The Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan

What is it?

The Waste Local Plan establishes the land use strategy for all waste in Northamptonshire. Its purpose is to set out in detailed land-use policies and proposals in relation to waste management and waste disposal in the county. It guides development in terms of the acceptability or otherwise of locations and to control development through setting out a range of standards and assessment criteria against which applications for planning permission can be judged. The plan period for the Waste Local Plan is from 2003 to 2016.

What does it seek to do?

The main aim of the Waste Local Plan is to encourage increased waste treatment capacity for the county and reduce reliance on landfill. With that capacity in place we will have good prospects of achieving significantly higher waste treatment levels for the existing residents and businesses of the county and for those who will be coming here as part of Northamptonshire’s growth.

What are its main proposals?

- To permit new landfill sites, or extensions to existing landfill sites, only in very limited circumstances in cases of demonstrable need.
- To better integrate existing facilities for waste.
- To support new technologies to manage our waste.
- To promote the minimisation of waste in the construction and operation of all new development in the county.
- To try to prevent the net importation of waste into Northamptonshire.
- To promote local solutions with local catchments.

How will it be kept up to date?

The Waste Local Plan will be progressively reviewed and replaced by documents in the County Council’s new Minerals and Waste Development Framework. By 2009 there should be an adopted Core Strategy for Minerals and Waste which will update the strategy and related policies in this Plan; at the same time there also should be an adopted document called Locations for Waste Development which will update sites and allocations for waste-related development. Following on from this Policies for the Control of Development will be adopted and this will update the remaining policies in this Plan and the Minerals Local Plan concerned with controlling and managing development. The Waste Local Plan will not be fully replaced until all three documents are adopted.

Growth Management
Northamptonshire County Council
PO Box 163
County Hall
Northampton
NN1 1AX

Tel: 01604 236014
Fax: 01604 236065
Email: planning@northamptonshire.gov.uk
## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1: Introduction</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Purpose of the Waste Local Plan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Role of this Local Plan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2: The Policy Context</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European and National Policy Framework</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Regional Policy Framework</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sub-Regional Policy Framework</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Context: Implications for Northamptonshire and the Local Plan</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3: Waste Generation in Northamptonshire</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special (Hazardous Waste)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert Waste and Construction Waste</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non - Hazardous Waste</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and Industrial Waste</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Waste</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Waste Management Provision</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Waste</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4: The Land Use Strategy for Waste in Northamptonshire</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Approach</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use Framework</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites and Facilities</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarding of Existing Sites</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Local Waste Facilities</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development - Related Waste Minimisation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrating Waste Facilities with Other Development</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5: The Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic and Access</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Natural and Historic Environment</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Land</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources and Flooding</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Way</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Amenity</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration, Aftercare and After-Use</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6: The Facilities and Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Transfer, Recovery and Recycling</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Waste Management Processes</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste to Energy Physio-Chemical Processes</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-Mechanical Waste Treatment</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill (and Landraising)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Improvement and Engineering Works</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage and Water Treatment</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7: The Approval Stage

Introduction
Planning Obligations and Agreements
Monitoring of Approved Waste Sites
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

8: Monitoring and Review

Monitoring
Review

Proposals Map

Main Sites for Waste Management

Inset Maps
Inset Map 1: Astwick Quarry, Croughton
Inset Map 2: Boughton Quarry
Inset Map 3: Brackmills Transfer Station
Inset Map 4: Brixworth Landfill Site
Inset Map 5: Browns Road, Daventry
Inset Map 6: Castle Manor Farm, Titchmarsh, Thrapston
Inset Map 7: Collyweston Quarry
Inset Map 8: Corby Landfill Site/Civic Amenity Site
Inset Map 9: Cranford Landfill Site
Inset Map 10: Cunliffe Drive, Kettering
Inset Map 11: East Road, Oundle
Inset Map 12: Former Sewage Treatment Works, Earls Barton
Inset Map 13: Glenhill Landfill Site
Inset Map 14: Grange Park
Inset Map 15: Grendon Road, Wollaston
Inset Map 16: Harlestone Quarry
Inset Map 17: High March, Daventry
Inset Map 18: Jackdaw Close/Lakeside Works/Lower Ecton Lane/Northampton Coating Plant
Inset Map 19: Kilsby Landfill Site
Inset Map 20: Long Drow Pits Landfill Site
Inset Map 21: Nielson Road, Corby/Paterson Road, Corby
Inset Map 22: Northampton Road, Kettering
Inset Map 23: Northampton Road, Rushden
Inset Map 24: Old Greens Norton Road, Towcester
Inset Map 25: Passenham Quarry
Inset Map 26: Pilot Road, Corby/Darwin Road, Corby
Inset Map 27: Pury End Quarry
Inset Map 28: Rushton Landfill Site
Inset Map 29: Scaldwell Road, Brixworth
Inset Map 30: Sidegate Lane Landfill Site
Inset Map 31: Kings Cliffe Landfill Site
Inset Map 32: Weedon Road, Northampton
Inset Map 33: Weldon Landfill Site
Inset Map 34: Welford Landfill Site
List of Non Main Sites for Waste Management

Schedule of Policies

Glossary

List of Policies

Policy 1: Principles for Waste Development
Policy 2: The Location of Waste Development
Policy 3: Safeguarding of Existing Sites
Policy 4: Development of Local Waste Facilities
Policy 5: Development-related Waste Minimisation
Policy 6: The Integration of Neighbourhood Waste Facilities with Other Development
Policy 7: Design
Policy 8: Traffic and Access
Policy 9: Natural and Historic Environment- Local Landscape Character
Policy 10: Natural and Historic Environment- National and International Designations and Protected Species
Policy 11: Natural and Historic Environment- Local Designations
Policy 12: Agricultural Land
Policy 13: Water Resources and Flooding
Policy 14: Rights of Way
Policy 15: Local Amenity
Policy 16: Restoration, Aftercare and After-Use
Policy 17: Waste Transfer, Recovery and Recycling
Policy 18: Composting
Policy 19: Anaerobic Digestion
Policy 20: Waste to Energy Recovery
Policy 21: Non-energy Recovery Incineration
Policy 22: Landfill/Landraising
Policy 23: Agricultural Improvement and Engineering Works
Policy 24: Sewage and Water Treatment
Policy 25: Landsplreading
Policy 26: Planning Obligations and Agreements
Policy 27: Monitoring
1: Introduction

The Purpose of a Waste Local Plan

1.1 The purpose of a Waste Local Plan is to set out detailed land-use policies and proposals in relation to waste management and waste disposal in a given area. It guides development in terms of the acceptability or otherwise of locations, and to control development through setting out a range of standards and assessment criteria against which applications for planning permission can be judged.

1.2 It is a statutory duty for Northamptonshire County Council, as a waste planning authority, to produce a Waste Local Plan. The Local Plan is part of the Development Plan. The other components of the Development Plan in Northamptonshire are the Northamptonshire Structure Plan and Northamptonshire Minerals Local Plan (both prepared by the County Council) and the district-wide Local Plans prepared by the District and Borough Councils. The Plan is subject to the particular legal and procedural constraints and requirements that apply to production of Development Plans. The formal process towards adoption is shown in Figure 1.

The Role of this Local Plan

1.3 The Local Plan establishes the land use strategy for all waste in Northamptonshire. The Local Plan period is from 2003 to 2016, the end date being the same as the Structure Plan.

1.4 What is being sought in this Plan is the most sustainable approach that is possible within Northamptonshire to waste management at the present time, but which provides a springboard for fundamental change in the future. Even allowing for a step change in the amount of recycling, re-use and in reduction of waste generated, there will still be a need for new or more integrated sites for waste treatment.

1.5 The policies of the Waste Local Plan will set the detailed framework for decision making on planning proposals for waste development in Northamptonshire. The policies should always be read in conjunction with the rest of the Plan. The Plan also identifies sites and locations where waste-related development can occur.

1.6 In making planning decisions, the guidance provided by the Waste Local Plan, as a part of the Development Plan takes precedence. The statutory framework for this is Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires that an application for planning permission shall be determined in accordance with the plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
Fig 1: Adoption Process for the Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan

Issues Consultation
Consultation based on a key issues approach.
February/March 2002

Deposit of Proposals (Deposit Plan stage)
The Draft Plan is placed 'on deposit' for a 6-week period, during which representations to the Plan may be made
April/June 2003

Deposit of Revised Proposals (Revised Deposit Plan stage)
The Revised Draft Plan (which indicates the changes to the Deposit Plan) is placed 'on deposit' for a 6-week period, during which representations may be made to the changes
November/December 2003

Public Local Inquiry
Outstanding objections heard by an independent Inspector
April 2004

Inspectors Report
Inspector suggests modifications to the Plan in light of objections
September 2004

Modification of Proposals
Council proposes modifications to the Plan in response to Inspectors Report
January 2005

Adoption
March 2006
2: The Policy Context

Introduction

2.1 In preparing the Waste Local Plan the County Council is not starting with a blank piece of paper, and cannot plan the future of waste land use in Northamptonshire without taking into account and reflecting policy approaches at the European, national and regional level. Furthermore, it needs to give detailed land use expression to the strategic framework for waste land use set out within the Northamptonshire Structure Plan, also prepared by the County Council.

The European and National Policy Framework

2.2 The fundamental policy principles are set out in the European Waste Framework Directive on Waste and the Landfill Directive, the National Waste Strategy 2000 and Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 10 on Planning and Waste Management. Other national planning policy stances that influence the Local Plan are PPG1 (General Policy and Principles) and PPG23 (Planning and Pollution Control). Due to the changes established in the planning system by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, PPGs are currently being replaced by more streamlined PPSs (Planning Policy Statements).

2.3 These documents establish the principles of a hierarchical approach for waste management, including a significant reduction in the use of disposal by landfill, and for management to be carried out in close proximity to its production without recourse to inter-regional movement of waste. In taking on board these principles, the chosen location and method of management should be regarded as being the best practicable environmental option.

The Waste Hierarchy

2.4 The waste hierarchy has waste prevention at its highest level and moves down through re-use, recycling and recovery to waste disposal, which is rooted at the bottom of the hierarchy. Implementing the hierarchical approach decreases the environmental impact of waste and maximises the beneficial uses from the resources it represents.

Proximity Principle

2.5 The proximity principle requires waste to be managed as close to the place of production as possible. This avoids passing the environmental costs of waste management to communities which are not responsible for its generation and reduces the environmental costs of transporting waste.

Regional Self-sufficiency

2.6 The Proximity Principle should result in the majority of waste being dealt with locally. Furthermore, however, there should be the aim of regional self-sufficiency in managing waste. Northamptonshire falls within the East Midlands region, but is not centrally located within it, and is adjacent to three others (the South East, West Midlands and the Eastern regions).
The EU Landfill Directive

2.7 The EU Landfill Directive will frame the most fundamental shift in waste planning for at least the first half of the plan period. This directive has set strict mandatory targets for reducing the amount of waste going to landfill (or landraise) and was introduced into UK legislation through the Landfill (England & Wales) Regulations 2002. All new landfill (or landraise) sites are now only allowed to dispose of treated wastes. By 2009 the only waste that will be allowed to go directly to existing landfill sites for disposal, will be a portion of biodegradable municipal waste. The remainder will have to go through a treatment process that reduces the volume of the material and its potential to pollute.

National Waste Strategy Targets

2.8 The National Waste Strategy 2000 has introduced a series of targets for reducing, re-using, recycling, composting and the recovery of various types of wastes. Some targets refer to the amount of recycled material should be in use in a product, for others it is a percentage of how much material should be recycled for a particular waste type. The impending imposition of legislation on packaging waste, electronic goods and household hazardous waste will further inform change.

The Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

2.9 The concept of Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) is about acknowledging that optimum solutions for the management of waste are not necessarily available. There will be instances where the land use option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment, and at acceptable cost for a particular area or a particular type of waste, will come lower down the waste hierarchy than the ideal.

The Regional Policy Framework

2.10 The regional land use policy context is set by the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8). This was prepared as Regional Planning Guidance by the East Midlands Regional Assembly (as the regional planning body) and took on its new name as a consequence of the commencement of the Planning and Compensation Act. The RSS, which was approved in early 2005, has an end date of 2021. The RSS proposes that local authorities, national, regional and local bodies should promote a package of policies that will result in zero growth in all forms of controlled waste by 2016. The Regional Technical Advisory Body for the East Midlands (RTAB) brings together key interests to advise the regional body on waste issues and the development of a Regional Waste Strategy proposed in the RSS. In preparing this Strategy the RSS notes that it will be necessary for waste planning authorities to reflect the need for additional waste management facilities in Waste Local Plans. However, it states that it is likely that such developments will primarily focus on increasing capacity at existing facilities. The RSS also states that Northamptonshire is not considered an appropriate area for either new landfill or regional scale intensive waste management facilities. The RSS will be subject to an early review to an end date of 2026.
2.11 Northamptonshire is part of the Milton Keynes and South Midlands growth area, along with Bedfordshire and northern Buckinghamshire, for which a Sub-Regional Strategy has been prepared. This proposes long term growth across the Sub-Region and only deals with matters that require a strategic sub-regional amplification linked to the growth agenda. It therefore concentrates on housing provision, economic growth and infrastructure requirements; it does not deal with waste planning matters. The Sub-Regional Strategy was approved at the same time as the RSS for the East Midlands and its status as an Alteration to it (and those covering the South east and East of England).

2.12 The principle of regional self-sufficiency requires that all waste generated within the East Midlands region is managed within the region. Specialised provision will be made on a regional or sub-regional basis. Non-specialised waste provision will be made on a more local basis. The policies of the Waste Local Plan take this principle into account. The emerging Regional Strategy for Waste will inform review of the Waste Local Plan.

The Sub-Regional Policy Framework

2.13 The key countywide strategies that the Waste Local Plan has to have regard to are the Northamptonshire Structure Plan 1996-2016 and the Northamptonshire Joint Waste Strategy.

The Northamptonshire Structure Plan

2.14 The Northamptonshire Structure Plan 1996-2016 is the key document informing the Local Plan. It is part of the Development Plan along with the Waste Local Plan. It establishes in its policies relating to waste the direction the Waste Local Plan should travel, and in so doing re-emphasises national and European policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Plan Policies for Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structure Plan Policy W1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strategy for the management of waste in the period 1996-2016 will be in accordance with the following hierarchy:
- Reduction
- Re-use
- Recycling, composting and energy recovery from waste
- Disposal

When applying the hierarchy, regard will be had to the proximity principle, regional self-sufficiency, the waste planning policies and proposals of neighbouring areas and the Best Practicable Environmental Option.

**Structure Plan Policy W2**

The Waste Local Plan will establish the need for waste management facilities in the County.

In line with national policy to reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal, it will make provision for facilities for the management of waste, having regard to the following:
- The Best Practicable Environmental Option;
- Regional self-sufficiency;
- The waste planning policies and proposals of neighbouring areas;
- The proximity principle; and
- The waste hierarchy.
Proposals for waste management facilities will be considered in the context of the current national waste strategy, having regard to the following criteria:

- The Best Practicable Environmental Option;
- The waste hierarchy;
- Regional self-sufficiency;
- Local and regional requirements for the management and disposal of waste;
- The waste planning policies and proposals of neighbouring areas;
- The proximity principle;
- Proximity to other development;
- The impact on the environment, human health, natural resources, local amenity and traffic; and
- Where appropriate the suitability of the restoration and aftercare proposals and the potential after-use of the site.

2.15 The land use strategy of the Local Plan will be guided by the Structure Plan, but the Local Plan will be far more specific as it is the land use plan that focuses at the local level.

2.16 The changes to the planning system will see the abolition of Structure Plans, and Local Plans become Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). Under this system LDFs will be guided by Regional Spatial Strategies. The Waste Local Plan when it is reviewed will be as part of the Minerals and Waste LDF for Northamptonshire and be informed by the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands.

The Northamptonshire Joint Waste Strategy

2.17 The Joint Waste Strategy has been developed between the County Council as waste disposal authority and the seven borough and district councils in their role as waste collection authorities. It guides the management of household waste collection and disposal and identifies the types of facilities and services that will be needed. Although the preparation of the Waste Local Plan is separate to that of the Joint Waste Strategy it cannot be prepared in isolation from it.

2.18 The Joint Waste Strategy and the Waste Local Plan therefore have an interdependent relationship. The Local Plan is a land-use policy document setting policies for the control of all waste-related development under the development plan system and the Town and Country Planning regime. The Joint Waste Strategy is concerned only with household waste, and includes policies for household waste management which are not confined to the use and development of land.

Policy Context: Implications for Northamptonshire and the Local Plan

The Waste Hierarchy

2.19 Despite the increasing emphasis on moving up the waste hierarchy, the demand for waste management sites in Northamptonshire will not reduce and there is actually expected to be a growth in waste generated. This is spelt out in more detail in the next section. However, as waste management becomes sustainable through greater re-use and recycling, the composition of Northamptonshire’s waste will change.

2.20 The demand for different types of waste management facilities will therefore also change over time. It will therefore be important to retain the flexibility to promote new technologies and proposals through the policies of the Waste Local Plan as a more sustainable and beneficial waste management system evolves for
Northamptonshire. A combination of sites and facilities will be required to meet the demands of sustainable waste management in the County.

2.21 Alternatives to landfill have to be found. Although the best solution is to reduce the amount of waste produced in the first place, beyond that the aim has to be to recover as much as possible from waste that is generated. The Waste Local Plan should, therefore, make provision for a range of waste management facilities to deal with different types of waste, other than disposal by landfill. This is best achieved through an integrated network of waste management facilities; these should include a range of recycling opportunities, as well as processes including composting and energy recovery.

2.22 There should be no over provision of landfill disposal facilities as this could undermine national and local sustainable waste management policies, and not allow Northamptonshire to meet its statutory and non-statutory targets in relation to reducing waste disposal.

Proximity Principle
2.23 The scale of any proposed facility, the distance of it from the source of the waste and the mode of transport to and from it are all key component parts to consider in respect of the proximity principle. Despite this principle, however, there will be circumstances where waste will be transported over greater distances to a larger, more strategic site or facility for processing as this is the most appropriate and environmentally beneficial option. In addition, certain wastes requiring specialist facilities because of their special nature and the small volumes produced, may also be subject to transportation to a more distant facility.

Regional Self-sufficiency
2.24 Northamptonshire is a county that is at the southernmost tip of its region and, uniquely, adjoins three others; it therefore has close socio-economic linkages to areas outside the East Midlands. Nevertheless the principles of regional self-sufficiency should apply and, Northamptonshire should seek to promote self-sufficiency within its boundaries by keeping the import and export of waste arisings to a minimum and in balance.

The Landfill Directive and Site Selection
2.25 The Landfill Directive has a particular impact on site selection because of its requirement for sites to be classified into one of 3 groups (non-hazardous, inert and hazardous), and to bring to an end the practice of co-disposal of wastes. This could lead to some operators choosing to close all or part of their operations, thus making it difficult to predict the future waste disposal capacity of the County. From 2007, only waste that has been subject to treatment is to be landfilled. (In the terms of the Landfill Directive, this provision may not apply to inert waste for which treatment is not technically feasible, nor to any other waste for which treatment does not reduce the quantity of the waste or its hazards to human health or the environment). This will therefore significantly increase demand for sites treating waste prior to its disposal. By 2007, all existing landfill sites will also have to comply with the Landfill Directive, further increasing the pressure for waste treatment sites.

The Best Practicable Environmental Option
2.26 Waste development should comply with the principles established in this Local Plan but also be the Best Practicable Environmental Option. The assessment of need is central to this. If waste development was permitted in excess of local need it would encourage the importation of waste over longer distances contrary to the

Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan (Adopted March 2006)
proximity principle, and discourage the development of local waste management treatment options closer to its point of origin. This would therefore be unlikely to represent the Best Practicable Environmental Option.

2.27 Size and scale of proposals are important in relation to the type of BPEO assessment. A local composting facility, for example, is less likely to cause significant harm and serve only the local area, but a small-scale construction and demolition facility may have a wider effect.

2.28 This Local Plan does not intend to set down strict criteria that BPEO assessments in the county should rigidly adhere to. Consideration of an environmental statement, life cycle analysis for the wastes handled, social and economic factors, together with land use planning issues do, however, form core criteria nationally in relation to the BPEO assessment. The table below gives a broad outline of the factors for consideration in determining whether proposals for waste development are a best practicable environmental option.

**Fig 2: Factors contributing to the assessment of BPEO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National/European</th>
<th>Regional/Sub-regional</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Statement</td>
<td>-EIA Regulations</td>
<td>-EIA Regs Schedule 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Cycle Analysis</td>
<td>-Environment Agency WISARD Initiative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Northamptonshire Joint Waste Strategy

2.29 In estimating that there is a need for additional waste management facilities to deliver its proposals, the Waste Strategy (paragraph 9.4) acknowledges that the potential locations for these facilities will normally be determined by the land use framework provided in the Waste Local Plan. Now that the Waste Local Plan has been adopted it will fully determine land-use planning matters.

2.30 The Waste Strategy is intended to be subject to a full review every three years. With the Strategy approved in 2002, the next review is in 2005 and will be able to be informed by the adopted Waste Local Plan.
3: Waste Generation in Northamptonshire

Introduction

3.1 Northamptonshire currently produces over 2 million tonnes a year of various types of waste. Waste types originate from several sources (or points of origin):

- Commercial and Industrial Waste: 974,000 tonnes
- Municipal Solid Waste: 352,000 tonnes
- Construction and Demolition Waste: 758,000 tonnes (Disposal)*

Total: 2,084,000 tonnes

*Disposal is the only statistic available for Northamptonshire from the EA or DEFRA in which there can be placed a high degree of confidence.

Not all of this waste is disposed of in landfill sites, some of it is reused some of it is recycled, composed or thermally treated.

3.2 It is not the point of origin that always defines how these wastes types should be managed, but also their physical characteristics. For instance, construction and demolition waste is a mixed waste that can be broken down (separated) into three further components hazardous, non-hazardous and inert. Some examples of the categories of waste are set out in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Categories of Waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inert Waste:</th>
<th>Waste which will not biodegrade or decompose (or will only do at a very slow rate).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examples:</td>
<td>sand; brickwork; some concrete; stone; silica; glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste (also known as Special Waste):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples:</td>
<td>Fluorescent tubes, acids; alkaline solutions; batteries; oil; fly ash; industrial solvents; oily sludges; pesticides; pharmaceutical compounds; photographic chemicals; waste oils; wood preservatives; asbestos; contaminated soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-hazardous Waste:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste which will quickly or slowly biodegrade or decompose, releasing environmental pollutants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples:</td>
<td>wood and wood products; paper; plasterboard; ash; plastic; leather; rubber; textiles; cardboard; vegetable matter; food processing wastes; sewage sludge; metals; coke; coal; slag; soap; pottery; china; trees; vegetation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 The data available for categorising these various waste types comes from many different sources and incorporates:
- The DEFRA national survey on the arisings of construction, demolition and excavation waste (2004), and
- Data from the County Council (as Waste Disposal Authority) for household waste generation (data to April 2004).
The projection of landfill void space capacity takes into account the targets and objectives set out in the National Waste Strategy 2000, the supply of 4-years worth of landfill capacity for residual waste, and regional targets for zero growth by the end of the plan period. It is based on information gathered from planning applications, some landfill operators and local liaison committees. Because of the commercial sensitivity of this data, only aggregated figures have been used to assess the total landfill capacity available for any specific wastes.

3.4 No compositional study of Northamptonshire’s waste arisings has been directly carried out. The density of waste can vary from product to product as much as the composition of non-inert waste. Therefore it has been necessary to make assumptions based on national and regional data collected on the characteristics of waste.

3.5 The gap between the existing waste management capacity and the forecast of future waste levels is the starting point for assessing the need for new facilities. This section is not about predicting a specific number of facilities required in the future, but about giving an indication of the amount of waste that will have to be dealt with over the life of the Plan in relation to capacity.

3.6 Identifying Northamptonshire’s future waste management requirements is not just a simple case of projecting forward the existing data. Account has to be taken of the various waste targets, the impact of various waste directives and changing national and regional guidance and objectives. Assumptions are also made about the amount of void space taken up with different types of waste.

3.7 The Plan assumes that national, regional and locally set targets and objectives will be met. These are summarised in table 3.2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TARGET WASTE GROUPS</th>
<th>NATIONAL TARGETS</th>
<th>REGIONAL TARGETS</th>
<th>LOCAL TARGETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Controlled Waste</td>
<td>Zero growth of waste by 2016 (Regional Spatial Strategy)</td>
<td>It is assumed that zero growth in total waste by 2016 will be achieved by the end of the plan period and will be incorporated into the revised joint waste strategy. It is assumed that the current increases will continue until 2007 and then decrease proportionately to reach this target by 2016.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial and Commercial Waste</td>
<td>To reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005 (Waste Strategy 2000).</td>
<td>Minimum of 50% for recycling and composting by 2015 (Regional Spatial Strategy)</td>
<td>It is assumed that this will be achieved but has not been incorporated into the over all reduction in waste sent to landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>To recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010; and 33% by 2015 (Waste Strategy 2000)</td>
<td>Minimum of 45% Composting and recycling by 2015 2016 but 50% by 2020/21</td>
<td>It is assumed that regional target will be incorporated into the revised joint waste strategy and that this will be achieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill of Waste</td>
<td>EU Landfill Directive Targets: To reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of such waste produced in 1995, by 2010 or 2006.</td>
<td>Best Value target set at 27% recycling and composting by 2005/6 and 40% recovery. It is assumed that this will be achieved.</td>
<td>Assume that there will be a 10% reduction in biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill in 2005/6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill of waste</td>
<td>Environment Agency assumes 40% of landfill space is taken up with engineering materials.</td>
<td>Assumes that between 20% and 25% of non-inert landfill void space is taken up with engineering materials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of the Landfill Directive for existing landfill sites by 2009</td>
<td>Environment Agency has stated that they will impose the landfill directive through the requirement for new landfill conditions for existing sites by 2007.</td>
<td>That the target of four-years of landfill capacity for each waste stream is for residual waste only. It is also assumed that all existing landfill sites will have to pre-treat waste prior to disposal by 2007 and that they will remain in operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of the Landfill Directive for existing landfill sites by 2009</td>
<td>Environment Agency has stated that they will impose the landfill directive through the requirement for new landfill conditions for existing sites by 2007.</td>
<td>It is assumed that the current increases of 3 and 2 % will continue until 2007 and then decrease proportionately to reach the target of zero growth by 2016.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75% of local authorities should provide composting (MPG 13 para 40) Increase the proportion of controlled waste that is recycled, reclaimed, recovered to 30% by 2000. 1994 level 23%.</td>
<td>Assumes that composting facilities will be introduced across Northamptonshire.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase the use of secondary/recycled material in England by 60m tpa by 2011 (national and regional guidelines for aggregate provision para 4)</td>
<td>Over a year period to, it is assumed that a proportion of aggregates in East Midlands may be provided from secondary and recycled material. (MPG 6, page 27)</td>
<td>It is assumed that this will be achieved but the targets will be shown as part of the minerals local plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hazardous Waste

3.8 The Landfill Directive has had a significant impact on hazardous waste at national, regional and local levels. Within Northamptonshire, the number of hazardous waste sites with valid planning permissions and a valid permit has fallen from seven to zero. Currently there are four sites within Northamptonshire that are regularising or considering whether or not to continue to dispose of some forms of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste has been imported into the County from significant distances, contrary to the principles of self-sufficiency and the proximity principle. Hazardous waste is generally one of the most costly waste disposal activities. The hazardous waste industry will be expected to increase its provision of treatment facilities to reduce the amounts of waste going to landfill. Northamptonshire does not wish and will not become a national destination for hazardous waste.

3.9 The number of new treatment facilities will increase because of the banning of some hazardous wastes from disposal and the long term cost increases of straight disposal of such wastes. The Environment Agency has expressed the view that nationally the demand for disposal facilities will probably reduce in the long term. Most importantly, despite the national press coverage of the effect of the Landfill Directive, it is felt that the majority of hazardous waste producers are not ready for the decrease in outlets for managing this waste.

3.10 From a high in 1998/99 of 130,000 tonnes of hazardous waste deposited in Northamptonshire, this has now fallen to well below 60,000 tonnes. From 2000/1 to 2002 there was a small increase in hazardous waste produced in the county, but also an increase in hazardous waste exported from Northamptonshire.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Waste in Northamptonshire</th>
<th>2001/2</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Produced in Northamptonshire</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>29,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposited in Northamptonshire</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exported from Northamptonshire</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Environment Agency)

3.11 The table overleaf is the Plan’s assumption of hazardous waste for Northamptonshire to the end of the plan period in 2016.
Table 3.3 Hazardous waste assumptions for Northamptonshire to 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Deposited in Northamptonshire</th>
<th>Produced in Northamptonshire</th>
<th>Exported (largely for treatment)</th>
<th>Waste remaining in Northamptonshire (for disposal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998/99</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000/01</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>52,000</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>29,497</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>383,461</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>123,461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.12 Northamptonshire’s needs for hazardous waste management (both disposal and treatment) over the plan period is approximately 383,461 tonnes in total. The total proportion of hazardous waste required to be disposed of in Northamptonshire over the life of the Plan is 123,641 tonnes (or 9,497 tonnes per annum). However, there may also be a need for further treatment facilities to treat within the county the 20,000 tonnes a year of hazardous waste exported for treatment.

Inert Waste and Construction and Demolition Waste

3.13 Construction and Demolition waste does not only consist of inert brick and concrete, but also contains non-hazardous waste such as soils, timber and organic material. It also includes some hazardous waste, such as asbestos cement. The definition of inert waste does not include all construction and demolition wastes. Significantly construction and demolition waste is excluded from the inert category if it:

- contains, treated, covered or painted with materials, containing dangerous substances in significant amounts or;
- contains topsoil, peat in it or;
- contains other types of materials (like metals, plastic, organics, wood, rubber, etc) in more than low contents or;
- contains waste polluted with inorganic or organic dangerous substances, eg because of production processes in the construction, soil pollution, storage and usage of pesticides or other dangerous substances, etc., unless it is made clear that the demolished construction was not significantly polluted.

For construction and demolition waste to be accepted as inert waste the origin of the waste must be known.
3.14 The introduction of the Landfill Regulations will mean further restrictions on the types of waste accepted at landfill sites. This includes what waste will be classed as inert. Inert waste now must be from a single waste stream of a single waste type and from a single source. If the waste cannot meet these criteria then it will require testing prior to its disposal. Unfortunately this had also led to some landscaping and engineering works of possibly dubious purpose in order to circumvent these regulations which have created shortages in material for restoration purposes.

3.15 There is currently an estimated total of 7 million cubic metres of void space available for inert waste and construction and demolition waste arisings in Northamptonshire. This information is sourced from detailed discussions with waste site operators. Moreover this information is aggregated for reasons of commercial sensitivity. The estimated figure is based partly on the remaining void at existing inert disposal sites, which at 2004 is 4.0 million cubic metres of void. The remaining 3.0 million cubic metres of void is related to the non-inert sites which take inert waste and construction and demolition waste to assist with engineering works, cover materials and restoration. This is based on an assumption that 25% of non-hazardous waste void space is filled with inert and construction and demolition waste used as restoration and engineering materials. Indeed several waste operators across Northamptonshire have indicated that at 2004 there is a shortfall of over a million tonnes of inert wastes and construction and demolition wastes for use in their permitted sites as engineering and restoration material.

3.16 The Environment Agency has identified approximately 758,000 tonnes of mixed construction and demolition waste as being deposited in Northamptonshire each year. Based on 1.5 tonnes of inert and construction and demolition waste fitting into a volume of one cubic metre, 758,000 tonnes equates to 505,333 cubic metres. 7 million divided by 505,333 gives an approximate life span of 14 years not allowing for any reduction in waste production. The National Waste Strategy guidance wishes to see the link between waste production and growth broken. This includes the construction and demolition waste industry. The life span of existing sites is expected to increase as more material is recycled and diverted away from landfill.

3.17 The amount of void space available for inert construction and demolition waste will increase as more mineral extraction sites begin working between now and 2016. These new sites are identified within the Northamptonshire Minerals Local Plan review to 2016, which is moving towards adoption. The extractable reserve is over 10 million tonnes. The Minerals Local Plan seeks to normally restore mineral workings to the previous landform.

3.18 Future development in Northamptonshire will require a waste minimisation approach in line with the National Waste Strategy Part 2 (para 8.46), RSS, and the waste minimisation strategy within this Plan. The Survey of Arisings and use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England 2003 states that “on a like-for-like basis, the total tonnage would have fallen by just over 2.5% between 2001 and 2003”. The emphasis for the Plan’s policies therefore has to be on:- the provision of recycling and composting and treatment facilities for construction and demolition wastes and, waste minimisation on site.

Non – Hazardous Waste

3.19 Non-hazardous waste is predominantly made up of waste from the commercial, industrial and household sectors. By far the biggest area of waste management to be affected by changes to national and regional targets is the non-hazardous waste category.
3.20 In 2004 there was approximately 10 million cubic metres of landfill void space available for disposal of non hazardous waste in Northamptonshire. This does not include 7 million cubic metres of void space of limited access or “closed gate” landfill. In relation to disposal of Northamptonshire’s waste this gives a basic supply estimate of ten years worth of land fill void space even before growth and reduction rates are applied. However, some waste operators have an opportunity to give up taking waste under the landfill directive or possibly may not even be in a position to meet the new stricter environmental control requirements of the revised waste licences (permits). Currently there is 1.3 million tonnes of non hazardous waste produced annually in the county. By the end of the plan period the county might be producing 1.5 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste a year if matters do not change. If waste continues to be landfilled at the existing rates then the void space would be depleted before 2016, the end of the plan period. Whilst some landfill will always be needed, changes in regulation and guidance means that the future emphasis of waste management will be on the treatment of waste. As a result of these changes, by the end of the plan period we anticipate a minimum 983,000 tonnes per annum of non-hazardous waste will need to be treated prior to disposal.

3.21 Regional priorities for waste management incorporate promoting a package of policies that will result in zero growth in all forms of controlled waste by 2016. WCA’s and WDA’s should also achieve a minimum target for recycling and composting of Municipal Solid Waste of 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 50% by 2015. These targets have been included in the projects of landfill need to meet Northamptonshire’s requirements.

3.22 The imposition of the landfill directive through landfill "permits" means that by 2007 the majority of this waste will have to be pre-treated prior to being landfilled. This pre-treatment could involve re-use, recycling, composting, thermal treatment or any other form of recovery prior to disposal. For solid municipal waste there are some exemptions with some biodegradable portion of the waste still being landfilled. However, this will also be restricted by the use of municipal waste permits. What this is certain to mean is that there will be a requirement for increases in the number and capacity of waste treatment facilities after 2007. Waste treatment must fulfil three criteria:
1) It must be a physical/thermal/chemical or biological process including sorting.
2) It must change the characteristics of the waste
3) It must do so in order to:
   a) Reduce its volume or
   b) Reduce its hazardous nature
   c) Facilitate handling
   d) Enhance recovery
It is not unreasonable to assume that there should be a reduction in the volume of waste going to landfill after 2007.

3.23 To coincide with the regional requirement for zero growth by 2016, the 2007 date is also taken as the starting point for the reduction in the current growth rates as it is more likely to occur when the costs of waste treatment start to take effect. Current rates of growth in waste arisings are 2% a year for commercial and industrial wastes and 3% for municipal waste. After 2007 the assumption is that there will be a gradual reduction in this growth until zero growth is reached by 2016.
**Commercial and Industrial Waste**

3.24 Approximately 974,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste is produced in the County (Source: Environment Agency). Re-use, recycling, thermal treatment and other forms of recovery deal with 55% of this waste (amounting to 540,000 tonnes); 436,000 tonnes is sent to landfill sites for disposal (Source: Environment Agency).

3.25 This, however, is just the situation in respect of waste produced in Northamptonshire. Commercial and industrial waste is imported into the County for management and disposal (300,000 tonnes) with a smaller amount exported (250,000 tonnes). In all 754,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste is actually deposited into landfill sites within the County per annum (Source: Environment Agency).

3.26 The assumption for commercial and industrial waste will be that the strengthening of the proximity principle and regional self-sufficiency in both Northamptonshire and adjacent counties, will lead to a reduction in cross-boundary movements. Over time the majority of commercial and industrial waste generated in Northamptonshire should be dealt with within the county, where it is the best practicable environmental option (BPEO) to do so. Approximately 486,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste per annum will need to be treated by 2007 in order to meet Landfill Directive requirements.

**Municipal Waste**

3.27 The District and Borough Councils as the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) and the County Council as Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) currently process about 340,000 tonnes of household waste each year. Based on the national rate of increase in waste this will increase to approximately 500,000 tonnes of waste a year by the end of the Plan period.

3.28 Targets for recycling and composting beyond the statutory targets for 2005/06 and up to 2020 were set in Northamptonshire’s Joint Waste Strategy (2002). These targets included a target for all district and borough councils to achieve 45% recycling and composting by 2015/16, and 50% recycling and composting by 2020/21.

**Fig 4: Joint Waste Strategy Targets (percentages/tonnages)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local Targets Recycling &amp; Composting</th>
<th>National Target Recycling tonnes</th>
<th>National Targets Recovery</th>
<th>National Targets Landfill Reductions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% reduction on 1995 level</td>
<td>Landfill Allowed</td>
<td>Landfill Diverted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/6</td>
<td>27% (100,000t)</td>
<td>40% (144,000t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>36% (150,000t)</td>
<td>45% (188,000t)</td>
<td>75% 206,500t 60,000t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>50% 137,000t</td>
<td>105,000t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50% (222,000t)</td>
<td>67% (230,000t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan (Adopted March 2006)
3.29 The RSS for the East Midlands (2005) states that all Waste Collection Authorities should achieve a minimum target of 50% for the recycling and composting of municipal solid waste by 2015. This is greater than the 45% target for 2015/16 agreed in Northamptonshire’s Joint Waste Strategy, and the review of the Strategy will need to address this. The other regional target in the RSS is that there should be zero growth in waste arisings by 2016.

3.30 The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) comes into force in April 2005. This will restrict the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) that each waste disposal authority can landfill annually. The target set for Northamptonshire is an immediate 10% reduction in this BMW for 2005. Failure to meet this target will either mean that the County Council will have to buy “permits” from other authorities or face a fine starting at £200 per tonne of waste deposited.

Total Waste Management Provision

3.31 The graph below shows the municipal and the commercial and industrial waste (non-hazardous waste) arisings in Northamptonshire that currently goes to landfill disposal. It is also shows the minimal levels of recycling and composting that will be required to meet some of the best value targets and the amount of waste needed to be diverted away from landfill. The graph is not an indication of the amount of disposal void space required over the plan period, but an indication of the minimum amount of waste treatment that is required. It is based on meeting targets and zero growth rates by the end of the plan period. The significance of the 2007 step in the graph is the imposition of the Landfill Directive.

3.32 Making assumptions based on the best available data at this time, there will be a requirement to increase waste treatment in Northamptonshire by minimum of 625,000 tonnes a year by the end of 2007. 128,000 tonnes of waste will need to be recycled and composted to meet the targets for municipal waste. This requirement is likely to rise to 857,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period, of which a minimum of 222,000 tonnes will need to be recycled and composted. This assumes that the regional targets of zero growth of all wastes will be achieved. Currently there are over 30 sites with planning permission for recycling and composting of waste within Northamptonshire. Combined they have a capacity for dealing with approximately 1.5 million tonnes of waste per annum. At least 200,000 tonnes of this capacity is currently not utilised.
3.33 If landfilling of existing levels imported of commercial and industrial waste continues until 2007 but all other waste management targets are met then there is just sufficient permitted landfill void space to meet this requirement. This is illustrated in the graph of rates of landfill based on current permitted landfill void space.

3.34 If targets are not met or because of the landfill directive, landfill site operators decide not to continue operating or they cannot meet the new requirements of the licences, then there is likely to be a short fall in void space in Northamptonshire.

### Agricultural Waste

3.35 In England and Wales there are estimated to be 300,000 tonnes of non-natural wastes produced by agricultural holdings each year. These wastes include a wide range of materials such as packaging, plastics metal tyres, oils and animal health products (such as sheep dip).

3.36 New regulations are set to extend waste management controls to agriculture in early 2005. These controls implement EU legislation that already applies to other industrial and commercial sectors. There will be a 12 month “transitional” period which will allow farmers time to adjust to the new rules and apply for permits and licence exemptions where these are needed. As currently drafted, the Regulations mean Agricultural waste will have to be disposed of, or recycled in ways that protect the environment and human health. Farmers will therefore have to:

- Send or take their waste for disposal off-farm at licensed sites;
- Register a licensing exemption with the Environment Agency to recycle waste on-farm; or
- Apply to the Environment Agency for a Licence to continue on-farm disposal.
Uncontrolled burying and burning of agricultural waste on farms will be prohibited from day one.

3.37 In most circumstances manure and slurry is applied to the land to make use of its fertiliser value in line with good agricultural practice, it is not considered to be controlled waste.

3.38 Depending upon the definitions contained within forthcoming regulations then more detailed requirements will be identified as part of the review of the Plan. In the meantime proposals will be considered against policies within this Plan.

Conclusion

3.39 Predicting future waste generation and therefore the needs and requirements for facilities for both treatment and disposal is notoriously difficult. This also has to be undertaken where regulations, targets, guidance and even legal definitions are subject to change. The Plan assumes that the current targets spelled out within it will be met. However, the Plan will ensure that there is always a four year supply of disposal facilities for residual waste available within the county.

3.40 The strategy and policies in the following sections are aimed at ensuring we meet the needs and targets identified in this section and that in doing so waste development addresses sustainability environmental and amenity considerations.
4: The Land Use Strategy for Waste in Northamptonshire

The Strategic Approach

4.1 The fundamental principle on which the Local Plan is based is the promotion of sustainable development. The strategic approach of the Plan incorporates principles for waste development, together with a locational strategy. Together, these apply the national and regional policies and guidance (including targets) for waste to the circumstances of Northamptonshire, as policies capable of direct application to proposals for the development of land.

4.2 In setting its principles for waste development (Policy 1) and its locational strategy (Policy 2) the Plan seeks to:-
- promote waste minimisation, re-use and recycling through the land-use planning system;
- show flexibility in responding to technical change in the provision of new facilities and processes;
- facilitate the development of integrated waste management including recovery and treatment facilities;
- be as location-specific as possible.

4.3 The Waste Local Plan seeks to ensure that excessive provision is not made within the Plan area which could result in unacceptable importation of waste. This may mean the use of conditions and legal agreements to ensure that sites are developed for a local Northamptonshire need, which is referred to in more detail in Section 7 of the Plan.

Policy 1 Principles for Waste Development

Permission will be granted for waste development which is consistent with:
- a clearly established need for the development to serve local and regional requirements for the management and disposal of waste;
- reduction in reliance on landfilling;
- the minimisation of, and balance in, the movement of waste across waste planning authority boundaries, except where the development involves specialised provision and is consistent with regional self-sufficiency;
- minimising the transportation of waste from its source;
- the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream;
- the integration of waste management facilities;
- the minimisation of harm to the environment, human health, natural resources, local amenity and highway safety.

The Land Use Framework

4.4 The clear strategic approach has to be developed into a land use framework. This framework should as far as possible, clarify the spatial approach to waste development in the County. The Local Plan seeks to optimise the existing network of waste management facilities in Northamptonshire in a way that focuses on serving local and county-wide needs.
4.5 The location of waste development facilities in Northamptonshire is based upon existing Main Sites as shown on the Proposals Map; upon local facilities that may come forward under Policy 4; and upon neighbourhood facilities that may be proposed to serve existing or new areas or housing, industrial or commercial development. Within the Strategic Development Areas (identified at Daventry, Rothwell/Desborough, Towcester and Wellingborough East) and in other areas of major new development, sites for local facilities should be identified as part of development proposals.

4.6 Existing landfill sites are identified on the Proposals Map as Main Sites. However, the policy of this Plan is a matter of principle to reduce reliance upon landfill, in accordance with targets set by the EU Landfill Directive, by the National Waste Strategy 2000, by emerging Regional Planning Guidance and by other higher-order policy and guidance. The policy of this Plan is therefore to permit new landfill or landraise sites and extensions to existing landfill and landraise sites only in very limited circumstances as set out in Policy 22.

4.7 Non-Main Sites are existing smaller sites. This category includes sewage treatment works. It is not expected that proposals will be made for additional waste facilities on these sites, though proposals for local facilities will be considered. The replacement of one form of facility with another will be permitted, subject to the policies of the Plan.

Policy 2 The Location of Waste Development

Development of waste management facilities in Northamptonshire will be permitted in the following locations:

- those sites identified in the Plan and shown on the Proposals Map as existing Main Sites;
- sites that may come forward for the development of local waste facilities in accordance with Policy 4;
- sites within existing housing, industrial or commercial developments, or incorporated into proposals for new housing, industrial or commercial developments, to serve those developments as neighbourhood facilities;

(except that new landfill and landraise sites, and extensions to existing landfill or landraise sites, will be permitted only in the limited circumstances set out in Policy 22)

and provided that the proposed development accords with the other policies of the Plan.

Sites and Facilities

4.8 The Plan is based around sites and locations, not processes since the technologies that are applied to waste management are the most likely to change over the life span of the plan, rather than the planning and development principles under which they have to operate.
Types of Site

4.9 On sites for waste management or disposal there may be just one facility in operation or there could be two or more different facilities in operation. This will depend upon the potential of a given location and the integrated approach to waste management proposed. Where appropriate the associated markets for the recovered wastes will be encouraged to exist side by side with waste treatment facilities. This will encourage the re-use of resources and reduce transport movements within the County.

4.10 Any waste development will be subject to the normal planning process. This both applies to sites shown within this Plan and to any proposals for a local or neighbourhood facility that comes forward through the planning process. All proposals will be assessed against the strategy and policies of the Plan.

Types of Facility

4.11 It is important to develop a combination of different types of waste management facilities. Particular waste treatment facilities work better with particular compositions of waste. As waste management becomes more sustainable, the composition of waste produced will change, therefore leading to changes in demand for different types of facility. This may make certain types of facility that are currently not viable more achievable, particularly if the technology also evolves. It is therefore important to retain flexibility to promote new technologies and proposals through the policies of the Waste Local Plan as a more sustainable waste management system evolves for Northamptonshire.

Safeguarding of Existing Sites

4.12 Existing waste management sites are part of the infrastructure for waste development in Northamptonshire. Depending on individual circumstances, such sites may also have the potential to increase their capacity, or are able to diversify to provide additional waste services. As a relatively low value land use, some of these sites could be vulnerable to redevelopment for other uses. Permanent sites and those with temporary planning permission so long as this remains valid should therefore be safeguarded from development for non-waste management uses. This general principle should also apply to sewage treatment works. However the opportunity to set aside the safeguarding if an alternative site in the same catchment area was provided, that was at least as appropriate for waste management as the safeguarded location, should be allowed for.

4.13 Proposals for non-waste development within the vicinity of an existing or approved (through the grant of planning permission) location for waste development should not be permitted if this would lead to operational constraints on the latter. The County Council should be consulted on all applications for non-waste development on sites where any part of the boundary lies at or within 250m of any part of a waste development site.
Policy 3 Safeguarding of Existing Sites

On existing Main Sites and Non-Main Sites including sewage treatment works, and on sites where planning permission for waste development has been granted and remains valid but has not yet been implemented, proposals for non-waste development will be permitted only where the site as a whole is to be redeveloped and appropriate alternative provision is made on a suitable site elsewhere.

Proposals for non-waste development in proximity to waste management sites (including sewage treatment works will be permitted only where it is demonstrated that the proposed development would not prevent or prejudice the use of the waste management site for the provision of waste facilities.

Development of Local Waste Facilities

4.14 There will be locations beyond those formally identified in this Plan where waste development of a local or neighbourhood nature will be appropriate, but will have to accord with the principles and policies of the Plan. They should contribute to a sustainable waste management system for Northamptonshire and be a Best Practicable Environmental Option. Local Sites will be those who deal with waste of less than 50,000 tonnes per annum. The 50,000 tonnes per annum threshold has been chosen, for convenience, as an indicator of local scale because the advice of DETR Circular 02/99 on Environmental Impact Assessment is that, below this level, Environmental Impact Assessment is unlikely to be required.

4.15 Development for local waste management facilities will be acceptable especially if they represent the Best Practicable Environmental Option. Within larger areas of employment use for general industrial purposes (B2 of the Use Classes), Sites that are on derelict, despoiled or brownfield land (defined as land previously affected by development, which have been abandoned and may be in a derelict condition) within industrial areas will be particularly suitable, but other non-industrial locations may be appropriate. The use of existing or redundant buildings and structures for waste management is encouraged. For certain small-scale facilities appropriate for a rural location redundant agricultural buildings and existing areas of hardstanding could be utilised. New-build development might also be acceptable on suitable sites within agricultural holdings. Because of the need to comply with the proximity principle and minimise the transportation of waste, waste management facilities would generally be on a local scale in rural areas and most appropriately related to agricultural diversification or rural regeneration.

4.16 Existing waste sites of a local nature may be appropriate for additional waste uses. Suitable locations would normally be those that are in permanent use or alternatively existing landfills where other waste management uses may be acceptable on a temporary basis for the life of the landfill. Smaller older sites with no conditions are unlikely to be suited to the environmental and transport aspects of modern waste management. To ensure that excessive provision is not made within the plan area planning agreements may required in relation to catchments, tonnages and/or types of waste for management.

4.17 The temporary use of land within some mineral workings may be acceptable for waste recovery facilities or for recycling aggregates. Suitable mineral workings would have to have existing processing plants with a permanent planning permission or lawful use.
4.18 Locations that have the opportunity to use more sustainable modes of transport, such as water and rail, will be given more favourable treatment over other competing locations. The Proximity Principle, with its elements of distance, waste type and transport mode, would however need to be taken into account.

4.19 A number of high quality, mixed-use development areas, known as Strategic Development Areas, will be built in the County at Daventry, Desborough/Rothwell, Towcester and east of Wellingborough. These and any other urban extensions of over 1,000 dwellings will incorporate local waste management facilities to serve the development.

4.20 Proposals for local sites should show why the site is preferred for development, particularly in relation to other existing or planned sites. They should identify the area from which the waste is to be received along with the destination of recycled and recovered materials from the site and the destination and disposal methods for residues from waste processing. They should also demonstrate where the facility would work in conjunction with the existing network of waste management facilities and the potential market for recovered materials.

Policy 4 Development of Local Waste Facilities

Proposals for waste development to provide local facilities (those dealing with 50,000 tonnes or less per annum of non-hazardous waste) will be permitted if it can be demonstrated they will contribute to a sustainable waste management system for Northamptonshire. Such development should comply with one or more of the following:

- be located on existing or designated industrial land;
- be on derelict, despoiled or brownfield land or building;
- contribute to agricultural diversification or to rural regeneration;
- be a former or existing mineral working or waste management facility;
- be on a site linked to rail or water transport;
- be a part of and specifically serve one of the identified Strategic Development Areas at Daventry, Rothwell/Desborough, Towcester and Wellingborough East (or any other urban extension of over 1,000 dwellings).

Any proposal will require to demonstrate that it is part of the Best Practicable Environmental Option and identify the catchment area the development is proposed to serve.

Development – Related Waste Minimisation

4.21 The starting point of good waste management is about increasing awareness and understanding and of not producing the waste in the first place. It should be acknowledged that there are over 620,000 individual waste managers in Northamptonshire, namely the residents of the County, who can have a real bearing on waste generation. Without a considerable shift in the behaviour of these individual waste managers it will be an uphill struggle to reduce the waste we produce. This Plan is, however, not primarily concerned about education and non-production of waste, but about waste management and the sites and facilities where this management and, in particular, waste minimisation, can take place.
4.22 The Plan should set a supportive land-use context for waste reduction and recycling and acknowledge that over time there will be a greater engagement by residents and businesses in respect of dealing with waste. This means that waste land-use planning should not simply be regarded as about waste development but all development.

4.23 The waste implications of all development should be considered at the earliest possible stage. New development, whether it is a waste facility or housing or office development, should contribute to the minimisation of waste. The waste generation and disposal implications of new development should be given a higher priority. Proposals for all development should identify waste generated and the arrangements for its minimisation, including re-use, recycling and treatment, and disposal.

4.24 Development Briefs for sites should reflect these principles, and for individual development proposals the volumes and types of waste generated by the proposed development and the measures to deal with them will be expected to accompany planning applications.

*Policy 5 Development-related Waste Minimisation*

Proposals for new development should show what measures are to be taken, in the clearing of the site and the construction of the development, for minimising the generation of waste, and for the management and disposal of the waste to be generated.

**Integrating Waste Facilities with Other Development**

4.25 A more holistic approach to waste management should be developed for neighbourhoods and communities. This will see far more local communities, particularly areas of new housing, having small local facilities including those for composting or waste to energy as appropriate.

4.26 For certain new developments facilities for treatment on-site or nearby of the local waste generated should be provided. This should be the case for development:
- of over 100 dwellings
- of shopping centres where development or redevelopment relates to over 500m² of floorspace
- of major transport, leisure, recreation, tourist or community facilities or those attracting a significant number of people.

4.27 The provision of local facilities for bringing items for later recycling (the traditional bottle banks etc.) should be facilitated, and in the case of new development required, in a manner that they can complement any kerbside system in operation. In addition, because of the increase in the availability of kerbside schemes for the separation and collection of waste materials, it will be important to ensure that new development provides adequate space and facilities for the separation, storage and collection of waste. Local facilities will need to be properly maintained and operated. To ensure this, they will therefore be subjected to planning conditions and legal agreements (see Section 7 of the Plan).
Policy 6 The Integration of Neighbourhood Waste Facilities with Other Development

Proposals for new residential, industrial and commercial development will be expected to incorporate, into their design and layout, neighbourhood facilities for the separation, storage and collection of waste to increase the efficiency of its subsequent re-use, recycling and treatment.

Proposals for such neighbourhood facilities to serve existing developments will be encouraged.

In all cases, proposals should:
- comply with the policies of the Plan aimed at safeguarding the environment and local amenity;
and
- include as part of the planning application, practical measures for securing the satisfactory management of the facilities.
5: The Environment

Introduction

5.1 Any new development has some environmental impact. Waste development, which has previously in Northamptonshire been predominantly landfill based, has tended to be perceived as having a greater environmental impact than most other types of development. This has therefore usually made waste development a more contentious proposition.

5.2 The most straightforward way to minimise environmental impact is of course to minimise the production of the waste in the first place. It is not possible to aim for zero waste generated from now onwards and waste facilities will still need to be provided. The over-riding majority of new development, however, will be related to the management and treatment of waste rather than simply of its disposal.

5.3 The environmental impact of waste development will require to be minimised. This will relate not only to the actual locations for the development, but also to impact in relation to their setting and on routes to the site under consideration.

Design

5.4 The design and form of development is as important as its scale and location and this is as relevant to waste development as much as any other type of development. Waste management facilities will need to be set in the context of the area in which it is to be sited, including the landscape, streetscape and existing local buildings as appropriate. Waste development should address the need to conserve energy and to re-use and recycle materials.

Policy 7 Design

Proposals for waste development will need to be of a design that has regard to the visual appearance of the development in the context of the defining characteristics of the local area. Proposals should:
- complement the existing topography and vegetation;
- use materials and colouring appropriate to the location;
- incorporate landscape proposals as an integral part of the overall development of the site;
- use high quality, innovative designs where appropriate;
- maximise the conservation of energy;
- give consideration to the use of recycled materials where suitable.
Traffic and Access

5.5 The traffic and access aspects of waste development should not create unacceptable impacts on the local community or the highway system. This includes environmental impacts or structural damage and issues of highway safety and congestion. Proposed sites should be as close as possible to the strategic highway network with the routing of waste haulage traffic along identified routes. Where it is considered a proposal will generate traffic that has an impact on the local and/or strategic highway network, the Highway Authority will require the applicant to provide a transport assessment (TA), including details of the anticipated vehicle movements and source of waste. The TA should also consider the impact on the existing rights of way network including bridleways and other permissive routes and cycle ways as appropriate.

5.6 Voluntary or formal agreements will be sought to provide traffic management solutions. Where appropriate, contributions towards highway improvements and maintenance may be secured in order to make a proposal acceptable. Upgrading the standard of rural lanes and the construction of new haul routes to accommodate increased traffic should not, however, result in landscape degradation and urbanisation of the countryside. Weight restrictions may also be imposed on vulnerable routes in the network.

5.7 In order to reduce lorry movements on roads, alternative ways of transporting waste - rail, water and pipeline will be encouraged where there is a net environmental gain. It is acknowledged, however, that rail and water transport are usually viable at the present over longer rather than shorter distances and to encourage longer distance movement of waste could therefore go against the proximity principle and that of regional self sufficiency.

Policy 8 Traffic and Access

Proposals for waste development will only be permitted where site access and the local highway network can safely accommodate traffic associated with the development.

Where it is considered a proposal will generate traffic that has an impact of the local and/or strategic highway network a transport assessment will be required. The assessment should identify any mitigation works to be funded by the developer and/or operator. The cumulative impact of other permitted, proposed or allocated development sites should be considered in the assessment.

If highway improvements are required but these would cause significant adverse impact on the environment or on local amenity, the proposal should not be permitted.

Proposals should minimise the transportation of waste associated with the proposal by road and maximise the opportunities offered by rail, water and, where appropriate, pipeline.
5.8 The landscape character of the County should be afforded the appropriate degree of protection from waste development. Proposals for waste development even on a limited scale can have a significant detrimental visual impact on the landscape, not just from the plant, but from the improvement of access routes. In common with the rest of England, landscape character areas have been identified for Northamptonshire. Proposals for waste development should respect and where possible enhance the quality of the landscape, playing particular attention to the distinctive local landscape character where this has been identified.

5.9 The impact of waste development on the natural environment and on biodiversity should be minimised. Some sites, habitats and species are considered more important than others. Development should not be permitted on or directly impacting upon sites of national importance (National Nature Reserves and SSSI's) or any of international importance that may be designated.

5.10 Although locally designated sites such as Local Nature Reserves or Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites, carry less weight in terms of nature conservation interest than nationally designated sites, they still form a valuable nature conservation resource. In particular locally designated sites help conserve a wide and diverse range of habitat. Local sites require protection not only for their own sake, but also because they form part of a network or a protective buffer to other nature conservation sites.

5.11 Designated sites form only part of the natural biodiversity resources of the County. Features such as wildlife/habitat corridors, traditional field boundaries, ponds and small woods also need to be protected from development as they form part of a network of wildlife refuges which enables the migration and dispersal of species.

5.12 Waste operations can also indirectly cause irreparable damage to the natural environment through physical destruction or indirectly through pollution, alteration of water tables, or dust and disturbance to nearby sensitive vegetation.

5.13 Early consultation with the local planning authority will help to provide developers with advance warning of the archaeological sensitivity of a site. Where it appears that important archaeological remains may exist within the site of a proposed waste development, an archaeological assessment should be carried out. First assessment may take the form of a desk-based evaluation followed, if necessary, by field evaluation.

5.14 Where a waste proposal would affect nationally important archaeological remains there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation. For waste proposals affecting locally significant archaeological sites and their settings it may not always be possible or appropriate for these to be kept ‘in situ’. Where it is not justified to physically preserve a site, there should be a proper provision for the excavation and recording of remains. This needs to be carried out before development starts in accordance with an agreed brief. Details of mitigation requirements can only be determined after archaeological characteristics of sites have been evaluated. The scheme of excavation, recording, analysis, archiving and publication of results may be achieved by a legal agreement or conditions attached to a planning permission. The developer should meet the full costs of any investigations.
Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage

5.15 Waste development should not compromise the character, appearance or setting of conservation areas or listed buildings. This should also apply to the site and setting of registered historic parks and gardens, registered battlefields and hedgerows protected under the Hedgerow Regulations. Proposals affecting these built environment and cultural heritage assets will have to show how they will be safeguarded and, where appropriate, enhanced by the development.

Policy 9 Natural and Historic Environment- Local Landscape Character

Proposals for waste development should respect, and where appropriate, enhance local landscape character (particularly where there are any landscape characteristics of special interest).

Policy 10 Natural and Historic Environment - National and International Designations and Protected Species

Proposals for waste development will not be permitted, except where the development would not prejudice the purpose of the designation, in the following areas:
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, whether scheduled or not, or their settings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Listed Buildings and their settings;
- Registered battlefields;
- Registered historic parks and gardens and their settings;
- Regional Geological/ Geomorphological Sites;
- Any internationally designated sites.

Proposals for waste development will not be permitted where they would be likely to result in harm to a statutorily protected species or its habitat.

Policy 11 Natural and Historic Environment-Local Designations

Proposals for waste development on or that directly impact upon locally designated sites (Local Nature Reserves, ancient semi-natural woodlands, Wildlife Corridors and Wildlife Sites, protected hedgerows, important historic landscapes) and other environmental features will be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the development will not be detrimental to the wider environment and where appropriate enhance it.

Proposals for waste development that affect locally significant archaeological sites will only be permitted where satisfactory mitigation arrangements have been defined following consideration of the results of an archaeological evaluation, recording or excavation and publication of the results.
Agricultural Land

5.16 The best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2, 3a) will be protected from irreversible loss from waste development. Such land is principally comprised of Grades 2 and 3a in Northamptonshire. Proposals for waste development on the best and most versatile agricultural land will not be permitted unless opportunities have been assessed for accommodating development on previously developed sites. Where development of agricultural land is unavoidable, areas of poorer quality land should be used in preference unless it can be shown to have environmental value sufficient to outweigh agricultural considerations (see Policies 9, 10 and 11).

Policy 12 Agricultural Land

Proposals for waste development on the best and most versatile agricultural land will not be permitted unless opportunities have been assessed for accommodating development on previously developed sites. Where development of agricultural land is unavoidable, areas of poorer quality should be used in preference to that of higher quality.

Water Resources and Flooding

Protection of Surface and Groundwater Resources

5.17 Damage to surface and groundwater resources can result from landfill leachate, surface water run off and discharge of waste water from landfills, composting and recycling plants, as well as interference with drainage and water movement in flood plains. Waste development should not proceed if there would be an unacceptable risk of contamination to surface watercourses or the quality or potential yield of groundwater resources.

5.18 Proposals will need to be accompanied by an assessment of the potential risk, and may also need to include a hydrological and geological survey appropriate to the nature of the proposal. Development will be required to incorporate provisions for the containment and proper disposal of waste related substances and discharges that have the potential to cause pollution to surface or groundwater resources. The use of anaerobic digestion plants for agricultural wastes could substantially reduce the risk of water pollution from agricultural units.

Flooding and Flood Risk

5.19 Development in floodplains is not only at risk from flooding but, by reducing the amount of land available for flood water storage and by impeding flood flows, can increase the risk of flooding in other locations. Development will generally not be permitted in areas at direct risk from flooding or where it would indirectly increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Where other material considerations outweigh the risk, flood defence or flood alleviation works may be required, funded by the development. For proposals likely to affect areas of flood risk an appropriate flood risk assessment will be required.

5.20 A sustainable drainage system can reduce total and peak flows of run off and can contribute to improving the amenity and wildlife interest of development, as well as encouraging natural groundwater recharge. A sustainable drainage system should be provided, unless the nature of the waste management process makes it inappropriate.
**Policy 13 Water Resources and Flooding**

Proposals for waste development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:
- there will be no reduction in the capacity of the floodplain;
- there will be no increased risk of flooding as a result of increased surface water run-off;
- there will be no impediment to the flow of surface or groundwater resulting in flooding either near the development or elsewhere;
- there will be no contamination to surface watercourses or groundwater resources.

Proposals should incorporate a sustainable drainage system, unless the nature of the waste management process makes it inappropriate.

**Rights of Way**

5.21 Waste development affecting permanent or temporary rights of way should ensure these are safeguarded, through their segregation from the development. Additional screening and landscaping or the temporary or permanent diversion of rights of way may be required depending on the development proposed. The opportunity for creating new rights of way should be considered and, where appropriate, implemented. A management agreement for segregated and/or diverted permanent or temporary rights of way will need to be agreed before approval is forthcoming.

**Policy 14 Rights of Way**

Proposals for waste development affecting public rights of way will only be permitted if those rights of way can be safeguarded, either by segregation from the development or by diversion around it, on a temporary or a permanent basis as necessary.

**Local Amenity**

5.22 The main sources of noise will be generated from fixed and mobile processing plant, waste-handling operations involving discharge, compaction or loading, and the general movement of Heavy Goods Vehicle traffic.

5.23 Noise attenuation measures will be an integral part of any waste development. Measures to ensure that acceptable noise levels are not exceeded could involve:
- specially designed plant and equipment
- acoustically clad plant and equipment
- siting plant and equipment away from noise sensitive properties
- proposing better working practices by minimising double handling
- using conveyors instead of loading shovels fitted with reversing alarms
- employing bird scaring methods other than gas guns

5.24 Since background noise levels vary throughout a 24-hour period, noise levels need to be assessed for separate periods comparable to the hours of operation of the proposed development.

5.25 Noise limits agreed should not become the minimum at which operations work. Operators should take all reasonable steps to achieve quieter working.
5.26 Waste management facilities, with the exception of those located on industrial estates, will be subject to restrictions on their hours of operation where this is necessary to protect residential amenity. These will commonly be daylight or normal business hours Monday to Saturday, with no working on Sundays and Public Holidays other than for essential maintenance. Certain waste management facilities, however, require wider opening hours (i.e. Civic Amenity sites) to meet demand for public use.

Air Quality

5.27 Airborne emissions from waste management development ranges from particulates such as dust to gases that may or may not be toxic, explosive and malodorous. Although the Environment Agency will largely be responsible for regulating atmospheric emissions, account will be taken of specialist equipment and pollution control measures that will be required. Provided that air re-circulation and exhaust equipment is appropriately designed and regularly maintained then such emissions are unlikely to present significant environmental problems.

5.28 The open storage of waste and waste residues will be discouraged. Exceptions may be made depending upon the location and proximity to other land uses. Vehicles used to transport wastes will generally need to be enclosed. Any abstraction of water that is required to cover these operations will require a licence from the Environment Agency under the terms of the Water Resources Act 1991.

Odours

5.29 Pungent odours are frequently associated with sewage treatment works, to a lesser extent where wastes are being landfilled, or with composting if windrows are not rotated sufficiently. Solvent recovery may also give rise to odour where inadequate plant is used. Other processes such as anaerobic digestion incorporate odour-control systems and will therefore only cause problems if the unit has to be opened for major maintenance works.

5.30 The perception of odour tends to be subjective and there is no reliable scientific basis for its measurement. However, waste development is known to be capable of generating odours commonly perceived by neighbouring users to be offensive, and amounting to a nuisance. Where waste development is likely to generate offensive odours, it should incorporate effective odour control measures. Where practicable, waste management facilities should be enclosed.

Vermin and Birds

5.31 Waste management sites, particularly landfill sites, can attract vermin and birds. Vermin are a health hazard and control is important. The congregation of large numbers of birds can be a significant nuisance to people living nearby to waste management sites and represent a hazard to aircraft at sites close to aerodromes or low flying areas due to a risk of bird strikes. There is also a risk that birds and vermin can spread diseases, particularly to farm livestock.

5.32 Where necessary, operators should ensure that suitable bird hazard controls are in place. Birds can become accustomed to one type of control so flexibility will be required to enable a variety of methods to be used. Vermin control is usually covered by the waste management licence.
Litter

5.33 Litter can be a problem associated with waste management sites, particularly landfills. Litter can also attract birds and vermin to sites. Site operation procedures should ensure that litter is suitably managed. Screens should be erected to trap litter and working areas should, where appropriate, be covered at night.

Light Spillage

5.34 Light created by or through illuminating waste facilities can adversely affect local amenity if its impact has not been properly thought through. All waste management sites should minimise light pollution and spillage.

Separation

5.35 Planting, landscaped earth bunding and physical separation should be used wherever possible to provide mitigation. The need for these will depend upon, for example: the nature of the waste and the process involved; the nature of the surrounding land and land use; the direction of the prevailing wind (though wind from other directions may also be significant); the degree to which the waste management processes are enclosed; the local topography; the proposed hours of working; the impact of floodlighting.

Policy 15 Local Amenity

Proposals for waste development will not be permitted if it creates an adverse impact on local residential amenity that can not be ameliorated either individually or cumulatively. Where relevant proposals should mitigate, attenuate and control any noise, vibration, air quality, odours, vermin, birds, litter, visual intrusion and light spillage associated with the planned development.

For proposals outside of identified industrial estates hours of operation will be restricted where this is necessary to protect residential amenity.

Restoration, Aftercare and After-Use

5.36 Not all waste development is of a permanent nature. Where development is proposed that is temporary, a scheme for re-instatement or restoration will need to be agreed that is achievable. All proposals for restoration and aftercare will require an end date for their implementation.

5.37 Proposals for after-uses that benefit the local community, improve local amenity and the environment and diversify the local economy will be particularly welcomed. In maximising the environmental and public benefit from restoration, proposals will be encouraged which provide a positive enhancement to wildlife habitats and other sites of scientific and geological interest. This could include opportunities for habitat creation in line with Biodiversity Action Plan priorities. It may also be appropriate to improve public access in order to widen the benefit to the community. These measures would be likely to involve long term management agreements.

5.38 Technology and conditions may change over time and it may be appropriate for operators to look again at a more sustainable after-use for a site during the life of a planning permission.
Policy 16 Restoration, Aftercare and After-Use

Proposals for waste development of a non-permanent nature will only be permitted if there is a sustainable restoration plan for the after-use of the site which will need to have regard to its visual appearance in the context of the defining characteristics of the area.

Particular encouragement will be given to restoration and after-use proposals that:
- benefit the local community;
- improve local amenity;
- enhance biodiversity and the local environment and natural character;
- diversify the local economy.

All proposals for restoration and aftercare will need to have an end date for implementation.
6: The Facilities and Operations

Introduction

6.1 As stated earlier in the Plan, it is important to develop a combination of different types of waste management facilities. As waste management becomes more sustainable, the composition of the waste will change and this will alter the demand for different types of waste management practices. It is therefore important to retain flexibility to promote new technologies and proposals.

6.2 This section gives land use guidance in relation to types of waste management facility. It deals first with waste management processes involving the physical management of waste and then moves on to the biological and physio-chemical processes, including those that recover energy; it then gives guidance on landfill, on agricultural improvement, on sewage and water treatment plants and on landspreading. It needs to be emphasised that reference in this section to a particular type of facility or to a particular scale of facility does not mean acceptance of that type and scale within the Plan; the location of facilities and the scale of facilities will need to be in accordance with the principles and policies of the Plan as a whole.

6.3 For many of the processes listed in this section their integration with an existing facility would help to reduce transport of waste and minimise double handling.

Waste Transfer, Recovery and Recycling

6.4 The following are the key types of facility that involve the physical management of waste:

- household waste recycling centres
- inert recovery and recycling
- materials recovery facilities
- scrapyards
- waste transfer stations

Household Waste Recycling Centres

6.5 These sites (also known as Civic Amenity Sites) provide a facility for the delivery and sorting of household waste by the public. There is often scope for ancillary recycling activities on the site to recover materials such as metals, paper, glass and engine oil. The centres are also a source of organic wastes for composting. Wastes collected could easily be fed into a materials recovery facility to be assimilated with waste from other sources.

6.6 The facilities are generally small scale concentrating on householders' waste. Facilities may be ancillary and provide 'front end' recycling to an existing waste management operation. Facilities need to be located near to centres of population to maximise accessibility and ensure usage by the local community. It needs an area of hardstanding to site recycling bins. Sites should be carefully designed to ensure that maximum recycling/recovery is achieved, and have good access with space for manoeuvring vehicles. The facilities could be either fully or partially enclosed, and be on an impermeable surface if they are likely to cater for oils, or similar polluting liquids. Surface water drainage needs careful design, and should be routed through an interceptor.
6.7 The Joint Waste Strategy has identified a need for new Household Waste Recycling Centres in the county during the life of the Waste Local Plan. Facilities should be easily accessible to local communities and complement separate kerbside collections and recycling banks for selected waste streams. Locations which have the scope for ancillary recycling and composting schemes on site would be preferred. Sites for Household Waste Recycling Centres may be appropriate as part of existing waste management facilities.

6.8 Recycling banks are also provided by District Councils, Parish Councils or private enterprises and are often associated with schools, hospitals and supermarkets. Provision of such recycling facilities will be regarded as ancillary to the development it is associated with.

**Inert Recovery and Recycling**

6.9 Inert Recovery and Recycling facilities re-use, recycle and transfer inert waste. They include construction and demolition wastes, the recycling of secondary aggregates at centralised processing facilities or on site. Facilities can be mobile, for example large scale demolition operations where it can enable waste to be recycled close to where it arises. A range of materials such as crushed concrete, road planings, minerals wastes and some industrial wastes can be recycled and utilised as substitutes for primary aggregates. Waste collected is delivered by skip or bulk vehicle for crushing, screening and grading for re-use. Unusable residues are used in landfill engineering.

6.10 Hardstanding is required for stockpiles of material, and for locating crushing, screening and grading machinery. Some elements of the operation and storage may be enclosed, but it is mostly undertaken in the open air. Suitable locations may be found in appropriate industrial areas, brownfield land, or associated with operational quarries or landfill sites. Facilities should be located away from residential areas.

6.11 A permanent facility is most suitable if there is a continuous and long-term supply of construction wastes from a particular catchment area alongside a market for recycled materials and aggregates. In assessing proposals, consideration will be given to the proximity of the proposed facility to the source of waste and potential markets in order to minimise transport and environmental impacts.

6.12 A temporary facility is most suitable for large-scale demolition operations, enabling construction wastes to be recycled close to where it arises. This minimises transport particularly if the secondary aggregates are then re-used on site.

6.13 Proposals could be appropriately associated with mineral workings and landfill sites, provided that the use does not conflict with approved restoration proposals.
Materials Recovery Facilities

6.14 A Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) includes multi-stream separation facilities, recycling treatment facilities and community recycling schemes. Such a facility receives sorted or unsorted waste, which is then separated into recyclable and non-recyclable components. Facilities that receive unsorted wastes are sometimes referred to as ‘dirty MRFs’. A MRF may store waste waiting to be processed. Useful materials are processed into new products and non-recoverable materials will go for further treatment or final disposal. Smaller facilities may deal with just one specific type of waste, but larger facilities may sort over 30 different types of material.

6.15 Industrial buildings and a storage area (possibly in the open) would be required. A building of sufficient size to accommodate a large tipping hall to deposit and load materials would be required. It would also need to accommodate equipment to wash, sort, grade, crush and bale materials, as well as storage and loading facilities for recovered materials. The facility should retain flexibility so that different materials from different sources can be sorted at different times to meet the variations of recyclables markets. Materials recovery facilities should generally (and large-scale recovery facilities must) be located on appropriate industrial or brownfield sites or at former or existing mineral workings, landfill or other waste management sites consistent with the requirements of Policy 4, and provided also that the proposal is consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream(s). Additionally, local materials recovery facilities may be located on sites consistent with the requirements of Policy 4. There may be benefits in reduced traffic movements if located adjacent or close to a Household Waste Recycling Centre (Civic Amenity Site), or other waste management facility.

Waste Transfer Station

6.16 A Waste Transfer Station is a depot where waste from collection vehicles is stored temporarily prior to transportation in bulk to be recycled, composted or to other treatment and disposal facilities. Waste Transfer Station is a generic term which is used to cover operations that deal with all types of wastes, including special waste, clinical waste, inert waste, household/industrial/commercial waste and construction waste. It also includes different methods of transfer e.g. skip transfer, road to water and road to rail. Some stations may handle only one waste type, others may handle more, and may also include some small scale recycling.

6.17 Sites for a waste transfer station should be of sufficient size for sorting the waste and having good accessibility to receive delivery of collected waste and to transfer it in bulk by road, rail or water to other waste management facilities. An industrial style building would normally be required. Transfer facilities are needed in both rural and urban areas to provide an integrated network across the County. Waste transfer stations should generally (and large-scale transfer facilities must) be located on appropriate industrial or brownfield sites or at former or existing mineral workings, landfill or other waste management sites consistent with the requirements of Policy 4, and provided also that the proposal is consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream(s). Additionally, local materials recovery facilities may be located on sites consistent with the requirements of Policy 4.
Scrapyards and Metal Recovery Operations

6.18 This covers traditional scrapyards, car breakers, vehicle dismantlers, metal recycling sites and sites used for the storage of abandoned vehicles. Car breakers or vehicle dismantlers contribute to metal recycling and the re-use of car parts, which avoid the waste stream altogether. Traditional scrapyards and metal recycling sites are recovery and bulking up facilities which concentrate on providing metals as high quality input to the smelting industry.

6.19 Facilities can vary in size from small to large scale operations. Due to their noisy, unsightly and industrial character, they will require careful siting in appropriate industrial areas. Modern facilities require industrial buildings able to accommodate workshops and storage space in addition to metal processing and sorting equipment. Small facilities could be accommodated as part of a larger waste management facility. Enclosing operations will help reduce environmental impact.

6.20 The implementation of the End of Life Vehicle (ELV) and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directives means that there will be a change in the way in which these materials will be dealt with. The traditional scrap yard will have to operate at a much higher standard in order to meet the new requirements of the regulations, and there may be a far greater degree of specialised activity. Dismantling of these materials will probably require enclosure and improved groundwater protection measures.

Policy 17 Waste Transfer, Recovery and Recycling

Development proposals in which the primary activity is the physical handling, transfer, recovery and/or recycling of waste (including household waste recycling centres, inert recovery and recycling centres, materials recovery facilities (MRF), waste transfer stations, scrapyards and metal recovery operations will be required to:

i. demonstrate that the development will assist the efficient collection and recovery of waste materials

ii. minimise open-air storage

iii. maximise screening;

iv. where located on existing waste management sites or on existing or former mineral workings, demonstrate that the proposed facility would not unduly prejudice previously-agreed restoration timescales for the site or workings;

v. where the proposal is for a temporary facility for the recovery and recycling of inert materials, demonstrate that the materials are to be recycled and re-used on the site.

Biological Waste Management Processes

Composting

6.21 Composting is the aerobic decomposition of organic waste to form a compost or soil improver using windrows on a hardstanding or composting in large containers. Facilities can be centrally run sites to community or farm operations. Community operations combine groups of households whose organic wastes are combined to create larger volumes of compost. Home composting has long been undertaken by private households but wormeries [containers for a colony of worms] are also now being used to break down organic material into a fertile compost. Normal home composting does not require planning permission.
6.22 Other composting operations, including both open (windrow) and enclosed (in-vessel) methods, will require planning permission. Facilities can vary in scale. In considering appropriate locations, a number of factors will need to be taken into account. Current advice from the Environment Agency is that composting facilities should not be developed within 250m of the nearest residential property to prevent exposure to bioaerosols. The potential impacts of noise and odour will also need to be carefully considered to ensure that the operation does not materially conflict with surrounding land-use. It is likely that a noise assessment would be required where shredding machinery is used.

6.23 On-farm or on-site composting will generally be considered appropriate where the compost is used on that site. Where the operation is part of an adjacent land reclamation and improvement scheme, the utilisation of an area of existing hardstanding or the re-use of existing buildings for these operations would be preferred. On suitable sites within agricultural holdings, composting operations will be encouraged where they form part of a scheme for farm diversification.

6.24 In-vessel composting is more of an industrial process, with the composted waste being contained within a single structure or a series of cells which can occupy a building, but this is not always the case. This can help limit environmental impacts, but can be a more costly method of composting. Indeed, the collection, transportation, storage, handling, processing of animal-by-products is subject to the relevant animal-by-products regulations. This may include catering waste and may affect the availability of such material for landspreading. In-vessel composting systems have to carefully regulate air flow and water flow through the cells and therefore require a drainage system to recycle any fluids back into the process. The benefit of such processes is that some of these systems can take kitchen waste as well as green wastes. Because of the animal by-products legislation, which bans birds being able to access waste containing meat or products of animal origin to prevent the spread of BSE, kitchen waste is effectively excluded from ordinary windrow composting.

6.25 Community composting schemes will have to balance the need to be accessible to the local public but minimise the associated impacts such as odour, noise and traffic. These operations should be small scale and be accommodated in existing buildings or small areas of existing hardstanding on appropriate locations.

Anaerobic Digestion

6.26 Anaerobic Digestion is the biological degradation of organic wastes in the absence of oxygen. It produces methane gas, which can be used to generate electricity, and so is classed as a waste to energy technology. It has been used successfully for many years to treat sewage sludges, and the residue is suitable for use as a soil improver.

6.27 Facilities can stand alone or be part of a larger waste management site. It is industrial by nature, and would probably require an input of up to 50,000 tonnes of waste per year. A large industrial building and a large upright vessel would be required, with areas for sorting the different types of organic wastes. Buildings would also be needed to store ancillary equipment. Locations could be on appropriate industrial or brownfield land, but near to the main source of waste to reduce transport costs.
6.28 Proposals for the development of anaerobic digestion facilities in Northamptonshire should be permitted if they:

- make the best practical use of the by-products for energy recovery and/or soil improvers;
- are close to the waste arisings;
- are close to the potential markets or users of the by-products.

Proposals for anaerobic digestion should form an integral part of schemes for waste management facilities such as materials recovery and sewage treatment.

Fermentation

6.29 This treatment is confined mainly to agricultural wastes, but can be extended to pre-treated municipal solid waste to produce liquid fuel (ethanol, methanol). This process is therefore classed as a waste to energy recovery technology.

Policy 18 Composting

Proposals for composting development, either in the open air or within buildings, will be encouraged where they:

(i) represent a community composting scheme;
(ii) form part of a scheme for farm diversification;
(iii) represent composting on a commercial scale;

provided in each case that the site location is consistent with the BPEO for the waste stream and with the proximity principle; and that the development would not have an adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring residential property or workplaces.

Policy 19 Anaerobic Digestion

Proposals for the development of anaerobic digestion facilities will be encouraged where they:

(i) form an integral part of waste management facilities such as sewage treatment and materials recovery and/or
(ii) form part of a district heating scheme;

provided in each case that the site location is consistent with the BPEO for the waste stream and with the proximity principle; and that the development would not have an adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring residential property or workplaces.
6.30 Waste to Energy Recovery involves recovering value from waste in the form of energy to direct heat and/or electricity. It includes a potentially wide range of facilities. Technological development in this area is fast moving. There are technologies that have been fully developed and tested for management; some technologies have been developed but still require full scale testing; other technologies are at the design and early development stage. Where waste to energy recovery forms part of an integrated waste strategy, the potential for including Combined Heat & Power (CHP) technology should be considered to maximise energy recovery. The types of Waste to Energy Recovery facilities available in the future is likely to expand, but at present it includes the following techniques involving physio-chemical processes:

- Incineration with energy recovery
- Feedstock Substitutes
- Feedstock Recycling
- Fuel Substitutes
- Gasification
- Plasma Arc
- Pyrolysis

There are also two biological processes that can lead to energy recovery:

- Anaerobic Digestion with energy recovery
- Fermentation

6.31 Of the above, those technologies that are considered fully developed and tested at a reasonable scale, and therefore represent proven technology, are currently Incineration with Energy Recovery, and Anaerobic Digestion.

6.32 The maximum treatment of materials will need to take place so that Northamptonshire's remaining landfill capacity will be progressively used to take just the residues from waste treatment processes. Proposals should include 'front end' recycling and composting to ensure that the maximum amount of material is recovered prior to treatment. Utilisation of maximum treatment should not be seen as a reason not to meet targets for recycling and composting.

6.33 Preference will be given to schemes that integrate the use of energy, heat and residues. Facilities should be in close proximity to waste arisings and be associated with development that can use the surplus heat recovered.

**Incineration**

6.34 A variety of combustion systems have been developed from boiler plant technology to more novel techniques such as molten salt and fluidised bed incinerators. The incineration process involves waste being burnt to generate heat which is used to generate high pressure steam which in turn generates electricity. Some of the electricity can be used for the operation of the plant and the remainder exported to the national grid. The surplus heat from the turbines can be used for local industrial and domestic heating schemes. Using Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technology helps maximise energy recovery but is dependent on purpose designed development or industrial processes nearby. Recyclable materials are extracted from the waste before being burnt. The ash from incineration can be used in the plastics industry and in the manufacture of building blocks. The remaining residues are finally disposed to landfill.
6.35 Incinerators can range from small scale plants to large installations. Some burn systems achieve economies of scale which can lead to facilities taking 200,000 tonnes per year. Northamptonshire is not a densely populated County and it has a number of urban areas each with extensive rural hinterlands. It therefore does not have the critical mass nor the spatial distribution of population that would make large scale incineration appropriate as waste would need to travel across the County and likely to be imported to maintain efficiency. Such a scale of incineration is therefore not likely to prove compatible with the proximity principle underpinning this Plan.

6.36 Modular burn systems are smaller, taking 20,000 - 90,000 tonnes per year and are designed for local communities. Operations tend to be totally enclosed. Sites should also be able to accommodate a range of integrated waste management facilities dealing with household waste recycling, composting and materials recovery. These could be located on appropriate industrial areas, brownfield land and existing waste management facilities, and should be located near to major waste arisings to reduce transport costs. To enable surplus heat to be used for community heating schemes, the plant needs to be near suitable industrial or residential development.

6.37 Airborne emissions from waste to energy recovery incineration plants are subject to stringent controls by the Environment Agency. Full account will need to be taken of any prevailing background pollution and any cumulative impact of additional emissions that may arise from the operation of the proposed development on neighbouring land uses.

**Incineration without Energy Recovery**

6.38 Incineration without energy recovery is not generally considered to be a sustainable waste management option. However, for special wastes and medical or clinical wastes, incineration, with or without energy recovery, may be the Best Practicable Environmental Option. Proposals for incineration without energy recovery will be expected to demonstrate that they represent, or are consistent with, the BPEO for the waste stream concerned.

**Other Waste to Energy Physio-Chemical Waste Management Processes**

*Feedstock Recycling*

6.39 It is possible to produce a chemical reaction with mixed plastic waste to produce a hydrocarbon product similar to the raw material used to manufacture bulk plastics. Such a process would contribute to the plastics recovery rate.

*Feedstock Substitutes*

6.40 Mixed plastic waste can be used as a feedstock in blast furnaces producing pig iron. It is used as a substitute source of carbon. This process is therefore classed as waste to energy recovery technology.

*Fuel Substitutes*

6.41 Some industrial processes and power plants use high calorific value waste in place of conventional fuels. Wastes that can be burned in these industrial processes include municipal solid waste, tyres and spent solvents. Solid wastes are usually shredded. An example includes the use of scrap tyres, packaging waste, biofuels, plastics and solvent wastes as substitutes for coal and coke in cement and lime kilns.
6.42 Municipal solid waste can be used as a substitute for coal and to fuel incineration to achieve a more efficient burn, with less ash and emissions.

Gasification

6.43 Gasification is a process where carbon based wastes are heated up in the presence of air or steam to produce fuel rich gases which are burnt to raise the temperature of the waste material still further. It requires industrial scale facilities and is usually totally enclosed. The scale and site area needed depends on the capacity of the plant and the ancillary waste sorting that is required. The process is classed as waste to energy recovery technology.

Plasma Arc

6.44 Alternative heat combustion systems for mixed wastes are being developed from processes already operating in the metal refining industry. These systems use plasma arc heating, which is energy released by an electrical discharge in an inert atmosphere, to raise the temperature of the waste to anything between 3,000-10,000°C. This converts organic material into hydrogen rich gas and non-combustibles to an inert glassy residue. The gas is suitable for generating electricity. The volume of gases discharged is generally less than 10% of that generated by incinerators with the same waste processing capacity.

Pyrolysis

6.45 Organic waste is heated in the absence of air to produce a mixture of gaseous and liquid fuels and a solid inert residue. Pyrolysis requires a consistent waste stream such as tyres or plastics to produce a usable fuel product.

Policy 20 Waste to Energy Recovery

Proposals for the development of waste to energy recovery facilities will be permitted where:
- the waste facility located as close as possible to the source of the waste, and/or in accordance with the proximity principle;
- the waste has first been separated (preferably on-site at source);
- target levels for recycling and/or composting have first been facilitated;
- the proposal is consistent with the BPEO for the waste stream;
- where possible, the scheme should integrate the re-use of energy, heat and residues and is associated with new or the facility is located as close as possible to the source of the existing development that can use the surplus heat recovered.

Policy 21 Non-energy Recovery Incineration

Proposals for waste incineration without energy recovery will be permitted only where they are for the management of special waste, or of medical or clinical waste, and where, in addition, they are shown to be consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream.
Bio-Mechanical Waste Treatment

6.46 Bio-mechanical waste treatment BWT is a generic name for a range of processes designed to recover valuable components from waste. It commonly comprises of 3 stages: biological drying, material separation and resource use. Standard waste separation options are first applied to remove recyclable materials such as glass, metals and plastics, and are followed by composting or anaerobic digestion of the remaining organic materials to stabilise and reduce the volumes of residual waste.

6.47 Mechanical biological treatment is one such treatment technology. Others have been patented by individual waste management companies. The choice depends on the waste composition, the waste management situation, and the existing capacities. It is not a one-stop shop to waste management but along with other facilities could have a role to play in waste management. Proposals for BWT schemes will need to comply with the relevant policies related to the processes it would employ.

Landfill (and Landraising)

6.48 The National Waste Strategy along with the Landfill Directive gives clear guidance in its targets and objectives of the need to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. Section 3, particularly table 3.2 outlines the national, regional and local targets that have contributed to the Plan’s assumptions, particularly the calculation of landfill voidspace. By 2007, all landfill sites will have to comply with the Landfill Directive, this means that waste will need to be treated prior to its disposal. The treatment process will ultimately mean an increase in the volume of waste that can be deposited within a landfill site. Compaction or “milling” of the waste is not counted as treatment for these purposes as a reduction in the volume of waste. Although landfill is being restricted in this Plan and is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, it will have a small role to play in a sustainable waste management system. This is because it may represent the Best Practicable Environmental Option for certain wastes in certain circumstances, such as in relation to wastes where it is the only waste management option, for example heavy sludges from some industrial processes and some incineration residues.

6.49 Given the level of landfill capacity in Northamptonshire and the move away from landfill, no new sites have been allocated in this Plan. Indeed, any further allocation of such sites could undermine the direction of the whole Plan.

6.50 For inert wastes, a balance needs to be drawn between the beneficial use of inert materials for site reclamation and in site engineering and their potential use in place of primary aggregates. Operators of degradable waste landfill sites will be encouraged to take measures to ensure that the amount of inert waste tipped into sites is kept to an absolute minimum consistent with environmental, operational and restoration requirements. Inert waste should be segregated and reused for site works including cover, bunds, roadways and restoration wherever possible. This should help to conserve landfill capacity for degradable wastes in these expensively engineered sites.

6.51 A lack of sufficient inert fill material may delay restoration of some mineral workings and cause some loss of amenity. As a result planning proposals for mineral extraction will need to demonstrate that an appropriate form of restoration is viable without the need for large-scale imports.
6.52 Planning permission must be sought prior to the disposal of waste in landfill operations in order to avoid enforcement action. Such operations that proceed without planning permission can pose significant risk to human health and the environment and are illegal. Retrospective planning applications will not be permitted unless they contribute to a sustainable waste management system, represent BPEO and meet the other criteria and policies of the plan.

Mining of Waste

6.53 The mining of waste is a process by which materials in an existing landfill or landraise site are recovered, first by extracting and then treating the materials. The process can be carried out to create more capacity, but is likely to lead to a delay in restoration and after-use work. There is, however, no overriding regional or local need for such operations to be carried out within the County in order to increase landfill capacity.

6.54 Although the process can recover recyclable materials, it has generally been of little practical value. However, for sites suffering from poor engineering, or causing pollution, or to allow the construction of a key infrastructure project, this process may be justified in exceptional cases.

6.55 The removal of ‘waste’ materials from former and existing quarries and mines, such as Pulverised Fuel Ash, furnace ash, clinker and metallic slags, are by virtue of the Minerals Act 1981, classed as minerals. The working of these materials is therefore subject to the policy framework of the Minerals Local Plan.

Policy 22 Landfill/Landraising

Proposals for new landfill or landraise sites or extensions to existing landfill sites will be permitted only in the following circumstances:
(a) where landfill or landraise is shown to be the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream(s) concerned; and
(b) where use of the proposed site for disposal of the waste concerned is consistent with the proximity principle; and
(c) where use of the proposed site for disposal of the waste concerned is consistent with regional self-sufficiency; and
(d) where no existing landfill or landraise site is available for disposal of the waste concerned.

Proposals for the mining of waste from landfill or landraise sites will only be permitted where its removal is required to facilitate major infrastructure projects or where the current site is shown to be endangering human health or the environment.

Agricultural Improvement and Engineering Works

6.56 The use of material to landfill or landraise as part of an agricultural improvement scheme or as engineering works should not be unduly restricted, but waste disposal masquerading as such a scheme should be. Not only can this be a way of avoiding landfill tax, but also as they are largely a cost avoidance exercise they are not at heart a true agricultural improvement and are therefore often environmentally damaging. Engineering works can incorporate development such as construction projects, landscaping projects, bunding and recreation amenity projects.
6.57 The use of this ‘back door’ method of disposal can also impact on the restoration of mineral sites, as some sites have been poorly restored, or restored more slowly than envisaged, because insufficient material has been available.

6.58 Proposals for agricultural improvement or other engineering operations should contain additional relevant information as necessary, such as:

- evidence that the site is land in use for agriculture as defined within Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;
- evidence as to the nature of the agricultural holding and why the land comprised within the application site needs to be improved;
- a full statement of physical characteristics as well as the documentary evidence as to the current physical condition of the application site;
- evidence as to how the proposed method will improve the land;
- evidence as to why no other available method of land improvement is appropriate and the reasons why
- details of soil stripping, timing, movement, storage, and re-spreading of soils;
- a comprehensive scheme of land restoration/improvement (including drainage);
- an evaluation of the potential for materials recovery and reuse together with, where appropriate, details of a plan for implementation of recovery of inert waste materials from the site for reuse or recycling;
- a scheme of quality control of the materials proposed to be deposited on the land which ensures uniformity of quality and type in accordance with the description of materials as set out in the planning application.

**Policy 23 Agricultural Improvement and Engineering Works**

Proposals for development by landfill or landraising for the purposes of agricultural improvement or engineering works will only be permitted where it can be shown that:

- there is no significant loss of amenity caused by the operations and traffic movements;
- there is an agricultural, engineering, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the proposed works;
- it does not divert significant quantities of material away from the restoration of mineral workings;
- the materials used are inert or are soil improvers;
- other operations and alternatives have been considered by an appropriate assessment and report and that proposal is in accordance with the Best Practicable Environmental Option and other criteria and policies of the development plan.

**Sewage and Water Treatment**

6.59 The land-use implications for future sewage treatment should be considered, ensuring that environmental standards are raised and that the environment and amenity of local people is protected. Developers should consider the impact, requirements and implications of major developments on waste water and sewage production at an early stage in the planning process. Proposals for new treatment works should ensure they are reasonably well situated to the population they will serve.
6.60 Sewage treatment works vary considerably in scale and in types of treatment provided. In general terms they all require settlement and treatment tanks and pumping equipment. Modern technology is reducing the operational area required for sewage treatment works but the introduction of higher treatment standards to meet new Government regulations has led to the need for more sophisticated treatment processes and management techniques. New facilities associated with new built development will be required. There may be some potential for sewage treatment sites to be able to accommodate other waste management facilities or join arrangements such as co-composting or anaerobic digestion which utilise household waste and sewage sludge.

6.61 The output of sewage sludge will continue and demographic changes and higher treatment standards mean that there will be increased quantities of sewage sludge to be managed in the future. Current disposal methods include landfill, gasification, incineration, composting with or without domestic waste, recycling to agricultural land or land restoration. The main sewerage company in Northamptonshire currently recycles the majority of sewage sludge in its area to agriculture in the form of highly treated biosolids.

**Policy 24  Sewage and Water Treatment**

Proposals for new development relating to the treatment and disposal of waste water and sewage will be permitted on existing sites, provided that they are consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream. Proposals for such development on new sites, or as extensions to existing sites, will be required to demonstrate that

- they are consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream;

and that

- they cannot be accommodated on an existing site.

In all cases, proposals for development relating to the treatment and disposal of sewage will be required to satisfy the requirements of Policy 15 for local amenity.

**Landspreading**

6.62 Spreading and injecting wastes on and into agricultural land is a long established method of disposing of many organic agricultural wastes such as manure, slurry, silage effluent and crop residues. There is also potential for the disposal of certain industrial wastes such as paper sludge, food processing waste and non-food wastes such as lime and gypsum. Indeed, landspreading can be an economic and environmentally acceptable method of waste disposal as some wastes can contain valuable nutrients, act as a soil improver and reduce the need for artificial fertilisers on cropped land. In future the pre-treatment by biological degradation is likely to increase the range of wastes that could be finally disposed of by landspreading.
6.63 If not properly managed and controlled there can be environmental problems such as pollution of water resources and complaints over odours. The practice of landspreading is subject to a wide range of guidance and legislation. Rates of application above the limit of 250 tonnes of waste per hectare per annum (5000 tonnes in the case of dredgings from waterways) as contained in the exemptions for landspreading under the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, require a waste management licence and would therefore require a planning permission prior to obtaining a licence. In these instances, the spreading of untreated or treated liquids, industrial sludges, soils or any derivative should not be permitted unless it can be shown that it will benefit the fertility or the ecological improvement of the land under consideration.

Policy 25 Landspreading

The spreading of untreated or treated liquids, industrial sludges, water treatment works sludges, soils or any derivative thereof will not be permitted unless it can be shown that it will benefit the fertility or lead to ecological improvement of the land under consideration.
Introduction

7.1 This Waste Local Plan is largely about establishing the land use framework for waste development in the County. It is not a detailed manual to guide every element of the planning application process. There are, however, some particular elements relating to this process that it does seek to inform. The first relates to the need to employ planning obligations and legal agreements to implement proposals that come forward. The second is about monitoring individual waste developments after they have been approved. This section also makes reference to integrated pollution prevention and control.

Planning Obligations and Agreements

7.2 Waste development and development generated waste may not only affect the immediate area but also have a wider impact. The use of planning obligations and legal agreements can address issues which cannot be resolved by conditions, and may therefore allow the development to go ahead where it would otherwise be refused, for example in:

- providing and improving access to the transport network (including rail and water)
- introducing traffic weight restrictions
- protecting and replacing environmental features and natural resources (including landscaping, habitat and species protection and creation)
- protecting local amenity

7.3 Development should not undermine the long term strategic aims and objectives of this Plan. To ensure this, binding restrictions on catchment area, tonnages and all types of waste may be required as a condition of a planning permission. At present WPAs have few powers to restrict the movement of waste and the only option appears to be the use of legal agreements which could be applied to future planning permissions to restrict the catchments of new facilities, tonnages and types of waste entering the site. The WPA will therefore secure the use of such agreements as part of any planning decision for a major new waste development or major extension of existing development.

7.4 Where an application is made to vary planning conditions on an existing waste management site, the County Council will seek new conditions, which include the provision of information annually on the quantities and types of waste handled. Such information will be published in an aggregated format with other data as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.

7.5 The use of planning obligations is not just about mitigating the effects of development. They can also maximise the opportunity afforded by waste development by bringing tangible and more subtle benefits to the local community, for example:

- the enhancement of local community facilities (such as improved open space and sports and recreation facilities)
- the introduction of local waste minimisation projects
- the provision of waste awareness and publicity campaigns for the local community
7.6 The benefits derived from planning obligations must, however, relate directly to the proposed development through being:
- necessary;
- relevant to planning;
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development;
- reasonable in all other aspects.

7.7 Long-term management and monitoring of the site and, where appropriate, its after-use also likely to be dealt with through planning obligations.

**Policy 26 Planning Obligations and Agreements**

Where there are issues that cannot be resolved through the imposition of planning conditions, the Planning Authority will seek to negotiate planning obligations and enter into legal agreements with developers in order to mitigate the impacts of, and maximise opportunities afforded by, waste development proposals. These should be related to the development proposal and ensure satisfactory control over operations, restoration and off site impacts, off site landscaping and / or transport improvements where such matters are beyond the scope of planning conditions.

**Monitoring of Approved Waste Sites**

7.8 Monitoring is an important part of the planning process to ensure that waste development is undertaken in accordance with the conditions attached to a planning permission. Effective monitoring can identify and avert potential problems before they arise and help minimise the need for enforcement action. It is essential for ensuring best practice within the industry, and above all it is essential for fostering a good working relationship between the Waste Planning Authority, local communities and the waste industry.

7.9 Monitoring should also be a primary concern of the industry and individual operator. 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 Assessment. Once undertaken this information should be used as the basis for subsequent monitoring to measure and assess factors such as, for example, noise, dust, vibration and traffic. The monitoring of such factors will enable the identification of effects upon local amenity and the local environment, including that of wildlife, in order to ensure that the waste facility continues to operate in accordance with the relevant policies of the Waste Local Plan. More importantly, it should provide a basis on which operators can monitor their own performance and identify trends. The planning authority will need to agree the monitoring proposed. In order to monitor the effectiveness of the application of the policies of the Plan it will be necessary to monitor whether the point of origin of the waste is outside the County or not.

7.10 The County Council has prepared and approved an Enforcement and Monitoring Policy, which sets out the approach to the enforcement and monitoring of minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire.
Establishing Liaison Committees

7.11 For certain types of waste development where there is a significant effect on the locality and sufficient local interest, a liaison committee provides a useful forum to keep the local community up-to-date on site issues. In Northamptonshire, Liaison Committees have primarily been established for landfill sites and mineral extraction operations. These allow constructive discussion about any concerns or problems, so they can be resolved to the satisfaction of the local community and the waste operator. Liaison committees for new sites or the development of existing sites should be established where there is sufficient local interest and where the volume and characteristics of the waste to be dealt with are significant.

Policy 27 Monitoring

Where it is considered appropriate, following approval for new waste development or development at existing locations, there will be a requirement to:
- establish monitoring procedures (which must be agreed in advance by the waste planning authority);
- establish a local liaison committee whose operation is funded by the developer.

Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

7.12 Where a waste licence is sought for the use of land for which planning permission is required, planning approval has to be obtained before the Environment Agency can grant a licence. The concurrent submission of applications for planning permission to the County Council as waste planning authority and for waste licensing to the Environment Agency is recommended. The planning system will not be used to control matters that are the proper concern of the pollution control authority (Environment Agency) unless planning interests can be clearly distinguished. It should be noted that there may also be circumstances where a development that is likely to satisfy pollution control requirements may still be considered to present an unacceptable risk in planning terms because of social, economic or environmental factors.
8: Monitoring and Review

Monitoring

8.1 It is important that the performance of the Waste Local Plan is regularly reviewed because the extent to which the Plan is up to date may be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application. New information gained as a result of monitoring and the experience obtained through implementing waste policies in the development plan, may indicate that a policy approach is not working and therefore requires a change of direction.

8.2 It must be borne in mind that the waste market is constantly changing. As new waste minimisation and re-use initiatives are developed, or as emerging technology is applied, the requirements for different types of waste management facilities will change. Legislative change can have a similar impact.

8.3 Monitoring is not just about the amount of waste produced and dealt with in Northamptonshire, it is also about measuring the Local Plan’s effectiveness against local, regional and national targets, as well as the overall strategy of the Plan. Monitoring is also about assessing the future legislation and regulation that will come forward to make assumptions about its likely impact on Northamptonshire.

Information Provision

8.4 Data required to monitor all indicators is needed from a variety of sources and to set timescales. The Environment Agency is a primary source of data, whilst as the waste disposal authority, the County Council is the main source of data on municipal waste. Because of commercial sensitivity data is normally aggregated together.

8.5 In undertaking monitoring it is important that data provided follows a consistent format, particularly where it is to be provided by a number of individual organisations. A consistent format will also enable related monitoring work to be carried out using the best available composite data. This could be of particular use at regional level. To ensure that data collection is consistent across the County agreement will be sought from operators and organisations to supply the relevant data and in confidence. Where this is necessary conditions may need to be added to new planning permissions requesting the supply of relevant data to the waste planning authority (see Section 7).
The Key Targets and Indicators

8.6 The proposed key targets/indicators for the Waste Local Plan are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Monitored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of advertised departures from the Waste Local Plan approved by the Authority, as a percentage of total permissions granted.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Proportion of planning and enforcement appeals where the WPA’s decision is overturned at appeal.</td>
<td>Less than 2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Landfill capacity remaining for each waste stream</td>
<td>Sufficient capacity to accept, for the following 4 years, the residual waste (after treatment) for each waste stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Increase in the number and capacity of waste recycling and composting facilities for municipal waste</td>
<td>27% recycling and composting by 2005/6* and 50% by 2015**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Increase in the number and capacity of waste recycling and recovery facilities over the Plan period to recover municipal waste</td>
<td>40% by 2005/6* 45% by 2010* 67% by 2015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Proportion of approved waste management proposals on: • previously developed land, (as defined by PPG3) • land designated for major housing and industrial development. • Main Sites identified in Plan • Within urban areas/settlement boundaries</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Amount/proportion of waste imported into and exported from the plan area</td>
<td>In balance by 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a) The proportion of municipal biodegradable waste going to landfill; b) The proportion of commercial/industrial waste going to landfill</td>
<td>a)75% and 50% of the 1995 levels by 2010 &amp; 2013 respectively b) 85% of 1998 levels by 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Amount of waste arisings in each waste stream</td>
<td>Zero growth in total waste by 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional Spatial Strategy

Review

Monitoring for the Review

8.7 Monitoring will help inform the review of this Plan. It can be used to identify changes in the County relating to waste and waste-related development, assess policy performance and re-evaluate sites providing a comprehensive evidence base for the LDF.

Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan (Adopted March 2006)
8.8 If development is not coming forward in the manner expected, for instance in relation to integrated sites or neighbourhood facilities, then the policy framework and site identification will require to be revisited. There will also be a need to monitor the changes regulations to ascertain if this is impacting on the nature and location of proposals coming forward.

Timing of the Review

8.9 The rapidly changing and uncertain nature of waste management and the technologies used and the impact of evolving European, National and Regional policy and guidance is likely to necessitate an early review of this Plan.

8.10 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act the current system of Local Plans is being replaced with Local Development Frameworks (LDF’s) which will comprise a portfolio of local development documents rather than one all-encompassing plan. Minerals local plans and waste local plans will be replaced by combined minerals and waste development frameworks (MWDF). The timetable for preparing the portfolio of local development documents will be set out in the minerals and waste development scheme (MWDS).

8.11 As local plans will be replaced under the new system, the adopted Waste Local Plan will not be able to be reviewed, but will be taken forward as part of the Northamptonshire MWDF. The timetable for the production of the MWDF will be set out in the Northamptonshire MWDS.
### Index to Inset Maps for Main Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inset Map No</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Main Site Facility (Non-Inert unless otherwise stated)</th>
<th>Other Permitted Facilities (Non-Inert unless otherwise stated)</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Astwick Quarry, Croughton</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td>SP 563 336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Boughton Quarry</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>SP 746 655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Brackmills Transfer Station, Brackmills IE, Northampton</td>
<td>Transfer Station</td>
<td>Recycling Composting</td>
<td>SP 774 591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Brixworth Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Landfill Gas Energy Scheme</td>
<td>SP 757 723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Browns Road, Daventry</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 555 624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Castle Manor Farm, Titchmarsh, Thrapston</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)/ Soil Storage</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>TL 015 781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Collyweston Quarry</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert) Composting Transfer Station</td>
<td>SK 995 007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Corby Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Civic Amenity Landfill Gas Energy Scheme</td>
<td>SP 918 885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cranford Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Landfill Gas Energy Scheme</td>
<td>SP 930 762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cunliffe Drive, Kettering</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 861 797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>East Road, Oundle</td>
<td>Recycling Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 045 883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Former STW, Earls Barton (Recycling Centre)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>SP 859 626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Glenhill Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 830 812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Grange Park (Former Wootton Landfill), Grange Park Northampton</td>
<td>Integrated Waste Handling Facility Recycling</td>
<td>Transfer Station Green Energy Centre</td>
<td>SP 759 554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Grendon Road, Wollaston</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 898 631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Harlestone Quarry</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>SP 710 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>High March, Long March IE, Daventry</td>
<td>Transfer Station</td>
<td>Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)</td>
<td>SP 580 617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Jackdaw Close, Crow Lane IE, Northampton</td>
<td>Transfer Station</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>SP 811 616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lakeside Works, Crow Lane IE, Great Billing, Northampton</td>
<td>Transfer Station (Inert)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>SP 817 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lower Ecton Lane, Northampton</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 816 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Northampton Coating Plant, Great Billing</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>Composting Tyre Shredding Plant Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)</td>
<td>SP 566 695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kilnby Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 773 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Long Drow Pits Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>SP 878 814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nielson Road, Finedon Road IE, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Transfer Station (Inert)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>SP 900 701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Paterson Road, Finedon Road IE, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 898 702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Northampton Road, Kettering</td>
<td>Vehicle dismantling</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 849 774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Northampton Road, Rushden</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 940 676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Old Greens Norton, Road Towcester</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 686 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Passenham Quarry</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 902 897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pilot Road, Phoenix Parkway IE, Corby</td>
<td>Transfer Station</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>SP 902 897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Other Uses</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Darwin Road, Corby (Weldon Recycling Centre)</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert)</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>SP 909 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pury End Quarry</td>
<td>Landfill (Inert)</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 709 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Rushton Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Landfill Gas Energy Scheme</td>
<td>SP 848 836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Scaldwell Road, Brixworth</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 753 710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sidegate Lane Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Landfill Gas Energy Scheme Composting</td>
<td>SP 917 703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Kings Cliffe Landfill Site (Slape Clay Pit)</td>
<td>Landfill / Soil Storage</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>TF 010 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Weedon Road, Northampton</td>
<td>Civic Amenity</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 731 605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Weldon Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Recycling (Inert) Transfer Station</td>
<td>SP 925 877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Welford Landfill Site</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Landfill Gas Energy Scheme Composting</td>
<td>SP 662 777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key to Inset Maps**

![Site Area](image)

*Site Area (includes operational activities as well as restored areas)*
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan
Inset Map 2 Boughton Quarry (Landfill Site)

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan
Inset Map 3 Brackmills Transfer Station
(Brackmills Industrial Estate)

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan
Inset Map 18:– 18.1 Jackdaw Close (Transfer Station)
18.2 Lakeside Works (Transfer Station)
18.3 Lower Ecton Lane (Civic Amenity Site)
18.4 Northampton Coating Plant (Recycling)

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan
Inset Map 21:- 21.1 Nielson Road (Transfer Station)
21.2 Paterson Road (Civic Amenity Site)

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan
Inset Map 30 Sidegate Lane Landfill Site

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan
Inset Map 32 Weedon Road, Northampton
(Civic Amenity Site)

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan
Inset Map 33 Weldon Landfill Site

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Northamptonshire County Council: Licence No. 100019331. Published 21/10/2005.
Non Main Sites for Waste Management

Non-Main Sites are the smaller existing waste management sites, and also the sewage treatment works. For explanation and policy relating to Non-Main sites, see Section 4 of this Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref No</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Waste Type</th>
<th>Grid Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Dodford, Former Sandpit</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 625 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Deanshanger Golf Course</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 770 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Sywell Aerodrome</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 829 680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Pitsford Quarry</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 759 667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Land at the Wharf, Bridge Street, Thrapston</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 991 786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Roade Quarry</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 755 510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>North Bank of North Brook (Lagoons), Corby</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 900 910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Deene, Corby</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 910 915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Land North of Eglethorpe, Elton Estate, Peterborough</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 076 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Farthinghoe Recycling and Reuse Centre, Farthinghoe</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 521 403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Blackpits, Welsh Lane, Helmdon, Brackley</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 583 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Rixon Road, Finedon Road IE, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 889 695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Crucible Road, Corby</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 898 892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Rushden Recycling Centre, Newton Road, Rushden</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 959 666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Shelton Road, Raunds</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>TL 009 714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Westbridge Depot, St James' Mill Road IE, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling (MRF)</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 744 602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>The Old Brickworks, Pitsford</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 749 686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Unit 21 and 23A The Leyland Trading Estate, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 749 786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Monkton Sidings, Fineshade</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 972 989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Dodford, Former Sandpit</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 625 614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Stanwick Quarry</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 964 708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Upper Higham Lane, Chelveston-Cum-Caldecott</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 992 673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>West Lodge Farm, West Haddon Road, Guilsborough</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 660 742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Highfield, Billing Road, Northampton</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 765 603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Top of Station Road, Brackley</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 590 378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Hill Farm Estate, Little Addington</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 961 731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Blackpits, Welsh Lane, Helmdon, Brackley</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 583 423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Shelton Road, Raunds</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>TL 009 714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Westbridge Depot, St James' Mill Road IE, Northampton</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 744 602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Unit 2, Eckland Lodge Farm, Desborough Road,</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 786 849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Islip Furnaces Industrial Estate, Islip</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 971 781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Crucible Road, Corby</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 898 892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref No</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Waste Type</td>
<td>Grid Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Randalls Transfer Station, Unit 5 Heathfield Way, Kings Heath</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 743 622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>The Old Brickworks, Pitsford</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 749 686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Unit 19, Martins Yard, Spencer Bridge Road, Northampton</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 747 616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Monkton Sidings, Fineshade</td>
<td>Waste Transfer</td>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>SP 972 989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>70-80 Port Road, New Duston</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 712 630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Unit 10, Great Central Way IE, Woodford Halse</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 542 531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>1-4 Nielson Road, Finedon Road IE, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 899 699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>Darwin Road, Corby</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 905 899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Lawnhill Pet Cemetary</td>
<td>Incineration</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 546 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>West Lodge Farm, West Haddon Road, Guilsborough</td>
<td>Incineration</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 660 742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Falcott Farm, Helmdon</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 583 425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Field 0295, Kislingbury</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 701 570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Land off Brigstock Road, Stanton</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 925 868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Pebble Hill Farm, Thedingworth</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 662 847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Land at Stamford Road, Weldon</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 915 883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Land off Moorend Road, Potterspury</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 749 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Land at Aldwincle Road, Lowick</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>Non Inert</td>
<td>SP 985 808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Barn Chase Landfill, Corby</td>
<td>Landfill Gas</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 908 883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Corby Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>Biosolids Reduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 906 889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Gayton Landfill Site</td>
<td>Leachate Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 714 552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Gedddington Road, Corby</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 907 833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Unit 16, Hill Farm Estate, Little Addington</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 961 731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Car Spares- No 2 Bungalow, Weldon Road, Upper Benefield, Nr Oundle</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 967 895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Bottom Farm, Desborough Airfield, Stoke Albany Road, Desborough</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 810 855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Bottom Farm, Desborough Airfield, Stoke Albany Road, Desborough</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 810 855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Intapart Automotive Recycling, London Road, Daventry</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 581 610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Ransome Road, Far Cotton, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 758 593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>3, Ransome Road, Automate, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 758 593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Tweed Road, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 734 604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Martins Yard, Spencer Bridge Road, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 747 615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Gowers Yard, Old Cosgrave Road, Old Stratford</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 781 413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>&quot;Brookside&quot;, Northampton Road, Kislingbury</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 701 601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Flat 1, Elite House, Pytchley Street, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 761 607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>82 Shirley Road, Rushden</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 957 673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref No</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Waste Type</td>
<td>Grid Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Higham Road, Burton Latimer, Kettering</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 905 702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Harvey Reeves Road, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 742 601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Letts Road, Far Cotton, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 748 595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>19a London Road, Cotton End, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 755 596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>26 Clare Street, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 760 612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>The Bungalow, Thorpe Road, Middleton Cheney, Banbury</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 496 424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Unit 2, 11 Great Central Way, Woodford Halse</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 540 532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Opposite Cold Higham Lodge, Grimscote, Towcester</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 662 545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Finedon Road, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 900 688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Brookside Works, Finedon Road, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 908 696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>1-4 Nielson Road, Finedon Road I.E., Wellingborough</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 899 699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Highfield Works, Leys Road, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 898 684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Mitchell Road, Corby</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 899 912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>North Bank of North Brook, Corby</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 900 910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Station Yard Works, Station Yard, Harringworth, Corby</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 912 967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Bodddington Road, Byfield, Daventry</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 515 535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Higham Road, Little Irchester</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 905 703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Hill Farm Estate, Little Addington</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 961 731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Baring Road, St James's Works, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 742 612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Ashton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 768 488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Aston Le Walls Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 494 509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Barnwell Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td>TL 049 863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Benefield Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 996 895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Blakesley Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 627 498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Bozeat Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 902 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Braybrooke Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 759 843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Bridgstock Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 948 846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Brington Sewage Treatment</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 664 655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Brixworth Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 739 715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Broadholme Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 940 688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Braunston Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 531 658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Broughton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 841 764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Bugbrooke Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 668 582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref No</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Waste Type</td>
<td>Grid Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Byfield Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 523 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Caldecote Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 687 051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Castle Ashby Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 859 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Chacombe Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 493 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Charwelton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 538 557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Chipping Warden Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 499 481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Clipston Warden Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 715 816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Collyweston Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SK 991 032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Corby Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 906 889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Courtenhall Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 766 533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Cranford Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 930 775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>Creaton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 716 721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Croughton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 549 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Culworth Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 545 466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Dingley Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 774 872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Dingley Sewage Treatment Tanks</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 770 873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Draughton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 755 773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>East Haddon Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 672 684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Easton Maudit Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 889 585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>Easton Maudit Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 888 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Easton on the Hill Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TF 016 045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Evenley Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 591 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Eydon Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 602 578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Gayton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 544 502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Geddington Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 703 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Grafton Underwood Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 985 822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Great Billing Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 920 795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Great Doddington Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 815 618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Great Oxendon Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 879 642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Great Oxendon Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 738 824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref No</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Waste Type</td>
<td>Grid Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Greens Norton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 668 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Greatworth Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 549 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Grendon Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 883 605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Gretton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 893 946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Hackleton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 795 553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Hardwick Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 853 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Hanging Houghton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 751 734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Hargreave 2 Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 033 715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Harrington Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 777 809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Helmdon Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 583 436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Holdenby Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 697 677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>Hollowell Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 693 717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Irchester Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 926 674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>Islip Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 991 797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>Kilsby Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 555 712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Kingscliffe Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 013 974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>Lamport Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 756 745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214</td>
<td>Little Addington Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 962 738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Long Buckby Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 623 669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Lodddington Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 831 798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Lutton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 114 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Marston Trussell Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 698 861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>Middleton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 838 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Middleton Cheney Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 506 412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Moreton Pinkney Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 574 497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Nassington Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 066 966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Newnham Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 583 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Newton Bromswold Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 998 657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Norton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 603 641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Oundle Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 039 897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>Potterspury Lodge Sewage</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 747 446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref No</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Waste Type</td>
<td>Grid Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228</td>
<td>Preston Capes Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 575 555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>Pynchley Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 864 742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Quinton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 777 544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231</td>
<td>Radstone Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 590 403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Ravensthorpe Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 675 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Rockingham Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 872 924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>Rushton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 849 828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>Sibbertoft Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 673 828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Silverstone Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 669 455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Stanion Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 923 868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>SToke Albany Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 808 883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>SToke Bruerne Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 749 498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>Syresham Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 633 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>Tifffield Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 701 511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Titchmarsh Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 031 797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>Thorpe Malsor Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 837 788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Thorpe Mandeville Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 536 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>Towcester Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 717 488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246</td>
<td>Wappenham, Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 632 462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247</td>
<td>Warmington, Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 071 913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>Watford Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 598 687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Weston By Welland Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 780 918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Weedon Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 638 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>Welton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 588 658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Whitfield Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 607 392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Whilton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 620 652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>Wollaston Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 900 631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>Woodnewton Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL 035 941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Yardley Hastings Sewage Treatment Works</td>
<td>STW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SP 867 574</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northamptonshire Waste Local Plan (Adopted March 2006)
Schedule of Policies

Policy 1 Principles for Waste Development

Permission will be granted for waste development which is consistent with:

- a clearly established need for the development to serve local and regional requirements for the management and disposal of waste;
- reduction in reliance on landfilling;
- the minimisation of, and balance in, the movement of waste across waste planning authority boundaries, except where the development involves specialised provision and is consistent with regional self-sufficiency;
- minimising the transportation of waste from its source;
- the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream;
- the integration of waste management facilities;
- the minimisation of harm to the environment, human health, natural resources, local amenity and highway safety.

Policy 2 The Location of Waste Development

Development of waste management facilities in Northamptonshire will be permitted in the following locations:

- those sites identified in the Plan and shown on the Proposals Map as existing Main Sites;
- sites that may come forward for the development of local waste facilities in accordance with Policy 4;
- sites within existing housing, industrial or commercial developments, or incorporated into proposals for new housing, industrial or commercial developments, to serve those developments as neighbourhood facilities;

(except that new landfill and landraise sites, and extensions to existing landfill or landraise sites, will be permitted only in the limited circumstances set out in Policy 22)

and provided that the proposed development accords with the other policies of the Plan.

Policy 3 Safeguarding of Existing Sites

On existing Main Sites and Non-Main Sites including sewage treatment works, and on sites where planning permission for waste development has been granted and remains valid but has not yet been implemented, proposals for non-waste development will be permitted only where the site as a whole is to be redeveloped and appropriate alternative provision is made on a suitable site elsewhere.

Proposals for non-waste development in proximity to waste management sites (including sewage treatment works will be permitted only where it is demonstrated that the proposed development would not prevent or prejudice the use of the waste management site for the provision of waste facilities.)
**Policy 4 Development of Local Waste Facilities**

Proposals for waste development to provide local facilities (those dealing with 50,000 tonnes or less per annum of non-hazardous waste) will be permitted if it can be demonstrated they will contribute to a sustainable waste management system for Northamptonshire.

Such development should comply with one or more of the following:
- be located on existing or designated industrial land;
- be on derelict, despoiled or brownfield land or building;
- contribute to agricultural diversification or to rural regeneration;
- be a former or existing mineral working or waste management facility;
- be on a site linked to rail or water transport;
- be a part of and specifically serve one of the identified Strategic Development Areas at Daventry, Rothwell/Desborough, Towcester and Wellingborough East (or any other urban extension of over 1,000 dwellings).

Any proposal will require to demonstrate that it is part of the Best Practicable Environmental Option and identify the catchment area the development is proposed to serve.

**Policy 5 Development-related Waste Minimisation**

Proposals for new development should show what measures are to be taken, in the clearing of the site and the construction of the development, for minimising the generation of waste, and for the management and disposal of the waste to be generated.

**Policy 6 The Integration of Neighbourhood Waste Facilities with Other Development**

Proposals for new residential, industrial and commercial development will be expected to incorporate, into their design and layout, neighbourhood facilities for the separation, storage and collection of waste to increase the efficiency of its subsequent re-use, recycling and treatment.

Proposals for such neighbourhood facilities to serve existing developments will be encouraged.

In all cases, proposals should:
- comply with the policies of the Plan aimed at safeguarding the environment and local amenity;
- include as part of the planning application, practical measures for securing the satisfactory management of the facilities.
Policy 7 Design

Proposals for waste development will need to be of a design that has regard to the visual appearance of the development in the context of the defining characteristics of the local area. Proposals should:
- complement the existing topography and vegetation;
- use materials and colouring appropriate to the location;
- incorporate landscape proposals as an integral part of the overall development of the site;
- use high quality, innovative designs where appropriate;
- maximise the conservation of energy;
- give consideration to the use of recycled materials where suitable.

Policy 8 Traffic and Access

Proposals for waste development will only be permitted where site access and the local highway network can safely accommodate traffic associated with the development.

Where it is considered a proposal will generate traffic that has an impact of the local and/or strategic highway network a transport assessment will be required. The assessment should identify any mitigation works to be funded by the developer and/or operator. The cumulative impact of other permitted, proposed or allocated development sites should be considered in the assessment.

If highway improvements are required but these would cause significant adverse impact on the environment or on local amenity, the proposal should not be permitted.

Proposals should minimise the transportation of waste associated with the proposal by road and maximise the opportunities offered by rail, water and, where appropriate, pipeline.

Policy 9 Natural and Historic Environment- Local Landscape Character

Proposals for waste development should respect, and where appropriate, enhance local landscape character (particularly where there are any landscape characteristics of special interest).
Policy 10 Natural and Historic Environment- National and International Designations and Protected Species

Proposals for waste development will not be permitted, except where the development would not prejudice the purpose of the designation, in the following areas:
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- Nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, whether scheduled or not, or their settings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Listed Buildings and their settings;
- Registered battlefields;
- Registered historic parks and gardens and their settings;
- Regional Geological/Geomorphological Sites;
- Any internationally designated sites.

Proposals for waste development will not be permitted where they would be likely to result in harm to a statutorily protected species or its habitat.

Policy 11 Natural and Historic Environment-Local Designations

Proposals for waste development on or that directly impact upon locally designated sites (Local Nature Reserves, ancient semi-natural woodlands, Wildlife Corridors and Wildlife Sites, protected hedgerows, important historic landscapes) and other environmental features will be permitted if it can be demonstrated that the development will not be detrimental to the wider environment and where appropriate enhance it.

Proposals for waste development that affect locally significant archaeological sites will only be permitted where satisfactory mitigation arrangements have been defined following consideration of the results of an archaeological evaluation, recording or excavation and publication of the results.

Policy 12 Agricultural Land

Proposals for waste development on the best and most versatile agricultural land will not be permitted unless opportunities have been assessed for accommodating development on previously developed sites. Where development of agricultural land is unavoidable, areas of poorer quality should be used in preference to that of higher quality.
**Policy 13 Water Resources and Flooding**

Proposals for waste development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:
- there will be no reduction in the capacity of the floodplain
- there will be no increased risk of flooding as a result of increased surface water run-off;
- there will be no impediment to the flow of surface or groundwater resulting in flooding either near the development or elsewhere;
- there will be no contamination to surface watercourses or groundwater resources;

Proposals should incorporate a sustainable drainage system, unless the nature of the waste management process makes it inappropriate.

**Policy 14 Rights of Way**

Proposals for waste development affecting public rights of way will only be permitted if those rights of way can be safeguarded, either by segregation from the development or by diversion around it, on a temporary or a permanent basis as necessary.

**Policy 15 Local Amenity**

Proposals for waste development will not be permitted if it creates an adverse impact on local residential amenity that can not be ameliorated either individually or cumulatively. Where relevant proposals should mitigate, attenuate and control any noise, vibration, air quality, odours, vermin, birds, litter, visual intrusion and light spillage associated with the planned development.

For proposals outside of identified industrial estates hours of operation will be restricted where this is necessary to protect residential amenity.

**Policy 16 Restoration, Aftercare and After-Use**

Proposals for waste development of a non-permanent nature will only be permitted if there is a sustainable restoration plan for the after-use of the site which will need to have regard to its visual appearance in the context of the defining characteristics of the area.

Particular encouragement will be given to restoration and after-use proposals that:
- benefit the local community;
- improve local amenity;
- enhance biodiversity and the local environment and natural character;
- diversify the local economy.

All proposals for restoration and aftercare will need to have an end date for implementation.
Policy 17 Waste Transfer, Recovery and Recycling

Development proposals in which the primary activity is the physical handling, transfer, recovery and/or recycling of waste (including household waste recycling centres, inert recovery and recycling centres, materials recovery facilities (MRF), waste transfer stations, scrapyards and metal recovery operations will be required to:

(ii) demonstrate that the development will assist the efficient collection and recovery of waste materials
(iii) minimise open-air storage
(iv) maximise screening;
(v) where located on existing waste management sites or on existing or former mineral workings, demonstrate that the proposed facility would not unduly prejudice previously-agreed restoration timescales for the site or workings;
(vi) where the proposal is for a temporary facility for the recovery and recycling of inert materials, demonstrate that the materials are to be recycled and re-used on the site.

Policy 18 Composting

Proposals for composting development, either in the open air or within buildings, will be encouraged where they:

(i) represent a community composting scheme;
(ii) form part of a scheme for farm diversification;
(iii) represent composting on a commercial scale;

provided in each case that the site location is consistent with the BPEO for the waste stream and with the proximity principle; and that the development would not have an adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring residential property or workplaces.

Policy 19 Anaerobic Digestion

Proposals for the development of anaerobic digestion facilities will be encouraged where they:

(i) form an integral part of waste management facilities such as sewage treatment and materials recovery and/or
(ii) form part of a district heating scheme;

provided in each case that the site location is consistent with the BPEO for the waste stream and with the proximity principle; and that the development would not have an adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring residential property or workplaces.
Policy 20 Waste to Energy Recovery

Proposals for the development of waste to energy recovery facilities will be permitted where:
- the waste facility located as close as possible to the source of the waste, and/or in accordance with the proximity principle;
- the waste has first been separated (preferably on-site at source);
- target levels for recycling and/or composting have first been facilitated;
- the proposal is consistent with the BPEO for the waste stream;
- where possible, the scheme should integrate the re-use of energy, heat and residues and is associated with new or the facility is located as close as possible to the source of the existing development that can use the surplus heat recovered.

Policy 21 Non-energy Recovery Incineration

Proposals for waste incineration without energy recovery will be permitted only where they are for the management of special waste, or of medical or clinical waste, and where, in addition, they are shown to be consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream.

Policy 22 Landfill/Landraising

Proposals for new landfill or landraise sites or extensions to existing landfill sites will be permitted only in the following circumstances:
(a) where landfill or landraise is shown to be the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream(s) concerned; and
(b) where use of the proposed site for disposal of the waste concerned is consistent with the proximity principle; and
(c) where use of the proposed site for disposal of the waste concerned is consistent with regional self-sufficiency; and
(d) where no existing landfill or landraise site is available for disposal of the waste concerned.

Proposals for the mining of waste from landfill or landraise sites will only be permitted where its removal is required to facilitate major infrastructure projects or where the current site is shown to be endangering human health or the environment.
**Policy 23 Agricultural Improvement and Engineering Works**

Proposals for development by landfill or landraising for the purposes of agricultural improvement or engineering works will only be permitted where it can be shown that:
- there is no significant loss of amenity caused by the operations and traffic movements;
- there is an agricultural, engineering, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the proposed works;
- It does not divert significant quantities of material away from the restoration of mineral workings;
- the materials used are inert or are soil improvers;
- other operations and alternatives have been considered by an appropriate assessment and report and that proposal is in accordance with the Best Practicable Environmental Option and other criteria and policies of the development plan.

**Policy 24 Sewage and Water Treatment**

Proposals for new development relating to the treatment and disposal of waste water and sewage will be permitted on existing sites, provided that they are consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream. Proposals for such development on new sites, or as extensions to existing sites, will be required to demonstrate that
- they are consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the waste stream; and that
- they cannot be accommodated on an existing site.
In all cases, proposals for development relating to the treatment and disposal of sewage will be required to satisfy the requirements of Policy 15 for local amenity.

**Policy 25 Landspreading**

The spreading of untreated or treated liquids, industrial sludges, water treatment works sludges, soils or any derivative thereof will not be permitted unless it can be shown that it will benefit the fertility or lead to ecological improvement of the land under consideration.

**Policy 26 Planning Obligations and Agreements**

Where there are issues that cannot be resolved through the imposition of planning conditions, the Planning Authority will seek to negotiate planning obligations and enter into legal agreements with developers in order to mitigate the impacts of, and maximise opportunities afforded by, waste development proposals. These should be related to the development proposal and ensure satisfactory control over operations, restoration and off site impacts, off site landscaping and / or transport improvements where such matters are beyond the scope of planning conditions.
Policy 27 Monitoring

Where it is considered appropriate, following approval for new waste development or development at existing locations, there will be a requirement to:
- establish monitoring procedures (which must be agreed in advance by the waste planning authority);
- establish a local liaison committee whose operation is funded by the developer.
Glossary

A

After Use - The use to which a landfill site is put following its restoration, such as forestry, agriculture, recreation or industrial site.

Aftercare - The maintenance work needed to ensure that a restored landfill site does not produce environmental problems. The maintenance work is carried out after replacement of the soil to bring the land up to the required standard for cultivating, fertilising, planting, drainage and otherwise treating the land.

After Use - The use to which a landfill site is put following its restoration, such as forestry, agriculture, recreation or industrial site.

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 (DETR).

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

Anaerobic Digestion - The biological degradation of organic wastes by micro-organisms in an oxygen-free atmosphere to produce simpler and less offensive organic compounds; commonly a carbon dioxide/methane mixture (biogas) and a stabilised residue. The biogas may be collected and used as a fuel either for electricity generation or to provide heat. This is the process that takes place within landfill and is responsible for generation of landfill gas. To date, commercial processes are mostly applied to the treatment of sewage sludge and cattle slurry.

B

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) - The outcome of a systematic consultative and decision-making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits of least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term.

Brownfield Site - Site previously used for or affected by development. It may be abandoned or in a derelict condition.

Buffer Zone - A zone or area that separates waste management facilities from other land uses to safeguard local amenity.

C

Capping - A covering layer of impervious material often clay at the top of a landfill to inhibit penetration by water into the rotting waste and to inhibit the egress of methane and other landfill gases except through the engineered collection system. The restoration topsoil and sub-soils are placed above the capping layer.

Car Breakers - Facilities for the dismantling and breaking of end of life vehicles.

Civic Amenity Site - See household waste recycling centre
**Combined Heat Power Scheme (CHP)** - A waste treatment process which utilises waste materials as a fuel source. From which it is possible to generate both; power from gas or electricity and heat from water or steam. It is usually centred locally it can be used in either local industry or domestic settings.

**Commercial Waste** - Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, as defined under section 5.75 (7) of the 1990 “Environmental Protection Act”.

**Co-Disposal** - The landfilling of both industrial and household wastes together in such a way that benefit is derived from biodegradation processes to produce relatively non-polluting products.

**Construction Waste** - (See demolition waste) Waste arising from any development such as vegetation and soils from the land clearance, remainder materials and off cuts.

**Degradable (Or Putrescible) Waste (Also called non-inert 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.

**Demolition Waste** - (See Construction Waste) Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition or reconstruction of buildings or other civil engineering structures. This can include excavated soils, both contaminated and uncontaminated.

**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.

**Domestic Waste** - Waste or refuse that arises from private houses and other domestic dwellings and sometimes described as those materials and artefacts that you would take with you if you where to move house. It is synonymous with household waste.

**End of Life Vehicles Directive (ELV)** - European directive requiring producers to limit the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture of new vehicles and components and promote recyclability of their vehicles and requires that ELVs are subject to de-pollution prior to dismantling.

**Exempt Sites** - Recovery operations, disposal and some waste storage activities are required to be registered under the 1990 Environmental Protection Act with the Environment Agency but do not necessarily require a licence. Such sites are called exempt but they may still require planning permission before they can operate. Exempt facilities are subject to general rules (e.g. on the types and quantities of wastes received).

**Hazardous Waste** - (See also Special Waste) If improperly handled, treated or disposed of a waste that, 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.

**Household Waste** - Waste from a domestic property, caravan, residential home or from premises forming part of a university or school or other educational establishment; premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home. (1990 EPA - 5.75 (5)).
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) - Also Civic Amenity Sites - They are often mistakenly called the “council tip” or “council dump”, even though they are now synonymous with recycling. They are sites operated by the County Council to which the public may deliver non-business waste and at which a range of materials (e.g. metals, paper, glass, engine oil) is recovered for recycling.

Industrial Waste - Waste from any of the following premises: factory; provision transport services (land, water and air); purpose of connection of the supply of gas, water, electricity, provision of sewerage services; provision of postal or telecommunication services (1990 EPA).

Inert Waste - Waste which will not biodegrade or decompose (or will only do so at a very slow rate). Types of materials include uncontaminated topsoil; subsoil; clay; sand; brickwork; stone; silica; and glass. Defined by the Landfill Regulations 2002 (as amended).

Landfill - The deposition of waste onto 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. 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.

Local Development Document (LDD) - Will replace Local Plans under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and contain Development Plan Documents (DPDs), and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Local Development Framework (LDF) - Portfolio of Local Development Documents which deliver the spatial planning strategy for an area that will replace the old system of Local, Structure and Unitary Development Plans.

Municipal Waste - Municipal waste is that waste that is collected and disposed of by or on behalf of a local authority. It will generally consist of household waste, some commercial waste and waste taken to civic amenity waste collection/disposal sites by the general public. In addition, it may include road and pavement sweepings, gully emptying wastes, and some construction and demolition waste arising from local authority activities.

Metal Recovery - Recovery and bulking up facilities that concentrate on providing metals as high quality input to industry. Facilities include traditional scrapyards, car breakers

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act - The new Planning Act that proposed fundamental reform of the planning system.
Planning Policy Statements (PPS) - More streamlined replacements for Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs)

Public Rights Of Way - Footpaths, bridleways, tracks and lanes used as public paths and public byways.

Pyrolysis - In pyrolysis, thermal decomposition takes place in the absence of oxygen. The energy efficiency of this process can be high but operational and high capital costs limit its economic viability.

Recovery - The collection, reclamation and separation of materials from the waste stream.

Recovery Facilities - A facility that recovers value, such as resources and energy, from waste prior to disposal, includes recycling, thermal treatment, biological treatment and composting facilities.

Recycling - The collection and separation of materials from waste and subsequent processing to produce new marketable products.

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

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) - Prepared by the regional planning body, sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the region. This will replace RPG 8.

Scrap Yards - (See Metal Recovery)

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

Secondary Aggregates - Materials that do not meet primary aggregates (e.g. sand, gravel and crushed rock) specifications in certain circumstances. Secondary aggregates can comprise recycled waste materials (e.g. demolition materials) or be produced as by-products of other processes including the production of primary aggregates (e.g. scalplings and crusher fines).

Special Waste - (See also Hazardous Waste) Controlled waste that is dangerous or difficult to treat, keep, store or dispose of, so that special provision is required for dealing with it. (1990 EPA 5.62 and 5.75 (9)). Special wastes are the most dangerous wastes and include hazardous or toxic wastes. They are listed in the Special Waste Regulations 1996). Types of material include acids; alkaline solutions; batteries; oil, fly ash; industrial solvents; oily sludges; pesticides; pharmaceutical compounds; photographic chemicals; waste oils; wood preservatives.

Sustainable Waste Management - means using material resources efficiently, to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. Where waste is generated in Northamptonshire it should be dealt with in a way which contributes to the social, economic and environmental goals of Northamptonshire.

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 and landraising available for 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 Licence** - Licence granted by the Environment Agency authorising treatment, keeping or disposal of any specified description of controlled waste in or on specified land by means of specified plant.


**Waste Minimisation** - The process of reducing the quantity of waste arising and requiring processing and/or disposal.

**Waste To Energy Recovery** - The treatment of waste to create heat that can be used directly or to generate electricity or some other form of power. (See also combined heat and power)

**Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive** - Private householders will be able to return their WEEE to collection facilities free of charge. Producers will be responsible for financing the collection, treatment, recovery and users (other than private householders) for products placed in the market after 13 August 2005.