respect to municipal waste arisings, figures have been amended from the Waste Management Plan using updated population statistics and information from district wide surveys as described in the Waste Management Strategy Phase 1 Report. This indicates that some 89,000 tonnes of household, amenity and collected commercial wastes were generated within North Lincolnshire in 1994/95.

- 16.25 This figure for municipal waste arisings was collected by the former district authorities and represents the best available information for projection purposes for the Local Plan period. In addition to the commercial waste collected, forming part of the municipal waste arisings, commercial waste is also collected by private contractors.

Non-hazardous Industrial Wastes

- 16.26 A survey of industrial waste producers was conducted in 1990 which provided the basis for figures

produced in the Humberside Waste Management Plan. The majority of industrial waste arisings are solid wastes and relate to a few waste types, mainly as a result of the concentration of metal manufacturing industries in the area. Some 1.4 million tonnes of industrial material is recycled which is primarily attributable to slag reprocessing from British Steel's operations in Scunthorpe.

- 16.27 Most of the industrial waste arisings are dealt with in the area, but small amounts of specific non-hazardous industrial wastes, such as oil, require treatment or disposal outside the area. This relatively low level of cross-boundary movements is likely to continue for the Local Plan period.

Projection of Waste Arisings

Inert Wastes

- 16.28 Projections of inert waste arisings are difficult to estimate as data has traditionally been sparse and it is currently not possible to obtain an accurate figure for the authority. Arisings are influenced by trends in economic activity but these effects are unquantifiable.
- 16.29 At present the construction industry in the area is relatively static. There is only a limited redevelopment programme and no large scale civil engineering projects have been identified in the immediate future.
- 16.30 It is considered that any growth in arisings in this sector will be offset by increased waste minimisation and recycling of construction and demolition wastes. A study undertaken in 1994 found that almost 30% of construction and demolition waste produced annually, including clay and subsoil, is currently

recycled for low grade uses and 4% is used in place of primary aggregates. There is considerable potential for using recycled construction and demolition waste as a substitute for aggregates and other quarried materials. Targets have been set for the increase of waste/recycled materials by the year 2006. The landfill tax was introduced in October 1996 and is likely to further encourage efforts at waste minimisation in line with Government policy.

Non-inert Wastes

16.31 Projected arisings of non-inert waste are based upon the assumption that there is a correlation between levels of municipal and commercial waste generation and population size. For municipal and district collected commercial waste arisings projections over the Local Plan period have been calculated using figures from the Waste Management Strategy Phase 1 Report 1996. The arisings are estimates before taking account of recycling.

16.32 For commercial wastes collected by private contractors and for non-hazardous industrial wastes, an extrapolation has been done assuming that any growth in arisings will be offset by increased minimisation. Again, arisings are associated with projected trends of economic activity.

Table 17 - Estimated baseline annual inert and non-inert waste arisings in North Lincolnshire requiring disposal

Waste category	Waste arisings '000 tonnes North Lincs
Municipal	89
Commercial	13
Non-hazardous industrial	716
Total non-inert	818
Inert	n.a

Notes: Municipal arisings from Waste Management Strategy Phase 1 Report 1996

Waste Disposal Capacity

16.33 In order to assess the need for new facilities an assessment of the current permitted disposal capacity is required. In North Lincolnshire all inert and non-inert waste arisings requiring disposal are currently disposed of to landfill.

16.34 The landfill sites with a capacity of over 1 million cubic metres include:

- Winterton
- Crosby Warren (British Steel)
- Yarborough Quarry, Scunthorpe (British Steel)
- Roxby Gullet, Roxby
- Conesby Quarry 2, Scunthorpe
- Kirton Quarries

All of these sites have an estimated life well beyond the Plan period based on current input rates.

The Need for New Waste Management Facilities

- 16.35 The rate of void space taken up over the Plan period will be affected by a number of factors, including the level of waste reduction achieved, the life and capacity of the area's existing landfill facilities and any future resource recovery/waste processing capacity. The likely scenarios for wastes are given below.
- 16.36 The likely case and best case scenarios indicate that there will be more than adequate void space to fulfil the authority's non-inert waste disposal requirements for the Local Plan period and beyond. The total void space surplus at the end of the Plan period amounts to at least 14 million cubic metres in both scenarios. Given the void space availability and the need to continue landfill as part of the restoration requirements for some mineral workings, it is considered that there will not be a need for the authority to consider the development of new waste disposal capacity as part of its strategy. However, there will be a continued requirement for the authority to encourage waste minimisation and reduction, particularly in the industrial sectors, which constitute nearly 90% of the waste arisings requiring disposal in the area.

Other Wastes

Transfrontier Shipment of Wastes

- 16.37 Waste entering the region's ports from abroad, primarily Europe, consist mainly of special wastes and require, under the Transfrontier Shipment of Hazardous Waste

Regulations 1988, a contract to be drawn up between the producer and disposer before the shipment takes place. A system of detailed consignment notes are used to monitor these waste movements.

Special and Difficult Wastes

- 16.38 Special waste is defined under the 1996 Special Waste Regulations. In recent years the definition of special waste has widened and it all falls within the description of hazardous waste. Much is industrial in origin although most waste streams contain some special waste. Products such as vehicle batteries, asbestos, medicines and pesticides, can become special wastes and attract high disposal costs. Winterton is currently the only open site licensed to deal with special wastes but the Roxby Landfill acceptsioxide by-products which are classified as difficult wastes and began taking household waste in October 1997.

Clinical Wastes

- 16.39 Clinical waste is generated by a number of institutions including hospitals, clinics, health centres, pharmacies and medical, dental and veterinary surgeries. Collections of clinical wastes are made by the local authority, private companies, and the Health Authority. The majority of clinical waste arisings come from hospitals. This waste is processed by incineration outside the authority's area.
- 16.40 The current trend towards local community based treatment can be expected to increase the amount of clinical wastes from residential and nursing homes, domestic housing and health centres. The increase in private care and diversification of treatment away from the NHS will produce

other sources of clinical wastes requiring safe disposal.

- 16.41 The capability of new and proposed incineration plant to fulfil future needs and have the flexibility or contingency to ensure adequate disposal is an issue which requires addressing at the regional level. The requirement for all clinical incinerators to meet Best Practicable Means Standards from 1995 may provide an opportunity for a new long term waste incineration strategy for the area.

Waste Water Treatment and Sewage Sludge

- 16.42 Waste water treatment and sewage disposal services within North Lincolnshire are provided by Severn Trent plc, and Anglian Water plc. The majority of these waste types are recycled through landspreading on agricultural land. However, alternative options for the disposal of sewage sludge include incineration, composting and landfilling.

Agricultural Wastes

- 16.43 Agricultural land occupies some 89% of North Lincolnshire and is a significant producer of non-controlled waste arisings. The key agricultural waste in terms of its potential and/or requirements for off-site treatment and disposal is livestock slurry. Agriculture will continue to play an important role in the area's economy over the Local Plan period and options for future management of these arisings need to be considered.
- 16.44 In addition to ongoing research on the anaerobic digestion of farm wastes, landspreading represents a potentially economical and environmentally safe way of recovering value from organic wastes such as manure, slurry, silage effluent

and crop residues in accordance with the Government's Waste Strategy for England and Wales (1995). The landspreading of organic farm wastes is covered by Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water, Air and Soil, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The landspreading of sewage sludge on land is controlled by the Sewage Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended) which is enforced by the Environment Agency. These documents contain a range of measures designed to protect soil and crop quality, human and animal health and the environment.

Review of Waste Management Options

- 16.45 Increased pre-treatment, recycling and recovery capacity are required to meet Government targets and to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill. An adequate stock of landfill capacity in recognition of existing and future shortfalls needs to be maintained.

The Choice of Waste Management Facilities

- 16.46 In assessing options for waste management options and the future pattern and location of facilities in North Lincolnshire, the following factors need to be considered:
- the maximisation of waste management options at the top of the waste management hierarchy in accordance with the Government strategy;
 - the key environmental constraints affecting the siting and development of facilities, including the land requirements;

- the optimum use of North Lincolnshire's transportation network including the potential for rail transport and the use of the Humber, Trent and Ouse rivers.

The Waste Hierarchy

16.47 The move towards using waste management options at the top of the waste hierarchy will place emphasis on waste minimisation and on the continued development of separation, recycling, composting and Materials Recycling Facilities (MRFs) which provide for direct recovery and use of waste materials. Other factors which need to be considered are the potential for:

- anaerobic digestion of organic wastes incorporating organic arisings from municipal, agricultural and sewage treatment processes;
- incineration with energy recovery or combined heat and power facilities to reduce the quantity of general non-inert wastes requiring disposal, in particular where existing landfill capacity is limited;
- the continuing need for landfill for both the direct disposal of inert and untreated wastes as necessary and for the disposal of residues arising from treatment processes.

W1 - Applications for Waste Management Facilities

Proposals for waste management facilities will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- i) **the proposed site has adequate access and the local road network or other proposed transport facilities can**

accommodate the anticipated traffic;

- ii) **the proposed siting, design and landscaping of the development are of the highest practicable standard and are appropriate to the location of the proposal;**
- iii) **the engineering design of the development is technically feasible and accords with current best practice;**
- iv) **where appropriate, adequate provision should be made at the planning design stage for the provision of gas or leachate control systems;**
- v) **the development includes adequate measures to ensure that there would be no unacceptable visual and other amenity impacts;**
- vi) **the development includes adequate measures to ensure that there would be no unacceptable impacts on ecological and archaeological interests;**
- vii) **the development includes adequate measures to ensure that there would be no significant risk of pollution or danger to public health or safety, including the effects on water and air quality;**
- viii) **where appropriate, adequate provision is**

made for the restoration, aftercare and management of the development to an agreed and suitable after-use. Applications for waste disposal will be required to be accompanied by proposals for high quality restoration of the site within a reasonable time scale. Normally, this will be for agriculture, forestry, nature conservation or amenity/recreation. Other beneficial uses which accord with the policies of the development plan may be permitted. A scheme of aftercare for a period of five years following restoration will be required for waste disposal sites which are restored for agriculture, forestry or amenity use;

- ix) **there would not be adverse cumulative environmental effects having regard to other similar developments which are either taking place or permitted to take place in the area.**

In addition, proposed sites for major waste management facilities should be located close to the strategic road network.

- 16.48 *In considering applications for waste disposal a balance must be drawn between the environmental impacts that may result and the need for the development in question. The assessment and control of potentially polluting effects of waste proposals will be a matter for the Environment Agency and these matters will be taken into account by the Waste Planning*

Authority only to the extent that they have land use implications. Applications which have inadequate information to enable the proposals to be assessed will not be determined until the required information is provided.

- 16.49 *The Council is committed to achieving high standards of restoration for waste disposal sites. In making planning applications for new landfill development, the developer will be expected to include details in accordance with Government Guidance contained in MPG7 (or Waste Management Paper 26E).*
- 16.50 *Aftercare of restored landfill sites is an important requirement to ensure that the site is maintained following its completion and so that the restoration can become established.*

W2 - Groundwater Protection

Proposals for waste management facilities will only be permitted where they will not adversely affect groundwater protection zones, water courses, lakes, ponds and reservoirs.

- 16.51 *Much of the water supply in North Lincolnshire is derived from potable groundwater associated with chalk and sandstone aquifers in the area. These essential groundwater resources are susceptible to pollution from waste management activities and if contamination occurs it can be expensive and difficult to remediate. An important principle of the Environment Agency's groundwater protection policy is the delineation of zones around boreholes within which potentially polluting activities should be restricted.*

W3 - Flood Risk Areas

Proposals for waste management facilities will not be permitted in areas

likely to be significantly and adversely affected by coastal erosion or tidal or river flooding and where such proposals are at a direct risk, nor will they be permitted where they will significantly reduce the capacity of the floodplain and impede the flow of flood water thereby significantly increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere.

16.52 *Surface waters can be affected by pollution and should also be protected. In common with most other forms of development, waste management facilities should not be located in areas which are susceptible to coastal erosion or land that is at risk of flooding. This applies to development which would significantly reduce the capacity of a floodplain thereby increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere.*

W4 - Waste Management Facilities and the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Applications for waste management facilities on the best and most versatile agricultural land in Grades 1, 2 and 3a will only be permitted where:

- i) the proposal overrides the need to protect the land;**
- ii) restoration and aftercare proposals will achieve reinstatement of the land to an equivalent or higher grade where appropriate.**

16.53 *It is Government Policy to protect the best and most versatile land defined as being of Grades 1, 2 and 3a. Such land is regarded as being a nationally important resource and should be protected from irreversible loss.*

W5 - Mineral Reserves

Where permitted mineral reserves remain in a site proposed for waste disposal, permission will only be granted for the waste development when it can be demonstrated that the remaining mineral reserves are no longer needed to be worked.

16.54 *Historically, there have been strong links between mineral extraction and waste disposal, with waste being used to infill and restore the voids left following mineral extraction. At sites where permitted reserves still remain, the sterilisation of remaining reserves will be resisted unless it can be satisfied that there is a justifiable case as to why reserves should no longer be worked.*

W6 - Transportation of Waste

Proposals involving the transportation of waste by road will not be permitted where the potential for rail and river transportation exists. Development proposals involving the transportation of waste by rail and/or river will be supported.

16.55 *Waste can rarely be disposed of where it arises. In consequence it has to be transported to waste recycling plants, incinerators, landfill or landraising sites. Some of the movements may involve transfer stations at which waste is bulked up. This has the effect of reducing overall vehicle movements. The movement of waste by road can have a significant environmental impact upon a local area and hence the movement of waste by rail or water is strongly preferred.*

W7 - Waste Management Facilities and Humberside International Airport

Proposals for waste management facilities will not be permitted in areas likely to pose a threat to the safety of flights using Humberside International Airport.

16.56 *Humberside International Airport is an important part of the transport infrastructure for the region and provides a valuable facility for passengers and freight. It is important that new development does not affect the safety of flights. Landfilling and landraising can attract scavenging birds which could pose a threat to aircraft. It is therefore essential that the Civil Aviation Authority be consulted on any such proposals in the vicinity of the airport and for such development to be refused where it would constitute a threat to safety.*

W8 - Protection Zones and Waste Management Facilities

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that there is an adequate protection zone between the waste development and neighbouring existing or proposed sensitive uses.

Planning consent will not be granted for land uses or other activities within that zone which could be adversely affected by the effects of the waste development and which could prejudice the ability of the waste operator to implement the permission.

16.57 *Waste development can be incompatible with many forms of built development such as housing, schools, hospitals and the food industry if they are too close to one another. In such circumstances the provision of a tract of*

land between two uses can prevent one prejudicing the other. Consideration has been given to defining specific buffer zones around waste developments and whilst guidance suggests a minimum buffer zone of 250 metres a more flexible approach is required as no two sites are the same. Each site will be judged on its merits at the planning application stage following consideration of all the relevant environmental and land use implications.

Waste Reduction

16.58 The Council will seek to encourage and support appropriate action and initiatives to reduce the creation of waste and give favourable consideration to appropriate development proposals which are required for the purpose of minimising waste or which incorporate the principles of waste minimisation. Waste minimisation relies heavily on organisations and individuals making changes to their current processes and practices to reduce the generation of waste. However, achievement of this objective may have land use implications where, for example, changes are required to the layout and design of new development.

W9 - Handling of Waste

Proposals for the use of land and the erection of plant and buildings for the recycling, transfer, storage and other treatment or handling of waste will be permitted provided that:

- i) the proposed site is located near to the likely source(s) of waste and/or the market(s) for the recycled or recovered materials; and**

- ii) **the proposed site is located within an existing industrial site or on land which is permitted or allocated for industrial or similarly related development; or within an area of land that has already been disturbed by permanent development; or at a waste management facility provided that the proposed development is connected with the waste management operation and is for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the facility; and**
- iii) **the proposal will not give rise to an unacceptable impact on local communities or the environment.**

16.59 *Recycling plants may be appropriate at existing waste management facilities including some landfill sites. Permission will normally be granted for such plants for a period equal to the operational life of the existing facility provided that they would not be likely to give rise to an unacceptable environmental impact.*

W10 - Source Separation

Proposals for major development which involves the disposal of waste and proposals which attract a significant number of people, will be permitted provided that facilities for the source separation and storage of different types of waste for recycling are installed.

16.60 *In preparing schemes for new development the developer will need to ensure that the recycling objectives of the Council are met. The layout and design of such schemes will have to*

incorporate measures for the provision and servicing of recycling facilities.

Use of Spoil

16.61 *Natural spoil from construction projects should be re-used with or within the project, or as a preparation for development in site landscaping or land restoration. In accordance with the Government's strategy for the management of inert wastes greater re-use and recycling of demolition, construction, mineral and other inert wastes will be encouraged.*

W11 - Processing of Waste Materials

Proposals for temporary facilities for the recovery, separation and, where appropriate, processing of waste materials generated by on-site demolition or construction works will be permitted provided that:

- i) **no waste materials are to be imported to the facilities at the site from elsewhere; and**
- ii) **the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities or the environment; and**
- iii) **the facilities are removed on completion of the demolition or construction project.**

16.62 *Where the need for temporary facilities is identified at the point of waste generation there is a need to ensure that proposals satisfy the requirements for protection of local amenities and the environment.*

16.63 *For certain industrial and commercial waste, recycling plants may be*

appropriate at the premises where the waste is produced. Allowing facilities at the point of waste generation would reduce the need to transport waste to recycling facilities elsewhere. However, any proposal for recycling at premises where the waste is produced will have to satisfy the requirements of other policies of the Local Plan regarding impacts on local communities and protection of the environment.

W12 - Household Waste and Recycling Facilities

Proposals for new household waste disposal and recycling facilities will be permitted provided that:

- i) the proposal is suitably located on appropriate industrial estates or active landfill sites; and**
- ii) the proposal is suitably located in relation to the existing network of sites; and**
- iii) the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities or the environment.**

16.64 *Recycling has been identified as the central component for the future integration of waste management services including the collection and disposal of municipal and solid waste. A network of household waste disposal sites is already in place around the area which provides an appropriate basis for the provision of land for recycling.*

W13 - Waste Transfer Stations

Proposals for new waste transfer stations to ensure an integrated and

adequate network of appropriate waste management facilities will be permitted provided that:

- i) the proposed site is located within an existing industrial site or on land which is permitted or allocated for industrial or related development, or is within an area that has already been disturbed by permanent development; and**
- ii) the proposal is suitably located in relation to the existing network of transfer station sites; and**
- iii) the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impact upon local communities or the environment.**

16.65 *There will be a continuing need for waste transfer stations in the area during the Plan period, particularly around the densely populated area of Scunthorpe. Proposals will need to be assessed in accordance with policies W2 and W4.*

W14 - Waste Transfer and Putrescible Waste

Proposals for waste transfer stations handling putrescible waste will be permitted provided that the operations are fully enclosed within a building having the external appearance of a factory or warehouse.

16.66 *Waste transfer facilities have traditionally been seen as a bad neighbour development particularly those sited on cramped sites or within degraded urban areas. Environmental nuisance can be caused by noise, dust*

and litter and they can contribute to road traffic congestion as well as having an unsightly appearance. However, there should be no reason why transfer stations should not be considered as acceptable development in industrial areas provided that operations dealing with putrescible waste are fully enclosed.

W15 - Development Proposals for Waste Recycling

Proposals which would prevent or prejudice the use of established or permitted sites used for waste recycling, re-use, storage, transfer or processing will not be permitted.

16.67 *It is difficult to find acceptable sites for waste recycling, re-use, storage, transfer and processing and it is therefore essential to safeguard existing facilities together with land which has been permitted for such use.*

W16 - Green Waste Composting Schemes

The Council will support in principle proposals for composting schemes provided that:

- i) where the proposal is in the open countryside it is in scale and in keeping with the surrounding landscape; and**
- ii) the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities or the environment.**

16.68 *The Council supports the Government's strategy for increased waste composting, the targets for which are to be achieved through the introduction and encouragement of household and*

garden waste composting schemes at the household level, particularly in rural areas and for urban households with gardens. Due to potential nuisances, which can arise, proposals should be located away from residential and other sensitive land uses. The most appropriate location is therefore likely to be in the open countryside where development should be strictly controlled in accordance with Government guidance contained in PPG7.

W17 - Anaerobic Digestion

Proposals for centralised anaerobic digestion facilities for the treatment of agricultural wastes will be permitted provided that:

- i) the proposed site is located close to the main source(s) of agricultural waste and/or the market(s) for the recovered materials; and**
- ii) the proposed site has adequate access to the road network; and**
- iii) the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impact on the local landscape, local communities or the environment.**

16.69 *Anaerobic digestion is recognised as a potential solution for the treatment of organic municipal solid waste and is linked to food processing and agricultural waste streams in the region. Large scale anaerobic digestion plants provide a more acceptable alternative for the identified waste treatment capacity to achieve the required reduction in waste for disposal.*

W18 - Waste Water Treatment

Proposals for anaerobic digestion facilities forming part of an overall strategy for waste water treatment will be permitted provided that:

- i) the proposed site is located within or adjoining an existing waste management facility; and**
- ii) the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities or the environment.**

16.70 *It is recognised that anaerobic digestion may also have a role to play in the treatment of sewage sludge generated by waste water treatment processes. Proposals for anaerobic digestion plants for sewage treatment purposes should be considered by the water companies as part of an overall strategy for the management of sewage sludge.*

W19 - Non-inert Wastes

Proposals for the development of additional landfill capacity for non-inert wastes will be permitted provided that:

- i) it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for the development and the waste could not practically be disposed of in any other way; and**
- ii) the proposal would not create an unacceptable increase in traffic impact or perpetuate an existing unacceptable traffic problem; and**

- iii) the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impacts on local communities or the environment.**

16.71 *Strategies to reduce the reliance on landfill require time to be planned and implemented. However, the choice of location for new waste disposal facilities will be restricted by environmental and geological constraints.*

W20 - Landraising

Proposals for the disposal of waste by landraising will only be permitted where:

- i) it can be demonstrated that there is a need for the development and the waste cannot be disposed of in any other way;**
- ii) the benefits of the proposal outweigh any adverse environmental impacts which it is likely to cause;**

and taking into account:

- iii) the impact of the operations on the amenities of the area, including the visual impact and disturbance caused by noise and operation of the plant;**
- iv) the intended operational life of the site;**
- v) the scale and visual impact of the permanent changes to local landscape;**

- vi) **the scope for improvements to the landscape or screening of the waste or other developments.**

16.72 *Traditionally, waste disposal has been associated with mineral workings in order to provide beneficial restoration. However, certain sensitive locations such as on chalk aquifers are not geologically suitable for biodegradable wastes. Technical guidance in Waste Management Paper 26B and from the Environment Agency indicates that disposal of waste by landraising can have benefits in the form of better control of environmentally damaging processes such as leachate formation, groundwater pollution and gas control. From a planning viewpoint landraising has the potential for the introduction of visually intrusive and possibly noisy operations into the countryside and can involve the development of greenfield sites. Special consideration of such proposals is necessary.*

W21 - Utilisation of Landfill Gas

Proposals for new landfill or landraising sites and for extensions to existing waste disposal sites will be required to incorporate schemes for the utilisation of landfill gas wherever possible.

16.73 *Many non-inert landfill sites have the potential for the recovery of energy from landfill gas produced from the decomposition of waste materials. This may be used on site to generate heat or power directly for the facility or may benefit the wider community. In accordance with technical guidance in Waste Management Paper 26B and in line with Government policy, schemes which incorporate energy recovery from landfill gas will be encouraged.*

W22 - Sewage Treatment Works

Proposals for new waste water treatment and sludge treatment works, or extensions, or upgrading of existing works, will be permitted provided that:

- i) it can be demonstrated that the proposal is necessary to improve the treatment and discharge quality of waste water, or for the processing and disposal of sewage sludge; and**
- ii) the proposal will not give rise to unacceptable impact on local communities and the environment.**

Priority will be given to resource recovery where facilities for the treatment of sewage sludge are proposed.

16.74 *The water companies within the area have been, or are currently, upgrading and extending their facilities for urban waste water treatment in order to comply with the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive and to provide sufficient capacity for the area's future needs over the Local Plan period. These schemes will be supported in principle providing that the proposals accord with other policies in the Local Plan.*

