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1. ABOUT THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1.1. The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework, or MWDF, is the land use planning strategy for minerals and waste related development in the county. It provides the basis for investment in new minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire, and where in the county it should go to.

1.2. The MWDF identifies what minerals and waste related development should go where, why it should go there, and how by doing so, it can make other land use and infrastructure systems function better. It considers the impact and design of new minerals and waste development, and focuses on how this development can best relate to the surrounding land use and link with the wider community.

1.3. It is also intended to act as a driver for new investment and identifies how investment in minerals and waste development can be optimised for everyone’s benefit. It focuses, and where appropriate, integrates minerals and waste development activity and investment with other development and investment in the county. As such it is referred to as a ‘spatial plan’.

1.4. The MWDF consists of a portfolio of plans which each cover distinct matters relating to minerals and waste development. It must have a Core Strategy, but beyond this it is up to each council what to include in it. The components of Northamptonshire’s MWDF are set out in the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS).

1.5. Together, the adopted MWDF components provide the basis for determining planning applications for, or covering, minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire.

The MWDF portfolio

1.6. The Northamptonshire MWDF comprises the:

- **Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)**, which sets out the broad strategy for minerals and waste in the county and the amount of provision we will need to make for such development.
- **Locations for Minerals Development DPD**, which identifies specific sites for minerals-related development.
- **Locations for Waste Development DPD**, which identifies specific sites and locations for waste-related development.
- **Control and Management of Development DPD**, which covers aspects of controlling & managing minerals and waste development, such as development criteria and locally specific issues (built & natural environment, design, restoration, Mineral Safeguarding Areas, and preventing land use conflict).
- **Proposals Map**, which identifies the sites on a detailed map.
- **Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**, which provides practical guidance concerning all other forms of development (such as waste minimisation & management and preventing land use conflict), as well as those specific to minerals and waste development (such as catchment areas, design, and restoration).

1.7. There are also two related documents that, although part of the MWDF, are not local development documents:

- **The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**, which sets out how the County Council will consult and engage with people during the preparation of the MWDF as well as on significant planning applications submitted to the County Council.
- **The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)**, which monitors how the County Council is progressing with the MWDF, and particularly how its policies are being implemented. This is produced every December.

1.8. The DPDs above, those prepared by the district planning authorities in Northamptonshire (including the joint planning committees), and the Regional Plan for the East Midlands, form the Development Plan for the area.
Figure CMD1: The MWDF portfolio

Sustainability and environmental assessment of the plan

1.9. The Control and Management of Development DPD has undergone both a Sustainability Appraisal and a Habitats Regulations (Screening) Assessment.

1.10. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required for each of the individual components of the MWDF. When preparing planning documents, such as the Control and Management of Development DPD, planning authorities must conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC. This must include “assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment” (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive). SA effectively broadens the concept of SEA to encompass economic and social impacts. The requirement to carry out SA and SEA are distinct. However, it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. It should be noted that where reference is made to SA it should be taken to include the requirements of the SEA Directive. The integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans is the key focus of the SA process.

1.11. Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required under the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora for plans that may have an impact on European Sites (Natura 2000). The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA). The Habitats Regulations (Screening) Assessment considers the impacts of the plan against the conservation objectives of the site in order to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the sites integrity.
2. **THE ROLE OF THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT DPD**

2.1. As part of the Northamptonshire MWDF we need to produce a DPD that contains policies for controlling and managing the impact of minerals and waste development within the county; this is because the Core Strategy only contains strategic policies.

2.2. The Control and Management of Development DPD forms this component of the MWDF. It does this by taking forward the vision, objectives, spatial strategy, and policies in the Core Strategy and sets out policies that address the principle of minerals and waste related development, as well as locally specific issues (such as the built & natural environment, design, restoration, Mineral Safeguarding Areas, and preventing land use conflict).

2.3. This DPD is applicable to allocated sites (and locations) and commitments identified through the Locations for Minerals and Waste Development DPDs, and for other sites on which proposals for minerals and waste related development will come forward throughout the plan period.

2.4. The plan period for this DPD is from 1 January 2006 to 1 January 2026, a period of twenty years.

**Relationship to the Core Strategy**

2.5. Implementation of minerals and waste development is necessary to assist in delivering the MWDF vision and objectives set out in the Core Strategy, detailed below.

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**The MWDF vision**

The Northamptonshire of 2026 will have seen sustained growth and development. A network of well-designed urban-focused waste management facilities, and sensitively worked and restored mineral extraction sites from the glacial/pre-glacial areas in the western half of the county and certain of its river valleys, will have helped to bring about the implementation and management of this growth.

Through growth and development, the creation of sustainable communities across Northamptonshire will have also been underpinned by optimising the efficient use of mineral and waste resources, including communities taking more responsibility for the waste they generate.

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**The MWDF objectives**

**Objective 1: Developing sustainable communities**

Support the development of sustainable communities in the key national growth area of Northamptonshire by facilitating the provision of infrastructure, facilities, and services through ensuring:

- a supply of minerals to the construction industry in line with national and regional guidance, and
- development of a modern network of sustainable waste management facilities which contributes towards achieving regional self-sufficiency and meets community, business, and industry needs.

**Objective 2: Sustainable minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire**

Promote a step change in high quality design-led sustainable development by maximising materials resource efficiency; minimising waste; optimising the use of existing infrastructure, highway networks and previously developed land; and promoting the sustainable transport of materials.

**Objective 3: Promoting a clear investment framework**

Promote a clear investment framework that identifies priorities for future private and public investment in minerals and waste development which gives confidence in delivery and ensures linkages to other growth area investment within and adjacent to Northamptonshire.
The MWDF objectives (continued)

Objective 4: Spatial distribution of minerals development
Facilitate mineral extraction within Northamptonshire through a strategic approach that directs through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy, particularly for sand and gravel, extraction of the mineral deposits that will meet the annual apportionments for Northamptonshire.

Objective 5: Spatial distribution of waste development
Facilitate the delivery of a strategic urban-focussed flexible waste management network which supports the treatment of waste close to where it has been generated, with particular encouragement of integrated waste recovery and treatment facilities.

Objective 6: Efficient use and re-use of mineral resources
Ensure efficient use of primary aggregates and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials for higher quality end-uses for development to support the growth of Northamptonshire and its infrastructure requirements.

Objective 7: Safeguarding Northamptonshire’s mineral resources
Safeguard Northamptonshire’s key mineral resources, particularly sand and gravel, from sterilisation by other forms of development.

Objective 8: Safeguarding Northamptonshire’s waste management network
Safeguard Northamptonshire’s waste management network from incompatible development.

Objective 9: Supporting local identity
Support the distinctive local identity of Northamptonshire through the supply of locally sourced building materials (including varieties of limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and Collyweston stone slate) and encourage their use within the county for the purposes for which they are most suitable.

Objective 10: Conserving and enhancing Northamptonshire’s built and natural environment
Recognise Northamptonshire’s environmental systems and landscape linkages in order to conserve and enhance the built and natural environment through ensuring sensitive working, and where necessary high standards of mitigation of potentially adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.

Objective 11: Responsible stewardship through restoration
Ensure an appropriate and beneficial after-use from mineral, and where appropriate waste, development through restoration that maximises enhancement opportunities, delivers a net gain in environmental capital, and fosters responsible stewardship.

Objective 12: Safe and healthy communities
Preserve residential amenity, protect the health and safety of communities, and promote recreational opportunities associated with minerals and waste development.

Policies for the control and management of development

2.6. The policies for the control and management of development, as set out in this DPD, are applicable to all proposals for minerals and waste development, and all other forms of development, made in Northamptonshire. This is regardless of whether or not the proposal relates to an allocated site (or location) identified in the Locations for Minerals and Waste Development DPDs or to any other site.

2.7. In developing proposals, and for the County Council to determine them, the policies in this DPD should not be read in isolation. Rather they are intended to be read in conjunction with other components of the MWDF, national planning policies & statements set out by central government, as well as national and European legislation & directives.
2.8. The general intention of the new Local Development Framework (LDF) system is that where a national policy does not require specific local amplification, there is no need for repetition. In addition policies for the control and management of development should be kept to a minimum, i.e. the inclusion of a full suite of policies covering every eventuality is not required.

2.9. The approach applied to the MWDF is to have a limited number of policies addressing locally specific issues, set out as follows:

- **Policies on waste management and disposal facilities** - deal with the principle of waste development for proposals that come forward for sites not allocated in the Locations for Waste Development DPD.

- **Policies on minerals-related development** - deal with the principle of development for proposals that come forward for sites not allocated in the Locations for Minerals Development DPD.

- **Policies that cover other key areas** - the general development management policies cover other locally specific matters that need to be considered in determining proposals for minerals and waste development (regardless of whether a proposal is for an allocated site or not), as well as proposals for all other forms of development. These key areas do not reiterate the detail of national policy but act as signposts and give a Northamptonshire specific context.

2.10. In all cases any proposed development will be expected to comply with relevant parts of the Core Strategy, in particular the spatial strategies for minerals and waste development. Furthermore, proposals for sites that have been allocated in the Locations for Minerals and Waste Development DPDs should be in accordance with policies in the respective document.
3. PRINCIPLES FOR WASTE DEVELOPMENT (NON-ALLOCATED SITES)

3.1. This section is applicable to proposals for waste-related development (both management and disposal facilities) for sites that are not allocated in the Locations for Waste Development DPD, and addresses the principle of development at such locations.

3.2. The Core Strategy sets out the provision to be made for waste management facilities to meet the indicative capacity gaps (i.e. the total additional annual capacity) anticipated to arise by the end of the plan period (2026)\(^1\), cited in Box CMD1.

**Box CMD1: Indicative (non-hazardous) waste management capacity gaps (2026)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Capacity Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recycling capacity for municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste</td>
<td>Increase by 229,000 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological processing capacity for municipal and commercial &amp; industrial waste</td>
<td>Increase by 221,000 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management or advanced treatment capacity required to deal with the remaining waste (currently disposed of to landfill)</td>
<td>Increase by 334,000 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert recycling capacity for construction and demolition waste</td>
<td>Increase by 357,000 tonnes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is important to note that there will still be a requirement for disposal to landfill. The total estimated disposal capacity requirement for 2026 is 709,000 tonnes.

3.3. Waste management, in terms of planning for facilities, is increasingly becoming similar to that for general industrial facilities, in that proposals come forward as a consequence of site finding and progression through the development control process by industry stakeholders; largely outside of the plan-making process. It is therefore not appropriate for the MWDF, through the Locations for Waste Development DPD, to attempt to identify all of the sites that will be required for waste management facilities over a twenty year period. To do so would be too prescriptive and inflexible and would mean that good sites identified outside of the plan-making process could be prevented from being implemented. This would not be appropriate in a fast-growing county with a significant waste agenda to fulfil. However, national guidance on waste planning states that MWDFs should demonstrate, through allocations, provision of waste management facilities of a capacity equivalent to at least ten years requirement. In addition the Waste Framework Directive also seeks the clear identification of allocated sites.

3.4. The MWDF therefore attempts, in the interests of flexibility and deliverability, to strike a balance between identifying allocations and also allowing non-allocated sites to come forward. Consequently meeting the indicative capacity gap, set out in the Core Strategy (cited in Box CMD1), is being taken forward in two ways, through the:

- identification in the Locations for Waste Development DPD of specific sites for waste management facilities within the county, along with specific locations where waste management uses would be acceptable in principle, and
- identification of locally-specific policies in this DPD on which the acceptability of proposals for waste-related development that come forward on non-allocated sites can be determined.

**Functional role of facilities**

3.5. It has been recognised that a variety of different types and sizes of facilities distributed throughout the county will be required to deal appropriately with the different types of waste produced, and to establish a sustainable waste management network. Facilities which perform a similar role have been categorised into a hierarchy for the purpose of the Core Strategy (Box CS3). The functional role of waste management facilities as defined in the Core Strategy are cited in Box CMD2.

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\(^1\) Inert recycling is captured through secondary and recycled aggregate processing under ‘Principles for minerals development (non-allocated sites)’.
3.6. Northamptonshire is surrounded by ten other county & unitary authorities, four regions (including the East Midlands, of which it forms a part), and forms part of the Milton Keynes South Midlands sub-regional area; as such in socio-economic terms it has no specific alignment to any region. The Core Strategy gives clear guidance regarding the extent to which we will provide for self-sufficiency and subsequent waste management capacity (Policy CS1). In implementing this provision it is also important to recognise that, given our spatial context (in relation to other growth areas) and our existing role as a logistics and distribution hub, the potential exists for the county to become a waste hub. Despite the waste management industry becoming more technology based and also a higher value industry than previously, it is not considered appropriate given sustainability issues for Northamptonshire to take on a role as a key sub-national location for waste management facilities.

3.7. It is considered necessary to reinforce this through practical implementation measures such as the application of specific catchment areas for individual facilities. This approach recognises that cross-boundary movements are likely to occur but should be consistent with enabling waste to be managed as close to its source as possible, and kept to a minimum where possible. As a consequence Northamptonshire should be able to better plan for sustainable waste management and disposal in the county as it does not need to specifically provide for waste generated from other areas.

3.8. Urban areas are typically densely populated. Facilities serving communities, commercial premises, and industry within urban areas should be able to capture an adequate amount of waste (to support required operational throughput) if the facility is well placed in relation to its market. Many other industries and commercial enterprises operate on a similar basis. However, some waste management facilities can have a highly specialised role that means they have a larger catchment area extending beyond the county. Such specialisms need to be addressed so that they are not unnecessarily constrained.

3.9. Proposals for waste development will need to specify the intended catchment area. This will assist the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) in determining the extent to which a proposal supports the development of sustainable communities which take responsibility for the waste they produce.

3.10. To this end broad catchment areas have been identified. Catchment areas identified within Northamptonshire include national, regional, sub-regional, local, and neighbourhood (Core Strategy Box CS3).

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**Box CMD2: Functional role of waste management facilities**

The functional role of waste management facilities are defined as:

- **Advanced treatment** – Includes thermal, pyrolysis, gasification, plasma arc, other waste to energy processes, and other emerging advanced technologies.

- **Preliminary treatment** – Includes civic amenity sites & household waste recycling centre’s, material recycling facilities, composting (open windrow / in-vessel), anaerobic digestion, mechanical biological / heat treatment, inert processing, other recycling facilities, and waste transfer stations.

- **Inert waste recovery** – Deposit of inert waste onto land may constitute recovery where this is in compliance with regulatory guidance (Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Regulatory Guidance (EPR13), Defining waste recovery: Permanent deposit of waste on land).

- **Disposal** – Includes non-inert land fill / landraise and inert landfill / landraise.

- **Sewage and waste water treatment** – Includes sewage and waste water treatment plants.
3.11. Proposals must identify the relevant catchment area(s) and demonstrate how this is linked to the waste to be managed on the site; this should be clearly shown on an indicative map to accompany the planning application. Integrated waste management facilities may require a range of waste types from different catchment areas in order to satisfy the operational requirements of the individual facilities present onsite; the differentiation between what types of waste fall within each catchment area will need to be identified.

3.12. Catchment areas are to be defined against the following criteria:

**National** –
- Waste to be managed on site originates from within England or an equivalent geographical area within Great Britain.
- The facility is of a specialised nature specifically relating to the waste to be managed or the nature of the processes involved; on the basis of its specialised role the facility is one of very few of its type nationally (or identified area).
- Waste to be managed does not include untreated / unsorted MSW\(^2\), C&D, or green waste.
- The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste, unless disposal forms the last available option.

**Regional** –
- Waste to be managed on site originates from within the East Midlands or an equivalent geographical area.
- The facility is of a specialised nature specifically relating to the waste to be managed or the nature of the processes involved; on the basis of its specialised role the facility is one of only one or two within the region (or identified area).
- Waste to be managed does not include untreated / unsorted MSW\(^3\), C&D, or green waste.
- The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste, unless disposal forms the last available option.

**Sub-regional** –
- Waste to be managed on site originates from within Northamptonshire or an equivalent geographical area.
- May include a wide variety of waste types including MSW, C&D, and green waste.
- The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste, unless this is the last available option.

**Local** –
- Waste to be managed on site originates from within up to two adjacent local planning authority areas or an equivalent geographical area.
- The facility is intended to serve either an urban area and its immediate rural hinterland, or be located in a rural area for the purpose of dealing with agricultural and / or similar wastes produced locally.
- The facility should be for preliminary treatment, however in certain circumstances may be for advanced treatment.
- The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste.

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\(^2\) MSW would only be acceptable at national or regional scale catchment sites in a state where it would be fed directly into an advanced treatment process (e.g. refuse derived fuel pellet) to be fed into an energy from waste facility).

\(^3\) As per above footnote.
Neighbourhood –

- Waste to be managed on site originates from within an urban extension, a commercial or industrial area, or one or more rural settlements in close proximity to one another.
- The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste.

3.13. The identification of catchment areas is important as this approach will allow the WPA to determine where waste that is being treated within the County is coming from, and subsequently if there is sufficient waste management and disposal capacity within the County (in line with the Core Strategy). It is essential to seek to avoid waste travelling unsustainable distances; the catchment area approach is an important tool to secure this objective. In this manner catchment areas are not intended to form a development constraint. This information will inform the planning application decision-making process and feed into the MWDF monitoring framework.

3.14. Additional guidance on catchment areas for waste management facilities will be set out in the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.

Non-inert waste management facilities

3.15. As a first priority any proposal for a non-inert waste management facility must support the spatial strategy and promote the development of a sustainable waste management network in Northamptonshire.

3.16. Proposals must also demonstrate a specific need for the facility, specifically addressing the intended functional role and catchment area.

3.17. All proposals should identify both the intended functional role and catchment area of facilities included in the proposed development. Allocations in the Locations for Waste Development DPD for sites for integrated waste management facilities, waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas, and industrial area locations for waste management uses would be expected to have a catchment area greater than that of ‘neighbourhood’.

3.18. The intended functional role of facilities should be considered within the broader context of creating a sustainable waste management network within Northamptonshire. The intended functional role and the contribution that the development makes towards the waste management capacity requirements should be clearly set out in the proposal. Proposals should also demonstrate that there is a clearly identified market base for the waste outputs, and that the intended catchment area for the facility is in general conformity with the principle of managing waste close to its source. In this regard the operation of the facility should minimise transportation of waste from its source, and collect & recover waste in the most efficient way possible. Specifically regarding advanced treatment facilities, proposals must ensure that waste has undergone preliminary treatment prior to advanced treatment.

3.19. All proposals, particularly those for advanced treatment, should aim to integrate and co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities. Proposals should also seek to maximise opportunities to integrate the re-use of energy, heat, and residues.

3.20. The development of non-inert waste management facilities should maximise the use of previously developed (brownfield), despoiled, or redundant sites. Proposals for non-inert waste management facilities on greenfield or previously undeveloped sites will be required to demonstrate a need for the facility at that specific location.

3.21. Determination of proposals for non-inert waste management will be made in line with Policy CMD1.
Non-inert waste disposal

3.22. The Core Strategy sets out the approach for non-inert waste disposal through Policy CS3. This states that there is uncertainty regarding: the impact of legislative and financial instruments (particularly relating to commercial & industrial, and inert wastes); the unknown nature of cross-boundary and sub-regional waste movements; difficulty in determining exact recovery rates; and the volume of residual waste requiring disposal. It is therefore difficult to ascertain the space required for future landfill with any precision. Estimated residual waste arisings have been calculated for the plan period (Core Strategy Table CS2(e)); it should be noted that not all residual waste arisings need to be disposed of to landfill.

3.23. Currently available space is sufficient until around 2016, but after that time it is likely that additional space will be required. Disposal facilities have not been specifically identified through the spatial strategy for waste management. Proposals for additional capacity will be required to robustly justify need and ensure that only residual waste is disposed of. In addition, proposals should not prejudice the permitted waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that additional landfill capacity for residual wastes should be provided, preference would be for an extension to an existing site. However, it should not be assumed that because a particular area has hosted, or hosts, waste disposal facilities that it is appropriate to add to these or extend their life.

3.24. Determination of proposals for non-inert waste disposal will be made in line with Policy CMD2.

Inert waste disposal and recovery

3.25. The Core Strategy sets out the approach for inert waste disposal through Policy CS3 and the provision to be made, being 813,000 tonnes by 2026. Additional capacity for such disposal should normally only be provided by existing commitments, and through sites identified for mineral extraction in the Locations for Minerals Development DPD, where inert waste will be used as restoration material (fill). Facilities for inert waste disposal and processing are therefore identified in the Locations for Minerals Development DPD. No inert waste disposal facilities have been allocated in the Locations for Waste Development DPD.

3.26. New sites, or extensions to existing sites, should not be permitted where this does not involve restoration of former mineral workings. However, there may be occasion when this is not practicable or surplus waste is available for disposal by other means, such as for engineering or agricultural works. In such cases proposals will need to show that significant amounts of material are not being diverted away from, and would not prejudice restoration of, mineral sites. In addition, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that there is a clear justification for the use of the inert material for the type of works proposed.

3.27. It is acknowledged that in some cases the depositing of inert waste onto land may constitute recovery. Any proposals for such activities must satisfy regulatory guidance4.

3.28. Determination of proposals for inert waste disposal and recovery will be made in line with Policy CMD3.

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4 Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Regulatory Guidance (EPR13).
Hazardous waste management and disposal

3.29. The Core Strategy sets out indicative capacity requirements for hazardous waste management and disposal for the plan period (Policy CS1 and Table CS4). It is anticipated that by 2026 hazardous waste management capacity requirements will total 81,800 tonnes per annum (tpa) of which 8,000 tpa is identified as recycling & re-use, 41,500 tpa as treatment & transfer, and 32,200 tpa as disposal. The existing hazardous waste management facility within Northamptonshire (Kings Cliffe) is of national significance due to both the limited number of such facilities and its specialism in particular aspects of hazardous waste disposal and management; equating to a national catchment area. As such, it is considered that the role of the Northamptonshire facility should be maintained, subject to any extant planning permission.

3.30. Proposals for additional capacity will be required to robustly justify need, including the intended catchment area and specialism of the facility, and ensure that only residual waste is disposed of. The proposal should not prejudice the permitted waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location.

3.31. Determination of proposals for hazardous waste management and disposal will be made in line with Policy CMD1 and Policy CMD2 respectively.

Sewage and waste water treatment facilities

3.32. It is essential that adequate sewage and waste water infrastructure is in place prior to development taking place in order to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment, such as sewage flooding residential or commercial properties, or the pollution of land and watercourses.

3.33. In some cases it may not be possible to extend an existing site due to physical constraints (i.e. additional plant may not be able to fit within the existing site boundary).

3.34. The location of new Sewage Treatment Works (STWs) is often constrained by the need to be in proximity to a watercourse that is able to receive effluent discharge. In addition it is often preferable for STWs to be located away from residential development to ensure potential environmental health impacts (e.g. odour) are minimised.

3.35. The Locations for Waste Development DPD does not allocate new sewage and waste water sites or extensions to existing sites. Determination of proposals for new, or extensions to existing, sewage and waste water sites will be made in line with Policy CMD1, and should have regard to the spatial strategy for waste management.
Policy CMD1: Development criteria for waste management facilities (non-inert and hazardous)

Proposals for waste management facilities on non-allocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites) must demonstrate that the development:
- does not conflict with the spatial strategy for waste management,
- promotes the development of a sustainable waste network and facilitates delivery of Northamptonshire’s waste management capacity requirements,
- clearly establishes a need for the facility identifying the intended functional role, intended catchment area for the waste to be managed, market base for any outputs, and where applicable the requirement for a specialist facility,
- is in general conformity with the principles of sustainability (particularly regarding the intended catchment area),
- facilitates the efficient collection and recovery of waste materials, and
- where intended for use by the local community, is readily and safely accessible to those it is intended to serve.

Development should also, where appropriate, and particularly in the case of advanced treatment facilities:
- ensure waste has undergone preliminary treatment prior to advanced treatment,
- integrate and co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities,
- maximise the re-use of energy, heat, and residues, and
- maximise the use of previously developed land (particularly existing and designated industrial land, and derelict, despoiled, or brownfield urban land), or redundant agriculture and forestry buildings (and their curtilages).

Policy CMD2: Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous)

Proposals for the disposal of non-inert or hazardous waste must demonstrate that:
- additional capacity is needed to deliver waste disposal capacity requirements,
- it clearly establishes a need for the facility identifying the intended functional role, intended catchment area for the waste to be disposed, and where applicable the requirement for a specialist facility,
- it is in general conformity with the principles of sustainability (particularly regarding the catchment area),
- the waste to be disposed of has undergone prior-treatment to ensure that only residual waste is disposed of, and
- disposal forms the last available management option.

Where this can be demonstrated, preference will be given to extensions of existing sites unless it can be shown that a standalone site would be more sustainable and better located to support the management of waste close to its source.

Policy CMD3: Development criteria for inert waste disposal and recovery

Proposals for the disposal or recovery of inert waste, where this does not relate to the restoration of a site identified in the Locations for Minerals DPD, must demonstrate that:
- it will not prejudice the restoration of mineral sites, and
- there is clear engineering, agricultural, landscape, or recreation amenity justification for the development.
4. PRINCIPLES FOR MINERALS DEVELOPMENT (NON-ALLOCATED SITES)

4.1. This section is applicable to proposals for minerals-related development for sites that are not allocated in the Locations for Minerals Development DPD, and addresses the principle of development at such locations.

4.2. Within Northamptonshire the provision of aggregates effectively refers to sand & gravel and crushed rock (limestone) for which sufficient allocations have been identified in the Locations for Minerals Development DPD to meet the required provision. Preference will be given to proposals for development on allocated sites.

4.3. The Locations for Minerals Development DPD allocates a few sites for the extraction of building & roofing stone and the processing of secondary & recycled aggregates (including inert recycling). No specific provision is made for this type of facility at a sub-regional level. It is therefore possible that additional facilities for such development within Northamptonshire could be required. Accordingly policies addressing such development have been included in this DPD (Policy CMD4 and CMD5).

4.4. Due to the Northamptonshire’s growth agenda it may be more sustainable for certain aggregate requirements related to major construction works to be met from borrow pits; therefore a specific policy addressing borrow pits has been included in the DPD (Policy CMD6).

Sand & gravel and crushed rock extraction

4.5. Proposals for sand & gravel and crushed rock extraction at non-allocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites), will be required to robustly justify the requirement for extraction, specifically in relation to the need for the site to maintain supply in line with the sub-regional apportionment and / or the maintenance of the aggregates landbank.

4.6. Determination of proposals for the extraction of sand & gravel and crushed rock will be made in line with Policy CMD4. Proposals should also seek to comply with the spatial strategy for mineral extraction set out in the Core Strategy (Policy CS4).

Building and roofing stone

4.7. The small scale extraction of building and roofing stone is promoted in rural areas or appropriate locations within settlements for its use in the restoration and renewal of existing historic buildings and structures, new buildings in conservation areas, and the enhancement of local character and distinctiveness in other sensitive locations through the Core Strategy (Policy CS6). Locations for building and roofing stone extraction are required to comply with this policy.

4.8. As at 1 January 2009, a total of six sites had planning permission for the extraction of both crushed rock and building & roofing stone; of which only three were operational. Two sites for the extraction of building and roofing stone are allocated in the Locations for Minerals Development DPD.

4.9. It is possible that additional sites for the extraction of building and roofing stone may be required during the plan period. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy CMD4.

4.10. It is imperative that building and roofing stone quarries are operated for the principal purpose of extracting traditional building materials, and not for aggregates under the guise of extraction of stone; this must be clearly demonstrated through proposals for such development.

4.11. Proposals will be required to show that the stone complements locally sourced building materials and that it will be used for high quality building and / or conservation works, i.e. not for general construction use.
4.12. At any time throughout the plan period should the need arise to manage the provision of building and roofing stone to prevent over-supply, or to prevent further provision of general crushed rock aggregates, preference will be given to allocated sites unless there is a proven need on technical grounds (i.e. to provide stone with the technical properties required for restoration works) for a new source of stone to be granted permission.

Secondary and recycled aggregate facilities

4.13. The processing of secondary and recycled aggregates (including inert recycling) represents a potentially major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and minimising waste. Sites for the handling, storage, and processing of recycled and secondary aggregates (including recycled inert waste) are therefore required to ensure provision of 'alternative materials'.

4.14. As at 1 January 2009, a total of fifteen sites had planning permission for the recycling of inert waste to produce secondary aggregates. In addition one site is allocated in the Locations for Minerals Development DPD. It is anticipated that the committed and allocated sites as well as temporary sites linked to key construction works will provide a reasonable mix of such sites.

4.15. It is possible that additional sites for the processing of secondary and recycled aggregates (including inert recycling) may be required during the plan period. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy CMD5. Proposals for the development of secondary and recycled aggregate facilities should comply with the spatial strategy for waste management set out in the Core Strategy (Policy CS2). This type of facility typically produces noise and dust, therefore are most suitably located at industrial or existing waste sites, or disused railheads and wharves. At locations that are only temporarily in use, only temporary facilities will be permitted.

Borrow pit extraction

4.16. There is often a need for large quantities of aggregates or clay for major construction and engineering works (such as road improvements). As a national growth location this need is likely to be greater in Northamptonshire than in other areas. In some instances, it will be preferable to supply mineral from a borrow pit in close proximity to the construction works rather than creating additional heavy traffic by importing material from elsewhere. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy CMD6.

4.17. Sites will need to be either progressively restored or restored as quickly as possible upon cessation of the project. Restoration of the borrow pit should utilise inert waste arising or extracted from the construction project in question.

Refractory minerals and clay

4.18. Refractory minerals and clay are used for a variety of industrial purposes. Within Northamptonshire these materials are primarily used for engineering works and fill including the lining and capping of landfill sites. A number of limestone and landfill sites have permission to extract refractory minerals and clay (on site) for such purposes.

4.19. The quantity of refractory minerals and clay used for such purposes is not significant. Demand within the county can therefore be met through such incidental working, or through the use of alternative materials. No sites for the extraction of refractory minerals and clay have been allocated in the Locations for Mineral Development DPD. Proposals for such extraction will need to be made having specific regard to Policy CMD4.
Policy CMD4: Development criteria for mineral extraction

Proposals for the extraction of minerals from non-allocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites) must demonstrate that the development:
- does not conflict with the spatial strategy for mineral extraction,
- where relating to aggregates, is required to maintain an adequate supply of minerals in accordance with sub-regional apportionment and / or the maintenance of a landbank,
- is required to meet a proven need for materials with particular specifications that cannot reasonably or would not otherwise be met from committed or allocated reserves,
- will maximise the recovery of the particular reserve whilst minimising waste through operational techniques employed, and
- promotes the most appropriate end-use of materials, and specifically ensure that building and roofing stone is used for high quality end-uses and not aggregate.

In addition to the above, proposals for the extraction of building and roofing stone must specifically demonstrate that: it supports the supply of locally sourced building materials (including varieties of limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and Collyweston slate); and the principal purpose of the extraction is for building and roofing stone (as such the proportion of stone and aggregate production should be identified).

Policy CMD5: Development criteria for secondary and recycled aggregate processing facilities

Proposals for the development of facilities for the handling, storage, and processing of secondary and recycled aggregate materials (including inert recycling and inert C&D waste) should not conflict with the spatial strategy for waste management. Preference will be given to locations within:
- existing industrial areas, or on land that is permitted or allocated for general industrial development,
- committed or allocated waste management / disposal facilities (including temporary facilities) where this accords with the type of waste management / disposal use at that location, and
- existing and disused railheads and wharves.

Development of temporary aggregate recycling facilities will be permitted at mineral extraction sites with existing processing plants, particularly where this allows for secondary and recycled materials to be processed or blended to achieve a higher quality end-use.

Development of temporary facilities for the recovery and recycling of inert materials, including inert C&D wastes, must demonstrate that the materials will be recycled and re-used (as far as practicable) onsite.

Policy CMD6: Development criteria for borrow pit extraction

Proposals for the development of borrow pits for mineral extraction must demonstrate that the:
- borrow pit is in close proximity to the construction project it is intended to supply,
- use of the mineral would not constitute an inappropriate use of high quality materials,
- mineral can be transported with minimal use of the public highway,
- site will be satisfactorily restored either through progressive restoration or as soon as possible following cessation of the construction project it serves, and
- inert waste arising or extracted from the construction project is utilised in restoration works (of the borrow pit).
5. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

5.1. This section is applicable to proposals for minerals and waste development (regardless of whether a proposal is for an allocated site or not), as well as proposals for all other forms of development. The policies address locally specific matters that are to be considered in determining proposals and do not reiterate the detail of national policy, but act as signposts and give a Northamptonshire specific context.

Managing the impact of minerals and waste development on the built and natural environment

5.2. All forms of development will have some impact on the receiving environment. As such it is important to recognise these potential impacts\(^5\) particularly where they may affect locally significant values or assets; this is recognised through the Core Strategy (Policy CS14).

Natural assets and resources

5.3. Northamptonshire has a range of sites recognised for their environmental quality, a number of which have international through to local level designations (Box CMD3). However, in terms of proportional area, Northamptonshire has below the UK average of statutorily protected sites. Within the existing policy hierarchy, individual wildlife sites designated at an international or national level receive statutory protection (under specific legislation) whilst others designated at a local level receive less protection. It is acknowledged that such sites of local importance represent a vital aspect of environmental systems. Locally designated sites form a significant and important part of the county’s natural resource, often contributing to ecological connectivity and landscape linkages. In the future these will help habitats and species adapt to the effects of climate change.

Box CMD3: Relevant natural environmental designations in Northamptonshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International</th>
<th>Special Protection Areas (SPAs) such as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves, and Registered Parks &amp; Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, Protected Wildflower Verges, Pocket Parks, and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4. Natural assets cannot be easily re-created once lost. As such, in conjunction with protecting locally significant (i.e. designated) natural assets and resources, the main focus of seeking locally specific development management measures is to secure enhancement of those features. The possibility of significant environmental effects associated with any particular development site must be fully understood before consideration can be given as to whether the proposed development is acceptable at that location. Without this, there is the potential of permanently losing the ability to deliver priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat, green infrastructure network linkages, or buffers to protect existing natural assets.

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\(^5\) Assessment of potential impacts should include direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short / medium / long-term, permanent & temporary, positive & negative effects of the project (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2000 Environmental impact assessment: Guide to procedures).
5.5. Biodiverse habitats, especially those that develop in very specific conditions, can be difficult to re-create (if at all). The presence of any important habitat type must be taken into consideration, as it may not be possible to regain the same level of biodiversity post-development through restoration measures. Therefore, where habitat creation is undertaken, the area created should be significantly larger than that lost in order to compensate for such difficulties.

5.6. Proposals for minerals and waste development will be subject to an ecological evaluation where considered appropriate by the planning authority, and where necessary a programme of mitigation and / or compensation will be agreed in advance. Consideration should be given to how the site can contribute to the county's identified green infrastructure networks, BAP targets, and the Environmental Characterisation Assessments (ECA). Proposals must also demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the county’s geological and natural assets, in particular the importance of underlying geological conditions on the local ecology in relation to the ability of the site to support specific vegetative communities and associated habitat. For example calcareous grassland (a BAP priority habitat) is mainly associated with the old ironstone quarries of the county where thin nutrient poor calcareous soils have been exposed by quarrying operations.

5.7. Requirements regarding natural assets and resources to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy CMD7.

5.8. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of natural assets and resources in the design and restoration of minerals and waste development.

Landscape

5.9. Northamptonshire’s landscape has been largely altered by the actions of man; this has in turn led to locally-distinctive landscapes and features that are part of our cultural heritage. It is important to protect the county’s landscapes for the sake of their intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of wildlife, as well as the wealth of their natural resources. Once lost such features can be difficult to re-create.
5.10. Northamptonshire has no landscape designations, such as National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Special Landscape Areas (SLAs), which have local status, only remain over parts of Daventry and South Northamptonshire local authority areas (as of 1 January 2009). National guidance states that such designations should only be maintained or, exceptionally, extended where it can be clearly shown that the necessary protection cannot be provided by policy alone. Where designated in an adopted LDF (DPD) they will form a material planning consideration.

5.11. Instead of SLAs a more rounded approach to landscape safeguarding and enhancement is being pursued, which acknowledges the intrinsic character inherent in all of Northamptonshire’s landscapes. ECAs have been undertaken throughout the county, including for landscape character. This approach may help to promote a joined-up approach to green infrastructure.

5.12. Particular features that create a specific aspect of local distinctiveness or character should be protected from future loss; this includes such features as topography (e.g. hills and dales), habitats that are unique to an area (e.g. ironstone gullets or quarries, acid grassland, and ancient woodland), geology (e.g. unique formations and historic quarries), and historic landscapes (which may contain features such as ancient hedgerows, stone walls, and survivals of former field systems such as ridge & furrow).

5.13. Proposals for minerals and waste development with the potential to significantly affect landscape values will be subject to a landscape impact assessment addressing both the potential impact and any mitigation measures considered necessary.

5.14. Requirements regarding landscape character to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy CMD8.

5.15. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of landscape in the design and restoration of minerals and waste development.

**Historic environment**

5.16. The historic environment contributes towards creating local distinctiveness and a sense of place by understanding our past. This is particularly relevant for land use planning as it creates a direct link between previous settlement & land use patterns, and our current or future land uses & activities.

5.17. Nationally designated heritage assets within Northamptonshire include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks & Gardens, and Registered Battlefields. The designation of heritage assets has largely focused on more tangible or visible interest, and as such there are many areas of archaeological interest which are of national importance that are not scheduled. Designated sites receive statutory protection under heritage protection legislation. However, others that are considered locally significant (such as ridge & furrow) or, that may not yet be identified (such as in the case of archaeological interests), do not. Such assets may present an important resource in terms of place-making and developing an understanding of our history, which if not addressed early may be lost.

5.18. Minerals development, more so than waste, is generally quite an intensive activity in relation to potential impacts on the historic environment due to its extractive nature. However, it is acknowledged that both minerals and waste development have the potential to affect different types of heritage assets and their setting.

5.19. For this reason, it is important that adequate information and evidence is available to inform the decision making process, ensuring that the potential impact of the proposal on the historic environment and the significance of heritage assets (including undesignated assets) and their setting is understood. In the case of archaeology, such interests are often not identified until the process of assessment or evaluation has begun. Where there is thought to be a risk of such interests being present a phased approach for assessing the significance of heritage assets involving desk-based assessments and / or field evaluations may be required.
5.20. It may not be necessary to manage all aspects of an asset; this will need to be determined through consideration of the relative significance of the asset, its specific interest, and setting. In addition, the presence of heritage assets does not preclude development from occurring; rather it should be seen as an opportunity to build on our knowledge and seek to utilise heritage assets for an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation, and which makes a positive contribution to local character and place-making. Opportunities may exist to incorporate specific features into restoration of sites thereby strengthening our linkage to the historic environment and contribution towards creating a sense of place.

5.21. The historic environment can also include natural heritage; in this sense natural heritage should be incorporated into ecological surveys where appropriate, as habitats which have developed over many years (often hundreds or thousands) cannot be re-created. Furthermore the potential impacts of development on the setting of heritage assets should also be taken into consideration as this may bear wider impacts regarding landscape linkages and connectivity. Further information on Northamptonshire’s historic landscape character is set out in the ECAs (Box CMD4).

5.22. Proposals for minerals and waste development involving a site which includes heritage assets (including development within the setting of an asset), particularly those with an archaeological interest, will be required to carry out appropriate desk based and/or field evaluations in order to identify and determine the nature, extent, and level of significance of the asset, and any potential impacts (having regard to the ECA). Proposals should also detail the requirement for a programme of post-permission works including any mitigation measures considered necessary to manage or enhance the asset and its setting, such as preservation in situ of archaeological remains, use of buffer zones, ‘post excavation’ assessment (including analysis, archiving, and dissemination of information), ‘preservation by design’ (e.g. where dewatering is required measures to prevent waterlogged archaeological remains from drying out and being destroyed), and long-term monitoring.

5.23. Requirements regarding the historic environment to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy CMD9.

5.24. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of the historic environment in the design and restoration of minerals and waste development.

**Layout and design quality**

5.25. The design and form of development is as important as its scale and location, this is as relevant to minerals and waste development as it is to other types of development. The layout and design of minerals and waste development can help to reduce potential impacts, increase public perception of such activities, improve safety & security, as well as increasing operational efficiency.

5.26. Strategic site layout can significantly reduce potential impacts on the immediate surrounding area and broader landscape. It can also allow for greater opportunities to incorporate elements of visual interest, reflect local identity in the design, or provide for effective buffers. The provision of landscaping schemes and boundary treatments can contribute positively towards amenity and biodiversity, particularly where they incorporate native species.

5.27. Visual design elements of such developments can either seek to facilitate integration into the surrounding landscape or townscape, or create visual interest and highlight innovation (dependant on the developer’s intention, acceptability of design, and the nature of the receiving environment). However, functional aspects and impacts of visual design should also be considered.
5.28. Waste management facilities involving advanced treatment often include some form of emission stack (chimney) and increasingly feature the use of lighting for the joint purpose of security and visual interest, and may include the use of reflective surfaces as a design feature. This is particularly important in Northamptonshire given the presence of military flight paths and large numbers of migratory birds. The presence of tall structures (particularly where involving atmospheric emissions) or reflective surfaces under flight paths may present air safety risks. Proposals for development surrounding areas known to be of importance for migratory bird species (e.g. the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and associated habitats) should also consider the potential for building bird strike resulting from tall structures and reflective surfaces. It is therefore important to highlight the need for consideration of such matters during the formative stages of proposal research and design.

5.29. Requirements regarding layout and design quality to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy CMD10.

5.30. Proposals for minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate that the development is set in the context of the area in which it is to be sited, including the landscape, streetscape, and the character of existing buildings as appropriate.

5.31. The integration of sustainable design and use of resources is required to be addressed through the Core Strategy (Policy CS7). Proposals should therefore also address the need to incorporate sustainable design including the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation (i.e. re-use and recycling of materials), and energy efficiency. The utilisation of local building materials wherever practicable, and the building-in of safety and security features as appropriate should also be addressed.

5.32. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of design and layout of minerals and waste development.

Policy CMD7: Natural assets and resources

Minerals and waste development should seek to (where possible) achieve a net gain in assets and resources, through:
- delivery of wider environmental benefits in the vicinity where development would adversely affect any regional or locally designated sites or other features of local interest,
- protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and strategic biodiversity networks, in particular the River Nene and other sub-regional corridors, and
- consider opportunities to contribute towards Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan targets for habitats and species.

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake an assessment (where appropriate) in order to:
- identify and determine the nature, extent, and level of importance of the natural assets & resources, as well as any potential impacts, and
- identify mitigation measures and / or requirement for compensation (where necessary) to avoid, reduce, and manage potentially adverse impacts.

Policy CMD8: Landscape character

Minerals and waste development should seek to reflect Northamptonshire’s landscape character. Development should mitigate potentially adverse impacts on the local character and distinctiveness of Northamptonshire’s landscape where necessary during the development, operational life, restoration, aftercare, and after-use. Opportunities for enhancement should be maximised through restoration, aftercare, and after-use.

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake a landscape impact assessment (where appropriate) based on the landscape character assessment in order to identify:
- the presence of landscape values (including their nature, extent, and level of importance) and determine any potential impacts,
- any necessary measures to mitigate potentially adverse impacts, and
- opportunities to protect and enhance particular features that create a specific aspect of local distinctiveness or character.
Managing the impact of other forms of development

5.33. Other forms of development may impact on minerals and waste development, either through surface development sterilising mineral resources or encroachment of incompatible development affecting the operational viability of the minerals or waste development. As such the existence of committed or allocated sites for minerals and waste development should be taken into consideration with regard to the determination of proposals for other forms of development.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

5.34. The Core Strategy sets out the approach for safeguarding mineral resources within Northamptonshire through Policy CS10, and identifies Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) which are shown on the MWDF Proposals Map. Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) have also been identified, whose boundaries are co-terminous with the MSAs, within which the Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) is to be consulted by the local planning authorities on proposals for development that could significantly sterilise resources (Box CMD5). This expectation for consultation should be extended beyond Northamptonshire’s boundary in circumstances where development in neighbouring authorities has the potential to significantly sterilise resources that exist within the county.

5.35. Requirements regarding MSA / MCAs to be addressed by proposals for non-mineral related development are detailed in Policy CMD11.
5.36. Proposals for significant development within a MSA must demonstrate that the sterilisation of mineral resources of economic importance will not occur as a result of the development, and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction. The developer should obtain site specific geological survey data\(^6\) to establish the existence or otherwise of a mineral resource of economic importance (such as type, quality and quantity of the reserve, and overburden to reserve ratio). This is particularly relevant for sand and gravel; the most economically important mineral resource within Northamptonshire.

5.37. Geological information should be provided in a minerals resource assessment to accompany the planning application. Such information will be used to ascertain the likelihood and viability of the mineral being worked before any application for development that might sterilise the potential deposit is determined.

5.38. The MPA may advise that development on or near mineral reserves should not proceed before the mineral is extracted, or that steps are taken to avoid sterilisation of the deposit. However, the MPA will not seek to prevent development where extraction is unlikely to occur in the future.

5.39. Where it is determined that it is necessary for the development to take place the MPA will seek prior extraction of the mineral subject to the following:
- the size and nature of the proposed surface development, particularly for new urban extensions,
- the quantity and quality of the mineral that would be recovered, and the economic viability of doing so,
- the practicability of extraction,
- the environmental impacts of mineral extraction, and
- utilisation (where possible) of the resources extracted to supply the development concerned.

5.40. Where mineral extraction is to be allowed under Policy CMD11, not all of the criteria of Policy CMD4 will necessarily apply.

5.41. Separate planning applications will be required for the prior extraction and the non-minerals development.

5.42. The thresholds for significant development\(^7\) concerning both the MSAs and MCAs are set out in Box CMD5.

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\(^6\) In addition to the MSAs and British Geological Survey mapping data.
\(^7\) MSA and MCA thresholds for significant development are derived from the Town and County Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 definition for ‘major development’.
5.43. The encroachment of incompatible activities around minerals and waste development may create conflict due to either the more sensitive nature of other forms of development, or their ongoing occupation or usage; potentially reducing the viability of future operations. The use of separation areas between minerals and waste development (committed or allocated sites) and other incompatible activities can significantly reduce the potential for land use conflict and adverse impacts. The general compatibility of minerals and waste development with other forms of land use is outlined in Box CMD6.

5.44. The practical application of separation areas will need to be considered based on the:
- nature of both the minerals and / or waste development and proposed development (including duration),
- compatibility of the proposed activity with the minerals and / or waste development,
- characteristics of any potential adverse effects likely to arise as a result of land use conflict, and
- any additional measures considered necessary to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.
5.45. Separation areas may be able to be reduced following assessment of local circumstance and identification of effective implementation measures (to be implemented prior to occupation). It is the developer’s responsibility to determine site specific potential impacts, as well as identification and implementation of mitigation measures where necessary.

5.46. Requirements regarding the prevention of land use conflict to be addressed by proposals for development considered to be incompatible with minerals or waste development are detailed in Policy CMD12.

5.47. The Minerals and Waste Planning Authority (MWPA) may advise that development should not be permitted if it would constrain the effective operation of committed sites, or future use of land and / or associated infrastructure allocated through the MWDF for a mineral or waste related use. Consultation requirements for proposals within MSA / MCAs is set out in paragraph 5.34. For all other forms of minerals and waste development, the MWPA is to be consulted by local planning authorities on proposals for major development that is considered to be incompatible with the affected minerals and / or waste development within 300 metres (m) of the site boundary (400 m for sewage and waste water treatment facilities).

5.48. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on potential sources of land use conflict arising from typical operations associated with minerals and waste related development, separation areas, and associated practical implementation measures.

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**Policy CMD11: Mineral Safeguarding Areas – Requirements for non-mineral related development**

Development of a non-mineral related nature within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas which is incompatible with the safeguarding of minerals should not proceed unless:
- it can be clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority that the mineral concerned is no longer of any value, or potential value, or that substantial (economically viable) deposits of a similar quality exist elsewhere in the county, or
- the mineral can be extracted, where practicable, prior to the development taking place, or
- the incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed with the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed, or
- the development is of a minor nature which would not inhibit extraction of the mineral resource, or
- there is an overriding need for the development.

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**Policy CMD12: Preventing land use conflict**

Proposals for development considered to be incompatible with committed or allocated minerals or waste development will be required to demonstrate practical measures, including the use of separation areas, for preventing the occurrence (either now or in the future) of land use conflict and potential adverse environmental effects resultant from ongoing occupation and usage (of the proposed development). The following should be taken into consideration in proposals for incompatible development in determining adequate separation areas:
- nature of both the minerals and / or waste development (committed or allocated) and proposed development (including duration),
- compatibility of the proposed activity with the minerals and / or waste development (committed or allocated),
- characteristics of any potential adverse environmental effects likely to arise as a result of land use conflict, and
- any additional measures considered necessary to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.
Managing the implementation of minerals and waste development

5.49. Minerals and waste development, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, may have potential impacts that are required to be addressed when planning permission is granted or managed as part of subsequent operations. Appropriate implementation measures that will reduce potential impacts and maximise beneficial outcomes will need to be applied.

Restoration and after-use

5.50. Responsible stewardship and restoration of minerals and (temporary) waste development sites can provide for a wide range of opportunities for enhancement and beneficial after-uses. However, opportunities for enhancement should not take precedence over the need to protect and maintain existing environmental assets. General principles for the restoration of minerals and (temporary) waste sites within Northamptonshire are set out in the Core Strategy (Policy CS13).

5.51. There are often competing interests in terms of achieving different restoration and after-use objectives. It is important to balance these competing interests to ensure that outcomes reflect the needs and desires of the local community. Restoration should seek to maximise public and environmental benefits whilst also giving consideration to the land use context and local environmental conditions.

5.52. After-use with the primary objective of restoration to agriculture, forestry, economic development, and amenity purposes should seek to integrate secondary after-use objectives in order to maximise opportunities. Secondary after-use objectives may include: landscape enhancement, habitat enhancement or creation for the purpose of achieving a coherent ecological network (contributing towards BAP targets and green infrastructure linkages), water catchment conservation, flood attenuation, enhancement of the historic environment, geodiversity, recreation, and environmental education. Such objectives (primary and secondary) are often inter-related, with one being a product of the other. Indeed a mix of after-uses may be the most valuable way of restoring a piece of land and maximising opportunities. Restoration schemes should also secure after-care and ongoing management of sites to ensure long-term success.

5.53. Minerals and waste developments have the potential to make a significant contribution to a number of BAP species and habitat targets. For some specific habitats, the entire creation target for the county could be achieved through appropriate restoration of minerals development.

5.54. Environmental conditions are important particularly when considering the creation or restoration of BAP habitats. These are often limited by the distribution of suitable underlying geological conditions. For example mineral extraction offers some of the best habitat creation opportunities in the county for calcareous grassland, due to the exposed underlying geology and poor soils. Therefore, the need to create BAP habitats should take precedence over other restoration aims in situations where suitable conditions exist. The same applies to strategic biodiversity networks as these occur where there are already networks of existing habitat, and where the right conditions exist to connect these with suitable new habitats.

5.55. Similarly, opportunities to promote geodiversity and enhance specific heritage assets are restricted to where such assets occur as they have a direct association specific to the location. Hence where geodiversity or important heritage assets occur precedence should be given to incorporating these objectives into the after-use. Consideration should also be given to the impact of ecological projects on the historic environment. The proposed schemes should balance the needs of both the historic and natural environment.

5.56. Restoration can provide the opportunity to disseminate and promote heritage assets both lost through extraction and those surviving. This can lead to an improved local understanding of the historic environment within an identified specific localised area and provide for the future management of the surviving assets.
5.57. Restoration of mineral sites may present opportunities for improvement to flood risk management, for example making space for water by improving flood flow routes and / or providing flood storage. Surface water run-off rates following restoration should be limited to the pre-extraction or pre-development rates, and where possible seek to improve rates (thereby reducing flood risk). Such measures will help to ensure that flood risk off-site is not increased.

5.58. Requirements regarding restoration and after-use to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy CMD13.

5.59. Proposals for minerals and waste development are also required to address the ‘Principles for restoration, after-care and after-use’ set out in the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.

Planning conditions and obligations

5.60. Minerals and waste developments have the potential, dependant on the nature of the development and the receiving environment, to not only affect the immediate surrounds but also the wider area. These impacts need to be addressed and, where ongoing, managed. The use of planning conditions (attached to the grant of planning permission) and obligations (legal agreements relating to the planning approval) can do this, and may therefore allow the development to go ahead where it would otherwise be refused. The preference of the MWPA is always to try to address matters by condition first and only go down the route of applying planning obligations where conditions alone would not prove adequate.

5.61. Areas where conditions and obligations would be utilised in relating to the granting of planning permission would be:
- improving and maintaining access (including public rights of way) and highways,
- traffic routing agreements,
- protecting and re-creation of environmental features and natural resources (including landscaping, habitat, and species),
- restoration and after-care,
- protecting local amenity, and
- long-term management and monitoring of the development (including maintenance of water levels in relation to mineral extraction).

5.62. Planning obligations can be used not only to mitigate the effects of development, they can also bring tangible and more subtle benefits to the local community, including the:
- provision of waste awareness and publicity campaigns for the local community and / or the introduction of local waste minimisation projects, and
- enhancement of local community facilities.

5.63. The benefits derived from planning obligations should relate to the proposed development.

5.64. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including planning conditions and obligations, are detailed in Policy CMD14.

Monitoring

5.65. Monitoring is an important part of the planning process to ensure that development is undertaken in accordance with the conditions attached to a planning permission. Effective monitoring can also identify and avert potential problems before they arise and help minimise the need for enforcement action. It ensures the promotion of best practice within the industry, and helps to foster a good working relationship between the planning authority, industry, and local communities.

5.66. Baseline monitoring and data are usually required as part of the information submitted with an application for planning permission and in some cases this will form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
5.67. In order to properly monitor sites and maintain an accurate and up-to-date database on which to judge how policies are performing, the planning authority will seek to obtain relevant information from operators post-approval. This will be held on a confidential basis. If information is required under other means, e.g. aggregate working party data, then this will not need to be re-produced. The monitoring information will be used by the planning authority, and ideally should also be used by the operator themselves, to monitor performance and identify trends.

5.68. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including monitoring, are detailed in Policy CMD14.

Local Liaison Groups

5.69. In some cases it will be appropriate to establish a Local Liaison Group for the purpose of enabling representatives of the local community, whom are affected by a minerals or waste development, to have direct regular contact with the operator and council officers. Local Liaison Groups will be required to be established for all mineral extraction sites and certain types of waste management facilities (as appropriate dependant on nature of the development and potential impacts).

5.70. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including the establishment of Local Liaison Groups, are detailed in Policy CMD14.

Prohibition orders

5.71. MPAs are permitted to make orders prohibiting the resumption of minerals development in, on, or under land where no such development has been carried out to any substantial extent for a period of at least two years and where, on the evidence available to the authority at the time when they make the order, it appears that development is unlikely to resume to any substantial extent.

5.72. The intention of prohibition orders is to establish without doubt that minerals development has ceased, to ensure that development cannot resume without a fresh grant of planning permission, and to secure the restoration of the land. A prohibition order can encompass any number of permissions for mineral development which apply to the land or site to which it relates, including plant and machinery.

5.73. There are a number of sites in the county with valid planning permissions, where the winning and working of minerals has not taken place for a considerable period of time. Most of the dormant sites identified by the Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMPs) process fall into this type of site.

5.74. Subject to availability of council resources, it remains the MPAs intention to remove the possibility of the re-opening of these sites through the service of Prohibition Orders under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This will provide clarity and certainty for all parties but in particular for the public. In deciding whether to make a prohibition order, the planning authority will follow the procedures set out in primary and secondary legislation.

5.75. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including prohibition orders, are detailed in Policy CMD14.
Policy CMD13: Restoration and after-use

The restoration of minerals and waste sites should meet the following requirements (where appropriate):

- sites previously comprising high-grade agricultural land or good-quality forestry use should be restored to the original land use and coupled with a secondary after-use objective,
- precedence should be given to the establishment of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat, strategic biodiversity networks, promotion of geodiversity, and enhancement of the historic environment & heritage assets where the specific conditions occur that favour such after-use objectives,
- sites connecting or adjacent to identified habitat areas should be restored in a manner which promotes habitat enhancement in line with BAP targets and green infrastructure plans,
- sites located near to areas identified as lacking recreational facilities should be restored in a manner that promotes such opportunities,
- sites located within river corridors should be restored to support water catchment conservation and incorporate flood attenuation measures, and
- in specific instances, and where fully in accordance with policies in the local development frameworks, sites may be restored in a manner that promotes economic opportunities.

Policy CMD14: Implementation

The implementation of minerals and waste development will be controlled and managed through the use of the following measures:

- planning conditions,
- planning obligations and / or legal agreements to:
  - ensure that requirements are met (but only where the use of planning conditions alone is not adequate), and / or
  - provide benefits to compensate the local community affected by the development (where appropriate),
- requirements by the owner and / or operator to monitor minerals extracted and waste managed, including information on catchments, and to provide summaries of this information to the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority,
- monitoring of permitted operations by the planning authority to ensure compliance with planning conditions,
- establishment of a Local Liaison Group (where appropriate), and
- service of prohibition orders at minerals sites where winning and working has not been carried out for at least two years and where, in the planning authority’s opinion, working is unlikely to be resumed.
6. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT DPD

Implementation

6.1. The MWDF will ultimately be implemented through the grant of planning permission for individual proposals that are then realised on the ground. Planning permission will be forthcoming in accordance with the Government’s National Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), Minerals Policy Statements (MPSs), the MWDF policies, and any relevant policies in LDFs.

6.2. However activities that can affect the delivery of the MWDF may rely on the operation of other policies, the work of other agencies, the behaviour of the general public, and the actions of industry. Such projects, place making activities, investment decisions, and behaviour include the:
- Sustainable Community Strategy for Northamptonshire (and the district ones that flow from it),
- Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Northamptonshire,
- programmes and projects of the statutory agencies,
- actions and decisions of infrastructure providers, and
- actions of the general public.

6.3. Production and implementation of these strategies, and the actions of these bodies or individuals, may impact upon planning for minerals and waste related development within the plan area. The MWPA will take such matters into account as necessary, including through the process of monitoring and review.

6.4. The County Council, as the MWPA, will therefore seek to meet the MWDF objectives through its own actions such as:
- Its development and construction activities - for example, in the construction and operation of County Council owned new schools and community facilities.
- Implementation of other plans and strategies - for example, the Local Transport Plan.

Monitoring

6.5. The purpose of monitoring is twofold, as monitoring needs to consider both beneficial and adverse effects. Firstly, to measure the actual significant effects of implementing the Control and Management of Development DPD policies and measure contribution towards achievement of desired objectives. Secondly, it assists in identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the need to undertake appropriate remedial action. Monitoring should aim to answer questions such as:
- Are the policies contributing towards the plan’s vision and objectives, as well as the SA objectives and sustainable development as predicted?
- Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
- Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?

6.6. The approach taken to monitoring should be objective and target led. It is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely; instead monitoring should be focused on significant effects. Monitoring should involve measuring indicators which may establish a causal link between implementation of the plan and the likely significant effects being monitored.

6.7. In addition it may be beneficial for monitoring requirements to build on existing monitoring systems (such as the SA monitoring framework) in order to reinforce links and ensure efficiency within planning processes. Gaps in existing information will be identified so that consideration might be given to how these could be addressed in the longer term.
6.8. There is a specific requirement for the implementation of the MWDF and its individual components to be monitored. The most appropriate vehicle for this is the MWDF AMR, produced each December. Monitoring is therefore to be undertaken on an annual basis (unless otherwise specified) in line with the AMR.

6.9. The plan period for the MWDF is by calendar year of January to December rather than by April to March.

6.10. The monitoring framework for the Control and Management of Development DPD is set out in Table CMD1 below.

Table CMD1: Control and Management of Development monitoring framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control and management of development policy and link to objectives</th>
<th>Key indicator(s)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Implementation partners</th>
<th>Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principles for waste development (non-allocated sites)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD1:</strong> Development criteria for waste management facilities (non-inert and hazardous)</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA  • Minerals industry  • Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD2:</strong> Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous)</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA  • Minerals industry  • Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD3:</strong> Development criteria for inert waste disposal and recovery</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA  • Minerals industry  • Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principles for minerals development (non-allocated sites)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD4:</strong> Development criteria for mineral extraction</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA  • Minerals industry  • Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD5:</strong> Development criteria for secondary and recycled aggregate processing facilities</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA  • Minerals industry  • Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control and management of development policy and link to objectives</td>
<td>Key indicator(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD6: Development criteria for borrow pit extraction</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contributes towards Objectives 1 &amp; 6.</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA&lt;br&gt;• Minerals industry&lt;br&gt;• Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General development management polices</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD7: Natural assets and resources</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contributes towards Objective 10.</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA&lt;br&gt;• Minerals industry&lt;br&gt;• Waste industry&lt;br&gt;• Natural England</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD8: Landscape character</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contributes towards Objective 10.</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA&lt;br&gt;• Minerals industry&lt;br&gt;• Waste industry&lt;br&gt;• Natural England</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD9: Historic environment</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contributes towards Objective 10.</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA&lt;br&gt;• Minerals industry&lt;br&gt;• Waste industry&lt;br&gt;• English Heritage</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD10: Layout and design quality</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contributes towards Objective 2.</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• NCC as the MPA / WPA&lt;br&gt;• Minerals industry&lt;br&gt;• Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD11: Minerals Safeguarding Areas - Requirements for non-mineral related development</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contributes towards Objective 7.</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• Development industry&lt;br&gt;• Local planning authorities</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy CMD12: Preventing land use conflict</strong>&lt;br&gt;Contributes towards Objective 7.</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria.</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria. No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
<td>• Development industry&lt;br&gt;• Local planning authorities</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control and management of development policy and link to objectives</td>
<td>Key indicator(s)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Policy CMD13:** Restoration and after-use  
*Contributes towards Objective 11 & 12.* | Approved proposals meet criteria. | 100% of approvals meet criteria.  
No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria. | • NCC as the MPA / WPA  
• Minerals industry  
• Waste industry  
• Natural England  
• English Heritage | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria. |
| **Policy CMD14:** Implementation  
*Contributes towards Objective 1.* | Approved proposals meet criteria. | 100% of approvals meet criteria.  
No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria. | • NCC as the MPA / WPA  
• Minerals industry  
• Waste industry | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria. |
APPENDIX 1: REFERENCE TO NATIONAL POLICY FOR ISSUES NOT COVERED BY THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT DPD

In line with national guidance which states that DPDs are not to include policies where such matters are already adequately covered by guidance at national or regional level (particularly national level), several subject areas are not addressed by this DPD.

This include such matters that were previously covered in one or more of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan policies that will not be carried forward into policies in this DPD in line with national guidance.

The specific subject areas and reasoning as to why they are not addressed by this DPD is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject area</th>
<th>Elements covered in this DPD</th>
<th>Rationale for not being covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity and geodiversity</td>
<td>Locally-specific elements only.</td>
<td>Covered by PPS9, PPS10, and MPS1&amp;2. See also Core Strategy Policy CS14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>No elements.</td>
<td>Covered by supplement to PPS1, PPS10, and MPS1&amp;2. See also Core Strategy Policy CS7 and CS14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding and flood risk</td>
<td>Matters related to restoration of minerals sites contained in Policy CMD13.</td>
<td>Covered by PPS25, PPS10, MPS1&amp;2, and through the statutory responsibilities of the Environment Agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic environment</td>
<td>Locally-specific elements only.</td>
<td>Covered by PPS5, PPS10, and MPS1&amp;2. See also Core Strategy Policy CS14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local amenity</td>
<td>See the reference to separation distances in ‘Preventing land use conflict’ section and Policy CMD12.</td>
<td>Detailed matters relating to areas such as pollution, noise, dust, are either covered by national PPSs / MPSs, or are the responsibility of other agencies and not the planning system and therefore do not require detailing in this DPD. See also Core Strategy Policy CS14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic and access</td>
<td>No elements.</td>
<td>Sustainable movement is addressed in Core Policy CS9, see also Core Strategy Policy CS14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unstable land</td>
<td>No elements.</td>
<td>Covered by PPS14, PPS10, and MPS1&amp;2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td>Matters related to restoration of minerals sites contained in Policy CMD13.</td>
<td>Covered by PPS25, PPS10, MPS1&amp;2, and through the statutory responsibilities of the Environment Agency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2: REPLACEMENT OF MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN POLICIES BY MWDF POLICIES

There is not necessarily a clear cut transfer from one Local Plan policy to a particular MWDF policy as the MWDF is a different type of development plan to the old local plans. Nevertheless the following schedules set out where the intent of Local Plan policies is now covered by the Control and Management of Development DPD. If a Local Plan policy is not shown here its intent is fully covered by one or more of the other MWDF components.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minerals Local Plan</th>
<th>Waste Local Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A: Local Plan Policies replaced by a combination of Core Strategy and Control and Management of Development DPD Policies</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 6: Building and roofing stone quarries</td>
<td>Policy 16: Restoration, aftercare and after-use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 7: Limestone for agricultural purposes</td>
<td>Policy 17: Waste transfer, recovery and recycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 10: Safeguarding mineral resources</td>
<td>Policy 18: Composting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 11: Sustainable transportation of minerals</td>
<td>Policy 19: Anaerobic digestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 12: Mineral development outside permitted or allocated sites</td>
<td>Policy 20: Waste to energy recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 14: Reclamation</td>
<td>Policy 21: Non-energy recovery incineration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 15: Buffer zones</td>
<td>Policy 22: Landfill / landraising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 34: Review of old mineral permissions</td>
<td>Policy 23: Agricultural improvement and engineering works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 35: Prohibition orders</td>
<td>Policy 24: Sewage and water treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Policy 25: Landspreading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **B: Local Plan Policies replaced by Control and Management of Development DPD Policies** | |
| Policy 13: Borrow pits | Policy 7: Design |
| Policy 16: Proposals for plant and machinery | Policy 8: Traffic and access |
| Policy 17: Retention of processing plants | Policy 9: Natural and historic environment - Local landscape character |
| Policy 18: Traffic and access | Policy 10: Natural and historic environment - National and international designations and protected species |
| Policy 19: Landscape | Policy 11: Natural and historic environment - Local designations |
| Policy 20: Designated biodiversity sites | Policy 12: Agricultural land |
| Policy 21: Protected species | Policy 13: Water resources and flooding |
| Policy 22: Habitats and features of biodiversity and geodiversity importance | Policy 14: Rights of way |
| Policy 23: Best and most versatile agricultural land | Policy 15: Local amenity |
| Policy 24: Cultural heritage | Policy 26: Planning obligations and agreements |
| Policy 25: Rights of way | Policy 27: Monitoring |
| Policy 26: Water resources |  |
| Policy 27: Flood risk |  |
| Policy 28: Local amenity |  |
| Policy 29: Unstable land |  |
| Policy 30: Cumulative impact |  |
| Policy 31: Planning conditions |  |
| Policy 32: Planning obligations |  |
| Policy 33: Monitoring and enforcement |  |
APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY

A

Advanced treatment – The treatment of waste using thermal processes (gasification, incineration, pyrolysis) and other waste to energy processes such as plasma arc, and other emerging technologies.

After-use – The ultimate use to which a minerals working or waste site (landfill/raise) is put following its restoration, such as forestry, amenity, agriculture, nature conservation, recreation or industrial.

Aggregate – Inert particulate matter which is suitable for use (on its own or with the addition of cement or bituminous material) in construction as concrete, mortar, finishes, road stone, asphalt, or drainage course, or for use as constructional fill or railway ballast.

Amenity – A land use which is not productive agriculture, forestry or industrial development; can include formal and informal recreation and nature conservation.

Anaerobic digestion (AD) – The biological treatment of biodegradable organic waste in the absence of oxygen, utilising microbial activity to break down the waste in a controlled environment. AD results in the generation of: biogas which is rich in methane and can be used to generate heat and/or electricity; fibre (or digestate) which is nutrient rich and can potentially be used as a soil conditioner; and a liquor which can potentially be used as a liquid fertiliser.

Archaeological interest - An interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. These heritage assets are part of a record of the past that begins with traces of early humans and continues to be created and destroyed.

B

Biological processing – Treatment of biodegradable organic waste utilising microbial activity to break down the waste matter.

Blasting – Blasting of rock with explosives takes place where the rock to be extracted is hard enough to warrant fracturing prior to removal and processing.

C

Civic amenity site (also known as household waste recycling centre) – There are many names for civic amenity sites including household waste recycling centre’s, resource recovery centre’s, and bring sites. Civic amenity sites are provided by Waste Disposal Authorities as places where the public can deliver a range of household waste for recycling or disposal, including metals, paper, glass, engine oil, garden waste, oversized items (e.g. furniture and appliances), and building rubble.

Colyweston stone slate – A roofing material widely used in Northamptonshire, in adjoining areas and on important buildings further afield. Collyweston stone slates are produced by the action of frost on the so called ‘log’ which is derived from the lowest beds of Lincolnshire Limestone. Suitable log is only found in discrete areas the best known sources being centred historically on Collyweston village. Other sources have been documented.

Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste – Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation, or entertainment.

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8 ODPM 2004 Planning for waste management facilities - A research study.
9 DCLG 2010 PPS 5 Planning for the historic environment.
10 Environmental Protection Act 1990 (S5.75(7)).
Composting – A biological process in which micro-organisms convert biodegradable organic matter into a stabilised residue known as compost. The process uses oxygen drawn from the air and produces carbon dioxide and water vapour as by-products. Composting can be undertaken in either an open-windrow or in-vessel system. (ODPM 2004)

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste – Waste arising from any development such as vegetation and soils (both contaminated and uncontaminated) from the clearance of land, remainder material and off-cuts, masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition, construction or reconstruction of buildings or other civic engineering structures. Construction and demolition waste may also include hazardous waste materials such as lead, asbestos, liquid paints, oils, etc.

Crushed rock – Hard rock, which has been quarried, fragmented and graded for use as aggregate.

Development control – The sector of land use planning that deals with the processing and enforcement of planning applications and decisions under the Town and Country Planning legislation. Each application is judged on its merits at the time of the application.

Gasification – Thermal decomposition that involves a chemical reaction which takes place at high temperatures in the presence of air, or air enriched with oxygen (between 900°C to 1,100°C when in air and 1,000°C to 1,400°C using oxygen. This generates energy from organic or hydrocarbon containing materials. Gasification is a thermal upgrading process, in which carbon is converted to a syngas leaving a solid residue. (ODPM 2004)

Gravel – Naturally occurring aggregates of more or less rounded rock fragments (pebbles) which are coarser than sand (i.e. 2 - 64 millimetres in diameter) and used as a building and construction material and in drainage work.

Hazardous waste – Waste that contains hazardous properties that if improperly handled, treated or disposed of, by virtue of its composition carries the risk of death, injury, or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact.

Heritage asset - A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meritng consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing). (DCLG 2010)

Historic environment - All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold significance are called heritage assets. (DCLG 2010)

Historic interest - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity. (DCLG 2010)

Household waste recycling centre – Also known as civic amenity sites.
Inert fill – Aggregates or inert materials used in construction or land reclamation works to create new levels. Inert fill includes inert waste material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment and does not contain contaminants (e.g. combustible, putrescible, degradable, leachable, hazardous, or liquid wastes, etc). May include waste recovery (refer to Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 EPR13).

Inert waste – Waste which will not biodegrade or decompose (or will only do so at a very slow rate), examples include glass, concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, and soil & stone (excluding topsoil & peat).11

Landbank – A stock of planning permissions sufficient to allow for extraction over a given period at an appropriate local level.

Landfill – The deposition of waste into hollow or void space in the land, usually below the level of the surrounding land or original ground level in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented. Landfill sites have to be sited where an existing void is available; former mineral workings have historically been used for this purpose.

Landfill gas – A by-product from the digestion by anaerobic bacteria (rotting) of putrescible matter present in waste deposited on landfill sites. The gas is predominantly methane (65%) together with carbon dioxide (35%) and trace concentrations of a range of other vapours and gases.

Landraising – Deposition of waste above the level of the surrounding land or the original ground level. It is usually deposited onto unworked ground or onto land previously filled to the original ground level.

Landspreading – The application of solid wastes, sludges and liquid wastes to the land without the removal of the topsoil layer. This can lead to a raising of the original ground level.

Limestone – A sedimentary rock consisting predominantly of calcium carbonate. Often used as aggregate (crushed rock) or a building stone.

Materials recycling facility – A facility that is designed to process recyclables. A ‘clean MRF’ processes source separated / co-mingled dry recyclables, whereas a ‘dirty MRF’ handles comingled wastes including putrescible materials.12

Major development – Means development involving any one or more of the following: (a) the provision of dwelling houses where (i) the number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more, or (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (a)(i); (b) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or (c) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.13

Mechanical biological treatment – A waste processing facility that combines a sorting facility with a form of biological treatment such as composting or anaerobic digestion.

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11The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (SI No. 1559) (as amended), Schedule 1(4).
12Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) 2006 Residual Waste Treatment Technologies Information Sheets.
13Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure Order 1995).
Mechanical heat treatment – The mechanical sorting or pre-processing stage with technology often found in a material recovery facility. The mechanical sorting stage is followed by a form of thermal treatment. This might be in the form of a waste autoclave or processing stage to produce a refuse derived fuel pellet. Mechanical heat treatment is sometimes grouped along with mechanical biological treatment. Mechanical heat treatment does not however include a stage of biological degradation (anaerobic digestion or composting).

Municipal solid waste (MSW) – Waste that is collected and disposed of by, or on behalf of, a local authority. It will generally consist of household waste any other wastes collected by a Waste Collection or Disposal Authority, or their agents. It includes waste collected from civic amenity sites, commercial or industrial premises, and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter. In addition, it may include road and pavement sweepings, gully emptying wastes, and some construction and demolition waste arising from local authority activities.

Non-inert waste (also known as degradable or putrescible waste) – Waste which will quickly or slowly biodegrade or decompose, releasing environmental pollutants. Types of material include wood and wood products, paper, plasterboard, ash, concrete, plastic, leather, rubber, textiles, cardboard, vegetable matter, food processing wastes, sewage sludge, metals and chemical combinations thereof, coke, coal, mica, diatomaceous earth, slag, boiler scale, soap, cellulose, floor sweepings, sacks, electrical fittings and appliances, machinery, cosmetic products, tarred materials, carbon, ebonite, pottery, china, enamels, abrasives, trees, bushes, grass, flowers and other vegetation.

Overburden – Soil and other material that overlies a mineral deposit of economic value which must be removed in order to extract the mineral.

Plasma arc gasification – A waste treatment technology that uses electrical energy and the high temperatures created by an electrical arc gasifier. This arc breaks down waste primarily into elemental gas and solid waste, in a plasma converter.

Potential impacts – Assessment of potential impacts should include direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short / medium / long-term, permanent & temporary, positive & negative effects of the project. (DCLG 2000)

Preliminary treatment – Any waste management process that involves the recycling or biological processing of waste, for example materials recycling facility, recycling / processing of inert waste, composting, or anaerobic digestion, etc.

Primary aggregates – Aggregates that are comprised of naturally occurring materials such as crushed rock (e.g. limestone) and sand & gravel which are land won (in other words extracted directly from the ground).

Prior treatment – Treatment (including sorting) of wastes that may be carried out either before or after acceptance to a landfill installation. It however cannot be carried out as part of the landfilling operation (i.e. compaction after deposit at the landfill) as it is a requirement that the treatment has been undertaken prior to landfilling. Prior treatment should not be carried out purely for the sake of achieving a treated condition. If treatment of a waste stream does not reduce the quantity of waste landfilled or the hazards of the waste to human health or the environment then it need not be undertaken.

Progressive restoration / rehabilitation – Restoration or rehabilitation undertaken progressively or having a staged approach, commencing when areas become available within the operational land.
Public rights of way – Footpaths, bridleways, tracks and lanes used as public paths and public byways.

Pyrolysis – Thermal decomposition that involves a chemical reaction which takes place at high temperatures between 400°C and 800°C. This generally generates energy from organic or hydrocarbon containing materials. Pyrolysis takes place either in the complete absence of oxygen or with limited oxygen. There are three products of pyrolysis: gas, liquid and a solid known as char. (ODPM 2004)

Reclamation – Operations designed to return the area to an acceptable environmental condition for the resumption of the former land use or a new land use.

Recovery – The collection, reclamation and separation of materials from the waste stream. That is, any waste management operation that diverts a waste material from the waste stream and which results in a certain product with a potential economic or ecological benefit. Recovery mainly refers to the following operations: material recovery (i.e. recycling), energy recovery (i.e. re-use as a fuel), biological recovery (e.g. composting), and re-use.

Recovery facilities – A facility that recovers value, such as resources and energy, from waste prior to disposal. Recovery facilities include recycling, biological processing or treatment, and thermal treatment.

Recycling – The collection, separation, recovery and re-use of materials from waste that would otherwise require disposal and subsequent reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials either for the original purpose or for other purposes including organic recycling but excluding energy recovery (EEA 2006).

Reduction – Means either the (1) use of technology requiring less waste generation from production, (2) production of longer lasting products with lower pollution potential, or (3) removing material from the waste stream (i.e. green waste used in home composts).

Reserves – Mineral deposits which have been tested to establish the quality and quantity of material present and which could be economically and technically exploited. Permitted reserves are reserves having the benefit of planning permission for extraction.

Residual arisings – Waste generated as an output resulting from waste treatment processes, for example contaminated recyclates / compost matter, non-recyclable / compostable materials, bottom ash residue, metals, APC residues, etc.

Resources – A potential mineral deposit where the quality and quantity of material present has not been tested.

Restoration – The return of land to its former use, or an appropriate condition, and stable landform (using subsoil, topsoil and / or soil making material); may include the remediation of contaminated land.

Re-use – Any operation by which end of life products and equipment or its components are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived (EEA 2006).

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) – A non-statutorily protected site of regional and local importance for geodiversity (geology and geomorphology). RIGS may be designated for their value to Earth science, and to Earth heritage in general, and may include cultural, educational, historical and aesthetic resources.

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**S**

**Sand and gravel** – Naturally occurring materials formed as a result of the disintegration of rocks through weathering processes, then transported and deposited by wind, water and ice. In Britain the most common rock types are flint, limestone, quartzite and igneous rocks. Sand and gravel are therefore derived from similar sources, and are similar in their composition, though they differ in the size of their respective particles.

**Secondary and recycled materials / aggregates** – Materials that do not meet primary aggregate (e.g. sand, gravel and crushed rock) specifications in certain circumstances. Secondary aggregates are waste or by-products from industrial processes (e.g. scalings and crusher fines from the production of primary aggregates), whereas recycled aggregates are reprocessed materials previously used in construction (e.g. demolition materials). Both secondary and recycled aggregates are used in the construction industry to replace the use of primary aggregates.

**Setting (of a historic asset)** - The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. (DCLG 2010)

**Sharp sand** – Angular grains of sand which are suitable for use in concrete manufacture (also known as concreting sand).

**Significant integrated facility** – A waste management facility that incorporates a range of different treatment technologies (either advanced or preliminary) on one site.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** – A site statutorily protected for its nature conservation, geological or scientific value.

**Soft sand** – Sand of a generally fine rounded grain shape (also known as ‘building sand’). Soft sand is used in a variety of building operations, such as the manufacture of mortar, and in the manufacture of asphalt for road construction purposes.

**Special Protection Area (SPA)** – A designation under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds; also referred to as Natura 2000 sites.

**Sterilisation** – Where minerals cannot be extracted due to surface level development e.g. buildings on top of reserves which prevent access.

**Stewardship** – The practice of carefully managing land usage to ensure natural systems are maintained or enhanced for future generations.

**Sustainable waste management** – The efficient use of material resources with the aim of reducing the amount of waste ultimately produce. Where waste is generated in Northamptonshire it should be dealt with in a way that contributes to the social, economic and environmental goals of Northamptonshire.

**T**

**Thermal treatment** – Generic term to describe a range of processes that use heat to break down waste (e.g. incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, etc). Other terms that are often used to describe thermal treatment include combined heat and power, energy from waste or energy, which is when energy can be recovered from thermal treatment facilities as electricity and / or heat. (SEPA 2006)

**Transfer station** – A depot where waste from collection vehicles is stored temporarily prior to carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.

**Treatment** – Defined according to a ‘three point test’ (1) a physical / thermal chemical or biological process including sorting that; (2) changes the characteristics of waste and (3) does so in order to reduce its volume, or reduce its hazardous nature, or facilitate its handling or enhance its recovery.
Void space – The capacity within a landfill or landraise available for the disposal of waste, together with cover, construction material, capping, engineering and restoration layers.

Waste – Waste is defined in circular 11/94 and in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 as ‘any substance or object which the holder discards, or intends to discard or is required to discard’ and may include production residues and some by-products.

Waste management strategy – A non-statutory document setting out the (mainly technical) strategy for the management of municipal solid waste in Northamptonshire to 2020, referenced as the Northamptonshire Waste Partnership 2008 Northamptonshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

Waste minimisation – The process of reducing the quantity of waste arising and requiring processing and / or disposal.

Waste recovery – Waste recovery is about using waste to replace other non-waste materials to achieve a beneficial outcome in an environmentally sound manner. The clearest indicator of waste recovery is when it can be shown that the waste used is a suitable replacement for non-waste material that would otherwise have to be used to achieve the end benefit\(^\text{15}\).

\(^{15}\)Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Regulatory Guidance (EPR13). Defining waste recovery: Permanent deposit of waste on land.
APPENDIX 4: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMR - Annual Monitoring Report
APC - Air Pollution Control
BAP - Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan
C&D - Construction and demolition
C&I - Commercial and industrial
DPD - Development Plan Document
DCLG – Department of Communities and Local Government
EEA - European Environment Agency
ECA - Environmental Characterisation Assessment
HRA - Habitats Regulations Assessment
LDF - Local Development Framework
MCA - Minerals Consultation Area
MPA - Mineral Planning Authority
MPG - Mineral Planning Guidance
MPS - Mineral Planning Statement
MSA - Minerals Safeguarding Areas
MSW - Municipal Solid Waste
MWDF - Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS - Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
MWPA - Mineral and Waste Planning Authority
NCC - Northamptonshire County Council
ODPM - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPG - Planning Policy Guidance
PPS - Planning Policy Statement
RIGS - Regionally Important Geological Sites
ROMPs - Review of Minerals Permissions
SA - Sustainability Appraisal
SCI - Statement of Community Involvement
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA - Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SLA - Special Landscape Areas
SPD - Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest
SPA - Special Protection Area
STW - Sewage Treatment Works

tpa – Tonnes per annum

WPA - Waste Planning Authority