

East Riding
Local Development Framework

HDF

Making it happen

Hull Development Framework



Joint Waste Development Plan Document
Issues and Options
April 2008

Foreword

This is your chance to influence future waste management facilities and waste policies in Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire over the next 20 years. During the next 18 months you will have the opportunity to put forward your views as to how we should manage waste, where waste facilities will be built and what policies are put in place to ensure this happens.

This document, as its name suggests, is seeking to identify the issues and options that matter most to the residents of, and visitors to Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire. We want to hear your views and suggestions.

When completed, the Joint Waste Development Plan Document will replace the Joint Waste Local Plan, which has been in place since November 2004. It is not intended that the Joint Waste DPD will replace Target 45+, the Joint Waste Management Strategy, it will complement it.

We are pleased that both Hull City Council and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council are again working together on such an important document which will cover the whole of Hull and the East Riding for many years to come.

1 Introduction	7
What is the Joint Waste Development Plan Document	7
Background	7
Geographical Area	8
Why Hull and East Riding are working together	8
Appraisals and Assessments	9
2 Consultation	11
Consultation Events	11
Public Participation	12
3 European, National and Regional considerations	15
European Legislation	15
National Legislation	15
National Waste Strategy Targets	17
Regional Policy	17
Local Policy	18
4 The Plan Area	19
Physical characteristics	19
Natural environment	19
Built environment	19
Social trends	20
Transport links	20
Economic structure	20
5 Aims and Objectives	21
6 Waste Core Policy Option	23
7 Joint Waste Management Strategy	25
8 Waste Data	29
Municipal Waste	29
Commercial and Industrial Waste	30
Construction and Demolition Waste	31
Hazardous Waste	31
Agricultural Waste	32
Waste Growth and Capacity Requirements	33
9 Criteria for Site Selection	35
Sites for consideration	35
The Hull and East Riding Joint Waste Local Plan (JWLP)	35

Hull City Council/East Riding of Yorkshire Council Site Selection Study	36
Waste Operators/Land owners	36
Employment/Industrial Land	36
10 Spatial Pattern of Facilities	39
11 Site Assessment Criteria	41
Identifying Specific Sites	43
12 Waste Planning Policies	45
Waste Planning Policy Options	45
13 Site Waste Management Plans	55
What is a site waste management plan?	55
What does an SWMP look like?	55
Does every construction project need a SWMP?	56
Contribution towards new waste facilities	57
Planning Obligation Contributions	57
14 Monitoring the Joint Waste DPD	61
Appendix A. Waste Management Glossary	65
Appendix B. Sites with a Waste Management License in Hull and East Riding	71
Appendix C. Waste Data	77
Waste Forecasts	77
Average annual tonnages of waste to be managed	77
Projected growth of municipal waste	77
Landfill requirements per year	78
Treatment capacity required per year	79
Minimum tonnage to be recycled per year	80
Additional waste capacity required to manage Municipal and C&I waste per year	80
Appendix D. Waste Site Development Bid Form	81
Appendix E. International Nature Conservation Sites	87
Appendix F. Response form	89

1 Introduction

What is the Joint Waste Development Plan Document

- 1.1** This document will set out how all types of waste in Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire will be managed over the next 15-20 years. With an increasing awareness of problems caused through pollution, climate change and other related issues, it is essential that we plan to minimise the impact of waste on the environment. The document will follow the “reduce, reuse, recycle” principle, set out in European legislation. In addition, landfill, as the least sustainable waste management option, and at the bottom of the waste hierarchy should be considered the option of last resort. To ensure this is the case the cost of sending waste to landfill through Landfill Tax, is being increased dramatically. In 2001 it cost £6 per tonne to dispose of waste to landfill. This has now risen to £24 per tonne, and will continue rising. In future it will rise by £8 per tonne per year until at least 2010, meaning waste will then cost £48 per tonne in landfill tax to dispose of to landfill.
- 1.2** The document will be part of each council’s Local Development Framework. This is a suite of documents all councils with a responsibility for planning are required to produce to comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This Act sets out different types of document that are needed and the JWDPD is one of these.
- 1.3** The JWDPD has been developed to address European, national and regional policy, strategy and priorities, whilst also reflecting local circumstances. The JWDPD provides the waste planning framework which will consist of:
1. A core policy for the management of waste.
 2. A set of waste planning policies.
 3. Site selection criteria for waste sites.
 4. The allocation of sites for waste management purposes.
 5. Exploration of the relevant legislation and in particular the significance of the East Riding and Hull City Council Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy. (Target 45+)

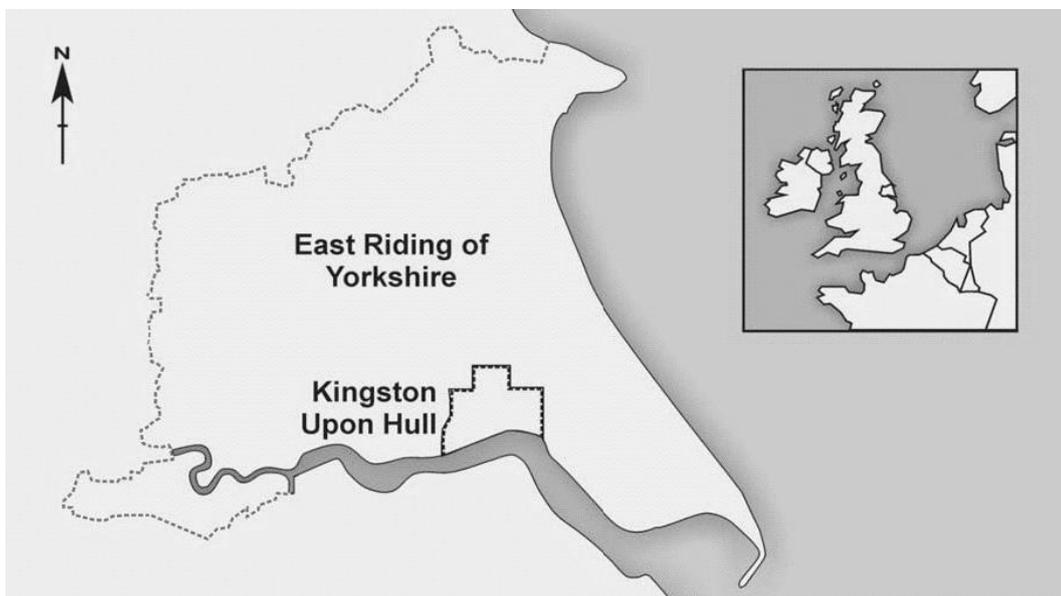
Background

- 1.4** Hull and the East Riding have historically relied heavily on landfill as the main method of waste disposal. Increasingly we are looking for alternatives. There are two reasons for this. First, landfill sites are filling up, with few suitable new sites available; and second, and most importantly, the need to use more sustainable methods of waste management is required due to legislative, economic and environmental duties. Achieving sustainable waste management will be challenging, but ultimately the benefits to the residents of Hull and the East Riding, to its flora and fauna and to the wider environment will make the challenge worthwhile.
- 1.5** Waste planning and waste management activities are fundamentally linked together. Hull City Council and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council are both Waste Disposal Authorities with specific responsibilities under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for collecting, managing and disposing of municipal waste.

- 1.6** Although most people associate waste with what they put in their bins at home, this only forms a small amount of the actual waste generated. Commercial and industrial, construction and demolition, clinical, hazardous, agricultural, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) (see appendix A for definition), liquid wastes; and end of life vehicles all need to be taken into account and their disposal managed, and this plan will provide a framework to ensure this occurs. Different types of waste require different methods of treatment, and a range of technologies are available, with new technologies emerging all the time. The plan needs to be flexible enough to respond to these changes.
- 1.7** The move to alternative technologies has already started, when both councils approved plans in January 2007 for an energy from waste plant at Saltend, on the boundary between Hull and the East Riding. More facilities using a variety of technologies will be needed for our waste to be managed more sustainably.

Geographical Area

- 1.8** The Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD) area forms part of the Yorkshire and Humber region of the UK. Located on the east-coast, it lies midway between London and Edinburgh. The JWDPD area has strong links with North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire; and to a lesser extent, other parts of the region.
- 1.9** The JWDPD area is within easy reach of both European and Baltic ports. The area is located in a prominent position on the Trans-European Network, which runs across the north of England, linking to both Ireland and mainland Europe.



Why Hull and East Riding are working together

- 1.10** Hull and the East Riding are working together for a number of reasons. Waste issues do not conform to local authority boundaries. The authorities recognise that they rely on each other for dealing with their waste in practice. It is therefore sensible that they should have common policies on waste matters, and it is logical that there should be a joint plan for waste. Both Authorities have been working together since a local government reorganisation in 1996 when Hull City Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council assumed waste disposal responsibilities from Humberside County Council.

- 1.11** Both authorities have adopted a Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy – Target 45+, and this aims to achieve a recycling rate for municipal waste of at least 45% by 2010 in both administrative areas. As the JWDPD is seeking to deliver sites for waste management to help achieve this aim, it makes sense for it to cover the same geographical area.
- 1.12** Hull's tight administrative boundary means that its area is predominantly urban in nature. As a result, there are no landfill sites within Hull City Council's area. This means historically Hull has been reliant on other areas to provide landfill capacity for disposing of its residual waste. Much of the East Riding's waste gets sent to the Wilmington transfer station in Hull. Many East Riding Residents use recycling facilities in Hull and Hull residents also use facilities within the East Riding.
- 1.13** Joint working on waste issues occurs elsewhere, for example in Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Berkshire, South Yorkshire and all remaining two tier County and District areas. Such joint working recognises that neighbouring Authorities are often reliant on one another to manage the amount waste they generate.
- 1.14** As well as the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, the Joint Waste DPD needs to take account of a number of pieces of European and National legislation. This legislation is detailed below within Section 3.

Appraisals and Assessments

- 1.15** As part of the new planning system, a number of appraisals and assessments are required of all DPDs, and this applies to the JWDPD. A sustainability Appraisal, incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment, an Equalities Impact Assessment and a Health Impact Assessment is required. In addition an Appropriate Assessment and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment must also be completed. The aim of these assessments is to ensure the JWDPD is sound and robust and places sustainability at its core, these assessments will ensure any development arising from the guidance and policies set out in the JWDPD will balance health, environmental, social, economic, ecological and flood risk matters and ensure the most sustainable option is chosen.

2 Consultation

- 2.1** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 places significant emphasis on the requirement to consult widely on all planning documents. This applies to all documents in the Local Development Frameworks of both Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire Councils.
- 2.2** Hull City Council is leading on production of the JWDPD, and will therefore lead on the consultation for the document. Each council has produced a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The East Riding SCI is adopted, and it is anticipated that the Hull SCI will be adopted in spring 2008. The SCIs set out in detail who each council will consult with when producing LDF documents. These include a range of statutory consultees with whom the government require us to consult. In addition the SCIs both list other organisations with whom they will consult. These include voluntary, religious, and disability groups, those who represent the aged, marginalised or special interest groups, and those groups representing the environment and wildlife. Consultation is not restricted to those listed. Anyone is able to make representations. Both SCIs detail how this can be done. Each SCI is slightly different, and we are adhering to both in the production of the JWDPD. Where the two SCIs differ, we will adopt the most inclusive option for consultation.
- 2.3** This Issues and Options Paper is the first stage in the consultation process. The paper identifies some of the main issues that Hull and the East Riding consider relevant for the efficient planning of waste related development within the joint area. It also sets out a number of possible options for policy development. It is important to obtain your views on these issues and options together with any other issues that you may identify as being relevant to the JWDPD. This will help guide production of the Framework.
- 2.4** At this stage, it is also important for the waste industry, landowners or other interested parties to provide details of land or sites they may wish to see included within the JWDPD for possible future development. It is important that any site/land submissions are supported by sufficient information to enable us to consider them on their planning merits, as well as in relation to the new guidelines incorporating Sustainability Appraisal, Strategic Environmental Assessment and appropriate assessment (European Habitat sites) into the Planning system.

Consultation Events

- 2.5** We have already held one consultation event, for those working within the waste industry, statutory consultees and some environmental groups. This event provided information to assess the feasibility of some potential options.
- 2.6** We will be holding two statutory consultation periods of at least six weeks during which anyone can put forward their views, options, opinions and ideas as to how we should be managing waste over the plan period.
- 2.7** The first of these consultations will look at “Issues and Options”, and will be held during April 2008.
- 2.8** Using the information from the industry meeting and the Issues and Options consultation, we will write a paper known as the “Preferred Options” document. Again there will be a consultation period on this, and anyone will be able to make representations, comments etc. This consultation will be held in November/December 2008.

- 2.9** The document will then be updated to take into account the results of this second consultation period, and will be submitted to the Secretary of State in September 2009. Prior to this submission, people will have the opportunity to put forward representations on the submission draft, however these will accompany the draft and will not entail changes being made to it at that stage. The local authorities will consider these and may suggest changes to the Inspector. The inspector will consider these representations along with the submission draft.
- 2.10** After reading the submission draft and representations, the inspector may decide to hold an examination. If this is necessary, a pre examination meeting will be held in January 2010, and the examination will be held in March 2010. The JWDPD presents a number of options to ensure the sustainable management of waste through an appropriate planning framework. Throughout the document a number of consultation questions are posed, and your views in relation to these questions are welcome. It is not a requirement to answer all of the questions and comments should not be restricted only to these questions. The questions are included as a guide to assist with responses. Comments are welcome on all matters raised in the JWDPD Issues and Options Report. We have suggested several options in this paper, but you may have others. We would be happy to receive those too.

Public Participation

- 2.11** A formal six week consultation on the 'issues and options' is taking place between Thursday 10th April 2008 (12 noon) and ending Thursday 22nd May 2008 (12 noon). The 'issues and options' paper is deposited at a number of locations throughout Hull and the East Riding at the following locations:
- Planning Office, Kingston House, Bond Street, Hull, HU1 3ER
 - Guildhall, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull, HU1 2AA
 - In all Hull City Council libraries and customer service centres
 - In all East Riding of Yorkshire libraries and customer service centres
- 2.12** By seeking your views from the outset we will ensure the best and most acceptable options are taken forward. With issues such as waste, it is inevitable that not everyone will support the proposals. Waste facilities need to be located somewhere, and although we will ensure their locations are as acceptable as possible, they may sometimes need to be situated closer to private housing or businesses than is wished. Also, not everyone agrees on the acceptability of the differing technologies used in waste management today. We expect that the outcome of the consultation will lead to us selecting a range of technologies to cope with differing elements of the waste stream.
- 2.13** Any comments (representations) you wish to make can be made either by responding on-line or in writing. Both Councils have electronic consultation systems where our consultation documents, along with representations received can be viewed. If you register on the system you can make representations during consultation periods. You can also respond in writing, or email during the consultation periods. As the City Council is preparing this plan on behalf of both local authorities the web link and email address are both City Council ones. Links from the East Riding's website take you through to the City Council's consultation system.

2.14 The weblink, hosted on our behalf by a company called Limehouse, is:

<http://hullcc-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal>

2.15 The email address, if you prefer is:

planning.policy@hullcc.gov.uk

Alternatively, you can write to us or fill out the 'reponse form' (see Appendix F) and return it by post to the council's freepost address below -

Planning Policy team,
Hull City Council,
FREEPOST HU152
Kingston House,
Bond Street,
Hull, HU1 3BR

3 European, National and Regional considerations

- 3.1** As well as the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, the JWDPD needs to take account of a number of pieces of European and national legislation. This legislation is detailed below.
- 3.2** European, national and regional legislation and guidance requires that local authorities reduce their reliance on landfill sites and instead divert municipal waste to more sustainable management methods.

European Legislation

- 3.3** Relevant European legislation for the production of the JWDPD includes;
- the European Waste Framework Directive which informs member states of the basic principles that should be followed in waste management, although not all types of waste are covered. This legislation promotes reduction, reuse and recycling in preference to the less sustainable methods of incineration, (either with or without energy recovery), and landfill
 - the Municipal Waste Incineration Directives, which deal with the operation and emissions from incinerators
 - the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, which covers all packaging no matter what material it consists of or where it has occurred, for example shop, office, service, household, industrial, or commercial packaging;
 - the EC Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) which aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of this WEEE going to landfill. It seeks to achieve this by making producers responsible for financing the collection, treatment, and recovery of waste electrical equipment, and by obliging distributors to allow consumers to return their waste equipment free of charge.

National Legislation

- 3.4** The most relevant components of UK Legislation to be considered include the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act old Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs), which were advisory, but not statutory, are to be replaced with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The most relevant PPGs and PPSs for the JWDPD are:
- PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Development. This sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. It has recently (January 2008) been updated with a Climate Change supplement
 - PPS10 – Waste Management. This is part of the national waste management plan for the UK

- PPS12 – Local Development Frameworks. This planning policy statement sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework. This is currently being updated.
- PPS23 - Planning and Pollution Control. This gives advice to Planning Authorities on various aspects of pollution and contamination.

3.5 In addition, the 2007 national waste strategy is relevant to the development of the JWDPD. This new national waste strategy for England was published by the Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs in May 2007 to replace Waste Strategy 2000. This document alongside PPS10 forms the national policy on waste in England; this DPD therefore needs to fully comply with its requirements.

3.6 The strategy aims to;

- Reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources
- Break the link between economic and waste growth
- Reuse or recycle products
- Recover energy from other waste wherever possible
- Landfill only a small amount of residual material.

3.7 The strategy sets out the Government's key objectives for waste which are to;

- Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and reuse
- Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013, and 2020
- Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste
- Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste
- Get the most environmental benefit from the investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

3.8 The overall impact of the strategy is expected to be an annual net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management of at least 9.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year compared to 2006, resulting from around 25 million tonnes of waste being diverted from landfill per year. Higher national targets have been set for recycling, composting and recovery of household and municipal waste.

National Waste Strategy Targets

Table 3.1 National Waste Strategy Targets

National Targets	2010	2015	2020
Recycling and composting of household waste	40%	45%	50%
Recovery of Municipal waste	53%	67%	75%
Reduction in the amount of household residual waste produced in 2000 by	29%	35%	50%

3.9 The Government is considering, in conjunction with the construction industry, a target to half the amount of construction, demolition, and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012 as a result of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.

3.10 There are five main elements to the strategy which are;

- Incentives reflecting the waste hierarchy creating more opportunities to reduce, re-use, recycle, and recover energy.
- Reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant businesses and the regulator.
- Increased producer responsibility arrangements will place responsibility on businesses for the environmental impact of products they place on the market.
- Stimulating investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered by strengthening the advice service, including on waste collection, the use of different Material Recovery Facilities (MRF), and contractual arrangements for collection services.
- LDF compliance with national planning guidance is essential to ensure the waste infrastructure needed to deliver the strategy is delivered. The strategy considers recovering energy from waste which cannot be sensibly recycled as an essential component of a well-balanced energy policy. Energy from waste is expected to account for 25% of municipal waste by 2020.
- Improving national, regional, and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground. A new local performance package for local authorities to support the delivery of the Government’s waste outcomes will be established.

Regional Policy

3.11 This includes the Regional Spatial Strategy. A new version of this will be finalised later this year. It considers how the Yorkshire and Humber Region deals with a wide range of issues over the next 15 – 20 years. Environmental issues including waste, are part of this document. Policies concerning waste are:

- ENV12 (requiring waste streams to be moved up the waste hierarchy.)
- ENV13 (provision of waste facilities) and
- ENV14 (locational criteria of waste facilities).

Yorkshire and Humber Regional Waste Strategy

3.12 The Regional waste management strategy sets out how the region will become more sustainable by reducing waste and increasing recycling and composting.

Regional Economic Strategy

3.13 The Regional Economic Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber 2000 – 2010 encourages sustainable waste management and the effective use of the region’s natural resources, including waste minimisation.

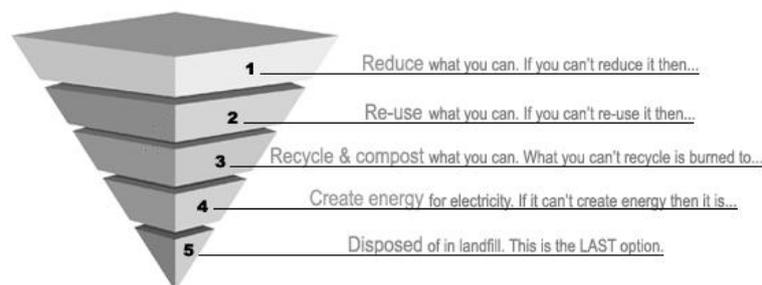
Local Policy

3.14 Locally, detailed management of waste is guided by “Target 45+”, Hull City Council and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council’s sustainable waste management strategy. To support this strategy we need policies to guide planning decisions. This will ensure we have a suitable range and number of sites, and the capacity to manage our waste over the next 15 – 20 years.

3.15 Target 45+ supports moving waste up the waste hierarchy. This is the sustainable management of waste with reduction of waste at the top, followed by re-use, recycling and composting, incineration with energy recovery. Landfill is the last resort as it is the least sustainable option. All policies we include in the JWDPD should support this principle, and consider sustainability when guiding planning decisions.

The Waste Hierarchy

Figure 3.1 The Waste Hierarchy



4 The Plan Area

- 4.1 This section describes the location of the Joint Waste DPD area and summarises its key characteristics and the issues it faces.

Physical characteristics

- 4.2 The JWDPD area covers approximately 2,500 km², and has a varied topography. Much of the western area lies within the Vale of York and is predominantly flat, with a gently undulating nature. The south-west corner, around Goole, forms the northern parts of the Ouse and Trent Levels, where the topography is regarded as extraordinarily flat. Moving eastwards, the Yorkshire Wolds rise as a locally prominent escarpment, forming a central spine to the area. East of the Wolds, the land falls within the catchment of the River Hull and across to the coast. This broad shallow basin of Holderness is low-lying and undulating. The Humber Estuary forms the southern boundary to the area.
- 4.3 Physical features, such as rivers and the coast have had, and continue to have, an important influence on how land in the JWDPD area is used. Settlements have evolved over time in response to trading opportunities and local topography. Significant parts of the JWDPD area are low lying and vulnerable to tidal flooding from the Humber and/or from rivers and other watercourses. This vulnerability will need to be taken into consideration when planning the location of waste facilities.

Natural environment

- 4.4 Environmental diversity is evident through the area's range of natural features, habitats, wildlife and landscape. The natural environment represents a major ecological, economic and social asset and resource for the area. The significance of species and habitats in the area is reflected through the presence of many nationally and internationally designated nature conservation areas. The Humber Estuary, the coast and the Lower Derwent Valley are particularly prominent in this respect. Nature conservation interests extend across the whole area, not just in the countryside but also within our built-up areas. Local Wildlife Sites and corridors are increasingly recognised as being valuable features within urban areas and help link towns to the adjacent countryside.
- 4.5 The visual character of the countryside varies considerably across the JWDPD area. The area's environment also provides important resources. A relatively high level of good quality agricultural land is important for food production. Groundwater supplies are an invaluable source of water for public supply, industry and agriculture as well as sustaining the base flow of rivers. Mineral reserves provide important resources for the construction industry.
- 4.6 The location of and impact on all the above environmental features will need to be considered when planning for waste facilities.

Built environment

- 4.7 Over half a million people live in the JWDPD area and over 200,000 people work within it. The population of the area is distributed across a wide range of settlements of various sizes. Over half of the area's population live in Hull and the adjoining East Riding settlements of Anlaby, Willerby, Kirkella, Cottingham and Hessle. Almost a quarter of the population

live within the other larger towns in the East Riding: Beverley, Bridlington, Goole and Driffield. The remaining quarter are found in a variety of smaller towns, villages and hamlets across the east riding.

- 4.8** Settlements across the JWDPD area vary considerably in character. Hull is one of Yorkshire and the Humber's three regional cities with significant residential, industrial and commercial areas. Places like Bridlington, Withernsea and Hornsea, have a clear coastal influence whilst towns such as Pocklington and Driffield have a strong rural association. The character of these places will have an influence on the type and amount of waste being produced.
- 4.9** The area has a wealth of historical features, both within and outside settlements. Parks, gardens, estates, battlefields, listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and other sites of archaeological interest all contribute to a diverse heritage and will need special consideration by the JWDPD.

Social trends

- 4.10** Over recent decades, the population of Hull has declined whilst the East Riding's population has grown. Population drift from Hull to the East Riding has been evident. Equally the East Riding has experienced relatively high levels of in-migration from West and North Yorkshire, and from the rest of the country. Initial findings from the 2001 Census indicated that the East Riding had 314,100 residents in 2001, an increase of 6.3% from the 1991 figure, whilst the number of residents in Hull was 243,600, representing an 8.6% fall from 1991. The 2006 mid-year population estimates from the ONS suggest that the figures have risen in both the East Riding and Hull to 330,900 and 256,200 respectively.

Transport links

- 4.11** The JWDPD area's transport infrastructure provides important local, regional, national and international links that can be utilised for the movement of waste. Road, rail and water links connect the area into the national motorway, rail and inland water networks. The Humber Estuary and the Ports of Hull and Goole add an international dimension to these links. The Humber Bridge, a unique feature in the local landscape, provides an important road link connecting the north and south banks of the Humber and which can be used to transport waste from one side of the estuary to the other.

Economic structure

- 4.12** Many economic and social issues stem from the area's economic base. There remains a high reliance on more traditional industries, particularly manufacturing and also agriculture. Seaside tourism, fishing and distribution have also had strong historic influences on the area. The service sector dominates the employment profile, although to less of an extent than at both national and regional levels, and the growth sector of business and financial services is also under-represented. Employment in public services is high. These differing economic activities, and future changes to them will influence the nature and quantities of waste arising to be managed.

5 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1** Our aim is to establish a JWDPD which supports the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy, thereby helping with the reduction of waste and improving the long term sustainability of waste management in Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire. The JWDPD will ensure the provision of suitable waste management facilities to effectively deal with the waste generated in Hull and the East Riding, whilst protecting the natural, built, economic and social environment.
- 5.2** Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other strategies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. As well as setting out what waste facilities need to go where, the JWDPD should also set out the 'when', 'how' and 'who by' they will be provided.
- 5.3** These objectives have been developed to encompass the relevant principles from both council's Community Strategies and the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy (Target 45+).
- 5.4** Our objectives are:
- To support the delivery of Target 45+, the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy. This will be achieved through the encouragement and support of:
 - Waste minimisation
 - re-use, recycling, composting
 - Provision of recycling facilities in new developments
 - Allocation of the necessary sites to deal with municipal solid waste (MSW)
 - To help deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to landfill as the last option
 - To allocate sufficient land, in Hull and the East Riding, to accommodate a range of waste facilities dealing with a variety of waste types.
 - To safeguard the population and environment of the area.
 - To ensure the planning system makes provision for appropriate waste management facilities to support a wide range of waste management objectives.
 - To provide positive planning policies that ensure sustainable waste management has a positive impact on environmental quality.
 - To encourage waste to be managed as close to source or its end market as possible.
 - To educate the public so they see waste as a resource not a problem.

Question 1

Are these aims and objectives suitable?

Question 2

Can you suggest any further aims that should be considered for inclusion?

6 Waste Core Policy Option

- 6.1** The JWDPD does not include a Core Strategy, as both Hull City Council and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council are both developing individual Core Strategies in their role as unitary authorities. As a consequence, a single policy on waste management will be included in their respective Core Strategies.
- 6.2** Due to neither authority having an adopted Core Strategy, it is considered essential for the JWDPD to include a Waste Core Policy (which will be embedded within each authority's Core Strategy over time.) and a set of waste planning policies.
- 6.3** This section of the JWDPD will be deleted once a Core Strategy policy on waste is included within each council's respective adopted Core Strategies.
- 6.4** This policy would seek to move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy in line with Government policy and the Regional Spatial Strategy. It would aim to achieve this by requiring applications for waste management facilities to demonstrate how they would move the waste up the hierarchy.

Core Waste Policy (CW)

- 6.5** In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the JWDPD, Hull City and the East Riding of Yorkshire Councils will:
- apply the policies in the Joint Waste Development Plan Document when determining planning applications.
 - support the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy 'Target 45+' which adopts a high recycling rate (45%+) and energy from waste in dealing with municipal waste.
 - support projects which utilise sustainable waste management technologies, and which support the health and wellbeing of the population and environment.
 - ensure that sufficient and suitable sites for waste management are identified, using the agreed site selection criteria of the Joint Waste Development Plan Document.
 - drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to landfill as the last option
 - waste will be managed within the Humber Sub-Region wherever possible
- 6.6** When considering the final point of the Waste Core Strategy Policy the following options are proposed as alternatives:

Option Approach 1.1 Waste management proposals will be acceptable provided they retain the management of waste at its current level or move it up the waste hierarchy.

Option Approach 1.2 Waste management proposals will be acceptable provided they move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy

Option Approach 1.3 Waste management proposals will be acceptable provided they recycle re-use or compost non-residual waste. Waste management proposals dealing with residual waste will only be acceptable provided they involve the recovery of energy.

- 6.7** The advantage of option approach 1.1 is that less strict adherence to the waste hierarchy would make it easier to approve waste management developments on non-allocated sites. The disadvantages are that this approach would not adequately support the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy's (JSWMS) aim for 45% recycling of municipal waste. It would not assist in meeting the Authorities' Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets and may not do enough to drive waste up the waste hierarchy to conform to higher order policy. The advantage of option approach 1.3 is that it would increase recycling and composting ensuring that JSWMS and Waste Strategy 2007 targets are met. It ensures that landfill would only be used as a last resort after the possibility of recovering energy from the waste has been considered. The disadvantage of this approach are the difficulties it presents in delivering waste facilities due to more stringent testing against the waste hierarchy. Option approach 1.2 offers a compromise and a moderate adherence to the waste hierarchy.

Question 3

Is this a suitable core policy for the JWDPD to be focused around?

Question 4

Can you think of any further matters that should be considered for inclusion?

Question 5

How can we make the core policy more locally specific to avoid repeating national or regional policy?

Question 6

Which option approach is most suitable for bullet point 5 of the core policy?

7 Joint Waste Management Strategy

- 7.1** Target 45+ is Hull and East Riding's adopted Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy. Hull City and East Riding of Yorkshire Council's are both Unitary Authorities that collect and dispose of household and other municipal solid waste generated from educational institutions, residential homes, street sweepings, abandoned vehicles, litter, fly tipping, gully waste, and some businesses.
- 7.2** The strategy sets out the strategic aims for both Councils' targets for waste collection, recycling and disposal over a 15 year period from 2006 to 2020 and details key activities and timescales for implementing the strategy. It is therefore a key document in helping to determine the types of facilities that need to be delivered to manage municipal waste through this DPD. Sites for new waste facilities need to be safeguarded in order to provide sufficient facilities for dealing with projected municipal waste arisings.
- 7.3** In 2004 a Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) appraisal was undertaken by waste management consultants on behalf of both Councils. The report was commissioned to inform the future of recycling and waste treatment in the region. The outcome of the BPEO exercise was the recommendation of a sustainable waste management scenario based on a high 45% recycling rate and incineration (Energy from Waste) of residual waste. This scenario for dealing with both authorities' municipal waste arisings until 2020 was adopted by Hull City Council in December 2004 and East Riding of Yorkshire Council in January 2005 and now forms part of the strategy of Target 45+. Changing this scenario is not within the JWDPD's scope. The JWDPD's role is to provide facilities to implement this scenario which has been agreed by both Councils.
- 7.4** In addition to the adopted scenario, both Councils aim to try and stop waste growth at 2012 levels and therefore negate the need for additional waste management capacity from then. Although the practice of BPEO has now been superseded by Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), there is no requirement to look again at the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy since it is an adopted document. The Joint Waste DPD will be subject to a combined SA and SEA at all stages of its development and we envisage that these assessments will identify any outstanding sustainability issues.
- 7.5** Target 45+ aims to deliver the adopted waste management scenario by moving waste management practice up the waste management hierarchy. The overall aim is to achieve the recycling and composting rate of 45% by 2010 for municipal waste and then go beyond this. The strategy aims to achieve this by considering a range of collection policies that will maximise recycling and composting through increased participation in existing kerbside recycling services. The strategy contains a range of measures to increase public awareness and responsibility for waste and there is a target to increase participation of existing kerbside schemes to 80% of all households.

- 7.6** The strategy aims to ensure the area is well served by an integrated network of waste management facilities to deliver the adopted waste management scenario. There are specific targets to:

Table 7.1 JSWMS Facility Requirements

Activity	Year	Progress
Develop an MRF	2008/9	Operational at Carnaby
Have In-vessel composting operational	2008/9	Awaiting full planning permission
Energy from Waste operational	2009/10	Planning permission received in 2007. Construction not yet underway
Improve household waste recycling sites	2009/10	
Develop 2 new household waste recycling centres in Hull	2007	Last facility due to open summer 2008
Develop a new waste transfer facility in Hull	2008/9	No longer planned

- 7.7** As a result of the European Union Landfill Directive the strategy aims to ensure that the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of to landfill is significantly reduced. The strategy aims to achieve this by not exceeding the UK Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) allocations from 2008/09 to 2019/20. If these allocations for each council are not met there is a potential fine of £150 for each tonne over the allocation.
- 7.8** The strategy aims for the Councils to provide leadership in dealing with their own internal waste by raising the profile of sustainable waste management throughout the authorities, reducing, reusing, and recycling the overall tonnage of internal council waste sent to landfill, and promoting the procurement of recycled materials.

Question 7

Do you consider sufficient detail on the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy is provided here? If not, what further information is required?

Question 8

Should the targets and objectives of the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy be reflected in the JWDPD, or should revised targets be considered?

Question 9

What evidence exists to suggest different targets?

8 Waste Data

- 8.1** The JWDPD will manage waste from a variety of waste streams, each of which pose unique planning and management issues. Most people think of waste as the rubbish they put out for collection by the council. This is known as municipal solid waste, and it represents just a relatively small amount of waste we produce (around 30% of the total generated in the Plan area). There are a number of other types of waste, each of which needs treating in different ways, or at alternative sites.
- 8.2** The waste figures presented in the JWDPD are drawn from a number of sources, including the Regional Spatial Strategy, JSWMS and projected forecasts. The JWDPD must be in general conformity with the RSS and will therefore plan to meet the figures in the RSS but also take account of local forecasts. In future, the Regional Technical Advisory Board will produce an annual report giving up to date waste figures for a variety of waste streams at a regional, sub-regional and, on occasions, local level. Where data is unavailable, the Assembly have used various assumptions, historic trends etc. to produce various scenarios, from which some figures have been taken.
- 8.3** Appendix C: Waste Data summarises all the relevant waste data and forecasts from a variety of waste types. The key figures from this table will be mentioned below, but it is the data in Appendix C that the JWDPD needs to plan for and allocate sites for to ensure sufficient facilities are developed over the plan period. All the policy options considered for each waste stream will need to have regard to this data.

Municipal Waste

- 8.4** Municipal waste is defined as:
- “All waste which comes into the possession or under the control of waste disposal or waste collection authorities, with the exception of municipal construction and demolition waste.”
- 8.5** It is important that the JWDPD has sufficient flexibility for the Councils to respond to changing conditions/ needs and demands as the future may dictate such that today’s constraints do not preclude the ability to manage waste streams.
- 8.6** The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy forecast that in 2005, 205,000 tonnes of municipal waste would be generated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a further 145,000 tonnes generated in Hull; a total of 350,000 tonnes. Households produced most of this waste; the rest of the municipal waste is that which is collected at household waste recycling sites such as Burma Drive, Wiltshire Road, Weel and Driffield Kellythorpe, and a small amount of commercial waste. In 2004/05, Hull recycled or composted 17,248 tonnes of household waste (13.4%), and the East Riding 35,036 tonnes (18.7%).
- 8.7** The Waste Strategy for England 2007 has set recycling and composting targets for household waste of at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. In Hull and the East Riding, we have a target of 45% recycling of municipal waste to be achieved by 2010, 5 years ahead of the national target. The opening of new facilities such as Wiltshire Road and Burma Drive in Hull, new composting facilities at Gallymoor (near Holme upon Spalding Moor) and improved kerbside collection systems will all assist the Councils in meeting these targets.

8.8 Municipal Waste Policy options:

Question 10

One of the tables within Appendix C considers different figures for waste growth. We need to decide which to use. Do we base our figures on:

1. those in the Regional Spatial Strategy
2. the JSWMS strategy figures and 45% recycling
3. a growth figure of 2% and 45% recycling
4. a growth figure of 4% and 45% recycling
5. use an alternative figure (please describe what and why)

Commercial and Industrial Waste

8.9 Commercial and Industrial Waste is defined as:

"Waste arising as a result of trade or businesses. It also includes entertainment venues and educational establishments. It is mainly harmless, but can include toxic, chemical or hazardous waste."

8.10 The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber identified that 2,144,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was generated in Hull and the East Riding in 2005. This is forecast to rise slightly in the East Riding over the plan period, but will decline slightly within Hull. This will lead to a negligible change at the end of the plan period.

8.11 Commercial and Industrial Waste Policy options:

Question 11

When considering Commercial and Industrial waste, should we plan for:

1. less than the amount suggested in the Regional Spatial Strategy
2. the same as indicated in the Regional Spatial Strategy
3. more than suggested in the Regional Spatial Strategy
4. use an alternative figure (please describe what and why)

Construction and Demolition Waste

8.12 Construction and Demolition Waste is defined as:

“waste arising when buildings are erected or demolished. It is mainly inert (and therefore harmless) and consists predominantly of brick and concrete rubble, wood, glass and packing materials. It does, however, contain some materials which are potentially harmful and which require treating and disposing in special ways, for example, asbestos.”

8.13 The waste arisings for construction and demolition for Yorkshire and the Humber are estimated to be 10,496,000 tonnes in 2005. Much of this is inert waste suitable for reprocessing into aggregates. Site Waste Management Plans describe what waste will be generated as a result of construction projects and how it will be disposed of. They have been voluntary up to now, however, from April 2008 they will be compulsory for many projects. Within Hull this will be significant as the Gateway Pathfinder projects will see a large amount of construction carried out over the next few years including the demolition of several hundred existing buildings. In addition, the RSS requirements for increased housing numbers across both Hull and the East Riding will see a big jump in the number of houses being built, again with implications for how construction waste is managed. An additional concern is that the increase in construction waste will see an increase in hazardous waste produced in the construction and demolition waste stream. Hazardous waste produces a lot more problems in its management.

8.14 Construction and Demolition Waste Policy options:

Question 12

When considering Construction and Demolition waste, should we plan for:

1. a reducing amount of C&D waste being generated
2. a constant amount of C&D waste being generated
3. an increasing amount of C&D waste being generated
4. use an alternative figure (please describe what and why)

Hazardous Waste

8.15 Hazardous Waste is defined as:

“Any waste that is or could be harmful to human health or the environment. These wastes generally have one or more of the following properties: flammable, oxidising, corrosive, or toxic.”

8.16 The only facility for disposing of hazardous waste within Hull or the East Riding is a small asbestos treatment facility near Bridlington, so most of the 13,259 tonnes of hazardous waste produced in Hull in 2004 and the 23,047 produced in the East Riding was sent outside the area for disposal (mostly to Winterton in North Lincolnshire). The Waste Strategy for England 2007 indicates that whilst there is currently enough capacity for hazardous waste to be landfilled in special sites, there is a need for a number of alternative facilities for

dealing with hazardous waste. For example, recent changes in legislation involving batteries and waste electrical equipment have meant new facilities will be needed to cope with these new hazardous waste streams.

- 8.17** Hazardous waste is a very complex waste stream consisting of a number of specialist wastes all of which require a specialist form of treatment, ranging from high temperature incineration with clinical waste, to disposal at specially lined landfill sites for asbestos.
- 8.18** Due to the specialist nature of these wastes their quantity is often relatively small, meaning their management is only suitable at a regional or sub-regional level. So whilst there may be a desire to have additional capacity to deal with hazardous waste in Hull and the East Riding, there would still be a need to export some of this waste from the area for treatment.
- 8.19** Hazardous Waste Policy options:

Question 13

When considering hazardous waste, should we plan for:

1. additional hazardous waste facilities (if so, for what waste?)
2. no hazardous waste facilities
3. the figures predicted in the RSS,
4. or an alternative figure (please describe what and why)

Question 14

Should we develop hazardous waste treatment facilities within the Hull and East Riding area, or should we continue sending the waste outside the area?

Agricultural Waste

- 8.20** Agricultural Waste is defined as:

“Waste from premises used for agriculture.”

- 8.21** Agricultural waste has only recently been covered by planning regulations. Prior to the Agricultural Waste Regulations 2006, agricultural waste could be disposed of on the farm by burning or burying. Now it is subject to controls in the same way that other waste streams are.
- 8.22** The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber indicates that 5,125,000 tonnes of agricultural waste was produced in The Yorkshire and Humber Region in 2005. It suggests that this figure will fall by 5.75% per year, due mainly to a reduction in the number of farms in the region. However, there is an argument that agricultural waste will grow as a result of increasing use of plastics in farming. Within Hull, agricultural waste is not an issue, but across the rural East Riding it represents a significant waste stream that will require managing.

8.23 Agricultural Waste Policy Options:**Question 15**

When considering agricultural waste, should we plan for:

1. a reducing amount of agricultural waste being generated
2. a constant amount of agricultural waste being generated
3. an increasing amount of agricultural waste being generated
4. use an alternative figure (please describe what and why)

Waste Growth and Capacity Requirements

- 8.24** The Waste Strategy for England 2007 found that although waste growth has slowed, the amount of municipal waste arising has continued to grow at around 0.5% per year. Between 2002 and 2005 municipal waste grew by an average of 1.94% in Hull, and by 3.97% in the East Riding. This is thought to be linked to the growing population and in turn, number of households.
- 8.25** Although recycling and composting has quadrupled nationally since 1996, 72.5 million tonnes of waste was disposed of in licensed landfill sites in 2004/05.
- 8.26** The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy estimates that by 2021, Hull and the East Riding will need to manage 429,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste each year, an increase of 79,000 tonnes from 2005, a rise of 23%.
- 8.27** The growing population has an effect on household waste. The average amount of household waste to be disposed of in the year 2000 was equivalent to 450kg per person. The government wants to see this reduced so that after re-use, recycling and composting, it drops to 370kg in 2005, 310kg in 2010, 270kg in 2015 and 225kg in 2020. Even if this reduction per person is achieved, the rise in population over the plan period will mean a significant quantity of residual waste will still need managing.
- 8.28** In Hull and the East Riding, much of the waste that is disposed of to landfill is sent outside the area, mainly to Winterton in North Lincolnshire. In order to reduce the amount of waste we are sending to landfill, it is likely that we will need to provide alternative facilities within Hull and the East Riding.
- 8.29** Appendix C indicates that as landfill requirements reduce over the plan period, (as a result of Government requirements to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill), the treatment capacity required and the tonnage of waste to be recycled will rise. Depending on future performance, this is likely to mean that additional facilities will be needed to cope with this additional amount of treatment and recycling.

Question 16

Do you have any other sources of waste data that can be utilised for any of the waste streams?

Question 17

In terms of municipal solid waste, is it appropriate to use the Joint Waste Management Strategy targets, or do they need revising?

Question 18

Do you have any other comments on the waste data?

Question 19

Do you consider we should plan to provide facilities to manage the quantities of waste in Appendix C, and if not, what figures should be used and why?

9 Criteria for Site Selection

- 9.1** A new requirement brought in by PPS10 requires Local Authorities to allocate specific sites to support the pattern and broad locations of waste management facilities set out in the RSS and deliver the waste apportionment figures. The RSS also indicates that treatment and recovery facilities to deal with municipal, commercial, and industrial waste will need to double by 2020. The implications of this for the JWDPD is the need to provide sites for these facilities. There is also a need to increase hazardous waste capacity across the region. In addition sites need to be allocated for waste management facilities to enable the targets within the Joint Sustainable Waste Management Strategy (JSWMS) to be met and also to ensure appropriate facilities are available to deal with commercial and industrial waste, construction and demolition waste, agricultural waste and hazardous waste. In order to manage municipal waste and deliver the JSWMS the following facilities will need to be considered in terms of suitability:
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)
 - Composting facilities
 - Bulking and waste transfer facilities
 - Additional/amended household waste recycling centres
 - An Energy From Waste (EFW) facility
- 9.2** The allocation of specific sites means that the principle of waste management development on those sites is accepted, with details such as scale and appearance to be agreed later. This serves to provide certainty to industry and to local residents over the use of the site.

Sites for consideration

- 9.3** The selection of sites for consideration for waste management purposes will be taken from a number of sources set out below;

The Hull and East Riding Joint Waste Local Plan (JWLP)

- 9.4** The JWLP, adopted November 2004, contains a number of existing waste management sites which will be carried forward into this site selection process. It is crucial to establish through site assessment, what uses these sites will be suitable for because waste management facilities may be proposed on these sites that are different from the type of facility currently present. We will need to review their capacity where appropriate. Existing facilities given permission since the JWLP was adopted will also be subject to site assessment.

Hull City Council/East Riding of Yorkshire Council Site Selection Study

- 9.5** In December 2003, the Barton Willmore Planning Partnership carried out an 'Assessment of Potential Sites for Waste Management Purposes' for both authorities as part of the preparatory work for Target 45+. This identified sites of 1 hectare or more within the Hull and East Riding area which may present potential opportunities for future use in connection with waste management purposes.

Waste Operators/Land owners

- 9.6** During this issues and options consultation, waste firms, land owners, as well as the general public are invited to suggest specific sites for waste management use. The input from this consultation will be valuable as the DPD needs to avoid unrealistic assumptions on the prospects for development of waste management facilities, or of particular sites or areas.
- 9.7** Sites should be submitted on the site bid form in Appendix D, which is available on Hull City Council's website at www.hullcc.gov.uk by clicking on 'planning', 'planning policy', 'hull development framework', then 'joint waste DPD'. This form was discussed at the Technical Workshop in December 2007 and has been available on the website since this time. Developers/operators with existing allocations or waste management activities will also need to submit their sites on the form in Appendix D. The advantage of this is that subject to site assessment, the sites may be allocated for additional waste management uses to the current use. This then provides the flexibility to change the waste management use or technology on the site much more easily by increasing the likelihood of attaining planning permission. To ensure a site can be considered in the Preferred Options version of the JWDPD, it will need to be submitted by 30th April, 2008.

Employment/Industrial Land

- 9.8** Some waste technologies have characteristics which enable them to be classed under use class B2: General Industrial. This enables areas of industrial land to be allocated for certain waste technologies provided that the allocation would not result in a reduction of employment land essential for providing for growth of Hull or the East Riding's economy.

Question 20

When allocating sites in industrial areas, should specific sites be allocated, or should the number and size of sites required in each industrial area be specified instead?

- 9.9** The advantage of allocating specific sites in industrial areas is that it ensures they are reserved for waste management use. The risk of not specifying the location of each site would lead to uncertainty and put at risk the delivery of sufficient sites. However, it does provide the flexibility to adapt to the changing land needs of industrial uses.

Question 21

Are there any specific sites you consider should be put forward into the site selection process?
If so please complete a site bid form in Appendix D.

Question 22

Are there any other sources of potential waste management sites in the JWDPD area that should be considered?

10 Spatial Pattern of Facilities

10.1 Waste is generated mainly in urban areas where businesses are located and people live. Large quantities of waste are also generated in industrial areas, business parks, farms and quarries. PPS10 requires that opportunities for on site management of waste where it arises should be considered, including a broad range of locations looking to co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities. The draft RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber emphasises that waste should be dealt with at the nearest appropriate location to where it is generated and where waste is likely to be generated in significant quantities into the future. Waste should also be managed at locations close to their end markets. For example where organic waste is composted perhaps a rural location would be more suited to an urban location. Within these constraints, the following options are put forward for the spatial pattern of facilities;

Option A: Dispersed Distribution of Waste Facilities

10.2 This option would provide sites for a large number of small facilities located close to centres of population and business, and the waste product end markets in the Hull and East Riding area. The advantage of this approach is that it would provide for local needs for waste management and reduce the need to transport waste long distances. The disadvantages are that because only small facilities are involved, companies may be unwilling to invest in developing such sites due to poor economies of scale. Due to the option involving a larger number of sites, there is an increased risk of conflicting neighbouring land uses. These factors raise some uncertainty as to whether such an option could be delivered.

Option B: Concentrated Distribution of Waste Facilities

10.3 This would involve providing a small number of large facilities close to the major urban areas and large industrial sites in the area. The advantages of this option are that it provides the economies of scale of larger facilities making the financial viability of such facilities much more likely, and would therefore increase the deliverability of such facilities. The larger sites and economies of scale involved would provide opportunities to create resource recovery parks for co-locating activities that utilise waste products as a resource. The option reduces the potential for conflicting neighbouring uses. The disadvantage of this option is the increased distances waste needs to travel to reach a suitable treatment or disposal point, the increased pressure on the transport system due to a large number of journeys to and from the large sites.

Option C: A Combination of the above options

10.4 This option allows for increased flexibility by allowing different spatial approaches for different waste technologies and waste types. The advantage of this approach is that it recognises that different waste technologies and waste types have different characteristics meaning different spatial approaches may be necessary. For example the high cost of setting up and running plants and landfill sites means that facilities need to be fairly large with a large catchment area, yet the composting of agricultural waste may be far more suitable to take place in small facilities at a local level. The location of facilities is a balance between proximity and economies of scale for example weighing the cost of transport against the most efficient size of plant for the waste to be processed. This option provides the flexibility to properly evaluate these competing considerations.

Question 23

Which of the above spatial options do you consider to be the most appropriate for managing Hull and East Riding's waste?

Question 24

Are there any other spatial options we should be considering?

Question 25

Are there any broad locations you consider it would be suitable to locate large or strategic waste facilities?

11 Site Assessment Criteria

11.1 There are a number of criteria against which sites need to be assessed. PPS10 requires that opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises are considered in the first instance. Opportunities for the co-location of waste facilities and locations with complementary activities should also be considered favourably. The suitability of individual sites for waste management purposes will be assessed against the criteria below. The criteria are divided into two levels of importance with group A carrying greater 'weight' than group B.

Group A

- The extent to which the site supports the policies in the RSS
- Employing a precautionary approach to the protection of water resources, particularly in locations on major aquifers and source protection zones (SPZ) (and default SPZ) within Hull and the East Riding. This includes assessment of the proposed activity's impact on its area of influence and ensuring the provision of adequate information to allow assessment. No further landfill, incineration, transfer station, scrapyards, or waste treatment facility development will be allowed in ground water SPZ1 (these are the most sensitive areas and are located in close proximity to abstraction points for the public's drinking water). A potentially polluting activity proposed in this location could render thousands of people's drinking water unsuitable for consumption. All other non-landfill waste management activities that require a Waste Management License or PPC permit will not normally be acceptable in SPZ1
- Avoiding land instability or areas subject to estuarial or coastal erosion such as areas along the rapidly eroding Holderness coast south of Bridlington and undefended sections of the north bank of the Humber
- Adverse impact on nature conservation interests including Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, RAMSAR, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and National Nature Reserves listed in Appendix E
- Adverse impact on the historic environment and built heritage including any adverse impact on sites or buildings with a national or international designation such as scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas, listed buildings, registered historic battlefields, and registered parks and gardens (these sites are listed in Appendix F)
- Traffic and Access including consideration of the suitability of the road, rail, and water network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads
- Odours, dust, and the proximity of sensitive receptors and whether it can be controlled
- Potential land use conflict with existing development in the vicinity of the location under consideration.
- Location within a Health and Safety Executive (HSE) zone around a major installation
- The level of flood risk at the location, what flood zones is the site within and is the site at risk of flooding from any other source (eg: groundwater, sewers, overland flow)

- Likelihood of the site coming forward for development. This can reflect a number of aspects such as difficulties with land ownership, land contamination, and existing use
- Noise and vibration including the proximity of sensitive receptors
- The reuse of previously developed land and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages
- Geometry of the site. The shape of and size of a site may make it unsuitable for some waste technologies

Group B

- The potential for vermin and birds attracted by some waste management facilities that accept putrescible waste. This can be a nuisance to people living nearby. The numbers and movement of some species of birds may also be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites
- Opportunities for the on-site management of waste where it arises
- Visual intrusion including the setting of the proposed location and the need to protect landscapes of national importance such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts as well as other landscape designations
- Litter (especially wind-blown) which is a concern at some waste management facilities
- Proximity to waste arisings
- The grade of agricultural land taken up by development
- Proximity to an aerodrome safeguarding zone
- Archaeological impact

Question 26

Does the list of site selection criteria above provide an appropriate basis on which to assess potential waste management sites?

Question 27

Do you think all of the criteria are appropriate? Are there any other criteria that we should assess sites against?

Question 28

Are all of the criteria in the correct group?

Question 29

Should we have a different set of tailored criteria in assessing sites for each different waste management technology? If so, how should they be tailored? Should a different form of weighting or no weighting be used?

Identifying Specific Sites

- 11.2** Following the comments received on this document, we will finalise the site selection criteria. This will be used to carry out initial site assessments on sites brought forward by consultation. It will act to filter out sites that are clearly not suitable to proceed to the preferred options stage and be allocated for waste management purposes.
- 11.3** The allocation of these sites is essential to ensuring the effective management of Hull and East Riding's waste projections to 2026. These allocated sites and areas should be the first point of search when looking for sites to use for waste management purposes. The sites will be assessed through the site selection process and will be consulted on in the process of producing the DPD. The principle of waste management development on these sites will therefore be accepted.

12 Waste Planning Policies

- 12.1** It is imperative the JWDPD is able to effectively provide certainty to the public and waste industry by providing the required sites to manage the areas waste but also provide flexibility to respond to a changing planning and waste environment. It is highly probable not all applications for waste management facilities will be on allocated sites. The amount and type of waste to be managed, changes to higher level national and regional policy, and technological developments are all likely to change during the JWDPD's planned period of operation. New sites are likely to come forward after the DPD is adopted; business dimensions are also likely to change. It is important for the document to be flexible enough to respond immediately by allowing waste management developments to be considered on appropriate non-allocated sites. This will ensure that the necessary facilities are in place to deal with changing circumstances. Waste planning policies control waste management proposals on non-allocated sites by setting out a number of 'tests' which proposals need to pass before being approved.
- 12.2** These policies need to deal with a diverse range of issues in order to ensure; protection of the environment, movement of waste management up the waste hierarchy, provision for housing growth, economic development, and site waste management plans.

Waste Planning Policy Options

- 12.3** In this section, potential policies are put forward in a number of policy topic areas. For each potential policy, options that could be taken forward for the policy are presented for consideration. The results of consultation on these potential policies will also influence the way corresponding site selection criteria are applied.

Policy W1: Safeguarding sites

- 12.4** The completed JWDPD will allocate specific sites to manage the RSS waste apportionments and municipal waste projections for the joint area. The principle of waste management development on these sites will have been accepted by a Planning Inspector at examination. They should therefore be the first places to look when seeking to develop waste facilities. The following options could be considered for this policy;

Option 1.1 All allocated sites for the relevant waste management technology concerned should be utilised in the joint area before applications on non-allocated sites can be approved, and non-waste development on these sites should be resisted.

Option 1.2 All allocated sites for the relevant waste management technology concerned should be utilised in the area before applications on non-allocated sites can be approved, unless it can be demonstrated that all allocated sites in the area are unsuitable for the development proposed and a need can be demonstrated for the development at the alternative location. Non-waste development on these sites should be resisted.

- 12.5** The advantage of option 1.1 is that it provides the highest degree of certainty to the industry and to local residents as to where waste management facilities are to be located. However by effectively restricting applications to allocated sites, this approach may lack the flexibility to adapt to possible changing circumstances noted above. Option 1.2 provides more flexibility but at a cost of less certainty as to where waste management facilities are to be located.

- 12.6** Suitably located former household waste and recycling sites could be redeveloped with the potential for capital receipts to support the financial cost of providing more up-to-date facilities that would allow higher levels of reuse, recycling and composting. New HWRS could have restoration conditions applied at approval to return areas to their natural state, where appropriate.

Question 30

Which safeguarding sites policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 31

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Policy W2: Efficient Use of Land

- 12.7** Both National and Regional planning policy aim for the more efficient use of land. This potential policy will look to achieve this aim by encouraging waste management development to take place on previously developed land (PDL) and buildings.

Option 2.1 Applications for waste management development should be able to demonstrate that all suitable previously developed site options have been considered and discounted before locating on a Greenfield site.

Option 2.2 Waste management development should be located on previously developed land or buildings wherever possible.

Option 2.3 No preference will be given to brownfield locations over Greenfield locations.

- 12.8** Option 2.1 takes the more stringent approach by requiring all PDL options to have been discounted before developing on Greenfield land. Option 2.2 takes a less stringent approach in recognition that other factors in locating waste facilities such as transport infrastructure provision or co-location opportunities may be more important, and option 2.3 gives no preference to developing on brownfield land over Greenfield locations.

Question 32

Which efficient use of land policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 33

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Policy W3: Landfill Capacity

12.9 Landfill is a form of waste management classed as ‘disposal’ at the bottom of the waste hierarchy; therefore in line with Regional and National policy, this policy would seek to strictly limit the addition of further landfill capacity. Any additional landfill capacity permitted would only be for managing waste generated within the Humber sub-region. Appendix C outlines the amount of landfill capacity required to 2021. The following options could be considered for this policy;

Option 3.1 No further landfill capacity will be permitted.

Option 3.2 Further landfill capacity will only be permitted for disposal of hazardous waste.

Option 3.3 Further landfill capacity will only be permitted for disposal of hazardous waste and residual waste after all practical forms of waste treatment have been used.

Option 3.4 Further landfill capacity will be permitted when existing landfill capacity in the Humber sub-region is insufficient.

12.10 The advantage of option 3.1 is that it supports reduction, re-use, recycling, composting, and energy recovery of waste by preventing any further additional landfill capacity. However, further landfill capacity will be required during the JWDPD plan period to 2026. Much of the areas hazardous waste is currently disposed of at Winterton in North Lincolnshire. If this facility were to close or reach capacity (it may be the only special waste facility in the whole region, and also takes household waste from as far away as Greater Manchester), a new facility to dispose of the joint area’s hazardous waste would need to be found. Even with high household recycling rates of 45% aimed for in Target 45+ by 2010 and 50% aimed for by the National Waste Strategy 2007 by 2020, landfill will still have a role to play in the disposal of residual waste. Whilst option 3.2 would ensure that hazardous waste could be managed adequately, option 3.3 allows greater flexibility by accepting the principle of additional landfill capacity in exceptional instances for disposal of residual waste. Option 3.4 takes the least restrictive approach to landfill capacity. The consideration of the necessary strength of this policy is key to ensuring the principles of the waste hierarchy are adhered to.

Question 34

Which landfill capacity policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 35

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Policy W4: Biodiversity

12.11 This policy would seek to conserve areas protected for their biodiversity value in line with PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and Circular 06/2005. In Hull and East Yorkshire, these sites include Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Ramsar Sites (listed in appendix E); and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)- all displayed on the current Joint Waste Local Plan proposals map, other designations include Heritage Coast, and ancient woodland. The following options could be considered for this policy;

Option 4.1 The SPAs, SACs, and Ramsar sites listed will be protected from any waste management development within their area. Areas with SSSI designations will be protected from waste management development, all alternative site options will need to be assessed and discounted before locating development within half a kilometre of these sites. Heritage Coast, ancient woodland and other biodiversity designations outlined above will be protected from inappropriate waste management development that would harm their integrity. All alternative site options will need to be ruled out before locating development in or near these areas.

Option 4.2 As option 4.1 but also taking into account the aims, actions, and targets of Hull and East Riding's Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) and seek to protect specific species of wildlife and areas of concern, including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), and Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs).

Option 4.3 Waste management proposals will be acceptable provided it can be demonstrated there is no potential for any adverse impact on a SPA, SAC, Ramsar site or SSSI.

12.12 Option 4.1 is consistent with national policy and European regulations by protecting sites with national and European designations. Option 4.2 takes protection of these aspects further by including a more local level of protection taking into account LBAPs, SINCs, SNCIs and protecting species without any statutory protection. Option 4.3 enables waste proposals to proceed, provided there is no adverse effect on the major designations thus providing a very flexible approach, but some may hold the view that this would not offer a sufficient level of protection to the joint area's biodiversity interests.

Question 36

Which biodiversity policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 37

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Policy W5: Landscape and Built Environment

12.13 This policy would seek to conserve areas protected for their landscape value. In Hull and East Yorkshire, these sites include Heritage Coast, Areas of High Landscape Value (AONB), conservation areas, listed buildings, ancient monuments, and regionally important geological sites. The following options could be considered for this policy;

Option 5.1 Sites with the above designations will be protected from waste management development that would harm their integrity.

Option 5.2 Waste management proposals will be acceptable provided that any potential harm to landscape designations can be acceptably mitigated and the proposal cannot reasonably be located elsewhere.

12.14 Option 5.1 provides maximum protection to landscape and built environment designations whereas option 5.2 takes more pragmatic approach by accepting that some waste management uses cannot be located elsewhere.

Question 38

Which landscape protection policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 39

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Policy W6: Transport

12.15 This policy considers the transport implications of the proposed development including traffic implications, the need to maintain suitable access, and use of non-road based sustainable modes. The following option approaches could be considered for this topic:

Option 6.1 Ensuring the road network is suitable to deal with the level of traffic generated by the development and that access arrangements to the development are acceptable. The applicants must demonstrate the transport implications of the development do not adversely impact on safety or environmental considerations. All proposals will be required to submit a transport assessment to satisfy the above considerations.

Option 6.2 As option 6.1 but also require that rail and water based modes of transport are given consideration and discounted before road based modes are used.

Option 6.3 As option 6.2 but with an additional requirement for waste to be managed as close to its source or end market as possible in order to minimise transport requirements.

12.16 All the options would ensure the road network is acceptable in terms of access and safety. Option 6.2 moves away from the assumption in option 6.1 that road will be the means of access in every development by seeking appropriate consideration of more sustainable means of transport. Option 6.3 looks to minimise the need for travel by locating facilities closer to the waste they manage.

Question 40

Which transport policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 41

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Policy W7: Flood Risk

12.17 National Policy requires the careful assessment of flood risk and prohibits certain types of waste management development from being located in areas of highest flood risk. Most waste management developments, however, are regarded as being of low vulnerability in terms of the impact flooding could have on them. There is, therefore, a fairly high degree of flexibility as to where these facilities can be located in terms of flood risk. The location of waste facilities will be influenced by Hull's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (completed in November 2007) and the East Riding of Yorkshire's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. The following option approaches could be considered for this topic;

Option 7.1 Allow waste management use in Flood Zone 3a (1% or greater probability of river flooding or 0.5% or greater probability of flooding from the sea) provided the sequential test has been passed and the facility does not involve the treatment of hazardous waste.

Option 7.2 Landfill and hazardous waste management facilities will not be permitted in areas of a high probability of flood risk and high hazard (flood zone 3aiii) as shown by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Other waste management development in Flood Zone 3ai and 3aii will be acceptable provided the sequential test and exception test has been passed and have demonstrated that the development has been informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Option 7.3 Allow no waste management development in areas of a high probability of flood risk (flood zone 3a).

- 12.18** Option 7.2 looks to locate 'more vulnerable' landfill and hazardous waste management facilities out of zones of highest risk. For other waste developments it allows the flexibility to demonstrate sustainability benefits which could outweigh risks posed by flooding. Option 7.1 provides flexibility by prohibiting only hazardous waste facilities in flood zone 3a, but allowing all other forms of development provided the sequential and exception tests are passed. Option 7.3 would minimise the risk of flooding to new waste facilities by prohibiting any waste development in areas of high flood risk. However, nearly all of Hull, all of Goole and extensive areas surrounding it and other areas along the north bank of the Humber are areas of high probability of flood risk. This option would therefore rule out waste management development in many areas close to high concentrations of population which may not be sustainable, and deter higher levels of recycling and composting rates.

Question 42

Which flood risk policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 43

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Potential Policy W8: Source Protection Zones (SPZ)

- 12.19** Source protection zones are designed to protect groundwater drinking water supplies. There are major SPZs to the north west of Hull, to the east of Market Weighton, and to the west of Bridlington. These zones can be viewed on the Environment Agency's website at: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/960669/?version=1&lang=_e. The Environment Agency is currently reviewing its policies and practice on groundwater protection and has produced a draft document for consultation (Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice, part 4: Legislation and Policies Public consultation 2007). It is anticipated this document will be completed when the JWDPD is adopted; therefore the approach to groundwater protection within the DPD needs to comply with its requirements.

Option 8.1 No further landfill, incineration, transfer station, scrapyards, or waste treatment facility development will be allowed in ground water SPZ1. All other non-landfill waste management activities that require a Waste Management License or PPC permit will not normally be acceptable in SPZ1. Proposals within SPZ 2 and 3 and on major aquifers will be submitted with extensive hydrological and hydrogeological assessments and appropriate mitigation measures before determining suitability in a sensitive groundwater area.

Option 8.2 No further landfill, incineration, transfer station, scrapyards, or waste treatment facility development will be allowed in ground water SPZ1 or SPZ2. All other non-landfill waste management activities that require a Waste Management License or PPC permit will not normally be acceptable in SPZ1 or SPZ2.

Option 8.3 No waste management uses will be permitted in any source protection zone.

12.20 Option 8.1 adopts the approach taken by the Environment Agency in its draft Ground Water Protection: Policy and Practice document. Options 8.2 and 8.3 adopt a progressively more restrictive approach which provides greater assurance of water protection. The disadvantage of stringent restrictions on waste uses in SPZs is that it greatly reduces the number of locations where waste facilities could be located. In Hull and the East Riding, this would cause significant problems identifying waste sites, since extensive areas are covered by source protection zones close to high concentrations of population in Hull and Beverley.

Question 44

Which source protection zone policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 45

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Policy W9: Archaeology

12.21 Archaeological remains are the irreplaceable evidence of the past development of our civilisation. They should therefore be regarded as a finite and non-renewable resource requiring good management to ensure they survive in good condition. This policy will look to protect the most significant archaeological remains from waste management development. The following option approaches could be considered for this topic;

Option 9.1 Protect only scheduled archaeological remains and their settings from waste management development. Non-scheduled remains of national, regional or local interest will be preserved in situ wherever possible. If their removal or destruction is unavoidable, all findings should be recorded on site and made available to the Joint Authorities archaeological officers.

Option 9.2 Protect nationally important archaeological remains and their settings from waste management development whether they are scheduled or not. Remains of Regional or local interest will be preserved in situ where possible. If their removal or destruction is unavoidable, all findings should be recorded on site and made available to the Joint Authorities archaeological officers.

Option 9.3 Protect nationally and regionally important archaeological remains and their settings from waste management development whether they are scheduled or not. Remains of local interest will be preserved in situ where possible. If their removal or destruction is unavoidable, all findings should be recorded on site and made available to the Joint Authorities archaeological officers.

12.22 The options through 9.1 to 9.3 provide a progressively greater protection to archaeological remains. These options provide the opportunity to express how important they feel the preservation of these remains is and therefore how much protection should be afforded to them. A balance needs to be struck between the need for waste management development and conservation of our archaeological heritage.

Question 46

Which Archaeology policy option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 47

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Question 48

At the first waste DPD technical group some waste industry representatives expressed an interest in having a different policy for each different waste stream (for example for municipal solid waste or agricultural waste). Should we be doing this? If so how what would these policies add to the core policy?

Question 49

Are all of the above potential policies appropriate? Are there any other potential policies we should be considering?

13 Site Waste Management Plans

13.1 Site Waste Management Plans

13.2 The previous section on waste planning policies included a list of policies to be applied to planning decisions on waste planning applications. This section however provides a policy framework to ensure development proposals (for all types of development) appropriately consider waste through planning appropriate space for bins and the undertaking of site waste management plans.

What is a site waste management plan?

13.3 A site waste management plan (SWMP) is a document that details how waste arising from a construction site will be disposed of. These documents seek to ensure a better use of resources, and to reduce waste crimes such as fly tipping. Currently, these plans are voluntary.

13.4 In Hull Supplementary Planning Guidance 29 – Waste and Recycling Provision provides guidance on voluntary waste audits. The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in 2007 carried out a consultation exercise on statutory SWMPs. It is consulting on whether SWMPs should be a legal requirement rather than remain voluntary. Where a construction activity requires planning permission the SWMP would be required as part of the planning application.

What does an SWMP look like?

13.5 A SWMP shows what waste is expected to be generated during a construction project, and how it will be dealt with. An example is given below.

Table 13.1 SWMP Example

Activity Generating Waste	Waste Type	Estimated Volume	Estimated Tonnage	How Managed	Where Managed
Clearing buildings	Brick and rubble	150m ³	225 tonnes	Reused as aggregate	On site
Clearing buildings	Wood	30m ³	18 tonnes	Recycled	ABC Recycling, Hull
Clearing site	Contaminated soil	300m ³	450 tonnes	Special landfill	Anylane Landfill, East Yorkshire
Office use	Paper	50m ³	7.5 tonnes	Stored on site, then transported to recyclers	XYZ Recycling, Hull

Activity Generating Waste	Waste Type	Estimated Volume	Estimated Tonnage	How Managed	Where Managed
Office use	General commercial waste	150m ³	30 tonnes	Stored on site, then transported to landfill	Anylane Landfill, East Yorkshire
Stores	Cardboard packing	70m ³	10.5 tonnes	Stored on site then transported to recyclers	XYZ Recycling, Hull

Does every construction project need a SWMP?

13.6 Not all building developments require a waste management plan to be submitted. Within the JWDPD a SWMP is deemed necessary for the vast majority of development proposals, the exceptions are:

- A. Domestic alterations / extensions / conservatories
- B. Advertising applications
- C. Commercial alterations, including fences, shutters and windows
- D. Enclosure of land, and
- E. Telecommunications
- F. Tree Felling

Question 50

Are these exceptions appropriate? Can you think of any further exceptions that should be considered for inclusion?

Policy SW1. Requirement for Site Waste Management Plans.

13.7 Possible options for the requirement for SWMPs could include;

Option 1.1 Site Waste Management Plans will be required for all construction projects requiring planning applications with a value over £300,000.

Option 1.2 Site Waste Management Plans will be required for all construction projects, regardless of value, excluding the list of exceptions.

Option 1.3 Site Waste Management Plans will be required for all construction projects over £300,000, unless the provisions of the exceptions list apply.

Option 1.4 Site Waste Management Plans will be encouraged, but will remain voluntary.

Question 51

For this “Requirement for SWMPs” policy, which option do you think should be taken forward?

Question 52

Are there other options you think we should be considering?

Contribution towards new waste facilities

13.8 To assist in meeting national, regional, and local waste targets, especially to promote recycling planning obligations can be used to ensure that applicants for planning permission provide recycling facilities, either on or off site. The size or scale of these facilities would depend on the size of the development being proposed. The table below gives details of what could be required.

Planning Obligation Contributions

Table 13.2 Planning obligation contributions

Proposed Use	Facility	Anticipated Contribution (2002 base)
Large scale proposals involving 51 dwellings up to 500 dwellings, retail or other commercial use over 5,000 sq m.	Large community recycling facility (7x 1,100 litre containers)	£5,000
Moderate proposals involving between 16-50 dwellings, retail or other commercial uses between 1,000 and 5,000 sq m.	Small community recycling facility (7x 360 litre containers)	£3,500
Commercial uses below 1,000 sq m.	On street recycling (360 litre containers)	£500
All housing proposals in addition to any community facility required above.	Blue bin & 55 litre box per dwelling	£30 per dwelling

13.9 PPS10, paragraph 3ii requires that a framework be provided in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste and enable sufficient & timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of the communities, the provision of facilities through a planning obligation will help achieve this.

Question 53

Planning obligations can be used to ensure the proposals set out in an SWMP are adhered to. Additionally, they can also be used to ensure the provision of waste facilities either on or off site. Do you agree with using planning obligations in this way?

Question 54

Are the tariffs suggested reasonable and fair?

Question 55

What mechanism should we use for reviewing these?

Policy SW 2. Planning obligations

13.10 The following options could be considered for this policy;

Option 2.1 Appropriate planning obligations will be attached to all planning applications (subject to the exceptions list detailed previously) in line with the planning obligations table above

Option 2.2 Appropriate planning obligations will be attached to all construction applications with a project value of £300,000 (subject to the exceptions list detailed previously) in line with the planning obligations table above

Option 2.3 Voluntary agreements with developers rather than planning obligations will be used

Question 56

For this “Planning Obligations” policy, which option do you think should be taken forward? Are there other options you think we should be considering?

13.11 A key element of community waste facilities are ‘bring’ sites. In most cases planning permission is not needed to open a bring-site, therefore it is unrealistic to formulate policies for them. However when considering their location, careful consideration should be given to layout and access to the site by car, bike, foot, and recycling vehicles.

13.12 Although planning permission is not necessarily needed, we can suggest ways in which developers choose where to locate bring sites and how they are laid out. Possible suggestions could include:

- Designs which ensure pedestrians are separated from vehicles as much as possible.
- Good lighting
- Clear labelling of where different recycling containers are.
- How and when recycling containers are emptied (when fewest people are using the facility).
- Proper training of people who operate the sites.
- Siting away from houses, schools and wildlife sites.

Question 57

Are these appropriate recommendations, can you think of any additional ones?

14 Monitoring the Joint Waste DPD

- 14.1** The monitoring of the JWDPD will be assessed through each Council’s Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR currently includes indicators on the capacity of new facilities and waste arisings. These include mandatory national indicators: Measure 6a - Capacity of new waste management facilities by type and Measure 6b – Amount of municipal waste arising, and management by type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.
- 14.2** Monitoring is critical to the planning system introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in 2004. Monitoring is essential to ensure the JWDPD is achieving its objectives, and if not highlight actions required to correct the implementation of the document. The monitoring indicators are designed to be closely aligned to RSS indicators in order to check delivery of RSS waste objectives in the joint area, and also to allow effective integration with monitoring for the RSS. Indicators drawn from the RSS are:
- Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the total waste managed in the joint area (AMR Indicator 6b)
 - Number and percentage of development applications approved for significant development which are not supported by a waste management plan
 - Capacity of new waste management facilities by type (AMR Indicator 6a)
- 14.3** The Government has set a number of indicators as part of the new performance framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority partnerships which are used for monitoring the delivery of the Joint Waste Management Strategy. These will be used to monitor the implementation of the JWDPD in the AMR.

Table 14.1 Waste National Indicators

NI 191	Residual household waste per head
NI 192	Household waste recycled and composted
NI 193	Municipal waste land filled

- 14.4** The Sustainable Joint Waste Management Strategy also has targets for the development of a number of specific facilities. These are set out below as monitoring targets for the JWDPD in order to assist the delivery of the strategy.

Table 14.2 JSWMS facility requirements

Facility to be developed	Timeframe
Develop a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	2008/09
Have an 'in-vessel' composting facility operational	2008/09
Energy from Waste facility operational	2009/10
Structured improvements to the household waste recycling sites in the East Riding so that they achieve the standard of Carnaby and Burma Drive	2009/10
Develop a minimum of 2 new household waste centres in Hull	April 2007
Develop a new waste transfer facility	2008/09

14.5 The National Waste Strategy for England 2007 contains the latest Government policy on waste. It sets out new targets and actions that the DPD has to have regard to, These are set out below;

- The joint area needs to contribute towards meeting the national target to reduce greenhouse emissions from waste management by at least 9.3 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent per year by 2020 compared to 2006/7
- Contribute towards a new national target to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 14.3 million tonnes in 2015 and 12.2 million tonnes in 2020
- Meet higher national targets for the re-use, recycling, and composting of household waste to at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015, and 50% by 2020
- Meet new national targets for the recovery of municipal waste of 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015, and 75% by 2020
- Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013, and 2020
- Contribute towards a national target to reduce the amount of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004
- Contribute towards a national target to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012

14.6 Many of the above indicators are already monitored within both Councils as part of the management of municipal waste. Indicators for commercial and industrial waste are monitored by the Environment Agency. In order to monitor aspects of the DPD not covered by these indicators, it is necessary to include further indicators. An additional indicator that may be required (subject to the final policy approaches taken in the submission DPD following consultation) is;

- The number (and percentage) of (non-exempt) planning permissions with a condition requiring a site waste management plan to be carried out (which reflects the 2nd regional indicator)

Question 58

Do you consider the AMR set of indicators (including National Indicators) are appropriate?

Question 59

Should the number of local indicators be increased or reduced, if so what should be added or deleted? (National Indicators are mandatory)

Question 60

Should specific waste planning indicators be developed for Hull and East Riding, if so what should they be?

Question 61

Should the JWDPD include indicators which reflect the targets of the National Waste Strategy, if yes what should these indicators be?

Appendix A. Waste Management Glossary

This annex is designed to define the different waste technologies, facilities, and processes that may be used to manage Hull and East Riding's waste. It is written for people with limited or no prior knowledge of the waste industry to enable them to understand how the different technologies work thereby facilitating a more informed consultation on this document.

Agricultural Waste

Waste from premises used for agriculture.

Anaerobic Digestion

This is a process where biodegradable material is broken down in an enclosed vessel by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. The process produces biogas which can be recovered as a renewable energy source. It also produces solids or liquors known as digestate which can often be used as a fertiliser or compost after a process of aeration and maturation. If it is not of a suitable standard, the material will have to go to landfill.

Autoclaving

This is a process which utilises steam technology to sterilise waste into clean items suitable for recycling, biomass fibre that may be put to different uses and residual waste for landfill. The process cleans metals and aids separation of plastics and heavy fractions to assist recycling. The fibre material may be used as a secondary material in building products or packaging, or may be used as a fuel for co-firing.

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

This was defined within Planning Policy Guidance 10 (now superseded by Planning Policy Statement 10) as 'the outcome of a systematic and consultative decision making which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO establishes for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment, as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as the short term'.

Biodegradable Municipal Waste

This is municipal waste that can be broken down by methods such as composting. Because it can be broken down in this way, the Government are trying to reduce the amount of it being sent to landfill as other uses can be made of it.

Bio-drying

This can be implemented prior to sorting of MSW to make the waste easier to handle. The technique uses 'forced aeration' to cause initial rapid composting of the material which generates the heat which dries the material out.

Bring Site

These are places where waste can be brought for recycling. They are often found in supermarket or pub car parks, or at other community facilities. They are generally a collection of recycling containers, and are usually unmanned. They can range from two or three containers for paper, plastics and glass to large facilities with fifteen or more containers for a wide range of recyclables.

Civic Amenity Site (or CA Site)

These are sites provided by the Council where local residents can deposit items of household that are not normally collected in the weekly collection service such as bulky items like beds, cookers and garden waste.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

This is waste arising as a result of trade or businesses. It also includes entertainment venues and educational establishments. It is mainly harmless, but can include toxic, chemical or hazardous waste.

Composting

This is an aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil. Windrow composting involves laying out the raw material outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably waterproof surface. These windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, either by hand or mechanically. Composting can also take place within an enclosure where the process is then called in-vessel composting.

Compost-like Output

Compost-like output is a product from anaerobic digestion or a composting type of MBT. It is of a lower quality than regular source segregated compost due to the material it contains or the larger granular size. This type of compost requires a Waste Management Licensing exemption to avoid being counted as 'landfilled'. In order to gain this, the application of the compost-like output needs to achieve some agricultural benefit and/or ecological improvement. There are also certain limitations on the amount that can be applied per hectare and the material must not pose any risk of harm to the environment or human health. Therefore a possible use for this output is brownfield site remediation as the material is unsuitable for agricultural or grazing land.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste

This is the waste arising when buildings are erected or demolished. It is mainly inert (and therefore harmless) and consists predominantly of brick and concrete rubble, wood, glass and packing materials. It does, however, contain some materials which are potentially harmful and which require treating and disposing in special ways, for example, asbestos.

Disposal

Council Directive 75/442/EEC and subsequent EEC and EU Directives on Waste. Article 1(b) defines "disposal" as the collection, sorting, transport, and treatment of waste as well as its storage and tipping above or under ground, - the transformation operations necessary for its re-use, recovery or recycling

End of Life Vehicle

When a vehicle reaches the end of its usable life, it needs disposing of in a correct manner. Many parts of a vehicle can be reused or recycled. Vehicles contain a number of fluids which can cause harm or contamination. These must be removed correctly and safely. Modern scrap metal dealers have special units designed for dealing with end of life vehicles.

Energy from Waste

This is a process of utilising the calorific value of combustible elements of the waste stream by recovering energy in the form of heat or power by the controlled combustion of waste. There are a number of energy from waste technologies available including incineration, pyrolysis, and gasification.

Gasification

This is a process where certain waste streams are degraded and partially combusted at temperatures of over 700°C. Most gasification processes are thermally self sustaining which means that no additional energy needs to be provided to keep the process going. The end products are a combustible vapour (syngas) and a solid residue (ash/char) both of which can be used as a renewable energy.

Green Waste

Vegetation and plant matter from household gardens, local authority parks and gardens and commercial landscaped gardens.

Hazardous Waste

Any waste that is or could be harmful to human health or the environment. These wastes generally have one or more of the following properties: flammable, oxidising, corrosive, or toxic.

Incineration

This is the controlled burning of waste either to reduce its volume or toxicity. Waste is moved through a furnace either on a moving grate, by fluidised bed of sand or by an oscillating kiln. With energy recovery, the heat generated can be used for district heating schemes, it can also be used to produce steam which then drives a turbine to generate electricity. Significant measures to control emissions are used including extensive air pollution control equipment which must adhere to IPPC requirements.

Inert

Innocuous, undamaging, non-toxic. Something that is not detrimental to human health or the environment.

In-Vessel Composting (IVC)

This is a long term aerobic (degradation in the presence of air) composting operation which can be used for source segregated organics or separated fractions of mixed waste rich in organics. It is usually used for dealing with residual waste from MBT treatment. Depending on the quality and characteristics of the output; the process can produce a compost-like output.

Joint Waste Management Strategy (JWMS)

This document is produced jointly with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council. It details how waste will be managed by the two authorities.

Kerbside Collection

Any regular collection of recyclables or waste from premises, including collections from commercial and industrial premises as well as households.

Landfill/Landraising

This is the disposal of waste by depositing it into large dug out pits with an impermeable lining to prevent ground contamination. Landraising is where the level of the land is raised as a result of depositing refuse. Historically, there have been close links between the minerals industry and waste disposal because once quarries shut down; they were regarded as a convenient place to dispose of refuse as well as a cheap method of restoring the landscape.

Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)

This is a Government initiative aimed at reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. Waste disposal authorities are each given an allowance of waste that can be land filled. These allowances can be traded with other authorities, so an authority which has in place alternative disposal methods can sell part or all of its allowance to other authorities as a way of generating income.

Material Recovery Facility (MRF)

This is a facility which sorts, grades, and prepares different waste fractions suitable for onward dispatch to reprocessors. 'Clean' MRFs accept materials from source separation schemes and increasingly use automated equipment. 'Dirty' MRFs extract recyclables from municipal solid waste.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)

This is a generic name for a range of processes. In its simplest form waste is biologically stabilised then sent to landfill. More complex plants provide biological stabilisation followed by material recovery, treatment, and energy recovery. The residual waste remaining after this process is complete is sent to landfill. MBT systems involve a combination of mechanical sorting of materials for recycling and reduction of waste and the biological treatment of biodegradable material in the remaining waste. The aim is to maximise the diversion of recyclable materials and to stabilise the compostable materials, or to separate a refuse derived fuel (RDF). Energy is recovered from RDF by burning it in a power station, cement kiln, incinerator, or other suitable facility in order to recover energy.

Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT)

This refers to the treatment of waste by using mechanical and thermal processes to separate or prepare mixed waste into usable fractions. Autoclaving is one example of heat treatment which could be used to sanitise and clean the waste and reduce the organic material to a fibrous material. Following heat treatment, the waste is easier to handle and sort allowing mechanical separation of the waste streams to be carried out much more easily. The outputs from MHT would include metals, plastics, glass and fibre (organics, paper, and grit etc) which can be recycled.

Municipal Waste

All waste which comes into the possession or under the control of waste disposal or waste collection Authorities, with the exception of municipal construction and demolition waste.

Pyrolysis

This is a process involving the thermal degradation of certain waste streams in the absence of oxygen at 400 to 800°C. The end products are a combustible vapour called 'syngas' and a solid residue rich in carbon, and a condensable liquid or oil, all of which can be used as renewable

energy. The process is endothermic which means that it will stop unless additional energy is applied. However, taking into account the energy contained within its products, the whole process is a net producer of energy.

Recycling

This is the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics, and scrap metals can be recycled. Special wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

Residual Waste

The waste remaining that cannot be recycled after going through a treatment process.

Resource Park

This is the grouping together of a variety of industries that can use each other's outputs as a resource. For example, a recycler producing secondary aggregates from the waste of a construction business. Other small businesses that could use outputs from de-manufacturing/reprocessing facilities may settle in their vicinity. This network may even be widened by the joining of resource providers of energy, wastewater and transport systems.

Source Protection Zone (SPZ)

These zones have been designated to protect the groundwater supply. Groundwater accounts for a third of our drinking water, and these zones help ensure that no contamination occurs.

Source Segregated/Source Separated

Usually applies to household waste collection systems where recyclable and/or organic fractions of the waste stream are separated by the householder and are collected separately.

Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

This is a plan that details how the waste generated during a construction project is to be minimised, re-used, recycled or disposed of. It must show how much material and where it is going. At the moment SWMPs are voluntary, but the Government is considering making them compulsory.

Waste

Waste is anything we throw away, it is those things we think, for whatever reason, are useless, worthless or unwanted. It is often called rubbish or refuse. Waste is also the act of creating refuse, the more wasteful we are, the more waste we produce.

Waste Development

Means any operational development designed to be used wholly or mainly for the purpose of , or a material change of use to treating, storing, processing or disposing of refuse or waste materials. (Town & Country Planning, General Development Order 1995 Para 8 (7))

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)

A recently introduced European Directive has led to legislation covering how waste electrical and electronic equipment is to be disposed of. Many items contain toxic and non-biodegradable parts, however if they are disposed of correctly, they can be a valuable source of secondary raw materials.

Waste Minimisation/Reduction

Reducing the amount of waste to be disposed of can be done in several ways. Manufacturing businesses can review production processes to optimise the utilisation of raw and secondary materials and recirculation processes. It can be cost-effective, both in terms of lower disposal costs, reduced demand for raw materials and energy costs. It can be carried out by householders through actions such as home composting, reusing products and buying goods with reduced packaging.

Waste Transfer Station (WTS)

Waste is delivered to these for sorting before being transferred elsewhere for recycling, treatment, or disposal. Sorted and bulked up waste may also be stored at a WTS before transportation to a recycling, recovery, or disposal facility.

Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

WRAP is a Government initiated company whose purpose is to develop markets for materials that would otherwise be treated as waste. They also offer advice to local authorities on waste matters.

Appendix B. Sites with a Waste Management License in Hull and East Riding

Licence Holder	Site Address
Yorkshire Electricity	200, Clough Road, Hull, HU5 1SN
John Brocklesby & Sons Ltd	2, Courtney Street, Hull, HU8 7QF
1st Formation Ltd	Unit 3, Reservoir Road, Anchor Trading Park, Hull, HU6 7QD
Uk Waste Services	120, Stoneferry Road, Hull, HU8 8DA
B T & S Swallow	Duesbury Yard, 68, Swann Street, Hull, HU2 0PH
Dragonaskip Ltd	Bankside Wharf, Bankside, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU5 1SB
Hull City Council	Dalton Street, Hull, HU8 8BB
Central Land Holdings Ltd	Kingswood, Hull, HU2 8PX
Humberside Reclamation Ltd	Lockwood Street, Hull, HU2 0HJ
George Houlton & Sons Ltd	Hyperion Street, Hull, HU9 1BD
Biffa Waste Services	Hull Depot, Stoneferry Road, Hull, HU8 8BZ
Lincwaste Ltd	Cleveland Street, Stoneferry, Hull, HU8 8AU
Mr Derek Lockwood	437, Hesse Road, Havelock Street, WestHull, HU3 4EH
Waste Recycling Ltd	Land Off Burma Drv, Marfleet Ln, Marfleet, Hull, HU9 5SD
Sheila Pinch	22, Trevor Street, Hull, East Yorkshire, HU2 0HR
J Willingham (recovery) Ltd	Unit 3, Haller Street, Hull, HU9 1RZ
Kingston Upon Hull City Council	Unit 5a, Stockholme Road, Hull, HU7 0XW
Colt Industrial Services Ltd	ColtBusinessPark, Witty Street, Hull, HU3 4TT
Waste Oil Services Ltd	Ann Watson Street, Stoneferry, Hull, HU7 0BL
John Chapman	113-121, Oxford Street, Wincolmlee, Hull, HU2 0QP
Riverside Recycling Ltd	Anchor Trading Estate, Unit 3, Reservoir Road, Clough Road, Hull, HU6 7QD
Bernard Walker	90-100, York Street, Hull,
Lincwaste Ltd	Cleveland Street, Hull, HU8 8AU
Robin Concrete & Waste Disposal Ltd	Foster Street, Hull, HU8 8BT
East Yorkshire Waste Ltd	Unit 3, Reservoir Road, Hull, HU6 7QD

Associated British Ports	Eastern Access Road, Queen Elizabeth Dock, Hull, HU9 5PS
Barry Holland	York Street, Hull, HU2 0QN
Sam Allon (hull) Ltd	Lincoln Street, Hull, HU2 0PE
S Rands	5, Wyke Street, Hull, HU9 1PA
Lord & Midgely Ltd	Yard One, Harrow Street, Hull, HU3 4LB
Doncaster Motor Spares Ltd	Jenning Street, Hull, HU8 7AN
Lord & Midgely Ltd	Reservoir Road, Clough, Hull, HU6 7QH
The Humber Cooperage Co Ltd	Unit 8, Rix Road, Hull, HU7 0BT
Ken Rooms Ltd	Cumberland Street, Hull, HU2 0DU
Mark Arthur Fox	130, Hedon Road, Hull, HU5 1NJ
Albert Draper & Son Ltd	Raven Street, Hull, HU9 1PP
Ian Drummond	Unit 15, Holme Industrial Estate, Holme-on-spalding Moor, Y43 4BB
Lincwaste Ltd	Kellythorpe Household Waste Disposal Site, KellythorpeInd Est, Driffield, YO25 9DJ
Lincwaste Ltd	Atwick Road, Hornsea, HU18 1EJ
Lincwaste Ltd	Market Weighton Road, Holme On Spalding Moor, YO43 4ED
Transwaste Recycling & Aggregates Ltd	Hessle Doc, Livingstone Road, Hessle, East Yorkshire, HU13 0EG
Cpr Components Ltd	17, Resviour Road, Clough Road, Hull
Macs Skip Hire Ltd	Grange Farm, Great Hatfield Road, Siggleshorne, HU11 5QJ
Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Holme Road, Market Weighton, YO4 7ED
Christopher Bell	New Farm, Plaxton Bridge Road, Woodmansey, HU17 0RT
David Kemp	Melbourne, Nr York, East Riding, YO42 4ST
Mr Stewart Wagstaff	Unit 2, Long Lane, Great Heck, Nr Goole, East Yorkshire, DN14 0BT
W Clifford Watts Ltd	Gransmoor Quarry, Gransmoor Lane, Harpham
Hilary Jane Gilbertson & John Edwin Gilbertson	Broadacres, High Catton, Stamford Bridge, YO41 1EP
Automotive Recycling Ltd	C/o Willinghams Recovery, Haller St, Hull, HU9 1RZ
William David Cheesman	24 High St, Et, West Cowick, Goole, DN14 9EB
Hallstone Development Ltd	Peat Works, Brieghton Airfield, Bubwith, East Yorkshire, YO8 6DJ

Credential Environmental Ltd	Plots 1, 2 & 7, Brighton Airfield, Brighton, Selby, YO8 6DH
Webfell Waste Management	Land To The Rear Of, Newton Lodge Farm, Newton - Upon - Derwent, East Yorkshire
Lincwaste Ltd	Burnby Lane, Pocklington, East Yorkshire
C Smith	Storwood, Melbourne, East Yorkshire, YO42 4TD
Lincwaste Ltd	Weel Road, Weel, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 0SQ
Holderness Metal Co Ltd	The Station, Partington, Hull, HU17 0NE
A P & J Brunton	Woodside, Easton Road, Boynton, Bridlington, YO16 4XG
Robert John Kirkwood	Burstwick Grange, Burstwick, East Yorkshire, HU12 9HS
Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Moor Lane, Carnaby, Bridlington, East Yorkshire, YO16 4UU
Lincwaste Ltd	Hull Road, Withernsea, East Yorkshire, HU19 2EE
R Farrow & Sons	Canal Head, Pocklington, East Yorkshire, YO42 1NW
Lincwaste Ltd	Burnby Lane, Pocklington, East Yorkshire
Richard Sherwood	Jerry Lane, Goole Fields, Goole, East Yorkshire, DN14 8BJ
Lincwaste Ltd	Rawcliffe Road, Airmyn, Goole, East Yorkshire, DN14 6XB
Robert Crabtree	Nafferton Slack, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 4DA
H C Stott & J P Goldsborough	Holme Road, Market Weighton, East Yorkshire, YO4 4ED
Harry Bowser	Providence Works, Providence Place, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 7QQ
Nigel Ross Wild & Carol Ann Wild	Beverley Road, North Newbald, East Yorkshire, YO4 3TJ
Donald Albert Wilkinson	Dragon Lane, Bridlington, East Yorkshire, YO16 4QJ
Holderness Metal Co Ltd	Newfields Estate, Century Yard, Preston, East Yorkshire
Sandsfield Gravel Co Ltd	Catwick Lane, Brandesburton, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 8SA
W Clifford Watts Ltd	Gransmoor Lane, Harpham, Bridlington, East Yorkshire

Holderness Aggregates Ltd	Mill Hill, Hull Road, Keyingham, East Yorkshire, HU12 9ST
Sam Allon (hull) Ltd	Melton Ings, Gibson Lane, Melton, East Yorkshire, HU14 3HF
Robert John Kirkwood	Burstwick Grange, Burstwick, East Yorkshire, HU12 9HS
D H & P A Willingham	3, Tower House Lane, Saltend, Hedon, East Yorkshire, HU12 8EE
Gordon Capes	Saltsground RoadInd Estate, Brough, East Yorkshire, HU15 1EG
Stabler, Paul Matthew & John Francis	Carnaby Industrial Estate, Lancaster Road, Bridlington, East Yorkshire, YO15 3QY
Transwaste Recycling & Aggregates Ltd	Hessle Dock, Livingstone Road, Hessle, East Yorkshire, HU13 0EA
Sam Allon (hull) Ltd	Melton Ings, Gibson Lane, Melton, East Yorkshire, HU14 3HH
Stoneledge Quarries Ltd	Riplingham, East Yorkshire, HU16 4LL
Roland Jackson	Barmston Road, Swinemoor Lane, Beverley, East Yorkshire, HU17 0LA
Barry Brown	Jerry Lane, Goole Fields, Goole, East Yorkshire, DN14 8H
Sandsfield Gravel Co Ltd	Catwick Lane, Brandesburton, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 8SA
Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Brighton Airfield, Bubwith, East Yorkshire
Lincwaste Ltd	Staites Road, Preston, Hull, HU12 8TD
Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Boothferry Road, Hessle, HU13 0JE
Dispit Ltd	Great Gutter Lane, Willerby, HU10 6DP
Dispit Ltd	Albion Lane, Great Gutter Lane, Willerby, HU10 6DP
Dispit Ltd	Little Weighton Cutting, Great Gutter Lane, Willerby, HU10 7TS
Donald Albert Wilkinson	Dragon Lane, Bridlington, YO16 4QJ
Clive Richard Welburn	Danes GravesInd. Est., Danes Graves, Cottam, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 3BG
Nigel Richard Wallis	Brandesburton Moor, Brandesburton, YO25 8EW
John Glendower Holt	Leatherdog Lane, Newport, Brough, HU15 2QG
D J Murr	Ponderosa, The Airfield, Pocklington, YO42 1NS
Simpson Bros (York) Ltd	Full SuttonInd Est, Stamford Bridge, YO41 1HS
Sam Allon (hull) Ltd	Melton Ings, Gibson Lane, Melton, East Yorkshire, HU14 3HF

Humberside Aggregates & Excavations Ltd	Crosslands Lane, North Cave, Brough, HU15 2PG
W Clifford Watts Ltd	Gransmoor Lane, Harpham, Bridlington
Dunswell Properties Ltd	Dunswell Quarry, Dunswell Road, Cottingham, HU16 4JT
Lincwaste Ltd	Hornsea Road, Leven, Beverley, HU17 5NJ
Lincwaste Ltd	Hornsea Road, Leven, Beverley, HU17 5NJ
Clive Richard Welburn	Danes Graves, Cottam, Driffield, East Yorkshire, YO25 0BG
Dispit Ltd	Little Weighton Quarry, Little Weighton, East Riding
Sandsfield Gravel Co Ltd	Catwick Lane, Brandesburton, Driffield, YO25 8SA
Stoneledge Plant & Transport Ltd	North Newbald, Market Weighton
Stoneledge Plant & Transport Ltd	Victoria Barracks, Victoria Road, Beverley, HU17 8PA
Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	Waterside Road, Beverley, HU17 0SX
Quibell & Son Holdings Ltd	Thorngumbald Road, Paull, HU12 8AX
Lincwaste Ltd	Boothferry Road, Hessle, HU13 0JE
Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Weel Road, Beverley, HU17 9RY
Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	Burnby Lane, Pocklington
Integrated Waste Management Ltd	Moor Lane, Carnaby, Bridlington, YO16 4UU
Mrs H J Gilbertson	Broadacres, High Catton, Stamford Bridge, YO41 1EP
J Johnson & Sons	Garage Bungalow, Hull Road, Wilberfoss, YO41 5PF
Barry Sagar	Rear - The Bungalow, Kexby, East Riding, YO41 5LA
John Galley	The VW Workshop, Blenheim Road, Pocklington Industrial Estate, YO42 1NR
Source: RATS DATA SET - 2005 Regional Facility Listing	

Appendix C. Waste Data

Waste Forecasts

Average annual tonnages of waste to be managed

Table C.1 Average annual tonnage of waste to be managed

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Municipal				
Hull	145,000	153,000	162,000	173,000
ERYC	205,000	220,000	236,000	256,000
C&I				
Hull	1,353,000	1,309,000	1,283,000	1,258,000
ERYC	791,000	793,000	801,000	811,000
C&D				
Y & H Region	12,001,800	Not given	12,778,100	13,306,400
Agricultural				
Y & H Region	5,125,000	Not Given	2,829,000	1,982,000
Hazardous				
Humber Sub Area	108,360	Not Given	146,720	146,720

Source: The draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, incorporating the Secretary of State's proposed changes.

Projected growth of municipal waste

Table C.2 Projected growth of municipal waste

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
RSS				
Hull	145,000	153,000	162,000	173,000
ERYC	205,000	220,000	236,000	256,000
Total	350,000	373,000	398,000	429,000
Strategy Growth & 45% recycling				

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Hull	146,172	153,163	153,929	153,929
ERYC	205,713	234,856	237,204	237,204
Total	351,885	388,019	391,133	391,133
Source: The draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, incorporating the Secretary of State's proposed changes.				
2% Growth & 45% recycling				
Hull	146,172	155,442	171,620	193,272
ERYC	205,713	228,081	251,820	283,591
Total	351,885	383,523	423,440	476,863
4% Growth & 45% recycling				
Hull	146,172	167,997	204,394	258,623
ERYC	205,713	246,503	299,909	379,480
Total	351,885	414,500	504,303	638,103
Source: Hull Waste Management Team, based on figures from the draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, incorporating the Secretary of State's proposed changes.				

Landfill requirements per year

Table C.3 Landfill requirements per year

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Municipal				
Hull	106,000	72,000	53,000	43,000
ERYC	150,000	103,000	78,000	64,000
C&I				
Hull	447,000	432,000	423,000	415,000
ERYC	261,000	262,000	264,000	267,000
Source: The draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, incorporating the Secretary of State's proposed changes.				

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
C&D				
Y & H Region	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
Agricultural				
Y & H Region	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
Hazardous				
Humber Sub Area	37,926	Not Given	51,352	51,352

Source: The draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber.

Treatment capacity required per year

Table C.4 Treatment capacity required per year

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Municipal				
Hull	39,000	81,000	108,000	130,000
ERYC	55,000	116,000	158,000	192,000
C&I				
Hull	907,000	877,000	859,000	843,000
ERYC	530,000	531,000	537,000	543,000

Source: The draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, incorporating the Secretary of State's proposed changes.

C&D				
Y & H Region	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
Agricultural				
Y & H Region	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
Hazardous				
Humber Sub Area	24,652	Not Given	33,379	33,379

Source: The draft Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber.

Minimum tonnage to be recycled per year

Table C.5 Minimum tonnage to be recycled per year

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Municipal				
Hull	39,000	61,000	73,000	87,000
ERYC	55,000	88,000	106,000	128,000
C&I				
Hull	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
ERYC	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
C&D				
Y & H Region	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
Agricultural				
Y & H Region	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
Hazardous				
Humber Sub Area	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given

Source: The draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, incorporating the Secretary of State's proposed changes.

Additional waste capacity required to manage Municipal and C&I waste per year

Table C.6 Additional waste capacity required to manage Municipal and C&I waste per year

Year	2005	2010	2015	2021
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes
Municipal & C&I				
Humber Sub Area	Not Given	1,472,000	1,554,000	1,620,000

Source: The draft revised Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber, incorporating the Secretary of State's proposed changes.

Appendix D. Waste Site Development Bid Form

As part of the early stages of reviewing the Joint Waste Local Plan for Hull and East Riding (2004) through the production of a Waste Development Plan Document (DPD) for the area. We are inviting land bids from those interested in developing land for waste management purposes.

Completing this form will not commit you to the type of development you describe, nor will it commit either HullCity or East Riding of Yorkshire Councils to giving planning consent for the uses described or allocating the site for these uses. However they will be considered as potential waste management sites during production of the Waste DPD, and as such will be assessed using the site selection criteria developed for the DPD.

All completed forms received will be treated in confidence and any analysis drawn and made public will not be attributed to any one individual or company. All financial details will be treated in the strictest of confidence. All responses should be on the forms provided. Also in addition to this form, we are asking you to provide a 1:1250 scale site location map. The site concerned should be outlined in red on the map.

Please return completed forms by Wednesday 30th April, 2008 to;

Freepost HU152,

For the attention of the Strategic Planning Team,

Planning Policy and Information,

2nd Floor, Kingston House,

Bond Street,

Hull,

HU1 3ER

A. On site characteristics

1.	Location of site in question	
2.	Size of site (in hectares or square metres)	
3.	Details (preferably on a 1:1250 OS base map) of the boundary to the site/property in mind	Please attach a site map with the site boundary coloured red.
4.	Details of known ownerships	Are you the landowner: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (please tick)

		Land/property owner name and title: Address: Tel number: Email: Agent name and title: Agent address: Tel number: Email: Is the land held freehold or leasehold:								
5.	Applicant details (leave blank if same as above)	Name and title: Address: Tel number: Email:								
6.	Provide details about the current use of the site.	Is the current use: (please tick) Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure <input type="checkbox"/> Public Open Space <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant Land <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management <input type="checkbox"/>								
B. Possible development										
7.	What waste management activities would	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>Don't know</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Anaerobic Digestion</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Don't know	Anaerobic Digestion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No	Don't know							
Anaerobic Digestion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							

you accept on the site? (please tick appropriate box)	Autoclaving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bio-drying	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Civic Amenity Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gasification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Incineration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	In-Vessel Composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Landfill/Landraising	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Material Recovery Facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mechanical Biological Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Mechanical Heat Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pyrolysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Waste Transfer Station	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			
.....				
.....				

8.	Provide details about physical constraints concerning potential use of the site/property for waste management use (please tick and provide details as appropriate)	<p>Close proximity of the the site to the Lower Derwent Valley, Thorne and Hatfield Moors, Humber Estuary, Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs, and Hornsea Mere European designated sites <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Impact on bio-diversity <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Road Access <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Ground conditions (including contamination) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Flood risk: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Neighbouring use <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Impact on residential amenity: <input type="checkbox"/></p>
----	--	--

		<p>Impact on the built environment (especially any conservation areas/listed buildings etc) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Geology <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/></p>
--	--	---

C. Off-site characteristics

9.	Describe the uses surrounding the site/property in question also indicating the current quality of land and property.	
10.	Proximity of the site to the nearest 'A' road- name the road concerned.	
11.	Proximity of the site to the nearest rail freight terminal.	
12.	Proximity of the site to the nearest wharf or dock.	

D. Deliverability

13.	Is the site available for waste management development?	<p>legal or ownership issues</p> <p>Operational issues</p> <p>State whether there is a clear intention to develop or sell the site for waste management development.</p> <p>Other</p>
14.	Has planning permission been sought for waste management use on the site? If yes, please provide the application reference and details including the decision.	<p>Application reference:</p> <p>Application Details:</p>
15.	Has any waste management license been sought for the site? If yes what for, and the decision?	

E. Other comments

16.	Please record any other comments in relation to this bid proposal that you may think appropriate including any discussions with Council officers or other organisations.	
-----	--	--

17.	Briefly explain why you think this site should be accepted for waste management use.	
F. Other details		
18.	Date form completed	
19.	Details of the person who completed the form if different from those listed previously.	Name and title: Address: Tel number: Email:

Appendix E. International Nature Conservation Sites

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) (classified)

Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs

Hornsea Mere

Humber Estuary

Lower Derwent Valley

Thorne and Hatfield Moors

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

Flamborough Head

Lower Derwent Valley

Thorne Moors, with extension

River Derwent

Humber Estuary

Ramsar Sites

Humber Estuary

Lower Derwent Valley

Thorne Moors

Appendix F. Response form

RESPONSE FORM for commenting on

The Hull and East Riding Joint Waste Development Planning Document (Issues and Options, April / May 2008)

Use this form to make a comment or representation on Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire Councils' Joint Waste Development Planning Document. You should use a separate form for each section of the document you wish to comment on.

If you require any assistance regarding the completion of this form, please contact Planning Policy on (01482) 612394. You can also use this number to request further copies of this form, or to request it in large print or Braille.

Complete all sections clearly using black ink or type. Please note that all responses received will be made publicly available.

If you have Internet access you can also comment online at:
<http://hullcc-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal>

1. Your Details

Name:

Organisation:

Address:

Postcode:

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

2. If you are using an agent or solicitor, please complete

Agents Name:

Address:

Postcode:

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

3. Which part of the document are you commenting on? Please indicate page, paragraph, chapter, aim or question.

4. Your response. Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary.

Signed:

Date:

Please send completed forms (No stamp required) to:

Planning Policy
Hull City Council
FREEPOST 152
Kingston House
Bond Street
Hull
HU1 3BR

We must receive your comments by Thursday 22nd May (12 noon)

Thank you for your comments.

For office use

Reference:

Date Received:

This document can be made available in other formats
(large print, audio or Braille).

For more information, please contact
Planning Policy on (01482) 300300.

