



AGENDA

For a meeting of the
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANEL
to be held on
TUESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER 2005
at
2.30 PM
in the
COMMITTEE ROOM 1, COUNCIL OFFICES, ST. PETER'S HILL, GRANTHAM
Duncan Kerr, Chief Executive

Panel Members:	Councillor Elizabeth Channell, Councillor Nick Craft (Vice-Chairman), Councillor Donald Fisher, Councillor Bryan Helyar, Councillor Fereshteh Hurst, Councillor Stanley Pease, Councillor Mrs Margery Radley, Councillor George Waterhouse (Chairman) and Councillor Avril Williams
Scrutiny Officer:	Paul Morrison 01476 406512 p.morrison@southkesteven.gov.uk
Scrutiny Support Officer:	Jo Toomey 01476 406152 j.toomey@southkesteven.gov.uk

Members of the Panel are invited to attend the above meeting to consider the items of business listed below.

- 1. COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**
To receive comments or views from members of the public at the Panel's discretion.
- 2. MEMBERSHIP**
The Panel to be notified of any substitute members.
- 3. APOLOGIES**
- 4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
Members are asked to declare interests for consideration at the meeting.
- 5. ACTION NOTES**
The notes of the meeting held on 8th July 2005 are attached for information.

(Enclosure)

6. FEEDBACK FROM THE EXECUTIVE

(Enclosure)

CATEGORY A PRIORITY: RECYCLING

7. REVIEW OF BRING SITES

The Managing Director of Mid UK Recycling Limited to discuss recycling banks. Report to the DSP by the Head of Waste and Contract Services.

(Enclosure)

8. PROMOTION OF BIN SCHEME

Report to the DSP by the Head of Waste and Contract Services.

(Enclosure)

9. LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Panel Members to discuss the Draft Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan.

THE CONSULTATION DRAFT OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN IS ATTACHED FOR PANEL MEMBERS ONLY. IF ANY OTHER MEMBERS WISH TO SEE THE DOCUMENT, PLEASE CONTACT THE SCRUTINY SUPPORT OFFICER.

10. MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL SERVICES

The Panel to receive a presentation from the Head of Leisure and Cultural Services.

11. PUBLIC INFORMATION PILLARS

Update by the Partnership Project Manager.

(Enclosure)

12. DRAFT SCRUTINY HANDBOOK

The Panel to consider and make comment on SKDC's Draft Scrutiny Handbook.

(Enclosure)

13. BEST VALUE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

(Enclosure)

14. WORK PROGRAMME

(Enclosure)

15. ANY OTHER BUSINESS, which the chairman, by reason of special circumstances, decides is urgent.



MEETING OF THE HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANEL

FRIDAY, 8 JULY 2005

2.30 PM

PANEL MEMBERS PRESENT

Councillor Elizabeth Channell
Councillor Nick Craft (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Donald Fisher
Councillor Bryan Helyar
Councillor Fereshteh Hurst

Councillor Stanley Pease
Councillor Mrs Margery Radley
Councillor George Waterhouse (Chairman)
Councillor Avril Williams

OFFICERS

Head of Leisure and Cultural Services
Head of Waste and Contract Services
Amenities Manager
Sustainable Waste Management Policy
Officer
Contracts Officer
Scrutiny Officer
Scrutiny Support Officer

OTHER MEMBERS PRESENT

(none)

18. COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

None received.

19. MEMBERSHIP

None.

20. APOLOGIES

None.

21. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None declared.

22. ACTION NOTES

Noted.

23. GROUNDS MAINTENANCE CONTRACT

The Panel received a presentation from the Amenities Manager and the Contracts Officer on the grounds maintenance contract. The contract would cover all SKDC grounds maintenance and would include 800 areas of public open space, 38 play areas, 4 parks, 8 sports fields, 200 housing areas, 200 hedgerows and 900 Council House gardens. It would include grass cutting, flower and shrub bed maintenance, arboricultural works, play equipment inspection, fine turf work, sports pitch maintenance, winter salting, grave digging, hedge-cutting and other associated activities.

Public consultation indicated that people were generally happy with the current standard of maintenance; areas of concern included the play equipment and the safety and security of park facilities. Work had been carried out by untrained contractor employees. The contract's default system was weak. The current contract did not embrace the need for working with the community.

The majority of existing standards would remain, while emphasis would be put where service levels could be improved. A more robust default system would be created, ensuring tasks would be carried out by qualified staff. Contractors would be encouraged to deliver new initiatives including urban tree planting and the Green Flag Award Scheme. The SKDC service philosophy would be adopted and the contractor would need to comply with recycling targets, customer service standards, best value and community involvement.

Panel Members discussed the length of the contract, ensuring that there would be a fall back mechanism should work be substandard within a long contract. The extent of the contracts remit was discussed: SKDC owned land, some land under agency agreement from the County Council and land within the District that has undertaken a private agreement. Forming partnerships with local residents was viewed as a positive means of community engagement that would promote pride and ownership in public open spaces. Council adoption of green areas was also discussed; constraints could be put on these through the use of Section 106 Agreements.

CONCLUSION:

The Panel support the grounds maintenance contract and recommend its acceptance to Cabinet.

24. WASTE COLLECTION WORKING GROUP REPORT

Copies of the notes from the Waste Collection Working Group held on Friday 8th July were circulated to Panel members. The Chairman of the Working Group explained that the proposed scheme would involve the distribution of two wheeled bins, one for general household waste and the other for mixed recyclables. These would be collected on alternate weeks; the terms of green waste collection would remain and the scheme would be optional. Working Group members stated that the scheme would be necessary for the Council to meet challenging recycling targets set by the government.

The Panel stated that the scheme would need a lot of publicity to ensure correct use and collection pattern of the respective wheeled bins. It was suggested that SKDC should review what other authorities did when new waste collection schemes were implemented. The assisted collection scheme would still exist and there would be a minimal amount of people who would still need to use black bags.

It was requested that a children's competition be launched in conjunction with wheeled bin implementation to increase public involvement and awareness. Promotion of the scheme would be included on the agenda for the next meeting of the Panel on September 6th 2005.

CONCLUSION:

The Panel recommend to Cabinet:

- 1. That based on preliminary costings, the North Kesteven model of two wheeled bins collected on alternate weeks, should be adopted and entered into this year's budgetary bidding process with the aim for the scheme to be implemented by April 1st 2006;***
- 2. That the green waste service be retained;***
- 3. That the capital costs for the two bin scheme should be covered from Council reserves.***

25. CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting closed at 16.04.

Agenda Item 6

Reference: Healthy Environment Development and Scrutiny Panel

Recommendation dated 7th June, 2005.

1. This Authority will be taking the necessary steps to authorise fixed penalty fines for graffiti and fly-posting. The report will go to Full Council on September 8th for approval, as a pro-active Council we will offer training to all PCSOs in the District.
2. Until the Council has formerly approved this procedure, I think it is a little early to contact the Police Authority.
3. Consequently I do not see any merit in involving the local M.P. at this stage.

Cllr Ray Auger

Healthy Environment Portfolio

11.07.05

REPORT TO D.S.P.

REPORT OF: Garry Knighton - Head of Waste and Contract Services

REPORT NO.

DATE: 17 August 2005

TITLE:	Recycling bring banks
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COUNCIL AIMS/PORTFOLIO HOLDER NAME AND DESIGNATION:	Councillor Ray Auger Healthy Environment
CORPORATE PRIORITY:	Recycling
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT IMPLICATIONS:	

1. INTRODUCTION

Following a request from the Chairman of the DSP, this report discusses the current service provision, its strengths, weaknesses and the means for improvements to be made.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recycling bring bank system is very effective, efficient and extremely good value for money. Therefore it is recommended to continue with the current arrangement, working in close partnership with the contractor, Mid UK Recycling Limited, making all necessary changes and improvements.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

In March 2003, the recycling bring bank contract was awarded to Mid UK Recycling Limited following a full tendering processes. This was the first time the service had been tendered, and the responses were enlightening.

The Council had decided to encourage tenders for the provision of plastic and cardboard recycling, which again had never been made available in the past through this system.

The contract was awarded to Mid UK Recycling Limited because of a number of factors:

- The banks allowed the flexibility to collect a larger range of materials even in the smaller sites. The banks are based on a sub-divided unit rather than having different banks for each material.
- The contractor agreed to collect plastic bottles and cardboard at a reasonable price.
- The emptying method was favourable – banks were not required to be lifted, and all materials were collected at the same time.
- The banks are suitable for use by disabled customers.
- The system was flexible, allowing changes to the sites to be made with relative ease. All the banks are controlled within the one contract, and therefore is easier to monitor, and change as necessary.

Other tenderers only wished to be responsible for one material stream, and therefore the sites would have a variety of banks, all with different conditions of contract, making it difficult to control and monitor.

At the time of the contract commencing, the amount of waste that had been collected in the past was used to estimate an emptying schedule. In addition to this, a clause in the contract allowed the emptying frequency to be adjusted as necessary.

With time however, it has become apparent that the scheme, with its increased material range and ease of use, has become more popular than anticipated (collecting approximately an additional 20% per annum). This has resulted in the bank-emptying schedule not being sufficient.

Though it has been adjusted on a number of occasions, the usage has increased in line, and therefore there has been the need for constant evaluation.

Unfortunately, though the schedule is changing to accommodate the increases in the usage, it cannot compensate for some of the other problems being experienced:

- Users are not squashing bottles, cans or cardboard boxes. In turn, the banks are not being used to their maximum capacity. A press release was sent to all the local papers, which have run stories asking users to make the most of the space available in the banks by squashing the materials.
- Because not all the neighbouring banks collect the same materials, some users are not checking around the site for spare capacity. They are then leaving their recyclables around the banks, even though just a few steps away, a bank has enough space to accept the materials. In order to combat this, new labels are being printed, these are going to be used to ensure that all the same material streams are sited side by side.
- Not all the sites collect the whole range of possible materials, and there is no indication to users where the next nearest facility is. It is hoped that with the reorganisation described above, capacity can be identified to increase the variety of materials to be collected.
- There is no signage at the sites to ask users to either take their recyclables home if the banks are full, or take them to the nearest site. The possibility of having notice boards at each of the larger sites is being considered. These signs would give details of the tonnages being collected at this site, the day the site is emptied, the range of materials collected, instructions and advice to make the most of their usage, and other local sites. It is hoped that this would help reduce the amount of abuse of the site.

Waste and Contract Services staff are working in close partnership with the contractor to attempt to overcome these problems. Emptying frequencies are being closely monitored, as are reports of overflows. The sites are being regularly inspected by the Inspection Team, with details of their condition, usage etc noted. Though changes can be made quickly, the impact on the service takes some time to be realised.

It is hoped that the close monitoring and regular contact with the contractor will resolve all the problems with the service.

4. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND ASSESSED

To terminate this contract and work with a handful of other contractors would prove difficult in the long term. There are many contractors who would be able to take over the contract for paper, glass and cans, however, to collect plastic bottles and cardboard would be a very costly service.

Additionally, changing contracts would require new banks to be sited, each bank collecting a different material. In many of the smaller rural sites, where they are the sole means for residents to recycle, this would result in many materials being withdrawn from service.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In summary, negotiations with the contractor need to overcome a number of problems:

- a. The emptying frequency of the busier sites needs to be increased
- b. The public need to be educated on the making the most of the banks by squashing bottle, cans and boxes
- c. The public need to be engaged in the whole process, encouraging a more responsible attitude to the sites, and ensuring that they leave them as they would expect to find them
- d. Giving advice and information to the public will highlight problem areas, and place focus on the aims of the sites
- e. Reorganising the labelling on the banks will ensure better use of the capacity available

6. CONTACT OFFICER

Dawn Temple
Sustainable Waste Management Policy Officer
Extension 6557

REPORT TO D.S.P.

REPORT OF: Garry Knighton - Head of Waste and Contract Services

REPORT NO.

DATE: August 2005

TITLE:	Consultation for proposed changes to Waste Collection
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COUNCIL AIMS/PORTFOLIO HOLDER NAME AND DESIGNATION:	Councillor Ray Auger Healthy Environment Portfolio Holder
CORPORATE PRIORITY:	Recycling
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT IMPLICATIONS:	
BACKGROUND PAPERS:	Cabinet report of 8 August 2005

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the recommendation from this D.S.P. the Cabinet have requested that there be a period of consultation with regards to proposed changes to waste collection.

This report aims to explain the planned consultation activities.

2. DETAILS OF REPORT

In order to ensure that any changes made to the waste collection system in South Kesteven are accepted and effective, the public need be engaged at the earliest opportunity. It is felt that getting a response from the public at this first stage will ensure a positive attitude to any changes that are introduced.

Additionally to this, the consultation will allow the Waste and Contract Services Section to identify problems that may be experienced before any changes are actually made. These problems may include:

- Identifying areas where a wheeled bin system would not be possible, such as flats, terraced housing
- Identify residents who would be unable to store a wheeled bin
- Identifying any needs to change the existing collection rounds. If there is an equal 'split' between refuse and recycling, then no changes will be necessary

It is planned to use:

- Local Area Assemblies, throughout September and November
- Parish Councils
- SK Today, with a reply slip
- For whichever scheme is decided upon, a short trial will be conducted

Through these channels, a gauge of the common feeling towards an alternate weekly collection, either through black sacks or wheeled bins.

It was agreed at the Cabinet meeting of 8 August 2005, that the future of sustainable waste management should be with an alternate weekly collection – how this is done needs to be fully investigated before it is implemented. It is a lifestyle changing decision, which needs to be fully evaluated.

4. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND ASSESSED

Implementation without consultation is obviously possible, however, there is an increased risk that there is not an equal balance between refuse and recycling collections. If the scheme was launched with people maintaining their current rounds, but these resulted in being inadequate, the scheme could receive some unnecessary bad publicity. At a time when some residents may not be completely receptive to the changes being implemented, any negative publicity should be avoided where possible.

5. CONTACT OFFICER

Garry Knighton
Head of Waste and Contract Services
Extension 6276

Dawn Temple
Sustainable Waste Management Policy Officer
Extension 6557

LINCOLNSHIRE

LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Revised Deposit

May 2005



Director of Highways & Planning
Lincolnshire County Council
City Hall
Lincoln

PREFACE

Lincolnshire is a large predominantly rural county situated on the eastern coastal side of the East Midlands Region. The majority of the population lies to the south and west of the county. In the west of the county lies the City of Lincoln and the major towns of Gainsborough, Sleaford, Grantham and Stamford. To the east is Louth and the holiday coast focussed on Mablethorpe, Sutton-on-Sea and Skegness. On the north eastern end of The Wash is the Port of Boston and Spalding lies at the heart of the Lincolnshire Fens.

This plan has been prepared by the County Council within the context of planning legislation the emerging Regional Waste Strategy and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire. This is the revised deposit version of the plan. It may also be viewed on the County Council's website: www.lincolnshire.gov.uk (then enter Environment and Safety, then Planning and Development). When preparing this plan, the Council has taken into account all comments received on the draft plan. Responses are sought on the revisions to the plan, both deletions and additions. The deletions are ~~struck through~~ and in blue text, whilst the additions are in blue text. Responses to the proposed changes and existing objections which have not been withdrawn at this stage will go forward to a Public Local Inquiry to be held in November 2005.

Please send you responses to:-

Head of Planning and Conservation
Directorate of Highways and planning
Lincolnshire County Council
City Hall
Lincoln
LN1 1DN

Or e-mail hp_peg@Lincolnshire.gov.uk

If you require further copies of the plan and other documents, such as the Municipal Waste Strategy for Lincolnshire, please contact: Planning and Conservation Group at the above address or by e-mail or telephone (01522) 554849.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This plan should be read in the light of the following information.

The plan's policies deal with "waste development". "Waste development" (for the purposes of the plan) is development which requires an application for planning permission and which is primarily for the purpose of managing, treating or disposing of waste. The Plan's policies and the associated text explain the circumstances in which planning permission for "waste development" is likely to be granted or refused.

The plan does not deal directly with waste collection, home composting or encouraging or educating people to reduce or recycle waste. Documents which give detailed coverage to those topics include the Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire.

The plan, by law, may not set out requirements (not even waste management requirements) for other forms of development, such as housing, shopping or industry. Those developments are covered by other local plans, even if dealing with waste is part of the development (e.g. a power station which will use fuel derived from waste).

To assist understanding of the plan there is a glossary of terms which can be found at Annex A, which defines and explains technical terms and other difficult concepts.

The plan itself considers the types of facility required to deal with the various waste streams and the planning criteria by which they will be assessed. To retain flexibility the plan only identifies household waste and recycling sites, relying upon a criteria and area of search based approach with respect to larger facilities.

LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN 2003-2013

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Waste Local Plan

- 1.1 The purpose of this plan is to set out detailed land-use policies and proposals for waste management and waste disposal in the County of Lincolnshire. ~~At this stage the policies are in draft and~~ The plan will pass through a number of stages before it becomes fully adopted. Once adopted the Plan will guide development in terms of acceptability or otherwise of locations, and will control development through setting out a range of standards and criteria by which planning applications for waste management facilities can be assessed.
- 1.2 The preparation of the Waste Local Plan is a statutory duty for Lincolnshire County Council, as a waste planning authority. The Plan is part of what is known as the [Local Development Framework](#) which comprises the Structure Plan, the Minerals Local Plan, District Wide Local Plans and Local [Development Documents](#). ~~The Waste Local Plan is to be "saved" under the transitional arrangements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.~~

Setting the Scene

- 1.3 Lincolnshire is the largest county in the East Midlands (Fig.1) and covers a total land area of 592,075 hectares. It is a predominantly rural county with 70% of its population living in settlements of over 2,000 people. Currently the total population is 647,600 (2001) with the average number of people living in each hectare of 1.05 persons.
- 1.4 The County can be divided into nine distinctive areas which are shown on Fig.2. Much of the coast and The Wash are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, with The Wash being a Special Protection Area because of its internationally important contribution to biodiversity. The Lincolnshire Wolds are ~~designated also recognised~~ as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ~~in recognition of a landscape of national importance.~~

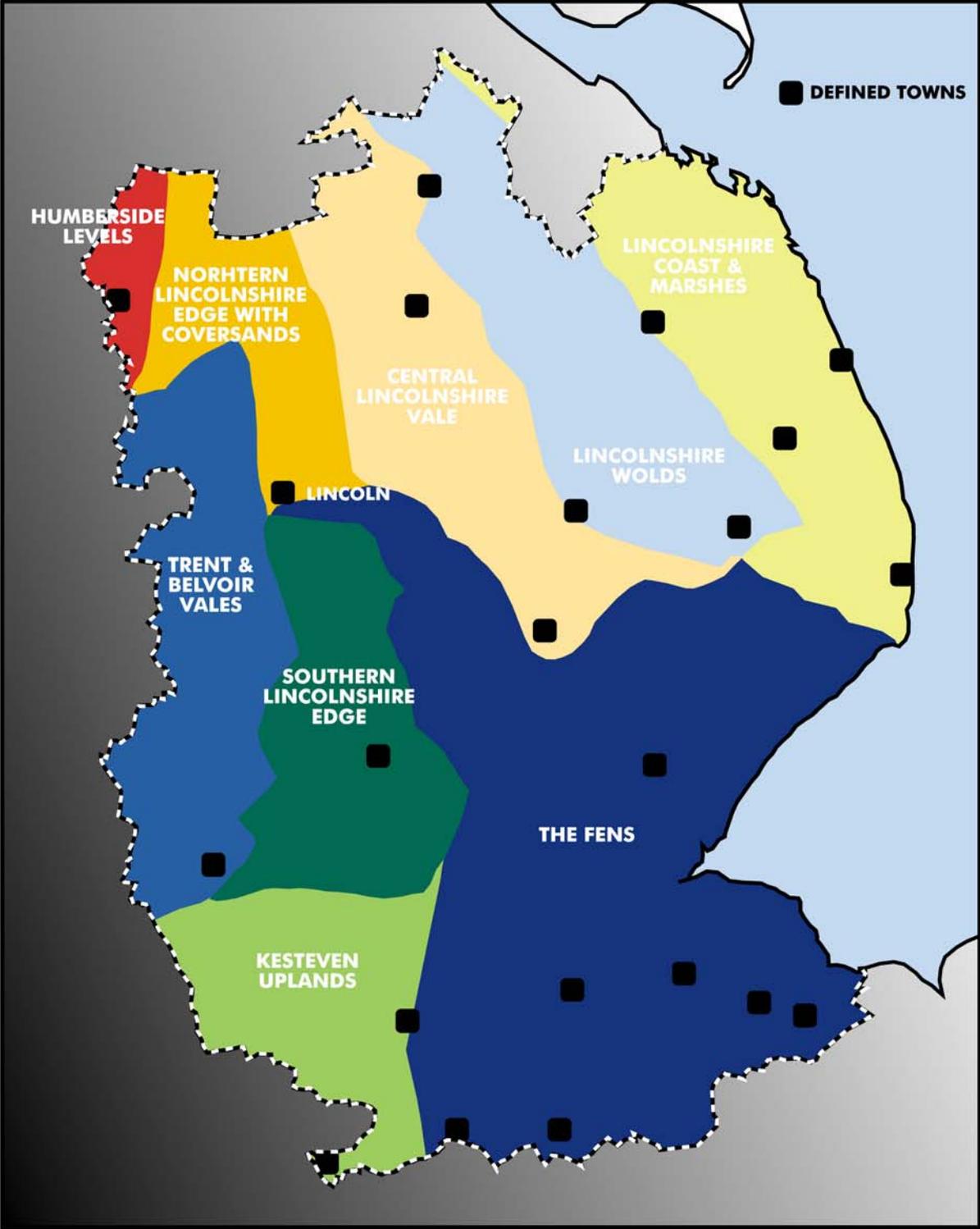
The Role of the Local Plan

- 1.5 The role of this Plan is to:
 - help set the agenda for waste reduction, re-use and recycling in Lincolnshire;
 - set the framework for the most sustainable approach at the present time, and over the Plan period, for dealing with waste in Lincolnshire;
 - provide a land use and development control interpretation of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire and the Draft Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands;
 - provide the criteria and standards by which planning applications for waste management developments can be judged.
- 1.6 Through Section ~~38(6)~~[54A](#) of the ~~Town and Country~~ [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)~~1990 (as amended)~~ the Plan's policies will take precedence over other matters, although the Development Plan can be overridden if a particularly strong case is made on other planning grounds.

FIGURE 1: Lincolnshire in its Regional Context



FIGURE 2: Distinctive Areas of Lincolnshire



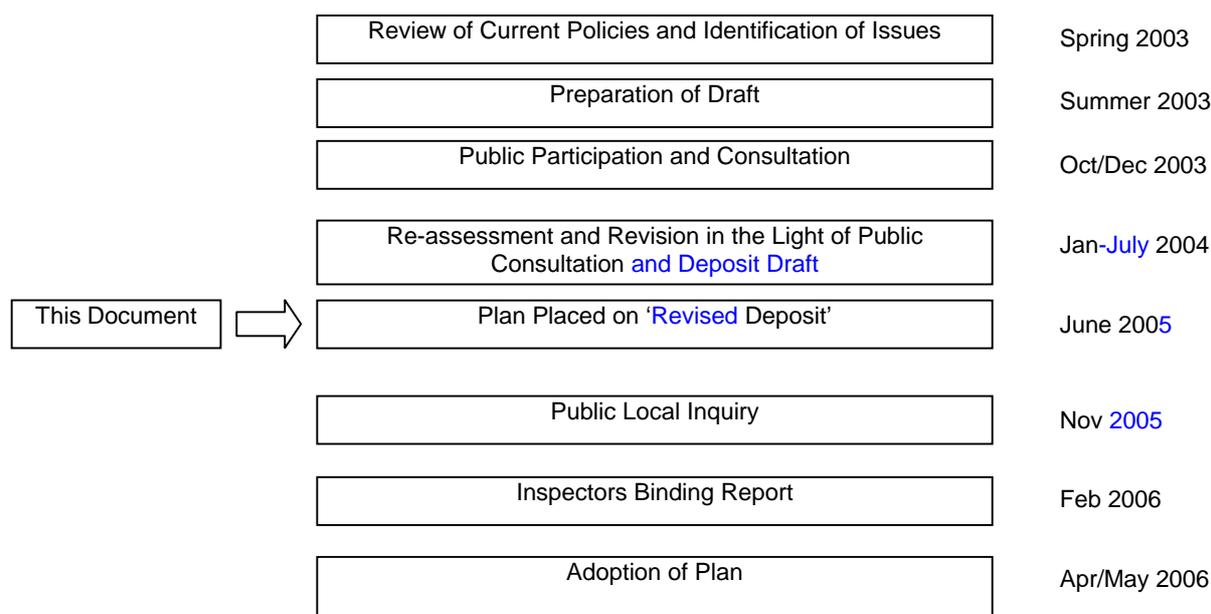
Relationship with Municipal Waste Strategy

- 1.7 The County Council (municipal waste disposal authority), the seven District, Borough and City Councils (municipal waste collection authorities) along with the Environment Agency (waste regulatory authority) have formed a partnership and with consultants have developed a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (the Strategy) for Lincolnshire. This strategy guides the management of household waste collection and disposal and identifies the technology and services required to meet European Union and Government targets relating to composting, recycling and the recovery of value from waste and for the reduction on the reliance of landfill as the main method of waste management. The Strategy and Local Plan are complementary documents which provide a strategic basis for waste management in Lincolnshire. Both are long term documents, the Strategy covering the period up to 2020 and the Waste Local Plan to 2014. The Plan will be reviewed, starting in 2005, and replaced by a Waste Development Document in 2009.

Process of Preparing the Plan

- 1.8 Every Local Plan produced must go through a number of stages which are set down in Acts of Parliament and associated legislation. The various stages a Plan must go through are shown in Fig.3. During these stages there will be opportunity for statutory consultees (those groups that have to be consulted by law), the public and other interested parties to comment on the proposals. The County Council will consider these comments and may amend the Plan. Before the Plan is finally adopted it may be the subject of a Public Inquiry. At such an Inquiry the Plan's contents would be examined in front of a Planning Inspector. The Inspector considers all the representations made and compiles a report to the Council which may require changes to the Plan.
- 1.9 As part of the preparation of the Plan, an environmental appraisal has been undertaken in accordance with the relevant regulations. It is also intended that the wider economic impacts have also be evaluated as part of the appraisal process.

Figure 3 – Plan Preparation Procedure



SECTION 2: THE POLICY CONTEXT

Introduction

2.1 The Waste Local Plan has been prepared in the context of a significant body of legislation, guidance and strategies regarding the management of waste. The policy approaches have come from European, national and regional levels and all provide the context for the development of the Plan. In addition to strategic waste policies, the strategic land use framework of the emerging Structure Plan provides the overall land use context for the Waste Local Plan.

European and National Policy Frameworks

2.2 The guiding policy principles are set out in:-

- European Framework Directive on Waste
- European Landfill Directive
- National Waste Strategy 2000
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 10 (Planning and Waste Management), and
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 23 (Planning and Pollution Control)

2.3 The principles have established a hierarchical approach to waste management which encourages a move away from reliance on disposal of waste at landfills, and for the management of waste to be carried out, wherever possible, in close proximity to its place of production. The methods and locations of waste management activities should also meet the criteria of being the best practicable environmental option (BPEO). Other European Directives which shape waste strategy are:-

- ~~Household~~ Hazardous Household Waste Directive
- Waste Incineration Directive
- Packaging Waste Directive
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Directive
- Hazardous Waste Directive and Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive
- Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive
- End of Life Vehicles Directive

The list refers to those which have shaped the local plan, as a land use plan, but it is not a comprehensive list of all the Directives which relate to waste management.

Drivers for Changes

2.4 The main drivers for change are set out in the National Waste Strategy 2000.

The Waste Hierarchy

- 2.5 The waste hierarchy sets out the options for dealing with waste in descending order.
- ❑ Reduction - reducing the amount of waste produced and eliminate unnecessary waste;
 - ❑ Re-use - saving resources and the cost of disposal.
 - ❑ Recovery - recycling, composting and energy recovery where it does not make sense to recycle or compost.
 - ❑ Disposal - only if the previous options are inappropriate.

2.6 Implications for Local Plan

Whilst there will be an ever increasing emphasis upon reducing the amount of waste and reusing materials, the actual level of some types of waste that are produced is expected to increase throughout the Plan period as acknowledged by both the Regional Waste Strategy and the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Strategy (see Section 4). The techniques by which waste will be managed will, however, change and therefore both existing and new facilities require flexibility to accommodate new technologies and processes. It is therefore essential that, if more sustainable and beneficial waste management systems are to be encouraged, the Waste Local Plan should retain a degree of flexibility.

- 2.7 A combination of sites and facilities will be needed to meet statutory targets and sustainability criteria. Alternatives to landfill have to be found. These alternatives will focus on recycling and composting although, in the longer term, the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Strategy suggests that it is likely that in addition some form of energy recovery for the municipal waste stream will be required to enable targets for diverting municipal and commercial waste from landfill to be met.

Proximity Principle

- 2.8 The proximity principle requires waste is managed as close to its place of production as possible. This avoids unnecessary transport costs and passing on the environmental costs to communities not responsible for production of the waste.

2.9 Implications for Local Plan

The key components in considering the proximity principle are the:-

- Distance of facility from source of waste; and
- Mode of transport.

There will, however, be circumstances where waste will need to be transported over greater distances to larger strategic facilities as these represent the most appropriate and environmentally beneficial options *ie* the BPEO for that particular waste. In certain circumstances particular types of waste may require specialist facilities and therefore the waste would need to be transported to a more distant facility.

Regional Self Sufficiency

2.10 Regional self-sufficiency requires the majority of waste being dealt with locally. However, the proximity principle, when applied to Lincolnshire, dictates that, in some areas, it may be more sustainable to deal with waste at facilities in neighbouring regions as these may be closer to the source of waste production than equivalent facilities within Lincolnshire.

2.11 Implications for Local Plan

As part of the East Midlands, Lincolnshire County Council will work closely with Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Rutland County and Unitary Councils. Situated on the eastern extreme of the East Midlands Region, however, the north and south of the county more closely relate to the neighbouring regions. Whilst Regional self-sufficiency is a worthy goal, it would be contrary to the proximity principle if these strong local linkages were not acknowledged and if the waste management strategy were not based upon geographical reality.

European Union Landfill Directive

2.12 The Landfill Directive has set strict mandatory targets for the reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being disposed of at landfills (or by landraising). The Landfill Directive also stipulates that, eventually, all wastes that are landfilled will have to have been pre-treated, except where treatment would not reduce the volume or pollution potential of the waste. By 2007, it is anticipated that the only waste that will be allowed to be disposed of directly to landfill will be municipal biodegradable waste which will have been effectively pre-treated by source separation. All other waste will have to be pre-treated prior to landfilling by 2007. The targets set under the provisions of the Directive, that apply to the UK, are:-

- By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that landfilled during 1995;
- By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that landfilled during 1995;
- By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfill to 35% of that landfilled during 1995.

2.13 One of the most significant impacts of the Directive on the pattern of waste management in the UK is that it ~~requires brought, in July 2004, an end to the current~~ process of co-disposal where non-hazardous (eg municipal) wastes are landfilled together with hazardous (ie Special) wastes and inert wastes. ~~This practice, which is common throughout the UK, will have to cease by June 16th July 2004 (in the case of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes) with e~~Each waste classification ~~being-will have to~~ be disposed of at landfills which are classified for disposal of;

- Hazardous wastes only;
- Non-hazardous and inert wastes; or
- Inert wastes only.

2.14 Another potential impact of the Directive is the possible early closure, or re-design of, landfills as they are re-permitted in accordance with the Landfill Regulations (England and Wales) 2002 (which with subsequent amendments) implement site specific parts of the Directive. The re-permitting process commenced in 2003 and is expected to be complete by 2007 such that by then all landfills (with a very few exceptions) will be regulated under the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations 2000. This process may result in the early closure, or substantial redesign, of sites that can not meet the standards of the Landfill Regulations, the PPC Regulations or the Groundwater Regulations 1998. This process may therefore reduce the current "landbank" of licensed landfill void space (ie sites with both planning consent and a Waste Management Licence) in the County.

2.15 The Directive does not contain any targets for the reduction in the quantities of either non-hazardous or hazardous industrial and commercial waste, or inert waste, that is sent to landfill.

2.16 Implications for Local Plan

The major short term impact of The Landfill Directive will be the classification of landfill sites into one of three categories (non-hazardous, inert and hazardous). This could lead to some sites being significantly restricted in the range of waste they can take and a reduction in, or even absence, of capacity for disposal of hazardous wastes in the County.

2.17 Currently Lincolnshire has a significant volume of void space available in its existing landfills. With the introduction of targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is being disposed of by landfilling, the life expectancy of landfill sites with long lifespans may increase. However, as the East Midlands Region and the UK as a whole has a lack of suitable voids, it is anticipated that more waste will be imported from the rest of the Region and UK into Lincolnshire for disposal in landfills.

Furthermore, the redesign, or early closure, of landfill sites that are subject to the re-permitting process required by the Landfill Regulations may reduce the current licensed landbank of void space.

The requirement to divert biodegradable municipal waste away from landfill disposal will create a need for alternative treatment facilities that will be manifested during the Plan period.

National Waste Strategy Targets

2.18 The National Waste Strategy, which was introduced in 2000, sets targets for reducing the amount of industrial and commercial waste that is landfilled, and for the recycling, composting and recovery of municipal waste. Other legislation is also being introduced relating to packaging waste, electronic goods and household hazardous waste. The Strategy sets targets for the recovery of value from municipal waste as follows:-

- To recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005;
- To recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010;
- To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015.

The strategy states that an essential part of achieving municipal waste recovery is the drive towards more household recycling and composting. It sets the following targets:-

- To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005;
- To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010;
- To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015.

Each Council has also been set individual targets to reflect local circumstances. In Lincolnshire the recycling target is 20% in 2003/4 and 30% in 2005/6.

2.19 Although the Landfill Directive does not set any targets or requirements for the reduction in the amounts of commercial and industrial waste being disposed of at landfill, the Waste Strategy 2000 does include such a target. The strategy sets a target for 2005 to reduce the amount of commercial and industrial waste that is landfilled to 85% of that disposed of by landfilling in 1998. In setting this target the Government acknowledged that significant amounts of commercial and industrial wastes are already recycled and recovered and that further progress may prove difficult.

2.20 Implications for Local Plan

The need to move away from landfill as the primary method of disposal under the requirements of the Landfill Directive and Waste Strategy 2000, along with increasing recycling and composting targets, will lead to a demand for a greater range and number of waste treatment and/or storage facilities. Many of these facilities will need to be nearer to the source of waste production and not in traditional remote locations such as landfill sites.

The Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

2.21 The Best Practicable Environmental Option procedure establishes the waste management option that provides the most benefits or least damage to the environment as a whole, and at acceptable cost for a particular area or a particular type of waste. The concept acknowledges that optimum solutions for dealing with waste are not necessarily available.

2.22 Implications for Local Plan

The requirement is to ensure the facilities required are in the right place and are of the right size to enable waste to be processed as close to source as possible. The Plan does not set down strict criteria for a Best Practicable Environmental Option assessment as there are nationally defined criteria for such. The broad factors which will be considered when assessing whether a proposal meets Best Practicable Environmental Options are:-

~~—Environmental Statement;~~

- Waste Life Cycle analysis;
- Land use planning;
- Social and economic factors;
- Need for facility; and
- Contribution of proposed facility towards meeting targets.
- [Environmental Impact Assessment \(if required under the Town and Country Planning \(Environmental Impact Assessment\) \(England and Wales\) Regulations 1999\).](#)

Sustainability

2.23 The overriding concept of sustainability which is embodied in the National Waste Strategy is concerned with:-

- effective protection of the environment.
- prudent use of natural resources.
- social progress which meets the needs of everyone, now and in the future.

- high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

2.24 Implications for Local Plan

Sustainability is a relative concept and depends upon local weightings given to various factors. **However, the overriding principle is that developments should seek to have no net negative impact or result in significant losses in environmental terms and ideally result in net environmental gain.** The main concepts above have been applied to the formulation of the policies in the Plan and in the choice of potential sites for waste management facilities. **With regard to the natural environment the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan sets down the principle that there should be no net loss of habitat.**

A Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out by external consultants, using the sustainability criteria that were agreed with the Council during the development of the Municipal Waste Strategy, to inform the development of the Plan's policies.

The Regional Policy Context

- 2.25 The regional policy context is set by the Regional Planning Policy Guidance for the East Midlands (RPG8) which was issued in January 2002. The Regional Policy Guidance covers the period up to 2021. Currently the policy at a regional level is set out in Policy 55 detailed below:

Regional Planning Policy Guidance Policy 55 Waste Recycling and Reduction

Waste Planning Authorities and other agencies should adopt the targets for waste recycling and reduction set out in Waste Strategy 2000, as follows:

- *by 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste landfilled to 85% of 1998 levels;*
- *by 2005, to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste;*
- *by 2010, to recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste; and*
- *by 2015, to recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste.*

Development plans should, at the appropriate level:

- *take an integrated approach to waste management and put in place effective local strategies that will encourage the reduction of waste and maximise recycling and recovery in accordance with the national waste strategy;*
- *make realistic assessments of the likely future requirements for the number, type and siting of waste treatment facilities in their area, taking account of Government policy to minimise waste arisings and achieve the best practicable environmental option (BPEO) for the management of waste as close to the sources as possible within the region;*

- *avoid excess provision of landfill sites based on the continuation of past trends in waste management and consider the use of a phasing mechanism for the release of landfill sites;*
 - *wherever possible, seek to integrate sites for waste treatment and disposal with rail and water-based transport in accordance with the BPEO; and*
 - *require the waste implications of major and other specified development proposals to be audited and the waste arisings dealt with in accordance with Government policy.*
- 2.26 The Regional [Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands \(RSS8\)](#), recently published in March 2005, replaces the [Regional Planning Policy Guidance \(RPG8\)](#). ~~Planning Policy Guidance is currently under review and the draft revised Guidance note were issued as Draft Proposed Changes in July 2004.~~ The ~~draft revised guidance~~ [Regional Spatial Strategy](#) states in paragraph 4.3.43 that “*it will be necessary for Waste Planning Authorities to reflect the need for additional waste facilities in Waste Local Plans. These will include materials recycling facilities (MRFs), composting operations, inert processing plants and waste transfer facilities; some additional waste recovery capacity will also be needed, which may included energy from waste, or other technologies such as anaerobic digestion. It is likely that such developments will primarily focus on increasing capacity at existing facilities*”.
- 2.27 The ~~revised guidance~~ [RSS](#) also recognises that Waste Planning Authorities will have to work across administrative boundaries to ensure that waste management facilities are consistent with the Best Practicable Environmental Option, the proximity principle and the waste hierarchy. It also suggests that consideration of the diverse nature of the Region’s sub-areas is important and notes that in the Eastern Sub-Area (which includes Lincolnshire) there is a dispersed population with few opportunities for large scale or intensive waste management options.
- 2.28 Policies 38 and 39 of the [Regional Spatial Strategy](#)~~draft revised guidance~~ are reproduced below and sets out the proposed regional policy context.

[Regional Spatial Strategy Policy 38](#)
[Regional Waste Strategy](#)

A Regional Waste Strategy will be drawn up based on the following principles:

- *working towards zero growth in waste at the regional level by 2016;*
- *reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive;*
- *exceeding Government targets for recycling and composting, with the objective to bring all parts of the Region up to the levels of current best practice; and*
- *taking a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery, on the basis that technology in this area is developing very quickly and is difficult to predict over a 20 year period.*

[Regional Spatial Strategy Policy 39](#)
[Regional Priorities for Waste Management](#)

Local Authorities, National, Regional and local bodies should promote a package of policies and proposals that will result in zero growth in all forms of controlled waste by 2016.

All Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities should achieve a minimum target -for the recycling and composting of Municipal Solid Waste of 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 50% by 2015.

Waste Local Plans should include policies and proposals to promote sustainable waste management by the development of the additional waste management capacity illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, taking into consideration:

- *the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for each waste stream;*
- *socio-economic implications;*
- *the principle of regional self-sufficiency;*
- *the proximity principle: and*
- *the waste hierarchy.*

~~2.29 An extract from The Regional Planning Guidance for the East Midlands appears at Annex A to this Plan, showing Figures 2 and 3 referred to in Regional Policy 389 above. The figures show the existing and proposed management methods for waste arisings in 1999 and in 2015, the latter being based on Option 2 (meeting targets with maximum recycling/composting effort) of the Regional Waste Strategy.~~

2.29 ~~A final technical report on t~~The Draft Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands was published in January 2005 following consultation exercises in 2002 and the Regional Waste Strategy Technical Report (Jan 2003) that have been used in the formulation of this Plan. ~~The Regional Waste Strategy is currently under development.~~

Lincolnshire Policy Framework

2.30 The following countywide documents have been taken into account of in the preparation of the Local Plan:-

- Lincolnshire Structure Plan (~~revised~~ draft deposit version 2005)
- The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire (adopted 2002, updated 2005).

The Lincolnshire Structure Plan

2.31 The ~~Revised~~ Deposit Draft Structure Plan (~~April 2004~~February 2005) sets the context for the Local Plan. The deposit plan contains three policies relating to waste management, these are detailed below:-

Structure Plan Policy WM1 Waste Management

Provision will be made to promote safe and sustainable waste management through:

- *measures to ~~minimise~~reduce waste at source, ~~and/or~~;*
- *~~recycling~~Recycling and, composting ~~and energy recovery from waste materials~~;*

- energy recovery from waste materials;

Where such activities ~~produce environmental benefits and~~ are in line with:

- the proximity principle;
- the need to promote regional self sufficiency;

and

- meet the criteria for the best practicable environmental ~~option and take account of the best socio-economic implications of waste management.~~

Structure Plan Policy WM2

Waste Transfer Stations/Recycling ~~Plants~~and Composting Facilities/ and Household Waste Recycling ~~Facilities~~Centres

~~Provision will be made for the establishment of waste transfer stations, recycling plants, composting facilities, household waste recycling facilities. Proposals should be assessed having regard to:~~In considering proposals for facilities able to deal with various types of waste the following will be used to assess their suitability in land use terms:

- local and sub-regional need and the distribution of existing facilities of a similar nature;-
- ~~safe-guarding of~~ the effect on and minimising the impact upon the local environment and residential amenity.-;
- ~~avoidance of~~ the effects on air, surface and groundwater;-~~pollution.~~
- the risk of flooding including any loss of flood plain storage or risk of pollutants being mobilised;-~~effects of traffic generation and with respect to landfill sites.~~
- the impact upon and minimising visual intrusion;-~~the aftercare and restoration measures proposed.~~
- the effects of traffic generation;
- the effect on and minimising the impact upon sites of nature conservation and historic importance.

Structure Plan Policy WM3

Final-Residual Waste Treatment and Disposal

~~Provision will be made for major final~~In considering proposals for residual waste treatment and disposal operations.-~~Such proposals should be assessed having regard to the following will be used to assess their suitability:~~

- ~~national and~~ regional need and the distribution of existing and proposed operations;
- relationship and/or accessibility to the major sources of waste arising;
- ~~avoidance of~~ the effect on air, surface and groundwater-~~pollution;~~
- the risk of flooding, including any loss of flood plain storage or the risk of pollutants being mobilised;

- *safeguarding of the effect on and minimising the impact upon the local environment and residential amenity;*
- *the effect on and minimising the impact upon sites of nature conservation and historic importance;*
- *the impact upon and minimising visual intrusion; and*
- *the effects of traffic generation including the potential of sites to be accessed by other forms of appropriate transport; and with respect to landfill sites, the aftercare and restoration measures proposed.*

2.32 The deposit Structure Plan policies have guided the land use strategy of this Plan. This Plan is, however, far more detailed and considers planning issues at a more local level.

2.33 Implications for Local Plan

The policies set out above provide the framework for the Waste Local Plan's policies and allocations.

The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire

2.34 The Municipal Waste Strategy and the Waste Local Plan are complementary documents. The Local Plan provides the land use strategy for the management of all controlled wastes, whilst the Municipal Waste Strategy is concerned with the ways and means in which household waste can be dealt with in a sustainable manner and in order to meet Government and EU targets. The Municipal Waste Strategy proposes the development of a range of new facilities to manage anticipated municipal waste arisings (which are predominantly household waste) to enable the local authorities in Lincolnshire to meet their statutory recycling, composting and recovery targets, as well as the landfill reduction targets.

2.35 As a means of identifying broad areas requiring waste management facilities, for the purposes of the Municipal Waste Strategy the County has been split into two areas:-

- Northern area comprises; Boston Borough, East Lindsey, Lincoln City, North Kesteven and West Lindsey;
- Southern area comprises; South Holland and South Kesteven

The facilities required in each area are set out in Table 9 (page 40).

2.36 Implications for Local Plan

The Municipal Waste Strategy has estimated the number and level of facilities required to meet projected requirements. Whilst the determination of locations for facilities is normally a function of the Local Plan, the long lead in times for some of the facilities required to satisfy the needs of the Strategy may mean that decisions on some individual proposals will have to be made in advance of the adoption of the Plan

2.37 A moratorium on determining development proposals for municipal, or indeed other, waste management facilities, until the adoption of the Plan, would not be appropriate. Proposals will, however, be expected to comply with the principles set out in the Plan draft.

Parameters of Development

2.38 Apart from the strategic policy set out in the Regional Guidance, Structure Plan and Municipal Waste Management Strategy, there are also a number of major elements which set parameters to land use policies. These are as follows:-

(A) AQUIFERS (WATER RETAINING ROCKS)

To ensure adequate and clean water supplies it is important that the aquifers in the County are not damaged in any way. The indicative map only shows the outcrops of the major aquifers. There are other high risk areas that are shown on the Environment Agency's source protection and soil vulnerability maps.

(B) THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

Much of the Lincolnshire Wolds were designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1973 on account of their high scenic quality. ~~The Lincolnshire Wolds are nationally recognised for their dissected chalk upland, which was declared an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1973.~~ National policy is that Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty should retain their rural characteristics and not be marred by inappropriate forms of development. Notwithstanding policy, the physical characteristics of the Lincolnshire Wolds makes this area unsuitable for any major forms of development.

(C) THE WASH SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA AND SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND THE HUMBER FLATS AND MARSHES AND COAST SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

The Wash is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site being the largest inter-tidal mudflat estuary in Europe. There are a number of nature reserves along its shores including the National Nature Reserve at Gibraltar Point. The Humber Estuary and coast, which stretches down to Theddlethorpe St. Helens, is also of international importance being designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area and Ramsar Site. It also contains the National Nature Reserve at Saltfleetby and provides a range of low lying coastal habitats including salt marshes, beaches, sand dunes and sand dune stock. ~~The Wash and Humber Estuary along with the Lincolnshire Coast between the northern boundary of Lincolnshire and Theddlethorpe St Helens are recognised at national and international levels as important coastal habitats especially with respect to providing feeding and resting areas for migrating birds.~~ Legal protection has been afforded to these areas. This protection ensures that any development within or in close proximity to these sites is not detrimental to the nature conservation interest of the mudflats, salt marshes, dunes and beaches.

(D) SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST

Whilst the coastal areas are nationally the most important areas of nature conservation interest, there are many other locations of regional importance afforded Site of Special Scientific Interest status. These sites include coversands, limewoods, calcareous grassland etc. There are also areas of geological and geomorphological interest (landforms created by specific water, ice, wind conditions) which have also been given protection. These geological and geomorphological sites are often found in quarries and therefore can impact on potential landfill operations. In addition to sites of national importance, there are many locally significant areas which provide a patchwork of sites that contribute to the County's biodiversity.

(E) TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The road and, to a lesser extent, rail networks provide links between various land uses and are a major factor in determining locations for development.

(F) HIGH GRADE AGRICULTURAL LAND

Government Policy concerning agricultural land and its development is to see that any development takes place on areas of relatively low grade land if possible. In Lincolnshire the concentration of high grade agricultural land in some areas means that it will not always be possible to avoid using high grade agricultural land especially as there are no significant brownfield (derelict) sites within the County. [The use of the best and most versatile agricultural land should only be considered when lower grade and derelict land is unavailable, or considered alongside other sustainability considerations such as biodiversity, landscape and amenity value.](#)

(G) HISTORIC BUILDINGS, PARKS, BATTLEFIELDS, CONSERVATION AREAS, ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

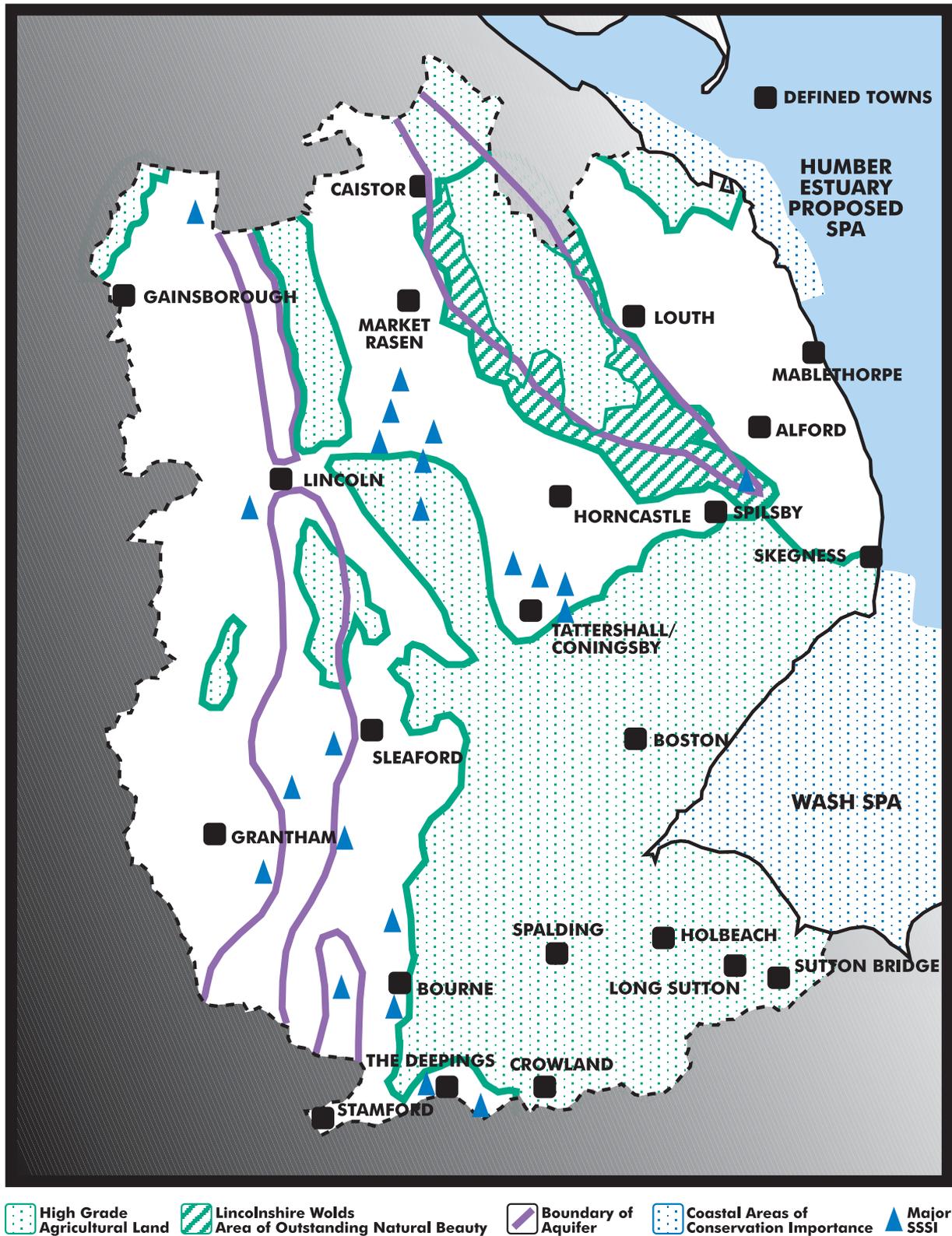
The County has a very rich heritage which is reflected by its large number of buildings and structures Listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, registered historic parks and gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Sites of Archaeological Importance, conservation areas and a registered battlefield. The setting of these in addition to these areas structures and buildings afforded statutory protection, there exists a whole historic landscape, the elements of which need to be carefully considered. The significance of these areas, buildings and structures is a matter which needs to be given high regard when evaluating developments within the County.

(H) DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ESTABLISHMENTS AND PIPELINES

[Certain sites and pipelines are designated as dangerous substance establishments by virtue of the quantities of hazardous substance present. The area covered by the Local Plan already contains a number of dangerous substance establishments and major accident hazard pipelines. Whilst they are subject to stringent controls under existing health and safety legislation, it is considered prudent to control the kinds of development permitted in the vicinity of these installations. The Planning Authority has been advised by the Health and Safety Executive of consultation distance for each of these installations. In determining whether or not to grant planning permission for a proposed development within these consultation distances the Planning Authority will consult the Health and Safety Executive about risks to the proposed development from the dangerous substance establishments in accordance with DETF Circular 04/2000.](#)

Figure 4 shows the main constraints listed above in their geographical context.

FIGURE 4: Main Constraints



SECTION 3: WASTE GENERATION IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Introduction

- 3.1 To enable the Waste Local Plan to provide for appropriate forms of waste management development, it is essential that existing and future needs be taken into consideration to ensure that there are sufficient facilities to deal with waste generated by activity in Lincolnshire. It is acknowledged, however, that because of the current landfill void space available in Lincolnshire there will be an element of waste imported into the county for disposal from neighbouring counties where landfill void space is more restricted. The Draft Regional Waste Strategy notes that Lincolnshire's landfill void space has a longer average lifespan (based on current input rates) than that in the neighbouring authorities in the Region.
- 3.2 This section attempts in broad terms to identify the projected level of waste arisings and waste management capacity over time. The projections are based upon the best available information and as part of the constant monitoring of the plan will be periodically reviewed. The gap between current capacity and future forecasted levels of waste generation is the starting point for determining the level of provision required in the Plan. However, due to the change in waste management techniques, an element of substitution will also need to be accommodated by the Plan.
- 3.3 Lincolnshire currently has 271,800 (2001) households and the number is expected to grow by 15% over the next 10 years. Furthermore, over the same period, household sizes are expected to decrease from 2.4 to 2.2 persons. The projected population increase and the decrease in household size will, it is anticipated, result in higher than average increases in household waste levels. Whilst the county is predominantly rural in nature, with a population density of only 1.05 persons per hectare, 66% of people live in urban areas. The rural nature of the county influences the nature and type of waste produced in Lincolnshire and the ways in which it should be managed.

The Level of Waste Arisings

- 3.4 Lincolnshire accounted for 16% of the East Midlands waste arisings in 1998/99 or 3,545,698 tonnes of waste. As a predominantly rural county the most significant waste stream is that which comes from agricultural services, which represent 44% of the total waste stream in 1998/99. This should be compared with a municipal waste stream which represented 7% of the total arisings in 1998/99. The base date of 1998/99 has been taken in all cases as this is currently the latest date for which data are available for all waste streams (i.e. commercial, industrial, construction and demolition, municipal and agricultural waste streams).

Table 1 below sets out the relative levels of each type of waste produced in Lincolnshire, along with the tonnages.

Table 1	Principal Waste Streams arising in Lincolnshire 1998/99 (in percentages and tonnes)
	MSW = Municipal Waste
	CI = Commercial and Industrial
	CD = Construction and Demolition

	MSW	CI	Special Waste	CD	Agricultural	TOTAL
Percentages	7%	22%	0.5%	26%	44%	
Tonnages	247,113	794,372	15,628	926,385	1,561,200	3,545,698

(Source: Draft Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands January 2005)

- 3.5 It should be noted that the vast majority of agricultural wastes are not controlled under waste management legislation (*ie* they are not “controlled” wastes). Estimates reported in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy suggest that less than 1% of agricultural wastes will become controlled as a result of policy changes. The majority of agricultural wastes (*eg* slurry) are recycled to land and the provision of facilities for the management of these non-controlled wastes is outside the locus of this Plan.

Municipal Solid Waste

- 3.6 The Municipal Solid Waste arisings for the period 1998/1999 were reported to be 288,400 tonnes, whereas the arisings in 2002/2003 were 339,724 tonnes. The 1998/1999 figure is higher than that quoted in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy and illustrates the difficulties in determining historic waste arisings figures with accuracy. In turn this reflects upon the potential accuracy of forecasts of future arisings and this is discussed below.

The breakdown of municipal waste composition in 1998/1999 and then in 2002/2003 is shown in Table 2.

		Refuse Collection Vehicles	Other Household	Civic Amenity Sites	Recycled
1998/1999	Percentages	70.2	3.5	21.3	5
	Tonnage	202,478	10,073	61,539	14,310
2002/2003	Percentages	64.2	3.1	24.8	7.9
	Tonnage	218,135	10,627	84,180	26,782
% Increase		7.7	5.5	36.8	87.2

- 3.7 The rate of increase in municipal waste arisings over the six years 1996/1997 to 2002/2003 has varied but has been, on average, 4.7% per year. In the East Midlands Region the growth in MSW arisings over the period 1996/1997 to 1999/2000 was 3.56% per annum (Tab 2.3 of Regional Waste Strategy Technical Report for the East Midlands).

The level of municipal waste arisings in Lincolnshire per City, District and Borough in 2000/2001 appears in Table 3.

District/ Authority	Household Waste		Civic Amenity and Recycled Waste		Trade Waste Tonnes
	Tonnes	% (rounded)	Tonnes	% (rounded)	
Boston Borough	19,470	9	11,513	10	552
East Lindsey	44,141	20	24,605	21	1,973
Lincoln City	25,966	12	17,145	15	815
North Kesteven	34,257	16	16,704	14	1,585
South Holland	25,084	12	15,407	13	874
South Kesteven	40,303	19	18,534	16	925
West Lindsey	26,314	12	13,286	11	1,106
TOTALS	215,536	100	117,195	100	7,830

Source: Table 3-Municipal Waste
(taken from Best Value Indicators 2003/04)

- 3.8 The City, District and Borough Councils as the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) and the County Council as Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) dealt with 340,880 tonnes of municipal household waste in 2003/2004. Projections for future arisings of municipal waste are given in Section 4 below.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.9 Commercial and Industrial Waste, not including special waste, accounted for 22.5% and 40% of the total and controlled waste arisings respectively in the county in 1998/99 amounting to 794,372 tonnes of material. This represented 10.5% of the regional arisings of these wastes. While the commercial waste arisings comprised 15% of the regional total, the industrial waste arisings in Lincolnshire represented 9% of the regional total, reflecting the relative strengths of these employment sectors in the County. Approximately 335,000 tonnes or 42% of this material was recycled in 1998/99 while the rest was predominantly landfilled. This should be compared to recycling and recovery of just 14% of municipal waste in 2000/2001 and is consistent with the Government's setting of a single target for reduction in the landfilling of the wastes.

Importation of Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.10 Lincolnshire has the second highest landfill capacity in the East Midlands of around 7,838,000 cubic metres after allowing for capping and cover requirements (2001 Environment Agency). This capacity equates to a life expectancy of 12.7 years at current rates of filling. In certain locations the void space is being increased through re-engineering to ensure compliance with current environmental management practices and requirements although this may be offset by other engineering requirements arising from the re-permitting of the sites as required by the Landfill Regulations. However, it is evident that, as the life expectancy of landfills is greater in Lincolnshire than in other parts of the East Midlands, there is the potential for increased importation of commercial and industrial waste into the county in the medium term. Future importation of waste for treatment and disposal will from then on be dependent upon the range of facilities available in the County. It is anticipated that due to the levels of waste generated in the County and the need to reduce the potential distance travelled from the point of collection to the point of treatment/disposal, there may be a need to import some waste to make certain capital intensive waste management facilities viable.

Construction and Demolition Waste

- 3.11 In Lincolnshire construction and demolition waste accounted for 26% of the total waste arisings in 1998/99 (SWMA East Midlands 2000) and over 46% of controlled waste arisings. This waste stream consists of not only inert brick and concrete but also non-hazardous waste such as soils, timber and organic vegetation. It also included some hazardous waste such as asbestos.
- 3.12 In the East Midlands as a whole, and therefore assumed to be similar in the County, 35% of construction and demolition waste is reused or recycled as secondary aggregates or soil, a further 18% is used as engineering and restoration material in landfills and 24% is recovered on exempt sites (eg for the restoration of small quarries or the recontouring of farmland sites, without the requirement for a Waste Management Licence). The remaining 24% of the arisings were disposed of as waste in landfill sites without being utilised for engineering operations. As a result of the Aggregate Tax an increasing amount of concrete from disused airfields and the demolition industry is being used by the construction industry (e.g. the construction of the A46 dual carriageway between Newark and Lincoln).

Special Waste

- 3.13 Special wastes are those which are defined as being hazardous or dangerous, and are subject to strict regulatory controls under the Special Waste Regulations. The number of wastes classed as hazardous under the Hazardous Waste Regulations will increase in the future. Special wastes are affected by the Landfill Regulations as they are amongst those wastes defined as being hazardous and which from July 2004, have to be disposed of in hazardous waste landfills. The Landfill Regulations also prohibit the landfilling of certain categories of hazardous waste. Where disposal is still appropriate and allowed by the Landfill Regulations, special wastes will no longer be able to be co-disposed with non-hazardous wastes such as municipal or commercial wastes as is currently the case. Special wastes sometimes contain other wastes which can be reused or recycled. The majority of this special waste is dealt with in the East Midlands region although the level exported is also significant. Table 4 gives a breakdown of special waste arisings in Lincolnshire and the level of import/export of such wastes.

Table 4 Special Waste Arisings (1998/99 (in tonnes)
(Source: Regional Waste Strategy Technical Report January 2003)

Mining and Minerals	-	Metal Treatment & Coating Processes	529
Agricultural & Food Production	129	Shaping/Treatment of Metals & Plastics	1,668
Wood & Paper Production	11	Oil & Oil/Water Mixtures	8,294
Leather & Textile Production	-	Solvents	125
Petrol Gas & Coal Refining/Treatment	175	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	42
Inorganic Chemical Processes	216	Not Otherwise Specified	1,057
Organic Chemical Processes	289	C & D Waste & Asbestos	2,018
Paints, Varnish, Adhesives & Inks	933	Healthcare	46
Photographic Industry	43	Waste/Water Treatment & Water Industry	34
Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	755	Municipal & Similar Commercial Wastes	88
Unclassified	175		

TOTAL ARISINGS	16,628 tonnes
Tonnage exported out of region	9,917 tonnes
Tonnage imported into region	3,034 tonnes
Total tonnage managed in County	9,744 tonnes

- 3.14 The Draft Regional Waste Strategy indicates that Lincolnshire's arisings of Special Waste only accounted for 6% of the regional arisings of such wastes in 1998/1999. This should be contrasted with commercial and industrial waste arisings of 15% and 9% of the regional totals respectively.
- 3.15 With the implementation of the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2004 and the introduction of the List of Waste Regulations 2004, there is anticipated to be a growth in the types and amounts of hazardous waste. In relation to more industrialised Counties the amount of hazardous waste produced in Lincolnshire is likely to be proportionally less than in the rest of the East Midlands. The majority of the hazardous waste will, therefore continue to be dealt with outside of the County. However, with the lack of landfill sites in Lincolnshire able to deal with hazardous waste, the increase in the level of material defined as hazardous will undoubtedly increase the demand and pressure for such facilities within the County. ~~It is anticipated that, due to the relatively low level of production of Special Wastes in Lincolnshire more of this material will have to be exported out of the County to specialist processing and disposal facilities as the Landfill Regulations take effect. The number of landfill sites able to deal with hazardous waste will reduce in number and it is possible that there will be no sites in Lincolnshire that will be able to accept such wastes post July 2004. It should be noted that a PPC application for a hazardous waste landfill has been submitted at Winterton landfill in North Lincolnshire, an adjoining authority.~~

Agricultural Waste

- 3.16 As one of the most rural counties and a major food producing area, Lincolnshire has the highest agricultural arisings in the East Midlands. In 1998/99 the amount of agricultural waste produced was 1,561,200 tonnes or 29% of the East Midland total of these wastes. Table 5 shows the composition of agricultural waste arisings in Lincolnshire in 1998/99.

Table 5 Composition of Agricultural Waste Arisings (1998/1999)

	Tonnes	Percentage
Vegetable/Plant Waste	297,500	19%
Pesticides	5,600	0.4%
Animal Matter	1,250,200	80%
Plastics/Polymers	2,800	0.2%
Paper and Card	500	-
Tyres	1,400	0.1%
Vehicles	1,000	0.1%
Oils	1,500	0.1%
Sheep Dips	600	-
Milk/Rubber/Glass	100	-

(Source: SWMA East Midlands 2000)

3.17 Waste from agricultural premises are not normally controlled under waste management legislation. However, increasing attention has been given to this waste stream for the following reasons.

- future changes in policy may require treatment and/or disposal of at least some of the total waste arisings;
- [like many other waste streams some agricultural wastes have the potential to be harmful to the environment and human health](#)~~many material streams within agricultural waste have the potential to cause environmental damage or harm to human health;~~
- The nature of many materials within agricultural waste may enable alternative management methods to be developed either as a single waste stream or combined with other waste types. For example, composting of vegetable matter and green waste collected as part of the municipal waste stream.

SECTION 4: FUTURE PREDICTED WASTE ARISING

Overall Waste Arisings

4.1 At a regional level, the Regional Waste Strategy Technical Report for the East Midlands assumes a variety of growth scenarios for different waste streams. This scenario envisages a 2% per annum growth rate over a 20 year period to 2021. The growth scenarios assumed are as follows:

- Municipal waste- medium growth scenario;
- Commercial waste- medium growth scenario;
- Industrial waste – towards zero growth scenario
- Special waste – declining growth scenario
- Construction and demolition waste- declining growth scenario

4.2 The Regional Waste Strategy Technical Report for the East Midlands (January 2003) has selected these scenarios as the most realistic based upon current growth rates and the probability that growth will decline over the period up to 2021 as a result of the impact of waste minimisation strategies. The model used to predict regional waste arisings assumes nil waste growth from 2015 onwards. The view is also based on a presumption that levels of commercial and industrial activity will vary over the same period. The medium growth strategy for municipal waste is also based upon municipal waste recycling, composting and recovery targets being met. The projected arisings for 2015 as set out in the Technical Report of the Regional Waste Strategy is set out in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Projected Lincolnshire Waste Arising Levels (tonnes) 2015

	Municipal Waste	Commercial & Industrial	Construction & Demolition
Tonnage	368,467	709,695	1,161,642
Percentage	17%	30%	53%

It is recognised, however, that the assumptions made in the Final Technical Report on the Development of Regional Waste Strategy and the Draft Regional Waste Strategy may not be fully appropriate for Lincolnshire and the forecasts in the strategy have been reviewed, in the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Strategy and in the preparation of this Plan to ensure that the Plan makes adequate provision for the County. Individual waste forecasts are discussed below.

Municipal Household Waste

4.3 The Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (addendum report Jan 2005) adopted a medium growth scenario to prepare forecasts of future municipal waste arisings as set out in Table 7.

Table 7 Future Predicted MSW Growth (in tonnes) for Lincolnshire and Districts (assuming Medium Growth Rate)

Year	Lincs County	Boston BC	East Lindsey DC	City of Lincoln	North Kesteven DC	South Holland DC	South Kesteven DC	West Lindsey DC
1995 MSW arisings total (estimate)	241,675	21,499	46,238	40,157	38,687	26,325	39,895	28,844
2000/01 (actual)	322,707	30,931	64,840	42,687	48,623	38,132	56,987	40,400
2001/02 (actual)	333,927	32,960	67,243	43,798	51,514	39,382	58,225	40,600
2002/03 (actual)	339,724	25,564	50,594	32,401	43,507	29,631	47,489	29,665
2003/04 (actual)	340,880	24,393	53,825	34,227	43,496	29,649	46,948	31,102
2005	361,217	34,435	73,275	45,735	56,010	44,920	64,865	41,977
2010	404,103	38,582	81,553	47,370	63,573	51,998	75,013	46,014
2013	422,033	40,155	84,536	48,361	67,154	54,932	79,117	47,777
2015	430,395	40,793	85,649	49,026	69,076	56,270	80,929	48,652
2020	449,436	42,179	87,982	50,692	73,635	59,291	84,974	50,684

Year	Lincolnshire County	Boston BC	East Lindsey DC	Lincoln City	N Kesteven DC	S Holland DC	S Kesteven DC	W Lindsey DC
1995 MSW arisings total (estimate) ²	241,675	21,499	46,238	40,157	38,687	26,325	39,895	28,844
2000/1 (actual)	322,707	30,931	64,840	42,687	48,623	38,132	56,987	40,400
2003/4	367,324	37,302	72,252	44,452	56,686	43,103	69,262	44,266
2005	396,517	40,787	77,169	46,031	61,166	46,927	76,967	47,470
2010	456,037	47,595	86,729	49,381	70,903	54,871	92,568	53,990
2013	479,382	49,996	90,105	50,862	75,273	58,101	98,495	56,551
2015	489,253	50,842	91,313	51,612	77,469	59,531	100,845	57,642
2020	510,978	52,569	93,800	53,365	82,582	62,727	105,886	60,049

4.4 It will be noted that the municipal waste projection in the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy is significantly higher than that which appears in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands (January 2005). This is for several reasons, as follows;

- The regional strategy report assumes growth from a baseline date of 1998/9, whereas the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Strategy is developed from a more recent (2003/04) base date;
- The 1998/99 data used in the Final Technical Report of the Regional Waste Strategy excluded returns from household waste recycling centres resulting in an under estimate of up to 50,000 tonnes. This error has resulted in a lower projected figure.
- Waste growth in the interim period averaged over 4.7% which exceeds the longer term growth scenarios such that the actual arisings in the Final Technical reports base date of - 2000/2001 being significantly higher than was anticipated based on 1998/1999 arisings.
- The two strategies adopt different medium growth scenarios for municipal waste;
- The regional strategy adopts a medium growth scenario that involves average growth to 2006 of 3.6% then declining growth averaging 1.7% per annum to 2015 and beyond;

The Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Strategy adopts a scenario that assumes current growth is maintained to 2005 and that waste per household is stabilised to 2015. This equates to compound growth of around 1.9%.

4.5 Taking the precautionary principle, and noting that the forecasts put forward in the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Strategy were developed specifically for Lincolnshire (Babtie Group Limited, June 2001), the higher municipal waste forecast, of 430,395 ~~489,253~~ tonnes per annum by 2015 (draft addendum report Jan 2005), has been taken as being the basis for facility planning for the purposes of developing the Waste Local Plan. However, it is intended to seek to achieve the targets for reduction and for recycling for municipal waste set out in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy.

4.6 The role of the district councils as collection authorities is very important in achieving recycling targets. Also, the district councils are introducing kerbside recycling initiatives, which has resulted in a figure of 11% of MSW being recycled in 2003/04. The table below shows the current activity.

Kerbside Recycling Collection in Lincolnshire (2003-2004)

	Approx. tonnage collected	Households served by kerbside recycling (%)
Boston Borough Council	3,634	77.1
East Lindsey District Council	2,000	84.3
Lincoln City	2,000	99.3
North Kesteven District Council	7,096	100
South Holland District Council	3,226	86
South Kesteven District Council	2,238	35
West Lindsey District Council	573	50.6

Source: Municipal Waste Strategy – Draft Addendum Report (2005)

- 4.7 It will be seen that the continued increase in the growth rate of municipal waste makes achieving the recycling, recovery and landfill diversion rates set by Central Government a challenging prospect. To meet the EU Landfill Directive targets for reducing the amount of municipal waste being landfilled as a proportion of that disposed of to landfills in 1995, more municipal waste will have to be recycled or recovered than is currently set down in national targets for recycling and recovery.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 4.8 The Draft Regional Waste Strategy assumes that growth in future arisings of commercial waste will follow the same trend as that adopted for municipal waste, *ie* a medium growth scenario.
- 4.9 The Draft Regional Waste Strategy acknowledges, however, that changes in the pattern of industrial activity, such as the influence of the PPC Regulations which apply to many such activities, may reduce waste arisings from this sector. Accordingly, the strategy uses a “towards zero waste” scenario for forecasting industrial waste arisings which assumes that these arisings will decline by 1% per annum.
- 4.10 The Draft Regional Waste Strategy indicates that in 1998/1999 commercial and industrial waste arisings in the County (including Special Waste) were 266,000 and 545,000 tonnes respectively making a total of 811,000 tonnes.
- 4.11 Using regional statistics to forecast waste arisings in these sectors on a sub-regional level the Draft Regional Waste Strategy predicts that commercial and industrial waste arisings in Lincolnshire will decline to 709,695 tonnes in 2015. However, as discussed above, Lincolnshire’s arisings of industrial wastes are relatively low, at 9% of the regional total, in relation to its commercial waste arisings which represent 15% of the regional total.
- 4.12 This means that regional analysis can underestimate the potential growth in commercial arisings in Lincolnshire while overestimating the importance of the predicted decline in production of industrial wastes.
- 4.13 Analysis of the growth of these waste arisings for Lincolnshire, rather than on a regional level, suggests that growth in commercial waste arisings offsets the reduction in industrial waste arisings such that a more representative forecast for Lincolnshire is that, by 2015, combined waste arisings in the commercial and industrial sectors will be 862,000 tonnes per annum.
- ~~4.13 Using the precautionary principle, the Plan makes provision for the management of the higher forecast of commercial and industrial waste arisings by 2015.~~

Special Waste

- 4.14 Special waste arisings in Lincolnshire are relatively low in the regional context contributing just 6% of the regional total and amounting to just 16,600 tonnes per annum as at 1998/1999.
- 4.15 The forecast of commercial and industrial waste arisings described above are based on baseline figures which include special wastes in these waste types and accordingly, it is possible that the moderate increase in total commercial and industrial waste arisings over the period to 2015 will result in a similar modest increase in arisings of what will be described as hazardous waste over this period.

4.16 However, there are a number of potentially contradictory factors which will affect this forecast as follows;

- The potential for more agricultural wastes (~~such as spent herbicides and pesticides~~) to enter the controlled waste market;
- The introduction of the Hazardous Household Hazardous Waste Directive may lead to increased segregation of hazardous components of household waste such as paints, bleach, garden chemicals and batteries;
- The increased cost of disposing of Special (*ie* hazardous) wastes may encourage industrial processes which minimises their production.

4.17 Given the importance of managing these wastes carefully, and acknowledging the likelihood that landfill facilities for the disposal of such wastes may not be developed in Lincolnshire provision will have to be made for treatment and/or transfer facilities in the Plan capable of treating and managing the current level of special waste arisings factored for the forecasted increase in commercial and industrial waste arisings over the Plan period. Accordingly, the treatment and transfer facilities for hazardous waste in Lincolnshire should have the capacity to manage 20,000 tonnes of this material by 2015. However, due to uncertainties over the forecasting of arisings of these materials it will be necessary to provide flexibility within the Plan to cater for changes in circumstances.

Construction and Demolition Wastes

4.18 The Draft Regional Waste Strategy forecasts a declining growth scenario for arisings of construction and demolition waste. This assumes that compound waste growth over a 20 year period is approximately 1% per annum based on growth to 2006 of 2% per annum and from 2006 to 2015 of 1% per annum with zero growth thereafter.

4.19 On this basis, and using the construction and demolition waste arisings for 1998/1999 as a baseline it is forecasted that arisings of these wastes in 2015 will be 1,161,642 tonnes per annum.

Total Controlled Waste Arisings Forecast for 2015

4.20 Based on the forecasting exercises described above it is concluded that the Plan should make provision for the management of a total of over 2.5 million tonnes of controlled waste per annum by the end of the Plan period in 2015.

4.21 The breakdown of these waste arisings is set out in Table 8.

Table 8- Forecasted Controlled Waste Arisings in Lincolnshire in 2015

	Municipal Waste	Commercial & Industrial *	Construction & Demolition
Tonnage	489,253	862,000	1,161,642
Percentage	20%	34%	46%

Note * Includes 20,000 tpa of hazardous waste

SECTION 5: THE LAND USE STRATEGY FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Strategic Approach

- 5.1 The Waste Local Plan provides the land use framework element of the Waste Management Strategy which is currently under development. The framework for Municipal Waste Management for Lincolnshire was approved by the County Council and the seven District Councils in 2002. This framework strategy complements the Draft Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands (January 2005) which provides a range of options for dealing with the waste stream which have been identified in Section 3 of this Plan. The Draft Regional Planning Guidance in turn selects a strategy based on Option 2 in the Regional Waste Strategy Technical Report (Jan 2003) as the one to provide the regional framework for County based strategies. [The Draft Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands \(January 2005\) develops the strategy based on option 2.](#)
- 5.2 Within the context of European, National, Regional and countywide strategies for dealing with the many waste streams, the Waste Local Plan's strategic approach is to:-
- promote waste minimisation and recycling and reuse through the land use planning system;
 - with the exception of some special wastes (which will require treatment and disposal outside of the County) to ensure the provision of an adequate range of waste management and disposal facilities to meet needs identified in Section 4;
 - minimise the transportation of waste from its source;
 - make the Plan as location specific as possible and in other instances define areas of search;
 - safeguard the existing network of waste management facilities from alternative development of a non-waste management nature;
 - identify areas where waste facility development would be inappropriate;
 - facilitate the development of integrated recovery and treatment facilities;
 - facilitate the development of recycling facilities in locations where direct linkages can be made to companies using recyclables in their processes;
 - show flexibility in responding to technical change in the provision of new facilities and processes;
 - ensure new locations and facilities for waste management are the Best Practicable Environmental Option.
 - ensure that adequate landfill capacity is maintained to meet the needs of the County for the disposal of waste that cannot be reused, recycled or treated;
 - [the siting of waste management facilities should have regard to environmental considerations.](#)
 - promote the proximity principle for the recovery and treatment of waste and, so far as is feasible and environmentally appropriate, self sufficiency in Lincolnshire in dealing with waste.

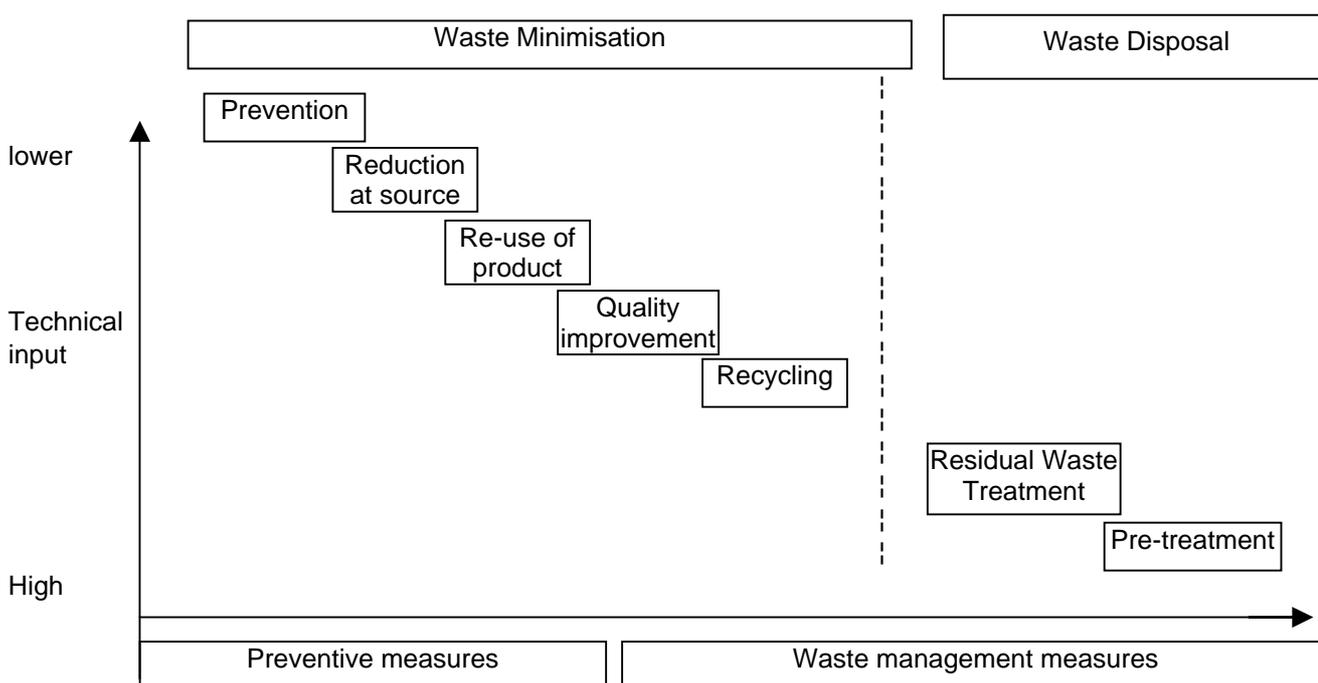
The Overall Strategy

5.3 The overall objective of the Waste Local Plan is:-

TO PROVIDE A STRATEGY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LINCOLNSHIRE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION, REGIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE.

5.4 The diagram below (Figure 5) sets out clearly the concepts embodied in the County Council's Waste Strategy which forms the basis upon which this Plan has been prepared.

Figure 5 Definition of Waste Minimisation



(Source: OECD working definition on waste minimisation agreed at the Berlin Workshop 1996)

5.5 The overall strategy is to promote maximum minimisation, reuse, recycling and composting before embarking upon more complex waste treatment methods including the generation of energy from waste.

POLICY WLP1: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

WASTE MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THEIR CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY WHICH IN ORDER OF PRIORITY IS: ~~-THE STRATEGY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING HIERARCHY:~~

- **REDUCTION (MINIMISATION OF WASTE);**
- **REUSE;**
- **RECYCLING AND COMPOSTING;**
- **ENERGY RECOVERY FROM WASTE;**
- **DISPOSAL.**

WHEN APPLYING THE HIERARCHY AND ASSESSING THE NEED FOR WASTE FACILITIES REGARD WILL BE PAID TO:-

- **PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE;**
- **REGIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY;**
- **WASTE PLANNING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS OF NEIGHBOURING AREAS;**
- **THE BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION.**

SECTION 6: FACILITY PROVISION

6.1 The level of facility provision required for Lincolnshire is based upon the waste arisings forecasts set out in Section 4 and the assumption that the strategic approaches to waste management in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy and the Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Strategy will be adopted. Both strategies examine a range of waste management options in which the EU and Government targets may be met. Each scenario has different implications for waste facility provision.

Following analysis of the options presented in the strategies, Option 3 of the framework Lincolnshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy and based on Option 2 of the Final Technical Report on the Development of a Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands were selected as being the most favourable and accordingly, this Plan seeks to promote the delivery of the waste management facilities required to fulfil these options.

6.2 The key assumptions made in the Final Technical Report assessing the regional and sub-regional waste facility requirements were:-

- Existing Infrastructure. The capacity of the existing infrastructure was not taken into account;
- Waste Management Method required for each waste stream. Conventional waste management methods have been assumed;
- Waste Composition. No detailed assessment was made;
- Typical capacity range of each facility type. Indicative figures were provided for principal facility types used;
- Treatment Types. Based upon estimated percentage split derived from historic data and national trends.

6.3 The level of data which exist for the composition and pattern of municipal waste arisings has enabled a more detailed assessment of this waste stream to be carried out.

6.4 The assumptions regarding the typical size of the waste management facilities varies between the strategies for the following reasons;

- The Draft Regional Waste Strategy includes areas of higher population density where larger facilities than those appropriate for a dispersed pattern of population would be required;
- The Draft Regional Waste Strategy does not distinguish between facility sizes for municipal waste (with a dispersed origin) and those for commercial and industrial wastes which tend to arise in a more concentrated fashion.
- The Draft Regional Waste Strategy notes that plant capacities “vary enormously” across a region and that average capacities of current waste management facilities within the region are noticeably lower than those assumed in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy.

Accordingly, the facility provision in the Municipal Waste Strategy is based on smaller facilities than those assumed in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy and it is considered that these are appropriate for the circumstances surrounding municipal waste management in Lincolnshire. When considering the facilities requirement for the management of other wastes, it is considered sensible to adopt the typical capacities used in the Draft Regional Waste Strategy. The overall treatment and disposal capacity is shown in Table 9 below along with the number of suggested facilities. The municipal waste tonnage has been dealt with separately from the commercial, industrial and construction and demolition wastes.

Table 9 Indicative Facility Requirements Required in Lincolnshire by 2015 (weights in tonnes)

Type Of Facility	Municipal Waste				Commercial, Industrial and C&D Wastes	
	Regional Assembly Model		Lincolnshire County Council Model		County Wide (Regional Assembly Figures)	
			Northern Zone	Southern Zone	C&I	C&D
Materials Recovery Facility	153,000		72,000	36,000	295,000	1,009,000
Total Composting (inc. Anaerobic Disgestion)			36,000	18,000		
Residual Waste (which could alternatively be treated; inc. Energy from Waste)	32,000		120,000	60,000		
Landfill	121,000		115,000	54,000	403,000	30,000
Inert processing						935,000
Total Treatment /Disposal Capacity ²	305,000		343,000	168,000	698,000	1,974,000
			Northern Zone		Southern Zone	
	Total Capacity	Number	Total Capacity	Number	Total Capacity	Number
Household Waste and Recycling Centres	65,000	10 ³	20,000	6 ²	-	
Other Transfer Facilities					400,000	4
Municipal Waste Transfer stations	115,000	5	54,000	2		

Comments

¹The number of ~~Energy from Waste plants~~ residual waste treatment facilities put forward in the Municipal Waste Strategy could provide a greater processing capacity than that advocated in the Regional Technical Report. Some of this capacity could be used to dispose of commercial waste as forecast in the regional strategy. The Plan needs to ensure that suitable sites and policies to facilitate the development of residual waste for EfW or other treatment options including Energy from Waste plants are available; the range for final disposal facilities would be between 50k – 100k tonnes per annum.

²The number of landfills is based upon an assumed average annual capacity requirement and may be made up of a number of large sites, or as is the case in Lincolnshire, a number of smaller facilities.

³The number of household waste and recycling centres currently provided in Lincolnshire is 12. To enable there to be comprehensive geographical coverage, rather than merely adequate throughput capacity, it has been calculated that a further four sites would be required.

6.5 It should be noted that the capacities of municipal waste and commercial, industrial and construction and demolition waste facilities differ. The commercial plants can be operated at larger sizes than municipal waste facilities which have to balance economies of scale with the need to serve geographical areas.

6.6 The County Council carried out an exercise in relation to developing a Residual Municipal Waste Disposal contract to model the requirement for facilities up to 2020. Assuming a 3% per annum growth rate in municipal waste and a recycling rate of 40%, the requirement was calculated at five treatment plants of 60,000 per annum each. If the Draft Regional Waste Strategy targets are met the requirement would be for three to four plants by 2015 to deal with all the municipal waste not recycled or composted. The residual amount being 210,000 tonnes per annum.

The catchment areas for a five residual waste treatment plant option for the period up to 2020, based upon population spread and transportation restraints would be.

- Lincoln / West Lindsey and northern part of North Kesteven (capacity of facilities 110k per annum)
- Boston / Sleaford, north of South Holland (capacity of facilities 70k per annum)
- East Lindsey (capacity of facilities 60k per annum)
- Grantham, Stamford and Bourne (capacity of facilities 50k per annum)
- Deepings and Spalding (capacity of facilities 50k per annum)

The above areas are shown on plan as shaded.

FIGURE 6: Municipal Waste: Catchment Areas/Zones



The Land Use Framework

- 6.7 To ensure the strategic approach to waste management can be delivered, there needs to be a clear land use framework. The land use framework for this plan:-
- Optimises the existing network of waste management facilities to serve local and countywide needs;
 - Identifies the larger sites for waste management and/or disposal;
 - Locates local facilities in strategic locations to directly serve existing and new developments;
 - Ensures that adequate landfill capacity is maintained to meet the needs of the county for the disposal of residual wastes;
 - Makes provision for the development of neighbourhood facilities.
- 6.8 This Plan's policies are primarily based around sites and locations, not processes since these are evolving and changing rapidly. In certain instances, locations have been identified for certain types of facilities which are required in the short to medium term. With regard to the more complex technological solutions, which would require sites in the longer term, areas of search have been identified rather than specific locations.

Types of Site

- 6.9 Waste management sites can contain one type of operation or a number of operations depending upon the types of waste dealt with. The nature of the operation will depend upon the potential of a given location and the integrated approach to waste management. Where appropriate the associated markets for the recovered wastes will be encouraged to exist side by side with waste treatment facilities. This will encourage the reuse of resources, reduce transport movements and increase the economic benefit of recycling and recovery.
- 6.10 All waste management facility developments will be subject to the planning process. This both applies to sites shown in this plan and to any other proposals which come forward. All proposals will be assessed against the strategy and policies of this plan.

A policy criteria approach to providing for waste development.

6.11 Government guidance (PPG10, paragraph 33) suggests the best way of making provision for waste management facilities is to identify specific sites for development and, if that is not possible, waste local plans should explain why this has not been done. The strategy adopted in this plan is to adopt a policy criteria coupled with an area of search approach. This approach has been adopted as opposed to identifying specific sites for all types of facility required for the following reasons:-

- a) there is continued uncertainty in a number of areas namely:-
 - the lack of up to date information on the quantities and types of future commercial and agricultural waste arisings;
 - rapid changes in technology;
 - changes in what materials can be recycled;
 - the emergence of new legislation, the impact of which is yet to be quantified.
- b) the need to retain a high degree of flexibility to facilitate the development of facilities which can utilise new technologies and respond to the changing legislative and commercial demands;
- c) the rural nature of Lincolnshire with relatively few major roads, limited numbers of industrial areas and brownfield sites.

Current knowledge does not provide a sufficient basis for assessing the most sustainable sites. What may be sustainable today will not necessarily be sustainable in the context of emerging technologies and methods of waste treatment and disposal. A criteria based approach, whilst not providing the very high degree of certainty and confidence provided by a site specific plan, does maintain the much needed flexibility in a rapidly changing industry.

Types of Facility

6.12 The need is to develop a robust range of facilities which are able to provide a variety of forms of treatment, be they individual or combined. The combination of contained waste treatment methods is often advantageous when dealing with particular compositions of waste. As technology improves and methods of treatment and disposal become more sustainable, the composition of waste that can be dealt with will change, thus leading to changes in demand for different types of facility. It is therefore important to retain flexibility to promote new technologies and sustainable methods of waste treatment through the policies of the Waste Local Plan.

Waste Minimisation Initiatives

- 6.13 Waste minimisation is the reduction of unwanted outputs from manufacturing processes and products, including the reduction of packaging. This would have the overall effect of reducing the amount of waste having to be treated and taken to final disposal.
- 6.14 Through the development of a partnership approach with the District Councils, the Environment Agency, community groups, the voluntary sector and commercial enterprises the potential for developing waste minimisation projects are to be promoted. It is envisaged that such schemes would encourage others to implement waste minimisation programmes in their companies and to benefit from environmental and commercial performance improvements.

POLICY WLP2: WASTE MINIMISATION

DEVELOPMENTS DESIGNED TO MINIMISE WASTE ~~WASTE MINIMISATION INITIATIVES~~ WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO ACHIEVE AN OVERALL REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF ALL TYPES OF WASTE TAKEN TO FINAL DISPOSAL AND PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED, WHERE NEEDED, FOR THOSE DEVELOPMENTS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THESE INITIATIVES SUBJECT TO THE CRITERIA IN POLICY WLP-212.

Recycling and Reuse of Waste

Reuse

- 6.15 Reuse involves putting an item to another use after its original function has been fulfilled. It can result in added value and utility before final disposal.

Recycling

- 6.16 This is the collection and separation of materials from waste and their subsequent processing to produce marketable products (e.g. paper, glass, plastics). The level of recycling varies considerably between different types of material. Whilst ambitious targets have been set by Central Government for recycling, there are a number of constraints to major increases in the overall rate of recycling. A major constraint is the difficult market conditions which currently exist and the depressing effect which further recyclables would have on this. It is hoped that the markets for recycled material can be grown. Further to this, greater land use integration between companies dealing with recovery and reuse of the recyclables will enable more innovative uses to be found for these materials.
- 6.17 In MSW terms the collection authorities (districts, borough and city councils) contribute significantly to the recycling of material through their various initiatives. These initiatives require support in the form of appropriate infrastructure. The policies in this Local Plan set the criteria for the provision of appropriate facilities.

Household Waste Recycling Centres

- 6.18 These sites (also known as Civic Amenity Sites) provide a facility for the delivery and sorting of household waste by the public. As part of these sites, facilities are provided for recycling and the deposit of green waste for composting. Currently there are 12 such facilities in Lincolnshire (including one temporary facility). Half the sites currently available are located at the front of landfill sites.

Advantages:-

- household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) can be a valuable supply of source separated wastes;
- HWRCs provide the public with the opportunity to recycle their household waste.

Disadvantages:-

- Potential impacts on the immediate locality;
- Increased traffic movements close to site, due to public access.

~~Types of Waste: Typically, green waste, paper, metal electrical goods, glass, garden waste, general domestic refuse, small amounts of rubble and small amounts of low hazard waste e.g. paint, batteries etc.~~

(a) Site Requirements

6.19 The facilities are generally relatively small-scale concentrating on householders' waste. Such facilities should be located near to centres of population to maximise accessibility and ensure widespread usage by local communities. The sites identified in the plan have been selected on the basis that they are located on industrial estates or other sites which have good access to the major road network and afford good access for the public in the area. The sites need to:

- have hardstandings to site recycling bins and skips;
- ideally have a split level for ease of the public depositing material into skips;
- have a range of recycling facilities;
- be designed to encourage the use of the recycling facilities;
- have good access with space for vehicles to manoeuvre;
- have an impermeable surface and contained drainage system with oil interceptors in case of spillage;
- ideally be enclosed or partially enclosed;
- be well signed;
- ~~design issues concerning boundaries and the screening of outside areas will be considered.~~

(b) Planning Issues

- Traffic impact A significant level of traffic will access these sites. The majority of this traffic will be private vehicles, but waste collection HGVs and skip transporters will also need to visit the site regularly;
- Noise Issues may arise due to general traffic noise, waste collection vehicle manoeuvring (reversing alarms) and the deposition of waste (smashing bottles);
- Odour The potential impact of odour needs to be carefully controlled if the site is located near business or residential properties;
- Litter The potential impact of litter needs to be carefully controlled if the site is located near business or residential properties.
- ~~traffic impact~~ ~~particular attention needs to be given to traffic management;~~
- ~~noise~~ ~~noise impact can be controlled by design and planning and licence/permit conditions, for example, restricting hours of operation;~~
- ~~odour~~ ~~the potential impact of odour needs to be carefully controlled if the site is to be located in an area close to business or residential properties.~~

(c) Mitigation

- **Traffic impact** Sites need to incorporate as long a queuing lane and/or as many parking spaces as possible to reduce the likelihood of vehicles being held up on public roads. A clear road layout and one way flow of traffic is needed to help reduce congestion and queuing. Clear signage enables cars to access the part of the site they require. If possible, the design of the site should maximise the space available to allow overtaking, enabling vehicles to access the containers they need without queuing. Operators may consider some form of compaction equipment to increase the amount of material that can be placed in skips, thus reducing the number of servicing vehicles accessing the site;

- **Noise** Can be controlled by design and planning. Licence/permit conditions, for example, restricting opening hours. Noisy activities such as vehicle manoeuvring areas and glass bottle banks should be located as far away from noise sensitive receptors as possible. Noise fencing and bunds may be used around a site. On site vehicles may be fitted with 'smart' reversing alarms;

- **Odour** The potential impact of odour needs to be carefully controlled if the site is to be located in an area close to business or residential properties;

- **Litter** Can be controlled through appropriate management measures. Perimeter fencing/landscaped areas around the sites may be used to trap litter before it leaves the site.

6.20 The need for new facilities to serve the Mablethorpe, Market Rasen, Stamford and Market Deeping areas has been identified with a potential demand in the east of South Holland District. The provision of replacement facilities in Gainsborough and Louth has also been identified. The provision of these additional sites would result in 90 percent geographical coverage of Lincolnshire drawing a 13km (8 miles) around each potential facility. The 13km (8 miles) represents the "best fit" distance for coverage of the County. The County Council is working in partnership with adjoining authorities to ensure coverage is improved in the north and south of the County by the provision of out of county sites open to Lincolnshire residents.

POLICY WLP3: HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRES

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRES, SUBJECT TO THE PROPOSALS SATISFYING THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP2¹², ON THE FOLLOWING SITES:-

- ~~LAND AT BARRS CORNER, CLAXBY MOOR;~~
- **LAND OFF GALLAMORE LANE, MARKET RASEN; (AREA OF SEARCH)**
- **LAND AT SUMMERGANGS LANE, GAINSBOROUGH;**
- **LAND AT CORRINGHAM ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GAINSBOROUGH;**
- **LAND EAST OF UFFINGTON ROAD, STAMFORD;**
- **LAND OFF BOLINGBROKE ROAD, LOUTH;**

- LAND OFF MAIN STREET, TRUSTHORPE;
- LAND AT FEN ROAD, BOSTON.
- ~~LAND OFF GARNSGATE, LONG SUTTON;~~
- ~~LAND AT FORMER RAILWAY YARD, STATION ROAD, GEDNEY;~~
- ~~DEEPINGS – NORTH FIELD ROAD (AREA OF SEARCH)~~
~~_____ - NORTH FIELD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE (AREA OF SEARCH)~~
~~_____ - FORMER LANDFILL SITE STOWGATE ROAD/B1166 _____~~

Industrial/Commercial Waste Recycling

- 6.21 A large amount of commercial and industrial waste is already recycled. This is because the materials can often be reused at relatively little expense and disposal costs are avoided. Apart from scrapyards, the recycling of industrial materials normally takes place “in house” and does not fall under planning control, although it may be controlled by PPC permits at large installations. *Whilst it is expected that there will be an increase in on-site recycling and recovery, most industrial and commercial waste will be dealt with “off-site” at free standing waste facilities.*
- 6.22 With the introduction of the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste, legislation was introduced in the form of Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997, to enforce the reduction in the amount of packaging. New targets for reducing packaging are being set by the Government up to 2008. The regulations and the PRN system is encouraging the development of new reprocessing businesses focusing on packaging waste. Several new operations have already been developed as a result of these regulations and further sites are expected in the future. Ensuring compliance with the Directive will be the responsibility of the Environment Agency.
- 6.23 In addition to the Packaging Regulations, there are other Regulations/Directives that will bring about the recycling and recovery of waste, for example, the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive.

Advantages of such recycling are:-

- reduces material entering the waste stream;
- on site recycling;
- reduction in the need to dispose of some hazardous wastes.

Disadvantages of packaging recycling are:-

- some recycling processes may intensify uses on the site.

~~Types of Waste: Metals, plastics, liquids – some hazardous.~~

Scrapyards and Metal Recovery Operations

- 6.24 Scrap metal wastes are mostly collected by smaller operations and pass through to main dealers. At every stage of the chain, the scrap is sorted to remove high value metals. Such operations include traditional scrapyards, car breakers, ~~vehicle dismantlers~~, metal recycling sites and vehicle dismantlers. ~~The majority of the sites should be licensed by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 except where scrap materials are used for manufacturing where licence exemptions are available.~~ These operations are now affected by the End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 which came into force on the 3rd November 2003. Sites that depollute vehicles can no longer register as exempt under paragraph 45, nor can sites which store waste motor vehicles that have not been depolluted. Depollution of a waste motor vehicle is now only permitted under a Waste Management Licence. Vehicle dismantling sites that wish to register or renew registration as exempt under paragraph 45 can only accept vehicles that have been previously depolluted. They can no longer accept special waste which forms part of, or is contained in a vehicle. Further details regarding these changes are available from the Environment Agency who are the Regulating Authority for these licences/exemptions.
- 6.25 The size of facilities can range from small to very large operations. Due to their noisy, unsightly and industrial nature they require careful siting in appropriate industrial areas. Many of the older scrapyards were established before the advent of planning controls and have become established in the open countryside and even within residential areas. With the growth in legislation relating to dealing with end of life vehicles and the increase in the number of electrical goods which such sites are dealing with, the design and location of such facilities is becoming evermore critical to ensure that potential nuisance and pollution control matters can be appropriately dealt with.

Advantages:-

- Allows for the efficient recovery of metals for recycling;
- bulking up can reduce the overall number of vehicular movements.

Disadvantages:-

- traditionally viewed as “bad neighbour” development;
- may increase vehicular movements locally;
- potential impacts on the locality including dust, noise, ground pollution and adverse visual impact where outside storage is involved.

~~Types of Waste: Inert, non-hazardous and Special Waste~~

(a) Site Requirements

Scrapyards should ideally be sited on industrial estates which are identified as being suitable for general industrial uses. Large areas of open storage are required.

(b) Planning Issues

- Traffic impact ~~Lorries bringing materials to and taking them away from the site. Potential for sales of motor parts to attract general public; lorries bringing materials to and taking them away from the site. Potential for sales of motor parts to attract general public. These matters can be controlled through planning conditions;~~

- Visual intrusion Storage of materials in stockpiles, ~~landscaping (hard and soft), bunding and fencing can reduce the impact. The height of stockpiles can be conditioned;~~
- Noise Crushing and dismantling of vehicles. ~~Mitigation measures may include bunding, baffle fencing and conditions on hours of operation;~~
- Groundwater pollution Groundwater pollution can be prevented through design;
- Dust pollution Potential for dust emissions ~~groundwater pollution can be prevented through design (eg hardstandings, banded storage areas) which may need to consider the geological setting of the site. Dust can be controlled by conditions in the planning permission and the site licence/permit.~~

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact The hours of operation can be controlled by conditions, and vehicle routeing can be controlled through appropriate planning obligations;
- Visual intrusion Landscaping (hard and soft), bunding and fencing can reduce the impact. The height of stockpiles can be conditioned;
- Noise Measures may include bunding, baffle fencing and conditions on hours of operation;
- Groundwater pollution Design (eg hardstandings, banded storage areas) which may need to consider the geological setting of the site;
- Dust pollution Dust can be controlled by conditions in the planning permission and the site licence/permit.

6.26 Extensions or changes to existing sites may also be acceptable where, if necessary, the proposal can ameliorate any existing environmental problems in terms of site location and design. For example, this may include improved screening measures, or height restrictions on waste stockpiles. Such improvements can be mainly achieved through the use of planning conditions, although the use of planning obligations may be appropriate in some circumstances.

POLICY WLP4: SCRAPYARDS

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ~~ONLY~~ BE GRANTED FOR NEW SITES FOR THE HANDLING, PROCESSING, TRANSFER OR STORAGE OF SCRAP VEHICLES AND OTHER FORMS OF SCRAP METAL IF THEY ARE LOCATED IN AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AS SUITABLE FOR GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USES (B2) AND MEET THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212

POLICY WLP5: EXTENSIONS TO SCRAPYARDS

PROPOSALS TO EXTEND OR MODIFY EXISTING SCRAPYARDS WILL ~~ONLY BE~~ PERMITTED WHERE, IF NECESSARY, THEY CAN ACHIEVE SATISFACTORY STANDARDS REGARDING THE APPEARANCE AND OPERATION OF THE WHOLE SITE, OR ARE ON INDUSTRIAL LAND IDENTIFIED IN THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AS SUITABLE FOR GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USES (B2); AND WHERE THE CRITERIA IN POLICY WLP2~~12~~ ARE MET.

Recycling and Reuse of Construction and Demolition Waste

6.27 Most construction and demolition waste can be recycled to form secondary aggregates or soil forming materials. Using construction and demolition waste in the levelling and grading of construction sites (e.g. road projects) conserves mineral resources. The use of secondary aggregates is encouraged in Government Guidance (MPG6) and with the introduction of the Aggregates Tax the recycling of construction and demolition waste is economically more attractive.

Advantages:-

- Reduces the amount of waste landfilled;
- Reduces the need for extraction of primary minerals;
- mobile facilities enable on site recycling, which reduces double handling and unnecessary transport journeys.

Disadvantages:-

- recycled material may not be of high enough quality and specification to meet certain uses, thus reducing its market potential;
- noise, dust and visual intrusion can be similar to that associated with primary minerals extraction;
- storage of materials may be unsightly;
- may generate large goods vehicle movements;
- removal of inert materials from the waste stream can delay restoration of mineral workings.

~~Types of Waste: Inert Waste and limited quantities of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes~~

(a) Site Requirements

6.28 The preferred locations for aggregate recycling facilities is in the base of quarries, which can use some of the lower grade or reject material as inert fill in restoration schemes, and in association with combined waste management facilities. With regard to mineral sites, the use of a quarry as a location for an aggregate recycling facility is acceptable providing it does not

conflict with the planned restoration of the site or have unacceptable environmental impacts. Industrial estate locations on or near to good road links would have the advantage of minimising haulage costs for demolition and construction waste which arises in built up areas. Due to the environmental impact of such operations only estates allocated for general industrial uses (Class B2) are considered acceptable. In Lincolnshire disused airfields are a rich source of secondary aggregate and temporary on site facilities are appropriate if carefully sited. Mobile facilities often operate on demolition sites and many of these are not subject to planning control as they are on site for less than 28 days per year.

(b) Planning Issues

- Traffic impact The larger the capacity the greater the number of vehicles required to transport the waste. ~~The hours of operation can be controlled by conditions, and vehicle routing can be controlled through appropriate planning obligations;~~
- Visual intrusion Stockpiles of materials can be intrusive. ~~Landscaping, bunding and height restrictions can reduce the visual impact;~~
- Noise Crushing, grading and screening machinery. ~~Conditions can restrict hours of operation and limit noise levels;~~
- Dust There is potential for major dust emissions, ~~but bowsers on roads and sprinklers on stockpiles and, in appropriate cases, wheel washing equipment can be used to alleviate this.~~

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact The hours of operation can be controlled by conditions, and vehicle routing can be controlled through appropriate planning obligations;
- Visual intrusion Landscaping, bunding and height restrictions can reduce the visual impact;
- Noise Conditions can restrict hours of operation and limit noise levels;
- Dust Bowsers on roads and sprinklers on stockpiles and, in appropriate cases, wheel washing equipment can be used to alleviate dust.

POLICY WLP6: CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE FACILITIES

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE RECYCLING FACILITIES PROVIDED THEY ARE:-

(i) **LOCATED WITHIN QUARRIES OR THEIR ASSOCIATED PROCESSING PLANT SITES AND WOULD NOT DELAY THE RESTORATION OF SUCH;**
OR
(ii) **ASSOCIATED WITH AN EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY;**
OR
(iii) **DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH A MAJOR DEMOLITION PROJECT ;**
OR
(iv) **LOCATED WITHIN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USES. (CLASS B2 OF THE USE CLASSES ORDER)**

AND
(v) **MEET THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212;**

Materials Recovery Facilities

6.29 Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) include multi-stream separation facilities, recycling treatment facilities and community recycling schemes (often run by charitable organisations). Such facilities receive unsorted or sorted waste. This waste is separated into recyclable and non-recyclable materials. These facilities which receive segregated waste (e.g. from kerbside collection) are referred to as “clean MRFs” and those which receive mixed waste are called “dirty MRFs”. Recyclable materials are often stored on site until there is enough to sell on to recycling merchants or processing companies. Non-recoverable materials will go for further treatment or final disposal. Large facilities can deal with a whole range of material and are highly industrialised. Smaller facilities may be very “low tech” and deal with only one specific type of waste.

Advantages:-

- can operate at various scales;
- a network of facilities is required if recycling is to make a significant impact on reclaiming materials from the waste stream;
- it will ensure that collected materials are sorted and supplied to the reprocessing industry;
- can be added to existing waste operations.

Disadvantages:-

- may increase local vehicular movements;
- impacts on the locality similar to any other industrial process.

~~Types of Waste: Typically, glass, paper, plastic, wood, rubble, metals and fabric.~~

(a) Site Requirements

6.30 Large scale operations have a typical capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum (source Regional Waste Management Strategy, January 2003) but can have a capacity as large as 100,000 tonnes per annum. Sites extending to between 1- 1.5 hectares could be appropriate. Industrial buildings and a storage area would be required. The building needs to be large enough to accommodate a large tipping hall to deposit and load materials. Alongside the “hall” there needs to be room for equipment to variously wash, sort, grade, crush and bale material, as well as temporary storage space. The processes involved may change over time as technology improves and the site needs to be able to accommodate these.

6.31 Ideally MRFs should be located close to areas of population on industrial estates or on appropriate brownfield land. There may be considerable benefits in reduced traffic movements if such facilities are located adjacent or close to Household Waste Recycling Centres. Alternatively such facilities could be located next to major landfill sites which have a life of site expectancy of over 20 years. Because of the nature of Lincolnshire and as a result of economies of scale, the possibility is that economically a number of smaller MRFs may have to feed into larger more specialised MRFs located near to large centres of population and disposal facilities for residual wastes (eg landfills or EfW plants). The opportunity exists for such larger facilities to be located in areas where companies using recycled material could locate. Although such large scale facilities are most appropriately located in general industrial areas or next to landfill or energy from waste sites, such locations may not be available and therefore Greenfield sites may be considered acceptable if they would provide benefits in reducing transportation requirements.

(b) Planning Issues

- Traffic impact Collection vehicles depositing material at the site, transfer and recycling merchant vehicles taking material from the site can create a significant impact. ~~Collection vehicles depositing material at the site, transfer and recycling merchant vehicles taking material from the site can create a significant impact. Location is the key to overcoming this matter;~~
- Visual intrusion Depending on the size of the facility. Site specific issues; direct effects on landscape fabric (removal of hedgerows, etc); proximity of landscape designations; site setting (proximity to listed buildings and conservation areas); proximity to sensitive viewpoints; presence of existing large built structures; presence/absence of screening features; ~~depending on the size of facility a site would need to be large enough to incorporate landscape treatment to reduce impact, particularly in a rural location;~~
- Dust The handling of waste and the movement of vehicles may give rise to dust ~~problems can be mitigated by enclosing operations, pre-washing materials, using curtains and sprinkler systems;~~
- Odour Some odour may be generated as a result of small quantities of liquids retained in bottles and contamination of materials with residual biodegradable matter ~~enclosing the operation, and managing the nature of waste inputs and its residence time in the facility will assist in reducing odour problems;~~
- Noise The main problems have been attributed to the following; vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading operations; associated traffic noise; mechanical processes such as shredders, screens, conveyors, etc; and air extraction fans and ventilation systems ~~enclosure of operation, noise insulation, working hour restrictions, limits on vehicle movements can all reduce noise impact.~~

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact Location is a key factor to overcoming the traffic issues – co-location of this type of activity with other waste management practices is advantageous. Other measures may include routing of vehicles away from sensitive areas and limitation of operating hours;
- Visual intrusion Well designed landscaping features to reduce impact, particularly in rural areas;
- Dust Enclosure of operations – within a building; pre-washing materials; and using curtain and sprinkler systems can be used to mitigate dust;
- Odour Enclosure of operations; and managing the nature of waste inputs and its residences time in the facility will assist in preventing odour. De-odourisers and proprietary ventilation and air filtration systems should be sufficient to minimise odour to acceptable levels;
- Noise Enclosure of operations; noise insulations, working hour restrictions; limits on vehicle movements can all reduce noise impact. Sensitive siting of equipment. Noise fencing and bunds along with sound insulation within the building may be used.

6.32 ~~Areas of search Zones~~ (see Figure 6, page 43) for municipal waste MRFs which are anticipated to have capacities of less than 25,000 tpa, will include:-

- Lincoln Area ~~and West Lindsey~~ – North Hykeham and Whisby (North Zone);
- ~~Sleaford and Boston~~ Area (North Zone);
- ~~East Lindsey~~ – Louth Industrial Estate (North Zone);
- Grantham, ~~Stamford and Bourne~~ area (South Zone);
- The Deepings and Spalding area. (South Zone)

POLICY WLP7: MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ~~LARGE SCALE (50,000 TONNES PER ANNUM AND ABOVE)~~ MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES PROVIDED THEY ARE:-

(i) LOCATED ON LAND OR BUILDINGS IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE FOR GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USES (CLASS B2) ~~AND/OR STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING USES (CLASS B8)~~;

OR

(ii) LOCATED NEXT TO ~~THE FOLLOWING~~ LANDFILL SITES: ~~OR ENERGY FROM WASTE SITES IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAPS AT~~

- A) WHISBY ROAD, HYKEHAM;**
- B) WHISBY;**
- C) SLIPPERY GOWT, BOSTON.**

OR

(iii) LOCATED NEXT TO RESIDUAL WASTE TREATMENT PLANTS

AND MEET THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212.

WHERE IT HAS BEEN PROVEN, THROUGH CARRYING OUT A SEQUENTIAL ANALYSIS OF SITES, THAT NO SITES ARE AVAILABLE IN CATEGORIES (i), (ii) AND (iii) AND THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212 ARE SATISFIED, EXCEPTIONS MAY BE MADE TO THE GENERAL PRESUMPTION AGAINST DEVELOPMENT IN THE OPEN COUNTRYSIDE SO LONG AS SUCH SITES HAVE AN OVERRIDING BENEFIT IN REDUCING TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS;

PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO PROPOSALS WHICH EXPLOIT THE POTENTIAL FOR LINKS WITH OTHER WASTE FACILITIES AND WITH COMPANIES USING THE RECYCLED MATERIALS PRODUCED. ~~FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO COMMUNITY RECYCLING PROPOSALS.~~

~~POLICY WLP8: SMALL SCALE (LESS THAN 25,000 TONNES PER ANNUM) MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES~~

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR SMALL SCALE MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES SUBJECT TO THE PROPOSAL MEETING THE CRITERIA IN POLICY WLP212. FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO COMMUNITY RECYCLING PROPOSALS.

Waste Transfer Station

- 6.33 A Waste Transfer Station is a depot where waste from collection vehicles, skip hire vehicles etc is stored temporarily prior to transportation in bulk to be recycled, composted, treated in another way or disposed of. The term is used to cover a wide variety of operations which deal with all types of waste.
- 6.34 Waste Transfer Stations play an important role between the collection and final disposal of waste. They help reduce the number of vehicles transporting waste long distances and fulfil an important role in assisting in the recycling, recovery and treatment of waste.

Advantages:-

- appropriately located transfer stations provide a bulking up facility which can supply other waste management centres and industries;
- Reduction in transport by allowing larger vehicles and different transport systems to be used to transport waste over larger distances if required;
- network of facilities will ensure that collected materials are sorted and supplied to the reprocessing industries;
- Reduction in the overall number of vehicular movements.

Disadvantages:-

- may increase vehicular movements locally;
- may have environmental impacts on the immediate locality.

~~Types of Waste: All wastes.~~

(a) Site Requirements

- 6.35 In Lincolnshire, Waste Transfer Stations have developed in a wide variety of locations due to historic reasons. These facilities typically have an industrial look about them. They comprise buildings, waste storage areas, skip storage, tipping bags, mobile units and recycling areas. Suitable sites need to be able to accommodate areas for the sorting of waste and have good accessibility to receive the delivery of collected waste and to transfer it in bulk by road, rail or water to other waste management facilities. Smaller scale waste transfer facilities will be required as part of the implementation of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Areas of search (see Figure 6, page 43) for these facilities- will be in:
- Louth (North Zone);
 - Skegness (North Zone);
 - Boston (North Zone)
 - Sleaford (North Zone);
 - Market Rasen (North Zone)
 - Gainsborough (North Zone)
 - Spalding (South Zone);

- Grantham (South Zone);

During the life of the landfill sites serving the county the most appropriate locations would be on the frontage of such sites.

6.36 Waste Transfer Stations are needed in both urban and rural locations to provide an integrated network. The most suitable locations are industrial or brownfield sites. In rural areas the brownfield sites would include disused farm complexes not in [areas with nature conservation importance, conservation areas, groundwater sensitive areas and the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty](#)~~sensitive environmental areas or those of landscape importance.~~

(b) Planning Issues

- **Traffic impact** There will be significant traffic movement associated with such facilities. The main traffic impact will tend to come from smaller skip hire HGVs. Transfer stations do, however, reduce the total number of HGVs on the roads and the total mileage of waste vehicle transportation;~~the main traffic impact tends to come from smaller skip-hire HGVs. The impact could be controlled by planning conditions e.g. ghosted turns and signposts. Access to waste transfer stations should be readily achieved from the strategic network either directly or by short sections of adjoining roads to reduce negative impacts of heavy vehicle movements;~~
- **Visual intrusion** Depending on the size of the facility, skip storage and stockpiles of materials can cause visual intrusion. Site specific issues; direct effects on landscape fabric (removal of hedgerows, etc); proximity of landscape designations; site setting (proximity to listed buildings and conservation areas); proximity to sensitive viewpoints; presence of existing large built structures; presence/absence of screening features;~~depending on the size of the facility, well designed fencing, bunding or screening would be required, particularly in rural areas to mitigate against the visual intrusion caused by skip storage and stockpiles of materials. Height restrictions can also be imposed;~~
- **Noise** The main problems have been attributed to the following; vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading operations; associated traffic noise; and site preparation/engineering works;
- **Odour** Odours from any mixed waste or putrescible waste facility have the potential to represent a nuisance issue, although the generally rapid turn around of waste onsite usually prevents any serious odour problems;
- **Litter** The potential impact of litter needs to be carefully controlled if the site is located near business or residential properties. ~~these can be controlled by planning conditions;~~

(c) Mitigation

- **Traffic impact** Access to waste transfer stations should be readily achieved from the strategic network with directly or by short sections of adjoining roads to reduce the impacts of heavy vehicle movements. Other measures may include routing of vehicles away from sensitive areas and limitation of operating hours;

- Visual intrusion Well designed fencing, bunding or screening would be required, particularly in rural areas. Height restrictions can also be imposed;
- Noise Can be reduced through hours of working. Sensitive siting of equipment. Noise fencing and bunds along with sound insulation within the building may be used;
- Odour Enclosure of operations within a building is the primary means of preventing odour;
- Litter Can be controlled through appropriate management measures. Perimeter fencing/landscaped areas around the sites may be used to trap litter before it leaves the site.

POLICY WLP89: WASTE TRANSFER STATIONS

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR WASTE TRANSFER STATIONS AND THE EXTENSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES PROVIDED:-

- (i) THAT THE SITE IS LOCATED SO AS TO MINIMISE THE TRAFFIC IMPACT ON THE HIGHWAY NETWORK; ~~FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE DEVELOPMENTS THAT PROPOSE MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION, FOR EXAMPLE, WASTE MOVEMENTS BY RAIL.~~
- AND
- (ii) THAT THE SITE IS NOT LOCATED IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY NOR WITHIN RESIDENTIAL AREAS;
- AND
- (iii) THAT THE PROPOSAL MEETS THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212;
- AND
- (iv) WITH RESPECT TO LANDFILL SITES THE PERMISSION IS RESTRICTED TO THE LIFE OF THE SITE UNLESS THE SITE IS WITHIN A BUILT UP AREA.

Composting

- 6.37 Composting is the aerobic decomposition of organic waste to form a compost or soil improver. The process is a natural one. Various waste elements can be composted including garden waste, wood, food and paper. Facilities can range from large-scale industrial type operations to on-farm composting and small scale community composting. Composting can be carried out in the open in linear heaps (windrows), in small heaps or as a semi-industrial process in a building (in-vessel composting). The Municipal Waste Strategy has identified the need for 8 windrow sites in the county ranging in capacity from 3,000 to 4,500 tonnes per annum (tpa) in the northern and southern zones respectively. The strategy also identifies the need for a further five in-vessel composting facilities with capacities of 6,000 to 4,500 tpa in the northern and southern zones respectively. The Regional Waste Management Strategy identified the need for three large enclosed or in-vessel composting facilities, with capacities of 25,000 tpa. Given the increased forecast of commercial and industrial waste arisings adopted by this Plan, it is possible that a fourth composting facility for these wastes may be needed during the Plan period or that smaller facilities for Municipal Waste composting could be expanded to provide additional capacity for treating wastes of commercial or industrial origin.
- 6.38 As with other forms of waste treatment, planning permission is required if the materials to be composted do not originate wholly from within the property or farm, where the composting is to take place, or if the resulting compost is used anywhere other than on that property or farm.

Advantages:-

- turns a significant element of the waste stream into a useful material;
- reduces the need for peat as humus in horticulture and land restoration;
- if the standard is high enough, compost can be used in agriculture and horticulture. There is potential for a large and reliable market for such compost with a wide geographical spread;
- composting schemes can be farm based, thus assisting farmers to diversify their operations;
- heat generated offers opportunities for horticultural heating schemes;
- low cost to get established, and is suitable for small scale production;
- home composting reduces the volume of waste, and reduces transport;
- in-vessel composting gives better control over the process and emissions.

Disadvantages:-

- residues may be contaminated with heavy metals, residual glass, plastics and other materials. Quality is an issue;
- without careful management the windrow method can produce odours and emissions which can be a health hazard;
- liquid effluent is produced which is potentially polluting;
- in-vessel composting has a relatively high cost.

~~Types of Waste: Biodegradable Waste. Typically green waste, vegetable processing waste, agricultural waste. Can include wood and paper.~~

(a) Site Requirements

- 6.39 The large-scale centralised commercial operations require larger areas for the storage and maturation of compost. Because of the potential for leachate generation, impervious hardstanding with appropriate drainage systems, including interceptors, is required. Such operations are suited to waste disposal sites although in such cases the operation would generally have to be subject to time limits linking them with the completion and restoration of the waste disposal site. The land take of an outdoor windrow system can be in the order of 1 to 2 hectares.
- 6.40 Enclosed windrow systems require industrial type buildings. The advantage is that air and odour control systems can be installed. Such operations can therefore be located in general industrial areas and, where appropriate, linked in with Household Waste Recycling Centres. Converted storage buildings and modern farm buildings lend themselves to conversion to provide indoor composting facilities.
- 6.41 On-farm or on-site composting has considerable potential, in a rural county such as Lincolnshire, to make a major impact in recycling green waste. Such operations will be appropriate where the compost produced is used on site or locally. Rural locations away from residential areas are considered more appropriate as it is less likely the operation would be detrimental to amenities of adjoining occupiers by reason of smell, visual intrusion, noise and general disturbance. In the case of on-farm composting schemes dealing with no more than 1,000 cubic metres of green waste at any one time, these may be acceptable in the Wolds. This is notwithstanding the general presumption against the development of waste management facilities in the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty [where such schemes are not detrimental to the landscape and character of the area](#).
- 6.42 Whilst not yet developed in Lincolnshire, community composting schemes have the potential to make a significant contribution to the recycling of green waste. The need to be accessible to the public but minimise associated impact will have to be balanced. These operations should be small scale and be accommodated in existing buildings or on small areas of existing hardstanding in appropriate locations.
- 6.43 The Environment Agency requires Risk Assessments to be carried out and submitted with planning applications where composting facilities are within 250 metres of a dwelling or workplace. Generally the siting of composting facilities within 250 metres of an occupied building is considered inappropriate.

(b) Planning Issues

- Traffic impact [Depends on the scale, the catchment area and market the materials are aimed at. Composting plants are served by a significant number of heavy goods vehicles; ~~depending on the scale and market the materials are aimed at, traffic movements may be reduced by operations occurring in close proximity to where the materials will be used, for example, on adjacent agricultural land or close to where the waste arises;~~](#)
- Visual impact [Depends on the scale of the operation. They have a low height profile as they do not require tall buildings or other structures; ~~a small operation can be relatively inconspicuous. For larger facilities some screening or bunding may be required;~~](#)
- Noise [Associated with vehicle movement, the turning of the windrows \(if this method is used\) and waste shredding operations; ~~associated with vehicle movements and the turning of the windrows \(if this method used\);~~](#)

- Odour
Due to the nature of composting, odour has lead to most concerns. Major causes are exhaust air from enclosed systems, anaerobic conditions, wet and dirty areas and roads, and untreated pools of leachate. The greatest potential for odour production occurs when fresh and partially composted materials are allowed to sit for excessive period of time without aeration, or if materials become too wet;
~~Careful siting would be required to reduce the impact of odour. Close proximity to dwellings may be inappropriate;~~
- Bio-aerosols
Bio-aerosols may be carried in the air as spores or microbes, on fine dust particles or tiny water droplets. The Environment Agency research suggests that bio-aerosol levels are likely to be equal to or below natural levels within 250m of a composting operation. Potential for nuisance and health impacts;
~~the potential for nuisance and health impacts can be mitigated by enclosure where appropriate and good process control;~~
- Leachate
This arises from the decomposition process and can cause surface water and/or groundwater pollution.
~~this arises from the decomposition process and can cause surface-water and/or groundwater pollution. Depending on the type of composting system used, a collection and recirculation facility may be required;~~

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact
Traffic movements may be reduced by operations occurring in close proximity to where the materials will be used, for example, on adjacent agricultural land or close to where the waste arises. Deliveries of waste are normally linked to waste collection rounds, as well as the collection of green waste from Household Waste Recycling Centres. These collections usually peak at a certain time of the day. Vehicles can be routed away from inappropriate roads, such as sensitive residential areas and schools;
- Visual impact
A small operation can be relatively inconspicuous. For larger facilities some screening (e.g. tree planting) or bunding may be required to minimise potential adverse impact;
- Noise
Positioned a reasonable distance from sensitive receptors. PPG24 (Pollution Control) gives advice on noise control. Typical measures might include; fitting machinery with silencers; reducing use of machinery during public holidays and weekends; windrows, other physical barriers or earth mounds can be used as acoustic bunds;
- Odour
A creation of natural odours cannot be completely avoided at composting facilities. Potential for pumping stale, exhaust-air into odour removal systems, such as bio-filter, chemical scrubbers, or burners can be considered. At open-air facilities, water jets or curtains of water vapour can be used to absorb odours in the air, if odours are of particular concern. Careful siting would be required to reduce the impact of odour. Close proximity to dwellings may be inappropriate;

- **Bio-aerosols** Enclosed where appropriate and good process control. Other measures can include; damping down of materials to prevent dust; shedding, turning, screening when wind speeds are not too high; and locating the site at a suitable distance from sensitive receptors;
- **Leachate** The protection of controlled waters by adequate site surfacing, segregated drainage and containment are essential in the control of leachate. Depending on the type of composting system used, a collection and recirculation facility may be required. Any leachate not recirculated should be collected and taken away, or directed to a sewer or watercourse with the appropriate consent or a works inlet at a wastewater treatment plant.

POLICY WLP910: OUTDOOR COMPOSTING (WINDROW AND COMPOST HEAPS)

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR WINDROW AND HEAP COMPOSTING FACILITIES SUBJECT TO THE PROPOSAL BEING LOCATED OVER 250 METRES FROM AN OCCUPIED BUILDING, MEETING THE CRITERIA IN POLICY WLP212 AND WHERE IT WOULD NOT RESULT IN THE DELAY OF THE FINAL RESTORATION OF EXISTING WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES OR QUARRIES. NOTWITHSTANDING THE GENERAL PRESUMPTION AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY, FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO ON-FARM AND COMMUNITY COMPOSTING PROPOSALS INVOLVING 1,000 CUBIC METRES OR LESS OF GREEN WASTE AT ANY ONE TIME AND PROVIDING THAT ANY NEW STRUCTURES REQUIRED FOR THE OPERATION ARE MINIMAL.

POLICY WLP101: IN BUILDING AND IN VESSEL COMPOSTING

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR INDOOR COMPOSTING FACILITIES PROVIDED;

- (i) THAT THE PROPOSAL IS LOCATED OVER 250 METRES FROM AN OCCUPIED BUILDING (HOTELS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS) OTHER THAN ONE IN THE SAME OWNERSHIP AS THE PROPOSED FACILITY; AND**
- (ii) IF IN THE OPEN COUNTRYSIDE IS TO BE HOUSED IN REDUNDANT-FARM OR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS WHICH CAN BE DEMONSTRATED AS BEING ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE PROPOSED FACILITY; OR**
- (iii) LOCATED ON LAND OR IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS IDENTIFIED FOR USES WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USES (CLASS B2), IF APPROPRIATE ODOUR CONTROL SYSTEMS ARE TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROPOSAL; AND**
- (iv) THAT THE PROPOSAL MEETS THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212.**

Anaerobic Digestion and Mechanical Biological Treatment

6.44 **Anaerobic digestion** is the biological degradation of organic wastes in the absence of oxygen. Methane gas is a product of anaerobic digestion and can be used to generate electricity. The process has a well-established track record and has been used for many years to treat sewage sludges. The residue from sewage sludge treatment is suitable as a soil improver.

Advantages:-

- it can produce a useful soil improver that can be used in land reclamation;
- it is a process that allows good control including containment of potential pollutants;
- the process generates methane, a greenhouse gas, which can be used as a renewable energy source.

Disadvantages:-

- requires a high degree of waste segregation to produce a marketable residue;
- it may not be economic due to the large capital investment required;
- there is a possibility of pollution from liquid effluent and other emissions/material.

~~Types of Waste: Biodegradable Waste. Typically green waste, agricultural waste and food processing waste.~~

(a) Site Requirements

- 6.45 Facilities can be stand alone or part of a larger waste management site. It is industrial in nature involving the construction of large buildings and large upright vessels required for sorting the different types of organic wastes. Such facilities would require an input of 25-45,000 tonnes of waste a year. These plants can deal with garden, food, vegetable and industrial food processing waste. The Municipal Waste Strategy has not identified the need for anaerobic digestion facilities in the County as the technology has yet to be proven. The Regional Strategy has identified a potential need for a small amount of anaerobic digestion capacity to manage some commercial waste. The long term opportunity exists for combined municipal and commercial plants, particularly in those areas where the food industry produces large volumes of processing waste and the Plan needs to address this future potential.
- 6.46 Anaerobic digestion plants need to be located near to the main source of waste and ideally should form part of a larger facility such as a Materials Recovery Facility, Sewage Treatment Works or an Energy from Waste Plant.

(b) Planning Issues

- **Traffic impact** Depends on the scale catchment area served and market the materials are aimed at. Anaerobic digestion plants are served by a significant number of heavy goods vehicles; ~~depending on the size and location, good access required with space for manoeuvring vehicles;~~
- **Air Emissions** There is limited published data on air emissions from anaerobic digestion facilities. Biogas is under positive pressure in the tank, some fugitive emissions may arise. There is also the potential for bio-aerosols to be released from the process;
- **Visual impact** Depends on the scale of the operation. Vessels and buildings can be intrusive. New lines or cables used to connect the facility to the National Grid for electricity transfer will also have an impact on visual amenity both on and off site; ~~Vessels and buildings can be intrusive. Careful design, landscaping and screening required;~~

- Odours
Odours from any mixed waste or putrescible waste facility have the potential to represent a nuisance, particularly when waste is allowed to decompose in uncontrolled anaerobic conditions, due to poor storage for example; ~~digestion of slurry is significantly less odorous than the practice of storing it in slurry pits. This matter can be controlled through conditions;~~
- Noise
The process operations are not inherently noisy, although vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading, as well as engines and pumps, are potential sources of noise; ~~noise would be emitted from engines and generators, gas blowers and traffic. Planning conditions and design can be used to mitigate these matters;~~
- Leachate
Nitrogen rich liquid effluent requires properly maintained storage to protect groundwater. ~~nitrogen rich liquid effluent requires properly maintained storage to protect groundwater. This is controlled by the Environment Agency.~~

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact
Deliveries to facilities can be routed away from inappropriate roads, such as sensitive residential areas and schools, and scheduled to avoid rush hour traffic flows. Careful location of the digestion facility and the storage tanks can minimise distances travelled between the production of the feedstock, the storage tanks and the digester;
- Air Emissions
Emissions from anaerobic digestion are low compared with those for other waste disposal options (Comparison of Emissions from Waste Management Options, Research Undertaken for the National Society for Clean Air and Environmental Protection, June 2002). As the anaerobic digestion process itself is enclosed, emissions to air can be well controlled. Using known and reliable sources of feedstock, analysis of feedstock and careful quality control. To avoid pathogen transfer, controls should be put in place to ensure that a centralised anaerobic digestion plant could be isolated, that vehicle wheels washes are used and the wash water be disposed of in a suitable way. Biofilers systems could be considered;
- Visual impact
Can be minimised by; co-locating the facility next to existing buildings of similar scale; bunding, planting around the site and partial burial of the digester, storage or reception tanks; dividing the plant up; laying electricity connections underground or careful route selection of overhead lines;
- Odours
Anaerobic digestion is largely enclosed and controlled; the potential for odour is greatly reduced. Appropriate siting of the facility along with effective site and plant management can minimise odour impact. Outdoor storage of feedstock, and negative ventilation systems fitted with biofilters control and contain odours within buildings;
- Noise
Sensitive design of the main buildings and tanks (including acoustic enclosures and physical barriers), along with noise reduction features on specific plant components should ensure that noise levels are kept to a reasonable volume;

- Leachate The Environment Agency requires that all tanks and digesters are surrounded by containment bunding of either concrete or clay.

Mechanical Biological Treatment

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

Mechanical biological treatment is one such treatment technology. Others have been patented by individual waste management companies. The choice depends on the waste composition, the waste management situation, and the existing capacities. It is not, however, a one-stop shop to waste management.

Advantages:-

- Reduces the mass of the input waste through stabilisation / composting processes (by ~20%)
- Designed to extract additional recycle from the residual waste stream
- Based on combinations of existing proven technologies
- Increases calorific value of waste through drying / separation
- Is designed to be part of an integrated system

Disadvantages:-

- Landfill of residue will still count as Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) with regard to the Landfill Directive unless further treated. It would also attract the full Landfill Tax
- The system is reliant on other treatment / disposal processes for the residues. For example, energy from waste
- No plant currently in operation in the UK (although some plants are due for commissioning by 2007)
- Potential contamination issues over products from composting or Anaerobic Digestion of waste limiting potential applications
- Residue is likely to be subject to Animal By-Products Regulation requirements for any additional composting

(a) Site Requirements and Selection

6.48 Capacity for these MBT plants can range from 25,000 to 200,000 tonnes of waste per annum (usually multiple modular units are used on larger sites). Operations are totally enclosed. The best location for such facilities is near to other waste handling facilities such as materials recovery facilities etc. Appropriate locations would be in general industrial areas with easy access to the main road network and near to areas of major waste arisings. Land requirements for these facilities would be 0.9 to 2Ha for small facility (25,000 to 60,000tpa) and 3-4Ha for large facility (~180,000tpa).

- 6.49 Sites and areas of search have been selected on the basis of the following criteria:-
- adjacent to existing disposal facility or on land allocated for industrial purposes
 - good access to main road network
 - close proximity or with easy access to main urban areas

(b) Planning Issues

- Traffic impact The nature and volume of traffic will be determined by the volume throughput of the plant, and nature and source of the waste. Traffic generated may include a mixture of large waste related vehicles;
- Emissions Likely to raise public concern. Limited research done, but what does exist suggests that emissions are comparable with other forms of thermal treatment and in principle may be lower;
- Visual intrusion The main impact is often the size of the stack. Most modern facilities are housed in purpose built steel framed buildings, similar to large agricultural buildings or industrial warehouses with the addition of a stack. The height of the stack is dependent upon the pollution control measures required by the Environment Agency or district council. Site specific issues; direct effects on landscape fabric (removal of hedgerows, etc); proximity of landscape designations; site setting (proximity to listed buildings and conservation areas); proximity to sensitive viewpoints; presence of existing large built structures; presence/absence of screening features;
- Noise The main problems have been attributed to the following; vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading operations; sorting; ventilation fans; internal screening and mechanical sorting operations; stream turbine units; and air cooled condenser units;
- Odour Odours and dust from any mixed waste or putrescible waste facility have the potential to represent a nuisance issue when waste is allowed to decompose in anaerobic conditions.

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact Deliveries of waste are normally linked to waste collection rounds. These collections usually peak at a certain time of the day. Vehicles can, where appropriate and possible, be re-routed away from inappropriate roads and sensitive residential areas and schools. Highway improvements may be necessary in association with such developments;
- Emissions All new waste incineration plants are required to meet the emission limited prescribed by the EC Waste Incineration Directive 2000. Primary control of the main pollutants is limited by careful control of temperatures and residence times. Plants can achieve the required limits by use of proprietary air pollution control (APC) systems;
- Visual intrusion Buildings are normally constructed of standard steel portal frame and concrete, therefore architectural enhancement can be limited; however, detail applied such as colour treatment can reduce the impact;

- **Noise** The standard design of the main buildings and noise reduction features on specific plant components would ensure that noise levels can be kept to an acceptable level. Appropriate site layout design and siting of particular noisy pieces of equipment considered;

- **Odour** Not normally significant problems at modern, well run facilities. Operations are mainly enclosed, with stored waste at a minimum. Where occasionally large amounts of waste are retained for example during plant maintenance periods; applications of chemical deodorants can be used to mitigate external impact.

POLICY WLP112: ANAEROBIC DIGESTION AND MECHANICAL BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR ANAEROBIC DIGESTION PLANTS PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE MET:-

- (i) ANY DIGESTATE PRODUCED AS A RESIDUE OF THE PROCESS CAN BE SATISFACTORILY MANAGED AND DISPOSED OF;**
- AND**
- (ii) THAT THE SITE IS LOCATED SO AS TO MINIMISE THE TRAFFIC IMPACT ON THE HIGHWAY NETWORK. FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE DEVELOPMENTS THAT PROPOSE MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION, FOR EXAMPLE, WASTE MOVEMENTS BY RAIL;**
- AND**
- (iii) SUCH FACILITIES WILL BE PERMITTED ON LAND IDENTIFIED FOR GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USE (B2) OR FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF**
 - (A) SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS;**
 - (B) INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK UNITS;**
 - (C) OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES;**
 - (D) ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD PROCESSING FACILITIES.**
- AND**
- (iv) THE PROPOSAL MEETS THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212;**
- AND**
- (v) THAT THE PROPOSAL IS LOCATED OVER 250 METRES FROM AN OCCUPIED BUILDING (HOTELS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS) OTHER THAN ONE IN THE SAME OWNERSHIP AS THE PROPOSED FACILITY;**
- AND**
- (vi) SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR OPERATIONAL ENERGY AND EXPORTABLE ENERGY RECOVERY IS MAXIMISED WHERE APPROPRIATE;**
- AND**
- (vii) THAT WITH RESPECT TO ANAEROBIC DIGESTION PLANTS, METHANE GAS SHALL BE UTILISED IN ALL BUT SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.**

Energy from Waste

- 6.50 Energy from waste (EfW) recovery involves recovering value from waste in the form of energy to generate heat and/or electricity. Technological advances in this area have been very rapid over the last decade. Some technologies have been fully developed and tested; other technologies are in development. Whilst the strategic emphasis is upon reduction, reuse, recycling and composting there is still a need to deal with residual wastes in order to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive. The Municipal Waste Management Strategy envisages [a central role for such technology in dealing with residual municipal waste.three such plants being required in Lincolnshire to deal with Lincolnshire's municipal waste by the end of the Plan period](#). The Regional Waste Management Strategy forecasts that limited EfW capacity may be necessary to treat small quantities of commercial and industrial waste. As technology improves it is possible that the size of plant which is economic may reduce in scale and, along with other bio fuels such as willow and coppiced material, enable local power plants to be developed. [The Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management published by Defra reports on collated evidence regarding emissions to air, land and water; and health effect from various waste management operations, including incineration.](#)
- [The Report brings together the literature and evidence on the relative health and environmental effects of all the different waste management options; relative both to each other and to other activities affecting health and the environment. It suggests 'the low frequency of incidents and the lack of any consistent evidence for health effects in people living near waste to energy facilities suggest that emissions above consented limits are not a significant issue for waste incinerators'.](#)
- 6.51 The types of technology available are likely to expand. This section considers those technologies involving physio-chemical processes which currently exist.

Incineration

- 6.52 In essence the incineration process involves waste being burnt to generate heat which is used to generate high-pressure steam which in turn generates electricity. Surplus electricity can be exported to the National Grid. The surplus heat from the turbines can be used for neighbourhood heating schemes. Combined heat and power is an efficient technology but this efficiency is dependent upon purpose designed development or industrial processes nearby. [In Lincolnshire the potential to heat glasshouse complexes is a possibility. Recyclable materials are extracted from the waste before being burnt. The resultant ash can be used in the plastics industry and in the manufacture of building blocks. All other remaining residues are finally disposed to landfill.](#)
- 6.53 Experience of large, mass burn incinerators causes concern over the large amounts of waste needed to ensure commercial viability combined with the need to meet contractual requirements to meet electricity supply levels. There also exists a considerable amount of public concern over such facilities. With the introduction of stricter emission standards under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and, more recently, the Waste Incineration Directive, this element of waste management is one of the most controlled areas of operation. Nevertheless, full account would need to be taken of any prevailing background pollution and any cumulative impact of additional emissions that may result from such facilities.
- 6.54 Incineration of municipal, commercial and industrial wastes without energy recovery is not considered to be a sustainable form of waste management. There will therefore be a presumption against such proposals. However, for special wastes, infected animal tissues or clinical wastes, incineration without energy recovery may be the Best Practicable Environmental Option.

Advantages:-

- waste incineration has become a highly technical waste management option, capable of handling the volumes of waste which will remain after re-use, recycling and composting;
- it provides a renewable source of energy *in the form of electricity and/or steam which can be used via the Grid or directly by industry*;
- it is among the most strictly regulated waste management options, and the Waste Incineration Directive will apply stringent emission limits to virtually all types of waste incinerator;
- there is potential for the recovery and industrial use of residues from incineration process;
- *pollution control technology relating to energy from waste is well proven and reliable.*

Disadvantages:-

- *incineration is perceived as a polluting technology, mainly in relations to emissions; there are concerns over emissions from incinerators*;
- residues (clinker and ash) have a toxic content;
- *incineration is perceived as a polluting technology*;
- incinerators might divert some waste away from recycling initiatives;
- large plants are expensive and future choice may be restricted;
- potential environmental and visual impact of a major site could be substantial.

Types of Waste: Degradable and Special Waste. Typically residual waste which has no recycle value, also includes waste with a high calorific value.

(a) Site Requirements and Selection

6.55 Incinerator plants can range from modular burn systems taking between 20,000 to 90,000 tonnes of waste per year to large scale plants which can take 200,000 tonnes of waste per annum. Operations are totally enclosed. The best location for such facilities is near to other waste handling facilities such as household waste recycling sites, materials recovery facilities etc. Appropriate locations would be in general industrial areas with easy access to the main road network and near to areas of major waste arisings. The ability to transfer heat to neighbouring land uses is a consideration, and this could be to industrial or horticultural (eg greenhouse users as well as to local housing in a district heating scheme.

6.56 Sites and areas of search have been selected on the basis of the following criteria:-

- adjacent to existing disposal facility or on land allocated for industrial purposes
- good access to main road network
- close proximity or with easy access to main urban areas

(b) Planning Issues

- Traffic impact There will be significant traffic movement associated with such facilities, particularly with centralised facilities. Traffic movements can be less where pelletised waste is concerned;~~there will be significant traffic movements associated with such facilities, particularly with centralised facilities, unless the plants are located close to major waste sources such as MRFs or transfer stations. Highway improvements may therefore be necessary in association with such developments;~~

- Visual intrusion The main impact is often the size of the stack. The building which encloses the equipment can be of significant size and height. The height of the stack is dependent upon the pollution control measures required by the Environment Agency. Site specific issues; direct effects on landscape fabric (removal of hedgerows, etc); proximity of landscape designations; site setting (proximity to listed buildings and conservation areas); proximity to sensitive viewpoints; presence of existing large built structures; presence/absence of screening features;~~the main visual impact is often from the size of the stack although the building which encloses the equipment can be a significant size and height dependant upon the plant selected. The height of the stack is dependent upon the pollution control measures required by the Environment Agency.~~

- Emissions Likely to raise public concern. The respective emission limits for each key pollutant are shown in the following table;

Emission levels set by EC Waste Incineration Directive	
Substance	EC Waste Incineration Directive (2000)
Dust	10
Total Organic Carbon	10
Hydrogen Chloride	10
Hydrogen Fluoride	1
Sulphur Oxides	50
Nitrogen oxides	200
Metals	
Group 1: Cadmium, Thallium	0.05
Group 2: Mercury	0.05
Group 3: Antimony, Arsenic, Lead, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Manganese, Nickel, Vanadium	0.5
Dioxins and furans	0.1 ng/m ³
Notes:	
(a) All concentrations are given in units of milligrams per normal cubic metre of stack gas, corrected to 11% oxygen at 273K and 101.3KPa except dioxins, which are expressed in nanograms of international toxic equivalent (I-TEQ) per normal cubic metre of stack gas.	
(b) Values relate to 24 hour averages except metals which are 30 min – 8 hour and dioxins which are 6 hour – 8 hour averages.	

Source: Planning for Waste Management Facilities – A Research Study. ODPM August 2004
~~from a public view the main concern is likely to be emissions. Pollution control legislation is, however, a matter for the Environment Agency. Studies have shown that modern standards for emission minimise the harmful effect on the environment;~~

- Noise The main problems have been attributed to the following; vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading operations; Induced Draft fans used to draw air into the boiler and up the stack; the air cooled condenser units; and steam release valves and pipe work. Some plants operate on a continuous throughput basis;~~traffic noise can be reduced through hours of working. However, some plants operate on a continuous throughput basis. Use of appropriate cladding and negative air pressure systems can help reduce noise;~~

- Odour Odours from any mixed waste or putrescible waste facility have the potential to represent a nuisance issue when waste is allowed to decompose in anaerobic conditions. ~~operations should mainly be enclosed. The installation of negative air pressure systems would minimise odour.~~

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact Energy from Waste plants could be located close to major waste sources, such as Materials Recovery Facilities or transfer stations. Deliveries of waste are normally linked to waste collection rounds. These collections usually peak at a certain time of the day. Vehicles can, where appropriate and possible, be re-routed away from inappropriate roads and sensitive residential areas and schools. Highway improvements may be necessary in association with such developments;
- Visual intrusion Site profiling and engineering can be used to minimise the visual appearance of the building. Buildings are normally constructed of standard steel portal frame and concrete, therefore architectural enhancement can be limited; however, detail applied such as colour treatment can reduce the impact. The main boiler building and reception can be partially buried below ground by use of land engineering techniques and landscaping can be used to a certain degree;
- Emissions Pollution control legislation is a matter for and enforced by the Environment Agency. Studies have shown that modern standards for emissions control minimise the harmful effect on the environment. All new waste incineration plants are required to meet the emission limited prescribed by the EC Waste Incineration Directive 2000. Primary control of the main pollutants is provided by effective combustion of the waste stream at high temperature. Plants can achieve the required limits by use of proprietary air pollution control (APC) systems;
- Noise Can be reduced through hours of working. Use of appropriate cladding and negative air pressure systems can help reduce noise. The standard design of the main buildings and noise reduction features on specific plant components would ensure that noise levels can be kept to an acceptable level;
- Odour Not normally a significant problem at modern, well run facilities. Operations are mainly enclosed, with stored waste at a minimum. The installation of negative air pressure systems would minimise odour. Where occasionally large amounts of waste are retained for example during plant maintenance periods; applications of chemical deodorants can be used to mitigate external impact.

Other Waste to Energy Physio-Chemical Waste Management

6.57 This category within the overall definition of Energy from Waste facilities encompasses many new and developing technologies. At present it is difficult to provide an evaluation of effectiveness.

Feedstock Recycling

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

Feedstock Substitutes

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

Fuel Substitutes

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

Gasification

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

Plasma Arc

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

Pyrolysis

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

Fermentation

- 6.65 This treatment is confined mainly to agricultural wastes, but can be extended to pre-treated municipal solid waste to produce liquid fuel (ethanol, methanol).

POLICY WLP123: ENERGY FROM WASTE

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ~~ONLY~~ BE GRANTED FOR ENERGY FROM WASTE PLANTS IF:-

(i) THE PLANT IS REQUIRED TO DEAL WITH RESIDUAL WASTE. ~~PRE-SORTING OF WASTE IS CARRIED OUT, WHERE APPROPRIATE, BEFORE INCINERATION;~~

AND

(ii) ENERGY RECOVERY IS MAXIMISED, INCLUDING THE PRODUCTION OF COMBINED HEAT AND POWER WHERE APPROPRIATE;

AND

(iii) ~~THE WASTE HAS BEEN GENERATED WITHIN THE PLAN AREA;~~

AND

(iii) THAT THE SITE IS LOCATED SO AS TO MINIMISE THE TRAFFIC IMPACT ON THE HIGHWAY NETWORK. FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE DEVELOPMENTS THAT PROPOSE MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION, FOR EXAMPLE, WASTE MOVEMENTS BY RAIL;

AND

(iv) THE SITE IS LOCATED WITHIN THE AREAS OF SEARCH IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:-

A) GREATER LINCOLN AREA

– WHISBY WITH ACCESS VIA THE EXISTING QUARRY ROAD (INSET MAP ~~LH~~)

– WHISBY ROAD, NORTH HYKEHAM (INSET MAP ~~MI~~)

B) SLIPPERY GOWT, BOSTON (INSET MAP ~~NJ~~)

C) ~~INDUSTRIAL USES (USE CLASS B2) WHERE THERE IS ACCESS TO A CLASSIFIED ROAD. A151 AND HONEYPOT LANE, COLSTERWORTH (INSET MAP O)~~

AND

(v) THE PROPOSALS MEET THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212;

AND

(vi) THAT THE PROPOSAL IS LOCATED OVER 250 METRES FROM AN OCCUPIED BUILDING (HOTELS, EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS) OTHER THAN ONE IN THE SAME OWNERSHIP AS THE PROPOSED FACILITY;

AND

(vii) IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE RESIDUE CAN BE SATISFACTORILY DISPOSED OF ~~IN A MANNER WHICH ACHIEVES BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION (BPEO).~~

AND

(viii) THE WASTE SOURCES TO BE UTILISED ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WASTE HIERARCHY AS SET OUR IN POLICY WLP1.

FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO PROPOSALS FOR JOINT FACILITIES.

Landfill (and Land Raising)

- 6.66 Landfill will remain a significant final waste disposal option and a properly engineered landfill can be the most appropriate way to deal with some waste streams. Currently the majority of waste in the Plan area goes to landfill to fill void spaces that result from mineral extraction. Landfill is seen in the Plan area as an important method of restoring mineral workings back to beneficial use. Once restored, these sites can be returned to a range of uses including agriculture, leisure, woodland or nature conservation. The Landfill Regulations require that gasses (a mixture of predominantly methane and carbon dioxide) produced in a capped and contained landfill that contains biodegradable waste have to be collected, where they are available in sufficient quantities and used to power gas turbines to generate electricity.
- 6.67 Given the level of permitted landfill void capacity which already exists in the County, it is not considered necessary to allocate new landfill sites in this Plan although analysis suggests that void space may be completely depleted by the end of the Plan period. Current void space available is shown in Annex E. Existing sites will be protected from other development during their life through a consultation process with the District Councils. Landfill sites are a final resort and sit at the bottom of The Waste Hierarchy, although landfill capacity will be required throughout the Plan period as forecast by both the Regional Waste Strategy and the County Municipal Waste Strategy. However, over provision could undermine the overall strategy which is to promote recycling, recovery and composting. In certain circumstances, the extension of an existing landfill into an adjoining quarried area may be the only practical way of restoration, in such cases an exception to the general presumption against granting permission for new landfill sites may be acceptable.
- 6.68 Some inert materials are of beneficial use for site reclamation and in site engineering, for example in constructing haul roads, especially when they are used instead of primary aggregates. A balance has, however, to be drawn and operators of non-hazardous waste landfill sites should be encouraged to take measures that ensure the amount of inert waste tipped is kept to an absolute minimum. Inert waste should be segregated and reused for site works including cover, bunds, roadways and restoration wherever possible. This should help to conserve landfill capacity for non-inert wastes in these expensively engineered sites.
- 6.69 In certain parts of the country, a lack of landfill capacity and in some instances the presence of materials in concentrated amounts able to be recycled, has led to “mining” of waste from old landfill sites. Such activity is likely to lead to a delay in restoration and afteruse of landfills. There is no known overriding regional or local circumstances where such activity is currently necessary or desirable. The only circumstances where waste mining may be acceptable is related to the necessary re-engineering of sites to meet pollution control requirements.

Advantages of landfill:-

- does not require any elaborate infrastructure;
- makes a significant contribution towards the restoration of mineral workings;
- is flexible in that any fluctuations in the quantity of waste can be accommodated;

Disadvantages:-

- the need for considerable containment engineering works;
- landfills can remain “active” and in need of constant monitoring accompanied by aftercare works long after the site has ceased receiving waste;

- the amount of biodegradable municipal wastes which can be disposed of in future will be limited to comply with diversion targets in the Landfill Regulations;
- Landfilling does not promote recycling, reuse and recovery.

~~Types of Waste: All~~

(a) Site Requirements

6.70 Mineral workings which need restoration and land with underlying clay not in indicative flood plains. Locations also require good access to the main road network and to be in easy reach of waste arisings.

(b) Planning Issues

- **Traffic impact** Traffic generated may included a mixture of collection vehicles, bulk haulage vehicles and skip transporters depositing material at the site. Issues such as congestion, mud on the road and associated air pollution are all of concern;~~collection lorries visiting the site. Mitigation in voluntary agreements and hours of operation conditions;~~
- **Windblown litter** The potential impact of litter needs to be carefully controlled if the site is located near business or residential properties;~~the mixed nature of waste material often results in a considerable amount of windblown litter which has to be controlled.~~
- **Visual impact** Exposed waste mass may be discordant in rural setting when visible. Depending on the size of the facility. Site specific issues; direct effects on landscape fabric (removal of hedgerows, etc); proximity of landscape designations; site setting (proximity to listed buildings and conservation areas); proximity to sensitive viewpoints; presence of existing large built structures; presence/absence of screening features;~~exposed waste mass may be discordant in rural setting when visible. This can be reduced by landscaping and careful phasing of filling operations;~~
- **Noise** The main problems have been attributed to the following; vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading operations; associated traffic noise; landfill gas flares and engines; site preparation/engineering works; and compaction vehicles onsite;~~vehicles bringing material to the site and leaving empty. Compaction vehicles on the site. Mitigation through hours of operation, conditions on vehicle noise outputs and use of landscaped screen mounds;~~
- **Odour** From biodegradable refuse and when landfill gas is allowed to escape from the waste mass in an uncontrolled manner. Disposal of fresh wares or especially odorous wastes may also potentially cause problems. Odours from any mixed waste or putrescible waste facility have the potential to represent a nuisance issue;~~from biodegradable refuse. This can be difficult to overcome, although, the proper use of inert cover materials and the extraction and flaring or use of landfill gas reduces odorous emissions;~~

- Bio-aerosols Caused by the degrading material; due to the amount of methane produced by landfills, they can potentially be significant contributors to climate change. Atmospheric emissions from landfills are controlled under the PPC Regulations by the Environment Agency. The PPC Regulations require modelling of emissions from landfills and associated gas plant as part of the landfill gas risk assessment;~~caused by the degrading material. The only mitigation is distance. The impact of landfill on health is still the subject of ongoing research;~~
- Leachate Water running off exposed waste can be contaminated and rainfall percolating through the waste mass leaches soluble components as it passes through the landfill;~~water running off exposed waste can be contaminated and rainfall percolating through the waste mass leaches soluble components as it passes through the landfill. This can be controlled through suitable containment engineering (lining and capping) of the site.~~
- Gas The decomposition of biodegradable material forms landfill gas, which contains methane;~~the decomposition of biodegradable material forms landfill gas which contains methane. This can be burnt off or more appropriately used to fuel gas engines to generate electricity. Landfill gas migration is prevented by active gas extraction and by containment engineering.~~
- Birds Landfill sites attract scavenging birds, particularly seagulls. In certain areas these can present a hazard to low flying aircraft;~~landfill sites attract scavenging birds, particularly seagulls. In certain areas these can present a hazard to low flying aircraft.~~
- ~~major aquifers and source protection zones~~ ~~the impact upon water resources must be given careful consideration.~~
- Vermin The mixed nature of the rubbish can attract vermin. This nuisance is covered under the PPC Regulations and where nuisance does occur; enforcement may be carried out by Local Authority Environment Health Departments. ~~the mixed nature of the rubbish can attract vermin. Adequate coverage and compaction of material can minimise the extent of this potential problem.~~

(c) Mitigation

- Traffic impact Mitigation in voluntary agreements and hours of operation conditions. Other measures may include routeing of vehicles away from sensitive areas and limitation of operating hours;
- Windblown litter Can be controlled through appropriate management measures, via the Waste Management Licence. Perimeter fencing/landscaped areas around the sites may be used to trap litter before it leaves the site;
- Visual impact Reduced by landscaping and careful phasing of filling operations. Fencing and earth bunds may also be utilised;
- Noise Mitigation through hours of opening, conditions on vehicle noise outputs and use of landscaped screen mounds. Noise fencing and bunds may be used;

- Odour Can be difficult to overcome, although, the proper use of inert cover materials and the extraction and flaring or use of landfill gas reduces odorous emissions. Daily cover also acts as an odour suppressant on fresh waste;
- Bio-aerosols The only mitigation is distance. The impact of landfill on health is still the subject of ongoing research;
- Leachate This can be controlled through suitable containment engineering (lining and capping) of the site;
- Gas This can be burnt off or more appropriately used to fuel gas engines to generate electricity. Landfill gas migration is prevented by active gas extraction and by containment engineering;
- Birds Primarily controlled by waste compaction and the use of daily cover, along with minimising the area of exposed waste. Falconry can be used regularly to deter birds;
- Vermin Adequate coverage and compaction of material can minimise the extent of this potential problem. Insecticides/rodenticides are often used.

POLICY WLP134: LANDFILL/LANDRAISING

PROPOSALS FOR NEW LANDFILL OR LANDRAISE SITES WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF THE AVAILABLE VOID SPACE FALLS BELOW 75 YEARS AT PROJECTED DISPOSAL RATES, EXCEPT WHERE INERT LANDFILL REPRESENTS THE MOST SATISFACTORY METHOD OF RESTORATION WHEN PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED ANYWAY. IF-NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE COUNTY LANDBANK OF VOID SPACE ABOVE 7 YEARS- AT PROJECTED DISPOSAL RATES. EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING SITES MAY, HOWEVER, BE GRANTED IF THE PROPOSAL WOULD BE THE MOST PRACTICAL- METHOD OF ENSURING THE SATISFACTORY RESTORATION OF THE SITE- CONCERNED. IT WOULD BE EXPECTED THAT FACILITIES FOR RECYCLING WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE ON SITE IF APPROPRIATE.

SUCH PROPOSALS WOULD HAVE TO MEET THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212.

POLICY WLP145: MINING OF WASTE

PROPOSALS FOR THE MINING OF WASTE FROM LANDFILL OR LANDRAISE SITES WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE ITS REMOVAL IS REQUIRED TO FACILITATE MAJOR RE-ENGINEERING PROJECTS TO IMPROVE PROTECTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.

WLP156: EXTRACTION AND UTILISATION OF LANDFILL GAS

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR THE EXTRACTION AND UTILISATION OF GAS FROM LANDFILL SITES PROVIDED THE PROPOSAL MEETS THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212. NOTWITHSTANDING THE CRITERIA IN POLICY WLP204 PROPOSALS FOR LANDFILL GAS UTILISATION FROM SITES WITHIN THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY WILL ALSO BE FAVOURABLY CONSIDERED WHERE SUCH SCHEMES DEMONSTRATE A HIGH REGARD TO MINIMISING IMPACT ON THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE AREAONB.

Agricultural Improvement

- 6.71 The use of inert materials to landfill or landraise to improve agricultural land quality should not be unduly restricted. Waste disposal seeking justification as agricultural improvement does, however, need to be strictly controlled. Not only can this be a way of avoiding landfill tax, but as a cost avoidance exercise is not a true agricultural improvement and can often be environmentally damaging. The diversion of inert material to such schemes can also undermine the restoration of mineral sites.
- 6.72 Only proposals which are based on the genuine improvement of agricultural land quality, through improving land drainage or other related matters on agricultural land comprised within an agricultural unit will be considered as agricultural improvement. The proposal must be considered in the context of the viability of the whole unit. Proposals will only be considered acceptable if sufficient inert material exists to complete the project and a sufficient depth of topsoil/topsoil alternative (composted material) exists to enable satisfactory restoration.

POLICY WLP167: AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

PROPOSALS FOR DISPOSAL OF INERT WASTE (BY LANDFILL OR LANDRAISING) FOR THE PURPOSES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT WILL ~~ONLY~~ BE PERMITTED WHERE IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT IT IS:-

(i) BASED ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND QUALITY, THROUGH LAND DRAINAGE OR OTHER RELATED MATTERS ON AGRICULTURAL LAND COMPRISED WITHIN AN AGRICULTURAL UNIT;

AND

(ii) CONSIDERED AS PART OF THE VIABILITY OF THE WHOLE AGRICULTURAL UNIT;

AND

(iii) SUBJECT TO A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF LAND RESTORATION/IMPROVEMENT (INCLUDING DRAINAGE).

THE MATERIALS USED IN THE RESTORATION/IMPROVEMENT SHOULD BE INERT OR SOIL IMPROVERS FROM COMPOSTING OR ANAEROBIC DIGESTION OPERATIONS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SITE AND OF A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY TO ENABLE COMPLETE AND SATISFACTORY RESTORATION.

SUCH PROPOSALS WOULD HAVE TO MEET THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP21.

Landspreading

- 6.73 The injection and spreading of waste into and on agricultural land is a long-established method of disposing of organic wastes such as slurry, manure, silage effluent and crop residues. There is also potential for the disposal of sewage sludge and certain industrial wastes such as food processing waste, paper sludge and non-food wastes such as lime and gypsum. Landspreading can be an economic and environmentally acceptable way of disposal providing valuable nutrients to the soil reducing the need for artificial fertilisers with the increase in pre-treatment by biological degradation.

- 6.74 Without proper management and control, landspreading can cause environmental problems such as the pollution of water resources (aquifers, surface and groundwater) and complaints over odours. The practice of landspreading is subject to a wide range of guidance and legislation. Normally, it falls outside the scope of planning control. If, however, the application is above the limit of 250 tonnes of waste per hectare per annum (5,000 tonnes per hectare per annum in the case of waterway dredgings) as contained in the exemptions for landspreading under The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, the activity would require a Waste Management Licence and prior to obtaining the Licence, planning permission. In such circumstances the landspreading is considered unacceptable unless it can be shown that it will benefit the fertility of the land to which the material is to be applied.

POLICY WLP178: LANDSPREADING

THE SPREADING OF UNTREATED OR TREATED LIQUIDS, SLUDGE DISCARDS, SEWAGE SLUDGE, SOILS OR ANY DERIVATIVE THEREOF WILL ~~NOT~~ BE PERMITTED WHERE IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT IT WILL BE A ~~UNLESS IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT IT WILL~~ BENEFIT TO THE FERTILITY OF THE LAND UNDER CONSIDERATION.

SUCH PROPOSALS WOULD HAVE TO MEET THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP21.

Sewage and Water Treatment

- 6.75 Whilst sewerage undertakers have extensive rights to carry out development without the need to obtain planning permission, new facilities require permission from the Waste Planning Authority. The size of plants vary from small package plants through to large scale developments with filter beds, settling tanks, bio filters and reed beds. In some cases the size of the plants and their location require the submission of an Environmental Impact Assessment to accompany any planning application.
- 6.76 In Lincolnshire the growth in population, the aim to provide the majority of settlements with mains sewerage and the need to improve existing systems to meet more exacting EU Water Framework Directive Standards, has led to an increase in the number of sewage plant developments. Such developments need to be close to the settlements they serve and have access to drainage facilities to disperse treated effluent. Where possible, improved facilities should use existing sites.

POLICY WLP189: SEWAGE AND WATER TREATMENT

PROPOSALS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT RELATING TO THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE OR FOR AN EXTENSION TO EXISTING FACILITIES WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF:-

- (i) IT CANNOT BE ACCOMMODATED ON AN EXISTING SITE;**
- (ii) THE DEVELOPMENT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE;**
- (iii) SUITABLE TRANSPORT ACCESS CAN BE PROVIDED.**
- (iv) IT MEETS THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN WLP 212.**

Special Waste

- 6.77 Special wastes are defined as being hazardous or dangerous and are subject to strict transport, treatment and disposal controls by the Environment Agency. These wastes often contain oil, metals and solvents which can be re-used or recycled. The number of substances which are defined as hazardous is likely to increase during the plan period. Whilst the level of hazardous waste produced in Lincolnshire is small, the County imports and exports a significant proportion of such wastes. It is evident that during the Plan period there will be additional demand for such facilities, in particular those servicing the private and public health service and for those associated with agricultural waste disposal.
- 6.78 Proposals for waste management facilities for specifically processing animal carcasses (including rendering plants, storage facilities and incinerators) will be considered against the criteria and policies of the Development Plan.
- 6.79 There is uncertainty about the extent of health, safety and pollution risks associated with nuclear waste disposal sites. The relatively soft geology of the majority of Lincolnshire and the level of stability of some of the limestone areas, are not considered of appropriate structures for the long term storage and disposal of intermediate and high level radioactive wastes.
- 6.80 Nuclear and radioactive waste is covered by the Radioactive Substances Act 1993. Research establishments and hospitals usually produce low levels of radioactive waste which are regulated by the Environment Agency. Such low level radioactive wastes are covered by the

first part of the policy. With regard to the intermediate and high level radioactive wastes, mostly arising from the electricity generating and defence industries, provision has been made for these out of the county.

POLICY WLP1920: SPECIAL WASTE

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE HANDLING, TREATING, PROCESSING OR DISPOSAL OF SPECIAL WASTES WILL BE PERMITTED ONLY IF THE WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY IS SATISFIED THAT THERE IS A LOCAL NEED FOR SUCH A FACILITY AND IT FORMS THE BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION AND

- A) WHERE THEY FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF AN EXISTING MAJOR WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE (EXCLUDING LANDFILL);**
- B) WITHIN A MEDICAL OR RESEARCH INSTITUTION WHICH IS GENERATING THE WASTE; OR**
- C) ON LAND IDENTIFIED FOR GENERAL INDUSTRIAL USE (B2)**

AND

- D) MEETS THE CRITERIA SET OUT IN POLICY WLP212**

PROPOSALS FOR THE TREATMENT, STORAGE OR DISPOSAL OF INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE WILL NOT BE PERMITTED. THE WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THAT THE REPROCESSING OR DISPOSAL OF SUCH WASTE TAKES PLACE AT APPROPRIATE NATIONAL FACILITIES.

Safeguarding Existing and Proposed Waste Management Sites

6.81 All types of waste management facilities need to be protected from development which potentially could prejudice their future and development. Waste management sites are difficult to find and once located should not be made less acceptable by allowing incompatible uses to be developed in close proximity to such sites.

For example, the development of residential properties close to a waste management facility would undoubtedly result in complaints about the site. The District Councils will therefore be required to consult the County Council on planning applications adjacent to existing facilities and on planning applications within 250 metres of a landfill site (this is consistent with the General Development Procedure Order consultation with the Environment Agency on landfill gas risk). The Waste Planning Authority will welcome early pre-application discussions.

POLICY WLP204: SAFEGUARDING EXISTING AND PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES

EXISTING AND PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, INCLUDING ANY SITES WHERE PLANNING PERMISSION FOR SUCH FACILITIES IS SUBSEQUENTLY OBTAINED, WILL BE SAFEGUARDED FROM INAPPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES

Waste Resource Parks

6.82 Whilst still in its infancy the concept of fully integrated waste parks, dealing with different waste streams and having companies as processing recyclates, is one which is a worthy ideal. It would provide a truly integrated approach to waste management and would reduce onward transportation thereby being more sustainable. However, if located next to landfill sites such operations could be less sustainable in transport terms as such sites tend to be located outside of urban areas. Further to this, once the landfilling operations had been completed and the site restored the facility would remain an established industrial-type estate in the open countryside.

Community Benefits

6.83 The County Council will encourage the provision of educational facilities to raise awareness of waste and environmental issues in relation to significant developments. Encouragement will also be given to waste companies becoming involved in wider waste awareness programmes such as those already undertaken by the County and District Councils.

SECTION 7: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HIGHWAY MATTERS

7.1 In Section 2 of this Plan, consideration is given to the various parameters which define what forms of and what locations in development terms are acceptable. This section sets down those parameters which are core constraints to development and those which, subject to conditions or through careful design, can often be accommodated without compromising them. The parameters are considered in turn below:-

(i) **Landfill**

~~Landfill provides opportunities for the restoration of mineral workings which have been completed. The nature and type of waste materials along with the required finished profile of the proposals are matters which need to be considered in detail.~~

(ii) **Development Plan and Strategies**

~~Section 54 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (As Amended) states that planning applications must be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Development Plan (Structure and Local Plan) unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Whilst not statutory plans with respect to Town and Country Planning Legislation, other adopted strategies have a bearing on development within certain more sensitive areas, for example, the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.~~

(i) **Agricultural Land**

National planning advice contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 7 "The Countryside and Rural Economy", is that the best and most versatile agricultural land should be protected as a national resource for future generations.

Considerable weight has and is given nationally to the protection of such land which falls within grades 1, 2 and 3A. In certain areas of Lincolnshire there are few areas of farmland which do not fall within the category of the best and most versatile agricultural land. For example, Boston Borough and South Holland. Exceptionally where land of lower grades is unavailable or has an environmental value recognised by a statutory or local designation, consideration may be given to the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land for waste management development so long as it does not compromise the viability of an agricultural holding.

(ii) **Airfield Safeguarding**

Lincolnshire has a number of very important military airfields, the flight paths for which extend across a significant part of the county. The civil airfields of Humberside Airport and Crowland also have flight path consultation zones. As part of the planning process the aerodrome operator or owner, or the Ministry of Defence are consulted on any development which might endanger aircraft safety by attracting large numbers of birds. The safeguarded zone for civil aerodromes is a 13 km radius and for military airfields 12.9 km.

(iii) **Areas of Landscape Importance**

Within Lincolnshire there are a number of landscapes of local, regional and national importance. These valued landscapes are important in providing local character, making Lincolnshire an attractive county in which to live and enhancing biodiversity. The Lincolnshire Wolds are designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in recognition of their national standing, whilst other areas such as the Lincoln Edge and the coastal areas are valued landscapes. The more localised areas of landscape importance are defined in the local plans for the areas concerned. Clearly greater weight must be given to the national designations when assessing the potential impact of a development.

(iv) **Woodland**

Lincolnshire is not renowned for its woodland, although what woodland there is has a considerable impact on the landscape because of the low-lying nature of the county. However, there are significant tracts of ancient woodland of national importance, for example the Limewoods. Many woodlands are of nature conservation and historic importance as well as having amenity, recreational and commercial value.

(v) **Drainage, Flood Protection and Water Resources**

Effective water control is an important and in some cases essential activity in a county where large areas of land fall within indicative flood plains. It is therefore essential that rivers, streams, watercourse, drainage infrastructure, washlands and flood risk matters are accorded high priority.

Any proposed waste activities should address the risk of flooding from all potential sources, including restoration proposals, and pay heed to the advice contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 25 (Development and Flood Risk) (PPG25) when considering specific locations.

Any application within the floodplain must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment appropriate to the nature and scale of the development and consideration of drainage matters must also be given to sites currently outside the indicative floodplain.

Applications for sites which are outside the floodplain which are then capped need to consider surface water run-off issues following restoration. Surface water run-off shall be attenuated to greenfield standard in all restoration proposals.

The aquifers of the chalk and limestone areas are also important sources for domestic, industrial and agricultural water. These important groundwater supplies need to be protected from potential sources of pollution.

(vi) **Nature Conservation**

(vii)

Lincolnshire has a smaller proportion of its inland area [statutorily](#) designated for nature conservation than the rest of the East Midlands, yet some of the most important [statutorily](#) designated nature conservation sites in the East Midlands sites such as The Wash and Humber Estuary, Limewoods and Coversands. In the case of the Humber and Wash these sites are of international importance.

These sites are important contributors to biodiversity and if lost would be impossible~~very difficult~~ to recreate. There are also a large number of sites in the county which are of local interest and also make a significant contribution towards biodiversity. Collectively these sites provide a network of sites essential to biodiversity. It is not only development on the sites themselves which could be detrimental, but also nearby facilities which could result in pollution of such sites. The principle adopted in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan is that there should be no net loss of these important habitats.

Geological and/or geomorphological sites are important windows on the earth's history. These elements are of importance as a scientific and educational tool in understanding the geological past. Sites of geological and/or geomorphological importance can be exposed in quarries, found as outcrops or are seen as specific features in the landscape.~~In some areas quarrying has exposed important geological and/or geomorphological formations. These elements are of importance as an educational tool in understanding the geological past.~~

These sites of nature conservation importance are shown in the relevant Local Plan or Local Development Document.

- (viii) **Archaeology, Historic Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefield**
Lincolnshire has almost 400 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, over 7,800 Listed Buildings, 157 Conservation Areas, a registered battlefield, registered historic parks and gardens as well as areas of historic landscapes and a considerable number of archaeological sites. The historic environment in Lincolnshire is irreplaceable and government Guidance as set out in PPG15 and PPG16 requires protection of this resource whilst acknowledging the need for development. The policy seeks to protect this important heritage.
- ~~(xiii) **Cumulative Effect**
The ability for an area to absorb development is critical. In some areas one facility may be acceptable but more than this may be greater than the environmental carrying capacity thereby increasing the potential for increased amenity problems.~~
- (ix) **Recreational Land**
Recreational land is an important community asset which requires protection.
- (x) **Public Rights of Way**
The public right of way network is important in providing informal recreational routes throughout the county. The use of these routes must be protected from those forms of development which would diminish enjoyment of this important community resource.
- (xi) **Dust, Odour etc**
Whilst waste management facilities deal with the by-products of modern life and we all contribute towards their production, it is important that adverse effects on residential amenity are kept to a minimum.
- (xii) **Transport System**
The county has a considerable network of roads. Most of the roads are, however, country lanes and in many cases the network is in certain parts of the county unable to take any increase in heavy goods vehicles. However, improvements and conditions can in certain instances make a proposal acceptable.
- (xiii) **Reducing Transportation**

A key aim in Central Government policy is to reduce, where possible, transportation requirements. Further to this the proximity principle seeks to encourage the re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste close to its place of origin.

(xiv) **Contaminated Land**

The re-use of derelict land is important in reducing the pressure on undeveloped land. However, recycled contaminated land must be suitable for the use proposed. In seeking to re-use contaminated land Local Authority Contaminated Land Strategies need to be taken into account and the remedial measures to be implemented.

(xv) **Dangerous Substance Establishments and Pipelines**

There are a number of sites and pipelines in the County designated as dangerous establishments by virtue of the quantities of hazardous substance present.

(xvi) **Mineral Resources**

Mineral resources are a regional not only county asset and workable reserves and resources of minerals must be protected from potentially sterilising development.

(xvii) **Recovery of Materials**

The objective of the strategy behind the plan is to promote greater recycling.

POLICY WLP212: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

PLANNING PERMISSION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WILL BE GRANTED IN THE FOLLOWING INSTANCES:

~~PLANNING PERMISSION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WILL NOT BE GRANTED IN THE FOLLOWING INSTANCES UNLESS THERE IS AN OVERRIDING NEED OR THE IMPACT CAN BE MITIGATED BY APPROPRIATE MEASURES:-~~

LANDFILL

~~(i) IN THE CASE OF LANDFILL OR LANDRAISE PROPOSALS WHERE THERE IS NO REASONABLE PROSPECT OF EITHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MORE BENEFICIAL LANDFORM OR AFTER-USE AFTER WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED;~~

DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND STRATEGIES

~~(ii) WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND ANY RELEVANT STRATEGIES FOR THE AREA SUCH AS THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS MANAGEMENT PLAN, WASH MANAGEMENT PLAN, HUMBER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PLAN;~~

AGRICULTURAL LAND

~~(i) WHERE PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND, OR LAND OF A LOWER AGRICULTURAL GRADE IS NOT AVAILABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND THE PROPOSAL IS ON LAND OF THE LOWEST POSSIBLE GRADE IN THAT LOCALITY;
WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD RESULT IN THE IRREVERSIBLE LOSS OF SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF THE BEST AND MOST VERSATILE AGRICULTURAL LAND (GRADES 1, 2 AND 3A);~~

AIRFIELD SAFEGUARDING

~~(ii) WHERE THERE WOULD NOT BE SIGNIFICANT RISK DANGER TO AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT FROM BIRD STRIKE HAZARD;~~

AREA OF LANDSCAPE IMPORTANCE

~~(iii) LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACTS WHERE THE APPEARANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD NOT MATERIALLY HARM THE LOCAL LANDSCAPE OR TOWNSCAPE AND WOULD RESPECT THE CHARACTER AND LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS OF THE AREA. WITH RESPECT THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY THERE WILL BE A GENERAL PRESUMPTION AGAINST WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS;
WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE CHARACTER OF AREAS OF PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRYSIDE AND OTHER AREAS OF LOCAL LANDSCAPE VALUE. GENERALLY THERE WILL BE A PRESUMPTION AGAINST WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY;~~

WOODLAND

~~(iv) WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD NOT RESULT IN THE LOSS OR DAMAGE TO ANCIENT WOODLANDS;~~

**(v) DRAINAGE, FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER RESOURCES
WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL LAND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND FLOODPLAINS, WATERWAYS AND WATERCOURSES, DEROGATE GROUNDWATER SOURCES AND RESOURCES AND PROVIDE INADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR WATER QUALITY;**

**(vi) NATURE CONSERVATION
WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT A SITE OF INTERNATIONAL (e.g. A SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA, SPECIAL AREA OF NATURE CONSERVATION OR RAMSAR SITE) OR NATIONAL IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION (e.g. SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES) SUCH PROPOSALS WILL BE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL SCRUTINY;
~~WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT A SITE OF INTERNATIONAL (E.G. A SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA, SPECIAL AREA OF NATURE CONSERVATION OR RAMSAR SITE) OR NATIONAL IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION (E.G. SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST) SUCH PROPOSALS WILL BE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL SCRUTINY.
WHERE THE SITE IS A NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE OR A SITE IDENTIFIED UNDER THE NATURE CONSERVATION REVIEW OR GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION REVIEW, PARTICULARLY REGARD WILL BE PAID TO THE INDIVIDUAL SITE'S NATIONAL IMPORTANCE;~~**

**(vii) WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT A NON-STATUTORY SITE OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION (e.g. COUNTY WILDLIFE SITE, LOCAL NATURE RESERVES OR REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL AND/OR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SITES OR BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY HABITAT) AND/OR WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD NOT HARM BADGERS OR SPECIES PROTECTED BY SCHEDULES 1, 5 AND 8 OF THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED), AND/OR PREVENT HARM TO THE HABITATS OF THOSE SPECIES;
~~WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT A NON-STATUTORY SITE OF IMPORTANCE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION (e.g. REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL AND/OR GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SITES) AND/OR WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD HARM BADGERS OR SPECIES PROTECTED BY SCHEDULES 1, 5 AND 8 OF THE WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 (AS AMENDED) OR GIVE RISE TO OR HARM THE HABITATS OF THOSE SPECIES;~~**

ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORIC BUILDINGS, HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS, REGISTERED BATTLEFIELD

- (viii) WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD **NOT** ADVERSELY AFFECT:
- A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OR ITS SETTING OR AMENITY VALUE;
 - A BUILDING LISTED AS BEING OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST OR ITS SETTING;
 - THE CHARACTER OR APPEARANCE OF A CONSERVATION AREA; OR REGISTERED HISTORIC PARK AND GARDEN OR ITS SETTING;
 - THE INTEGRITY OR SETTING OF A HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OR POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. WITH RESPECT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS THE APPROACH WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POTENTIAL REMAINS;
- ~~RECOVERY OF MATERIALS~~
- (xii) ~~WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL DOES NOT ASSESS OR CONTRIBUTE WHERE APPROPRIATE TO THE POTENTIAL~~
- ~~RECOVERY OF MATERIALS AND ENERGY VIA RECYCLING, ENERGY RECOVERY AND COMPOSTING IN REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF WASTE FOR FINAL DISPOSAL;~~
- ~~CUMULATIVE EFFECT~~
- (xiii) ~~WHERE THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE ENVIRONMENTALLY UNACCEPTABLE;~~
- (ix) RECREATIONAL LAND
WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD **NOT** ADVERSELY AFFECT LAND OR BUILDINGS IN SPORT, RECREATIONAL OR TOURISM USE;
- (x) PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY
WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD **NOT** ADVERSELY AFFECT PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY UNLESS ADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SAFEGUARD THE EXISTING ROUTES OR TO PROVIDE ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES;
- (xi) DUST, ODOUR ETC
WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING ITS ASSOCIATED TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS, VISUAL IMPACT, NOISE, DUST, ODOUR, LITTER, AND EMISSIONS, AND ITS POTENTIAL TO ATTRACT SCAVENGING BIRDS, OTHER VERMIN AND INSECTS WOULD **NOT** HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON LOCAL RESIDENTIAL AMENITY INCLUDING AIR QUALITY; AND/OR OTHER LOCAL LAND USES;
- (xii) TRANSPORT SYSTEM
WHERE **INSUFFICIENT** CAPACITY IS AVAILABLE ON THE LOCAL OR WIDER ROAD SYSTEM FOR THE TRAFFIC THAT IS EXPECTED TO BE GENERATED. ~~UNLESS SATISFACTORY~~ IMPROVEMENTS OR ALTERNATIVE MODES OF TRANSPORT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED AND/OR WHERE THERE WOULD BE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON ROAD SAFETY;

REDUCING TRANSPORTATION

- (xiii) WHERE THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED ~~DOES NOT~~ CONTRIBUTES WHERE APPROPRIATE TO THE NEED TO MINIMISE THE IMPACT OF TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS;
- (xiv) **CONTAMINATED LAND**
WHERE BROWNFIELD SITES ARE CONCERNED THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT MUST PAY DUE REGARD TO DISTRICT COUNCIL CONTAMINATED LAND STRATEGIES AND INCORPORATE THE NECESSARY REMEDIAL ACTIONS REQUIRED;
- (xv) **DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ESTABLISHMENTS AND PIPELINES**
DO NOT IMPACT UPON THE INTEGRITY OR RESULT IN THE CREATION OF AN UNACCEPTABLE HAZARD WITH RESPECT TO DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE ESTABLISHMENTS AND PIPELINES;
- (xix) ~~COMMUNITY BENEFITS~~
~~WHERE NO BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY CAN BE REALISED. THIS MAY BE IN TERMS OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF WASTE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OR ECONOMIC INVESTMENT TO THE COMMUNITY, SUCH AS LOCAL EMPLOYMENT.~~
- (xvi) **MINERALS RESOURCES**
WHERE PROVEN MINERALS RESOURCES WOULD NOT BE STERILISED.
- (xvii) **RECOVERY OF MATERIALS**
WHERE POSSIBLE AND APPROPRIATE THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL CONTRIBUTES TO THE POTENTIAL RECOVERY OF MATERIALS AND ENERGY VIA RECYCLING, ENERGY RECOVERY AND COMPOSTING IN REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF WASTE FOR FINAL DISPOSAL.

Alternative Transportation

- 7.2 The County Council will seek to minimise the environmental impact of increased traffic on roads. For this reason the County Council will encourage and support the use of alternative methods of transport such as those listed in this policy.

POLICY WLP223: ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

~~THE WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY WILL CONSIDER FAVOURABLY AND ENCOURAGE WHERE APPROPRIATE, THE USE OF RAIL, BARGE, PIPELINE OR CONVEYOR AS AN ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION WHERE THERE IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT.~~

FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO DEVELOPMENTS WHICH USE RAIL, BARGE, PIPELINE OR CONVEYOR AS AN ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORT WHERE THERE IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT AND IT IS APPROPRIATE.

SECTION 8: GENERAL MATTERS

- 8.1 Waste management activity is frequently controversial and usually generates substantial local objections in response to specific proposals. Typical concerns relate to ground water pollution, noise, dust, odour, visual impact, hours of operation and traffic generation. The purpose of this section is to provide criteria against which decisions can be made.
- 8.2 The Lincolnshire Structure Plan, which is currently under preparation, will set out the strategic land use policies providing the local context for protecting the environment from the harmful effects of waste disposal. Similarly there are District Local Plans which set out detailed local land use policies for protecting the environment. This section considers the main environmental issues associated with waste proposals and provides policies and criteria against which local issues and concerns in relation to waste planning applications can be judged.

Information Required in the Submission of Planning Applications

- 8.3 All waste management development has the potential to impact on the environment. It is important that the impact and identified consequences of any proposal are fully understood and examined before a decision is taken on any planning and licence applications that may be submitted, as well as meeting the requirements of the Pollution, Prevention and Control Authorisations. Applicants are encouraged to discuss their proposals with the County Council and Environment Agency informally and as early as possible prior to submission. These discussions enable potential issues and impacts to be identified and appropriate information provided to reduce delay and enable a clear understanding to be gained by all concerned of what is proposed. The items identified in the following policy are not necessarily exhaustive nor will all items apply to all proposals. What information would be required emerges through pre-application discussions with the County Council and Environment Agency. Certain types and scale of proposal will require an Environmental Impact Assessment to be carried out and the submission of an Environmental Statement with the application. The information contained in the Environmental Statement will be taken into account when the Council determines such proposals

8.4 ~~POLICY WLP24: INFORMATION REQUIRED~~

~~Planning applications for waste management development should be supported by adequate drawings and plans describing the proposed development. A full supporting statement should be submitted setting out the implications of the development, including details where appropriate of the following matters:-~~

~~PLANNING APPLICATIONS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED UNLESS THEY ARE SUPPORTED BY ADEQUATE DRAWINGS AND PLANS DESCRIBING THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. A FULL SUPPORTING STATEMENT SHOULD BE SUBMITTED SETTING OUT THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING DETAILS WHERE APPROPRIATE OF THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:~~

- ~~(i) Justification of the need for the proposal;
JUSTIFICATION OF THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSAL;~~
- ~~(ii) General type(s) of waste to be disposed of or handled at the site;
GENERAL TYPE(S) OF WASTE TO BE DISPOSED OF OR HANDLED AT THE SITE;~~
- ~~(iii) The estimated life of the operation;
THE ESTIMATED LIFE OF THE OPERATION;~~

- (iv) Geology underlying and surrounding the site;
~~GEOLOGY UNDERLYING AND SURROUNDING THE SITE;~~
- (v) Existing conditions, characteristics and ground levels of the site and surrounding area;
~~EXISTING CONDITIONS, CHARACTERISTICS AND GROUND LEVELS OF THE SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA;~~
- (vi) Method(s) of transport of waste the estimated volume and nature of traffic generated by the development and the likely vehicle routes;
~~METHOD(S) OF TRANSPORT OF WASTE THE ESTIMATED VOLUME AND NATURE OF TRAFFIC GENERATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE LIKELY VEHICLE ROUTES;~~
- (vii) Anticipated employment at the site;
~~ANTICIPATED EMPLOYMENT AT THE SITE;~~
- (viii) Proposed hours of operation;
~~PROPOSED HOURS OF OPERATION;~~
- (ix) Layout of the site, including means of access, working areas, haul roads and the siting and design of plant, buildings and other structures;
~~LAYOUT OF THE SITE, INCLUDING MEANS OF ACCESS, WORKING AREAS, HAUL ROADS AND THE SITING AND DESIGN OF PLANT, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES;~~
- (x) Method of working, including depth, direction and phasing;
~~METHOD OF WORKING, INCLUDING DEPTH, DIRECTION AND PHASING;~~
- (xi) Implications of the proposed development on the surrounding landscape, proposed landscaping measures and long term maintenance;
~~IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE, PROPOSED LANDSCAPING MEASURES AND LONG TERM MAINTENANCE;~~
- (xii) Likely sources of emissions from the site, including proposals to mitigate adverse effects. Such details shall include appropriate existing baseline data and have regard to national and local air quality standards;
~~LIKELY SOURCES OF EMISSIONS FROM THE SITE, INCLUDING PROPOSALS TO MITIGATE ADVERSE EFFECTS. SUCH DETAILS SHALL INCLUDE APPROPRIATE EXISTING BASELINE DATA AND HAVE REGARD TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL AIR QUALITY STANDARDS;~~
- (xiii) An assessment of the existing noise levels at the site and at nearby noise-sensitive locations and of the noise levels likely to arise from the proposed development, and the proposed means of mitigating any adverse noise effects to ensure that no unacceptable noise disturbance is caused;
~~AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING NOISE LEVELS AT THE SITE AND AT NEARBY NOISE-SENSITIVE LOCATIONS AND OF THE NOISE LEVELS LIKELY TO ARISE FROM THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, AND THE PROPOSED MEANS OF MITIGATING ANY ADVERSE NOISE EFFECTS TO ENSURE THAT NO UNACCEPTABLE NOISE DISTURBANCE IS CAUSED;~~

- (xiv) Measures to protect aircraft movements from bird strike hazard;
~~MEASURES TO PROTECT AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS FROM BIRD STRIKE HAZARD;~~
- (xv) An assessment of the ecological and geological interest of the site and the surrounding area, the likely impact of the development on that interest, and the proposed means of mitigating any adverse effects;
~~AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ECOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INTEREST OF THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA, THE LIKELY IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON THAT INTEREST, AND THE PROPOSED MEANS OF MITIGATING ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS;~~
- (xvi) An assessment of the hydrological and hydrogeological characteristics of the site and the surrounding area, the likely hydrological and hydrogeological implications of the proposed development, and the proposed means of mitigating any adverse effects. A Flood Risk Assessment for development within the Indicative Floodzone, the detail of which is proportionate to the nature of the proposal and scale of risk. The Flood Risk Assessment should consider all potential sources of flooding, including consideration of surface water management in the restoration proposals, and follow advice contained in PPG25: Development and Flood Risk.
~~AN ASSESSMENT OF THE HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA, THE LIKELY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, AND THE PROPOSED MEANS OF MITIGATING ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS. THIS INCLUDING, WHERE REQUIRED, AN ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD RISK;~~
- (xvii) An assessment of the archaeological interest and historic features of the site and the implications of the proposed development for that interest and features. Where the proposed development affects sites of known or potential archaeological importance, or where the relative importance/or extent of the archaeological interest is unclear, the developer will be required to provide further information in the form of an archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an evaluation;
~~AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST AND HISTORIC FEATURES OF THE SITE AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOR THAT INTEREST AND FEATURES. WHERE THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AFFECTS SITES OF KNOWN OR POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, OR WHERE THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE/OR EXTENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST IS UNCLEAR, THE DEVELOPER WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION IN THE FORM OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, AN EVALUATION;~~
- (xviii) Implications of the proposed development on sport, recreation, tourism facilities and for public rights of way;
~~IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON SPORT, RECREATION, TOURISM FACILITIES AND FOR PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY;~~
- (xix) An assessment of the contribution that the proposed development makes to the implementation of the waste hierarchy as set out in the national waste strategy taking into account the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO);
~~AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION THAT THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT MAKES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WASTE HIERARCHY AS SET OUT IN THE NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION (BPEO);~~

- (xx) The phased restoration of the site including details of the method and programme of restoration, the final levels of the site and their relationship to adjoining land, and proposals for the aftercare of the site;
~~THE PHASED RESTORATION OF THE SITE INCLUDING DETAILS OF THE METHOD AND PROGRAMME OF RESTORATION, THE FINAL LEVELS OF THE SITE AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO ADJOINING LAND, AND PROPOSALS FOR THE AFTERCARE OF THE SITE;~~
- (xxi) Proposals for the after-use of the site;
~~PROPOSALS FOR THE AFTER-USE OF THE SITE;~~
- (xxii) Proposals for the management of leachate and landfill gas; ~~PROPOSALS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF LEACHATE AND LANDFILL GAS;~~
- (xxiii) An assessment of the availability of soils for restoration of the site including stripping, storage and re-spreading of the soil;
~~AN ASSESSMENT OF THE AVAILABILITY OF SOILS FOR RESTORATION OF THE SITE INCLUDING STRIPPING, STORAGE AND RE-SPREADING OF THE SOIL;~~
- (xxiv) Demonstration that mineral resources are not sterilised by the proposal.
~~DEMONSTRATION THAT MINERAL RESOURCES ARE NOT STERILISED BY THE PROPOSAL.~~
- (xxv) An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any listed building, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens or historic battlefields where these are in the immediate proximity of the application site.

Assessment of Proposals

8.5 Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requires any planning application to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless considerations indicate otherwise. There is also a wide range of matters, which have been held by law and defined in planning guidance as “material considerations”. These “material considerations” are matters that must be taken into account when assessing and determining planning applications. Not all of the criteria set out in Policy WLP will apply to all waste management proposals and nor should the list of items be considered to be exhaustive.

8.6 ~~POLICY WLP25: ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSALS~~

The assessment of all proposals for waste management development should account for the following factors where appropriate:-

~~THE ASSESSMENT OF ALL PROPOSALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT WILL TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WHERE APPROPRIATE:-~~

- (i) The nature of the material to be managed;
~~THE NATURE OF THE MATERIAL TO BE MANAGED;~~
- (ii) The effect on, an relationship to, sensitive nearby land uses (in particular residential properties) by reason of noise, dust, odour, litter, fumes, or any other potential nuisance, including reference to national and local air quality standards;
~~THE EFFECT ON, AND RELATIONSHIP TO, SENSITIVE NEARBY LAND USES (IN PARTICULAR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES) BY REASON OF NOISE, DUST, ODOUR, LITTER, FUMES, OR ANY OTHER POTENTIAL NUISANCE, INCLUDING REFERENCE TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL AIR QUALITY STANDARDS;~~
- (iii) The visual impact on the landscape and surrounding area;
~~THE VISUAL IMPACT ON THE LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDING AREA;~~
- (iv) The effect on the best and most versatile agricultural land;
~~THE EFFECT ON THE BEST AND MOST VERSATILE AGRICULTURAL LAND;~~
- (v) The effect on woodlands and on topographical features;
~~THE EFFECT ON WOODLANDS AND ON TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES;~~
- (vi) Transportation implications including the nature and volume of traffic likely to be generated by the proposed operation, in particular the impact at the proposed point of access to the site from the public highway, the effect on the local environment, and the highway capacity and safety implications of roads between the operation and the primary road network that appears at Annex B to this plan;
~~TRANSPORTATION IMPLICATIONS INCLUDING THE NATURE AND VOLUME OF TRAFFIC LIKELY TO BE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED OPERATION, IN PARTICULAR THE IMPACT AT THE PROPOSED POINT OF ACCESS TO THE SITE FROM THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY, THE EFFECT ON THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT, AND THE HIGHWAY CAPACITY AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS OF ROADS BETWEEN THE OPERATION AND THE PRIMARY ROAD NETWORK THAT APPEARS AT ANNEX B TO THIS PLAN.~~
- (vii) The effect on statutory nature conservation sites and other sites of more local scientific interest. The effect on plant and animal species protected by law;
~~THE EFFECT ON STATUTORY NATURE CONSERVATION SITES AND OTHER SITES OF MORE LOCAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST;~~

- (viii) The effects on known archaeological remains, scheduled monuments or other sites and areas, and buildings of archaeological, historical or architectural interest, and their setting;
~~THE EFFECT ON KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES, ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR OTHER SITES AND BUILDINGS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST AND THEIR SETTING;~~
- (ix) The effect on the quality of surface and groundwater resources;
~~THE EFFECT ON THE QUALITY OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES;~~
- (x) The effect on public rights of way, sports, recreation and tourism facilities;
~~THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY, SPORTS, RECREATION AND TOURISM FACILITIES;~~
- (xi) The danger to aircraft movements from bird strikes hazard;
~~THE DANGER TO AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS FROM BIRD STRIKES HAZARD;~~
- (xii) The effect on the installations of statutory undertakers;
~~THE EFFECT ON THE INSTALLATIONS OF STATUTORY UNDERTAKERS;~~
- (xiii) The desirability of less hydrogeologically sensitive sites for the disposal of non-inert waste so as to release inert filling material for use in more sensitive sites;
~~THE DESIRABILITY OF LESS HYDROGEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE SITES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF NON-INERT WASTE SO AS TO RELEASE INERT FILLING MATERIAL FOR USE IN MORE SENSITIVE SITES;~~
- (xiv) The contribution that the proposed development makes to the implementation of the waste hierarchy as set out in the national waste strategy, taking into account the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO);
~~THE CONTRIBUTION THAT THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT MAKES TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WASTE HIERARCHY AS SET OUT IN THE NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION (BPEO);~~
- (xv) The land use planning implications of monitoring and managing any leachate generated;
~~THE LAND USE PLANNING IMPLICATIONS OF MONITORING AND MANAGING ANY LEACHATE GENERATED;~~
- (xvi) The desirability of utilising landfill gas via energy recovery in order to minimise emissions to the atmosphere;
~~THE DESIRABILITY OF UTILISING LANDFILL GAS VIA ENERGY RECOVERY IN ORDER TO MINIMISE EMISSIONS TO THE ATMOSPHERE;~~
- (xvii) The availability of sufficient suitable materials in order to ensure all technical and environmental requirements can be achieved;
~~THE AVAILABILITY OF SUFFICIENT SUITABLE MATERIALS IN ORDER TO ENSURE ALL TECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS CAN BE ACHIEVED;~~

- (xviii) The provisions of the development plan and other planning guidance, being policies and proposals of local planning authorities for the area and any relevant strategies for the area such as the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan, Wash Management Plan, Humber Estuary Management Plan and the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan;
~~THE PROVISIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER PLANNING GUIDANCE, BEING POLICIES AND PROPOSALS OF LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES FOR THE AREA AND ANY RELEVANT STRATEGIES FOR THE AREA SUCH AS THE LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY MANAGEMENT PLAN, WASH MANAGEMENT PLAN AND HUMBER ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PLAN;~~
- (xix) The benefits of the proposal in terms of employment generation, economic benefit and regeneration of disturbed land;
~~THE BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSAL IN TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION, ECONOMIC BENEFIT AND REGENERATION OF DISTURBED LAND;~~
- (xx) The feasibility of restoring the site within a reasonable period of time;
~~THE FEASIBILITY OF RESTORING THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME;~~
- (xxi) The nature and character of the site, the proposed after-use and alternative landforms with varying quantities of imported waste materials;
~~THE NATURE AND CHARACTER OF THE SITE, THE PROPOSED AFTER-USE AND ALTERNATIVE LANDFORMS WITH VARYING QUANTITIES OF IMPORTED WASTE MATERIALS;~~
- (xxii) The feasibility of the proposed after-use for the site including arrangements for the after-use and management of the restored land;
~~THE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROPOSED AFTER-USE FOR THE SITE INCLUDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE AFTER-USE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RESTORED LAND;~~
- (xxiii) Implications for any proven mineral reserves adversely affected by the proposal;
~~IMPLICATIONS FOR ANY PROVEN MINERAL RESOURCES ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSAL;~~
- (xxiv) The siting and visual appearance of the buildings, plant, machinery or operations;
~~THE SITING AND VISUAL APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHINERY OR OPERATIONS;~~
- (xxv) The extent to which the development will contribute to an improvement in the efficiency of managing waste which is finally disposed at waste disposal sites;
~~THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE DEVELOPMENT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE EFFICIENCY OF MANAGING WASTE WHICH IS FINALLY DISPOSED AT WASTE DISPOSAL SITES;~~
- (xxvi) The potential energy recovery to which the development will contribute.
~~THE POTENTIAL ENERGY RECOVERY TO WHICH THE DEVELOPMENT WILL CONTRIBUTE.~~

- (xxvii) The susceptibility of a site to flooding, from all potential sources, and the impact of the development elsewhere in terms of Flood Risk through the application of the risk based approach and sequential test advocated by PPG25: Development and Flood Risk. Also the effect on floodplain performance and surface waste management at all stages of the scheme including agreement of restoration proposals of landfill sites.

Planning Conditions

- 8.7 It is important that any permissions granted have appropriate conditions attached to them, which are in line with the clear guidance provided in Circular 11/95. Planning Policy Guidance Note 23 indicates that planning authorities should not seek to control through planning conditions matters that are the proper concern of the pollution control authority. The County Council will therefore liaise closely with the Environment Agency, which has the overall responsibility for pollution control, with regard to those activities that require or may require a Waste Management Licence or Pollution Prevention and Control Authorisation. To ensure a co-ordinated approach to waste management proposals the County Council will:-
- (a) Consult the Environment Agency on all planning applications involving waste management prior to determination;
 - (b) Encourage applicants to submit an application for a Waste Management Licence or PPC Permit, as appropriate, at the same time as a planning application, in cases where both of these are required.
- 8.8 Unless there are clear land-use planning reasons, conditions will not be imposed if the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that appropriate controls exist under other legislation to properly address the particular matter under consideration.

8.9 ~~POLICY WLP26: PLANNING CONDITIONS~~

~~In granting planning permissions for the management of waste and other waste related developments, conditions will be attached aimed at minimising the effect of such development on the environment and local residents. Conditions will be imposed where appropriate, in respect of the following matters:-~~

~~IN GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE AND OTHER WASTE RELATED DEVELOPMENTS, CONDITIONS WILL BE ATTACHED AIMED AT MINIMISING THE EFFECT OF SUCH DEVELOPMENT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND LOCAL RESIDENTS. CONDITIONS WILL BE IMPOSED WHERE APPROPRIATE, IN RESPECT OF THE FOLLOWING MATTERS:-~~

- (i) ~~The commencement and duration of the permission;~~
~~THE COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION OF THE PERMISSION;~~
- (ii) ~~The establishment of a buffer zone (within which activities will be restricted) between waste management development and residential development and other sensitive areas;~~
~~THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUFFER ZONE (WITHIN WHICH ACTIVITIES WILL BE RESTRICTED) BETWEEN WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER SENSITIVE AREAS;~~

- (iii) The protection of water courses, waterways, the efficient workings of local land drainage systems, the effectiveness of the floodplain to store and convey floodwater, groundwater resources and the control of surface water run-off from development;
~~THE PROTECTION OF WATER COURSES, WATERWAYS, LAND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FLOODPLAIN AND GROUND-WATER RESOURCES;~~
- (iv) The control of noise;
~~THE CONTROL OF NOISE;~~
- (v) The control of emissions into the atmosphere;
~~THE CONTROL OF EMISSIONS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE;~~
- (vi) Permitted hours of operation;
~~PERMITTED HOURS OF OPERATION;~~
- (vii) Prevention of the transference of mud and dirt onto the public highway;
~~PREVENTION OF THE TRANSFERENCE OF MUD AND DIRT ONTO THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY;~~
- (viii) The protection of landscape features;
~~THE PROTECTION OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES;~~
- (ix) The implementation of a landscape scheme;
~~THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A LANDSCAPE SCHEME;~~
- (x) The siting and appearance of plant and machinery and associated building in locations which minimise their visual impact, and where possible, grouping together plant, buildings and storage areas to prevent a sprawl of development;
~~THE SITING AND APPEARANCE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS IN LOCATIONS WHICH MINIMISE THEIR VISUAL IMPACT, AND WHERE POSSIBLE, GROUPING TOGETHER PLANT, BUILDINGS AND STORAGE AREAS TO PREVENT A SPRAWL OF DEVELOPMENT;~~
- (xi) Site access parking, loading and turning areas;
~~SITE ACCESS PARKING, LOADING AND TURNING AREAS;~~
- (xii) The protection or diversion of statutory undertaker installations;
~~THE PROTECTION OR DIVERSION OF STATUTORY UNDERTAKER INSTALLATIONS;~~
- (xiii) The retention and protection of features of ecological and geological interest. Implementation of mitigation measures to ensure conservation of protected species;
~~THE RETENTION AND PROTECTION OF FEATURES OF ECOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL INTEREST;~~
- (xiv) The preservation or investigation and recording of sites, features or remains of cultural heritage importance;
~~THE PRESERVATION OR INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING OF SITES, FEATURES OR REMAINS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPORTANCE;~~

- (xv) The protection of public rights of way by being segregated or diverted around the development;
~~THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY BY BEING SEGREGATED OR DIVERTED AROUND THE DEVELOPMENT;~~
- (xvi) The protection of soil resources; ~~THE PROTECTION OF SOIL RESOURCES;~~
- (xvii) The general types of material to be deposited;
~~THE GENERAL TYPES OF MATERIAL TO BE DEPOSITED/HANDLED;~~
- (xviii) Phasing operations including timescales; ~~PHASING OPERATIONS INCLUDING TIMESCALES;~~
- (xix) The management of landfill gas and leachate where necessary;
~~THE MANAGEMENT OF LANDFILL GAS AND LEACHATE WHERE NECESSARY;~~
- (xx) The provision of highways improvements.
~~THE PROVISION OF HIGHWAYS IMPROVEMENTS.~~
- (xxi) Minimisation of light pollution.
- (xxii) Restoration of site

Planning Obligations and Agreements

- 8.10 By their nature, waste management developments can have an impact on the wider rather than just the immediate area. Planning obligations (Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (As Amended) can be used to address issues which cannot be resolved by conditions, and therefore allow the development to go ahead where it would otherwise be refused. Benefits derived from planning obligations must, however, be directly related to the proposed development.
- 8.11 With regard the slurry spreading, the controlled area distances are those established through research undertaken by the former Humberside County Council in preparing the Humberside Intensive Livestock Units Local Plan (November 1990).

8.12 ~~POLICY WLP27: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS~~

~~Planning obligations will be sought where appropriate, as a means to control those matters that cannot be controlled by use of planning conditions or other relevant legislation. The following matters may, where appropriate, be covered by such obligations:-
PLANNING OBLIGATIONS WILL BE SOUGHT WHERE APPROPRIATE, AS A MEANS TO CONTROL THOSE MATTERS THAT CANNOT BE CONTROLLED BY USE OF PLANNING CONDITIONS OR OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION. THE FOLLOWING MATTERS MAY, WHERE APPROPRIATE, BE COVERED BY SUCH OBLIGATIONS:-~~

- (i) ~~The funding and implementation of off-site highway improvements (although the presumption is that such matters will, where possible, be the subject of highway agreements);
THE FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OFF-SITE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS. (ALTHOUGH THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT SUCH MATTERS WILL, WHERE POSSIBLE, BE THE SUBJECT OF HIGHWAY AGREEMENTS);~~

- (ii) The routing of vehicle movements;
~~THE ROUTING OF VEHICLE MOVEMENTS;~~
- (iii) The funding and implementation of off-site planting;
~~THE FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OFF-SITE PLANTING;~~
- (iv) The provision of public infrastructure relevant to the proposal;
~~THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE RELEVANT TO THE PROPOSAL;~~
- (v) The management of features and areas of significant nature conservation interest;
~~THE MANAGEMENT OF AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST;~~
- (vi) Management of the site following restoration and after care for an agreed period to ensure the long-term beneficial use of the site;
~~MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE FOLLOWING RESTORATION AND AFTER CARE FOR AN AGREED PERIOD TO ENSURE THE LONG-TERM BENEFICIAL USE OF THE SITE;~~
- (vii) Controlling the spreading of slurry within 400 metres of a principal urban area, sub-regional centre, main town or small town, as defined in the Structure Plan where the facility producing the material falls under planning control;
~~CONTROLLING THE SPREADING OF SLURRY WITHIN 400 METRES OF A PRINCIPAL URBAN AREA, SUB-REGIONAL CENTRE, MAIN TOWN OR A SMALL TOWN, AS DEFINED IN THE STRUCTURE PLAN WHERE THE FACILITY PRODUCING THE MATERIAL FALLS UNDER PLANNING CONTROL;~~
- (viii) The relinquishment of planning permission;
~~THE RELINQUISHMENT OF PLANNING PERMISSION;~~
- (ix) The harmonisation of planning conditions;
~~THE HARMONISATION OF PLANNING CONDITIONS;~~
- (x) Funding and implementing off-site planting;
~~FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTING OFF-SITE PLANTING;~~
- (xi) Funding of archaeological investigations;
~~FUNDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS;~~
- (xii) Time provision of a restoration bond in accordance with provisions of Mineral Planning Guidance Note 7;
~~TIME PROVISION OF A RESTORATION BOND IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF MINERAL PLANNING GUIDANCE NOTE 7;~~
- (xiii) The establishment of a liaison committee.
~~THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIAISON COMMITTEE.~~

Liaison Committees

8.13 A number of Liaison Committees have been set up with respect to mineral and waste sites. They can be a useful forum for the discussion between operators, the County Council and representatives of the local community. Where appropriate, the setting up of Liaison Committees will be promoted in the case of larger waste management facilities.

Integrated Pollution Control and Prevention

- 8.14 There are a number of agencies which have the responsibility for, and consequently an input into, the control of waste management sites. The Environment Agency has significant control through The Waste Management Licensing Register, and the Pollution Prevention and Control Regime which is replacing the existing licensing for larger sites, The Waste Planning Authority through planning controls and District Council Environmental Health Officers through concerns over statutory nuisances. It is very important for these agencies to co-ordinate their approach to waste management sites.

SECTION 9: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 9.1 It is intended that the policies contained in this document will guide, inform and assist the decision-making of the County Council as Waste Planning Authority.
- 9.2 Waste Management is a complex area, which involves the interaction of various authorities, industry and the public. It is also subject to technological, economic and recycling market changes. This Plan has been based on circumstances as they exist at present. Inevitably changes will occur and it is important that the Plan is periodically reviewed to ensure that the Plan remains up to date with regard to European and National waste policies, latest practice and the latest statistical information which form the basis of this Plan.
- 9.3 Much of the information which exists and is relevant to this Plan is dependent on statistical information collected by the County Council's Waste Management Services Section, with regard to municipal waste, and the Environment Agency, with regard to all forms of waste. It is important that this information is monitored in order to ensure the continued relevance of this Plan. The following will also need to be closely monitored:-
- (a) changing European, national and regional policies, together with the impact of waste management policies adopted by other local authorities;
 - (b) implications of the National Waste Strategy, the national survey of waste arisings and waste reduction targets;
 - (c) changes in the waste management industry's working methods;
 - (d) use of economic instruments (e.g. landfill tax) to support environmental goals in waste management;
 - (e) changes in transport methods;
 - (f) annual input of controlled waste into waste management facilities;
 - (g) the quantity of remaining void space for individual landfill sites;
 - (h) operator's performance with regard to compliance with planning conditions;
 - (i) whether or not the Plan continues to satisfy the goals set out in the strategy of this document.
- 9.4 Monitoring the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (As Amended), as amplified by PPG12, requires that Local Plan policies be subject to continuous monitoring, review and updating. It requires that all matters which affect development to be kept under constant review. To be most effective the Plan must be continuously updated and reviewed so that changing national guidance and local circumstances can be taken into account.

Monitoring

- 9.5 The Waste Planning Authority must keep up to date with all new Government advice and research, measure and analyse local conditions and check to see whether the current Waste Local Plan policies are still relevant and are working properly. This is an important part of the implementation process. ~~Monitoring reports will be produced once a year detailing:~~
- the number of waste planning applications approved and refused;
 - the type of waste facilities approved and capacity;
 - the number of approvals implemented;
 - the number of sites which have closed.

9.6 ~~POLICY WLP28: MONITORING~~

~~Monitoring reports will be produced once a year which will review progress with regard to the implementation of the Waste Local Plan.~~

~~MONITORING REPORTS WILL BE PRODUCED ONCE A YEAR WHICH WILL REVIEW PROGRESS WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WASTE LOCAL PLAN.~~

Enforcement

- 9.76 The County Council will continue to carry out regular monitoring of waste disposal sites to ensure that activities are being carried out as required by the planning permission. The County Council will have particular regard to PPG18 Enforcement. This monitoring will be carried out in consultation with the Environment Agency to ensure that conditions on both planning permissions and Waste Management Licences are carefully checked and that the appropriate authority takes appropriate action. Periodic reports will be made concerning planning contraventions to the relevant Committee.
- 9.87 The integrity of the development control process is dependent on effective enforcement control. If unauthorised development, which is unacceptable on its planning merits, is allowed to proceed without any attempt being made to intervene before serious harm to amenity results, public acceptance of the process would be seriously undermined.
- 9.98 Planning authorities have a wide choice of enforcement options provided by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991. There is therefore a need to assess in each case, which power or mix of powers is most appropriate to deal with the expected or actual breach of control to achieve an effective remedy. It is usually important to undertake the action speedily if the breach of control is to be prevented from becoming established and hence harder to cure. However, in the first instance, attempts will be made to resolve the matter by negotiation unless the breach would compromise a policy or harm a matter of acknowledged importance, for example, a site of Nature Conservation Interest.

~~POLICY WLP29: ENFORCEMENT~~

~~MONITORING WILL BE UNDERTAKEN TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH PLANNING LEGISLATION, PLANNING CONDITIONS AND OBLIGATIONS. WHERE THE BREACH OF CONTROL WOULD UNACCEPTABLY AFFECT PUBLIC AMENITY OR OTHER MATTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGED IMPORTANCE OR THE EXISTING USE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS MERITING PROTECTION APPROPRIATE ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.~~

Plan Review

- 9.10 This Plan will expire in 2013. It is intended that a review of this plan will be commenced in 2008 within five years of the adoption of this Plan as is required by PPG10. The replacement plan will be a Local Development Document under the new Planning Act.

GLOSSARY

A

Aftercare	The maintenance work needed to ensure that a restored landfill site does not produce environmental problems. The maintenance work is carried out after replacement of the soil to bring the land up to the required standard for cultivating, fertilising, planting, drainage and otherwise treating the land.
After Use	The use to which a landfill site is put following its restoration, such as forestry, agriculture, recreation or industrial site.
Aggregate	Inert particulate matter which is suitable for use (on its own or with the addition of cement or bituminous material) in construction as concrete, mortar, finishes, road stone, asphalt, or drainage course, or for use as constructional fill or railway ballast (DETR).
Amenity	A land use which is not productive agriculture, forestry or industrial development; can include formal and informal recreation and nature conservation.
Anaerobic Digestion	Anaerobic digestion is a natural process. It is the breakdown of organic material in the absence of air. It is a mature technology in other European countries where it is used as a waste management method. It is carried out in an enclosed vessel and produces methane which powers an engine used to produce electricity. The useful outcomes of anaerobic digestion are electricity, heat and the solid material left over called the digestate. Both the heat and the electricity can be sold if there is a market and the digestate can either be sold or used for agricultural purposes (landspread).
Ancient Woodland	Woodland that dates back over 400 years.
Aquifer	A water bearing geological formation. Water may percolate along an aquifer, following the gradient of the stratum. An aquifer is generally located between two impervious layers.

B

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)	This has been defined by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution as “ <i>the outcome of a systematic consultative and decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO procedure 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 in the short term</i> ”.
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Brownfield Site	Site previously used for or affected by development. It may be abandoned or in a derelict condition.
Buffer Zone	A zone or area that separates waste management facilities from other land uses to safeguard local amenity.
C	
Capping	A covering layer of impervious material, often clay, at the top of a landfill to inhibit penetration by water into the rotting waste and to inhibit the egress of methane and other landfill gases except through the engineered collection system. The restoration topsoil and sub-soils are placed above the capping layer.
Civic Amenity Site	See household waste recycling centre
Combined Heat Power Scheme (CHP)	A waste treatment process which utilises waste materials as a fuel source, from which it is possible to generate both; power from gas or electricity and heat from water or steam. It is usually centred locally and can be used in either local industry or domestic settings.
Commercial Waste	Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, as defined under section 5.75 (7) of the 1990 "Environmental Protection Act".
Co-Disposal	The landfilling of both industrial and household wastes together in such a way that benefit is derived from biodegradation processes to produce relatively non-polluting products.
Composting	This is the breakdown of plant matter by the action of micro-organisms and other organisms into usable end-products. It is an important method of processing organic waste because it reduces the amount of potentially polluting waste going to landfill or incineration.
Construction Waste (See demolition waste)	Waste arising from any development such as vegetation and soils from land clearance, remainder materials and off-cuts.
D	
Degradable (or Putrescible) Waste (Also called non-inert Waste)	Waste which will quickly or slowly biodegrade or decompose, releasing environmental pollutants. Types of material include wood and wood products; paper; plasterboard; ash; concrete; plastic; leather; rubber; textiles; cardboard; vegetable matter; food processing wastes; sewage sludge; metals and chemical combinations thereof; coke; coal; mica; diatomaceous earth; slag; boiler scale; soap, cellulose, floor sweepings; sacks; electrical fittings and appliances; machinery; cosmetic products; tarred materials; carbon; ebonite; pottery; china; enamels; abrasives; trees; bushes; grass; flowers and other vegetation.
Demolition Waste (See Construction Waste)	Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition or reconstruction of buildings or other civil engineering structures.

Development Control

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

Development Plan Document (DPD)

A LDD (Local Development Document) which is subject to external and therefore carries the full statutory weight for making decisions on planning applications.

Domestic Waste

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

E**Environment Agency (EA)**

This was established in April 1996, and combines the previous functions of the Waste Regulation Authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. This promotes a more integrated approach to waste management and more consistent approach to waste regulation. The Agency will also have a key role in the improvement of information about waste management, in particular it will conduct a national survey of waste arisings and waste facilities.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The process by which the impact on the environment of a proposed development can be assessed. Certain types and scale of waste proposals will require an Environmental Impact Assessment to be carried out. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England Wales) Regulations 1999 and the accompanying Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions Circular 02/99 sets out the circumstances when planning applications will be required to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The information contained in the EIA will be taken into account when the Councils determine such proposals.

Exempt Sites

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

G

Groundwater	Is contained within underground strata (aquifers) of various types across the country. Groundwater is usually of high quality and often requires little treatment prior to use. It is however vulnerable to contamination from pollutants. Aquifer remediation is difficult, prolonged and expensive and therefore the prevention of pollution is important.
H	
Hazardous Waste (See also Special Waste)	If improperly handled, treated or disposed of, a waste that, by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact (q.v.). It should be used only to describe wastes that contain sufficient of these materials to render the waste as a whole hazardous within the definition given above.
Household Waste	Waste from a domestic property, caravan, residential home or from premises forming part of a university or school or other educational establishment; premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home. (1990 EPA –5.75 (5)).
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) – Also Civic Amenity Sites	They are often mistakenly called the “council tip” or “council dump”, even though they are now synonymous with recycling. They are sites operated by the County Council to which the public may deliver non-business waste and at which a range of materials (eg metals, paper, glass, engine oil) is recovered for recycling.
I	
Industrial Waste	Waste from any of the following premises: factory; provision of transport services (land, water and air); provision of connection of the supply of gas, water, electricity, provision of sewerage services, provision of postal or telecommunication services (1990 EPA).
Inert Waste	Waste which will not biodegrade or decompose (or will only do so at a very slow rate). Types of materials include uncontaminated topsoil; subsoil; clay; sand; brickwork; stone; silica; and glass.
L	
Landfill	The deposition of waste onto hollow or void space in the land, usually below the level of the surrounding land or original ground level in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented. Former mineral workings have historically been used for this purpose.
Landfill Gas	A by-product from the digestion by anaerobic bacteria (rotting) of putrescible matter present in waste deposited on landfilled sites. The gas is predominantly methane (65 per cent) together with carbon dioxide (35 per cent) and trace concentrations of a range of other vapours and gases.

Landraising	Deposition of waste above the level of the surrounding land or the original ground level. It is usually deposited onto unworked ground or onto land previously filled to the original ground level.
Landspreading	The application of solid wastes, sludges and liquid wastes to the land without the removal of the topsoil layer. This can lead to a raising of the original ground level.
Leachate	A liquid generated at landfill sites by the solution in rainwater, groundwater or inherent moisture of compounds which are present in the waste and/or arise through decomposition.
Life Cycle Assessment	Life cycle assessment is an objective process to evaluate the environmental burdens associated with a product, process or activity by identifying and quantifying energy and materials used and wastes released to the environment, to assess the impact of those energy and materials uses and releases on the environment, and to evaluate and implement opportunities to affect environmental improvements.
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan	Sets out actions required to conserve and enhance habitats and populations of species in the historic county of Lincolnshire.
Listed Building	A building which is recognised by Central Government of possessing architectural, historic and /or elements of construction importance.
Local Development Document (LDD)	Any document forming part of the Local Development Framework (LDF)
Local Development Framework (LDF)	Overall folder of documents setting out the spatial planning strategy and policies for the area.
M	
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	A building for recycling or recovery of waste materials.
Metal Recovery	Recovery and bulking up facilities that concentrate on providing metals as high quality input to industry. Facilities include traditional scrap yards, car breakers.
Municipal Waste	Municipal waste is that waste which is collected and disposed of by or on behalf of a local authority. It will generally consist of household waste, some commercial waste and waste taken to civic amenity waste collection/disposal sites by the general public. In addition, it may include road and pavement sweepings, gully emptying wastes, and some construction and demolition waste arising from local authority activities.

N

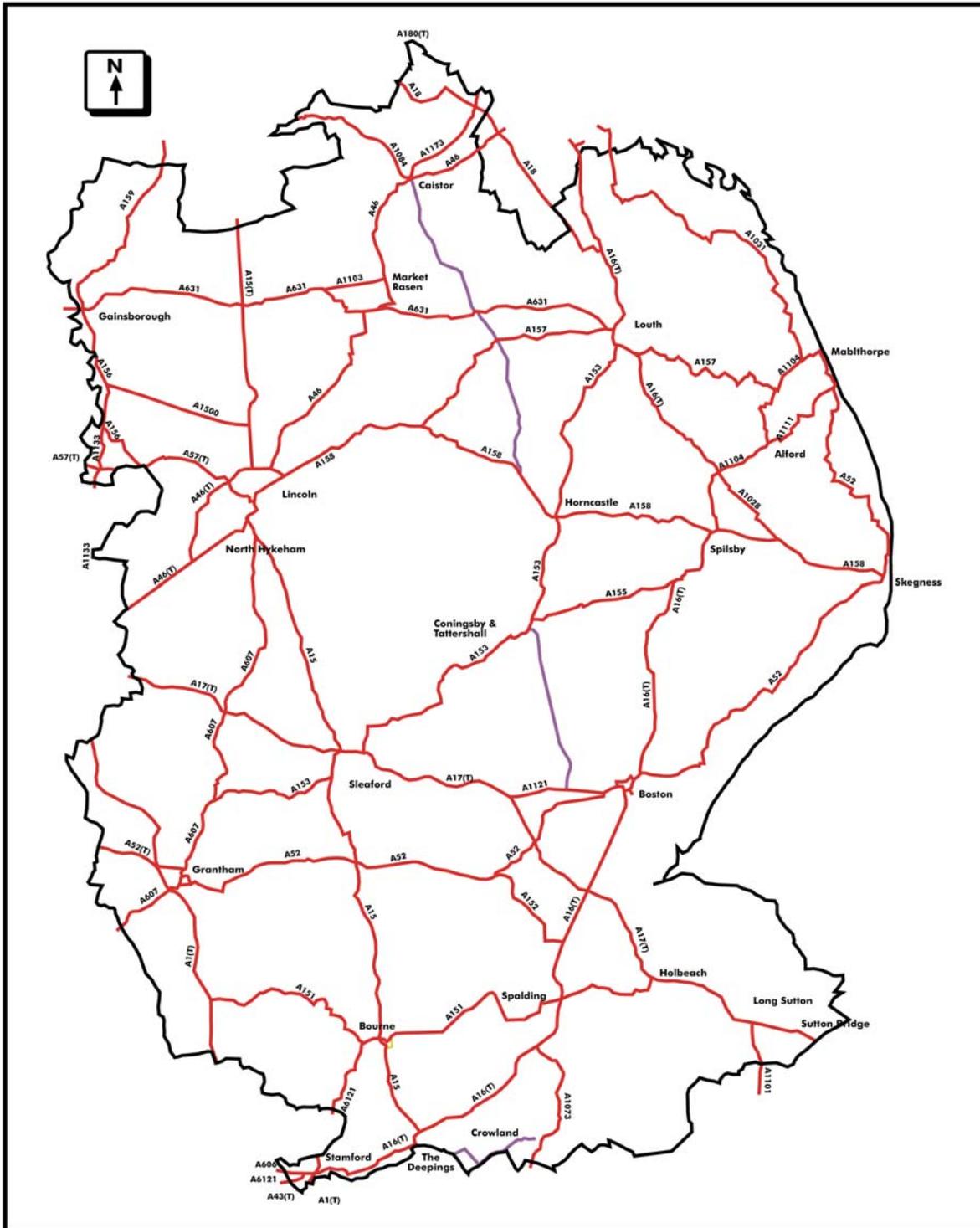
Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation (NFFO)	Is a requirement on regional electricity companies in England and Wales to purchase from specified producers, at a premium price, for a fixed period, specified amounts of electricity generated by methods other than burning fossil fuels.
P	
Proximity Principle	Waste should be disposed of (or otherwise managed) close to the point at which it is generated. This creates a more responsible and hence sustainable approach to the generation of wastes, and also limits pollution from transport. Where waste cannot be disposed of reasonably close to its source, then priority should be given to the use of rail or water transport where this would reduce the overall environmental impact and is economically feasible.
Public Rights of Way	Footpaths, bridleways, tracks and lanes used as public paths and public byways.
Putrescible Waste	Waste readily able to be decomposed by bacterial action. Landfill gas and leachate can occur as by-products of decomposition.
Pyrolysis	In pyrolysis, thermal decomposition takes place in the absence of oxygen. The energy efficiency of this process can be high but operational and high capital costs limit its economic viability
R	
Ramsar Sites	Sites of international importance to birds which inhabit wetlands. Ramsar is the name of the place where the Wetlands Convention was signed.
Recovery	The collection, reclamation and separation of materials from the waste stream.
Recovery Facilities	A facility that recovers value, such as resources and energy, from waste prior to disposal, includes recycling, thermal treatment, biological treatment and composting facilities.
Recycling	The collection and separation of materials from waste and subsequent processing to produce new marketable products.
Reduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Use of technology requiring less waste generation from production , or (2) Production of longer lasting products with lower pollution potential (3) Removing material from the waste stream, ie green waste used in home composts.

Re-Use	Can occur within a company, or by moving waste for re-use elsewhere. Some companies have introduced re-usable packaging, such as “tote” boxes for products. This avoids the need for cardboard and polystyrene packaging every time raw materials are delivered. Standardisation of pallets for example can help companies to re-use more of their packaging. Other products such as solvents can be re-used within a company by installing re-circulation systems or distillation units.
Regional Self-Sufficiency	A key aim of sustainable waste management is regional self-sufficiency in waste disposal. When regional waste forums are established they will have the key role in assessing regional arisings and requirements, and then establishing what provision for facilities the relevant Waste Planning Authorities will need to make. Each regional forum should aim to provide sufficient capacity of facilities to manage the waste for its area for a period of at least 10 years.
Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)	These are any geological or geomorphological sites, excluding SSSIs, that are considered worthy of protection for their educational, research, historical or aesthetic importance. RIGS are broadly analogous to non-statutory wildlife sites and are often referred to locally by the same name. They can include important teaching sites, wildlife trust reserves, Local Nature Reserves and a wide range of other sites. RIGS are not regarded as inferior to SSSIs but as sites of regional importance in their own right. The strategy for selecting and conserving Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological sites involves the setting up of a local RIGS group.
S	
Saved Plan	Retaining a Local Plan (or policies from it) until replacement by a LDD (Local Development Document). Normally lasts for three years only, but “extended saving” can occur if policies need to stay in place for a longer period.
Scheduled Monument	A monument considered to be of national importance and recognised by central Government.
Scrapyards	See Metal Recovery
Secondary Aggregates	Materials that do not meet primary aggregates (eg sand, gravel and crushed rock) specifications in certain circumstances. Secondary aggregates (eg calpings and crusher fines).
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	These sites are notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 by English Nature whose responsibility is to protect these areas. These are important areas for nature conservation ie valuable flora, fauna or geological strata. English Nature needs to be notified of planning proposals in or adjacent to the designated areas. National Nature Reserves (NNRs), terrestrial RAMSAR sites, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are also SSSIs under national legislation.

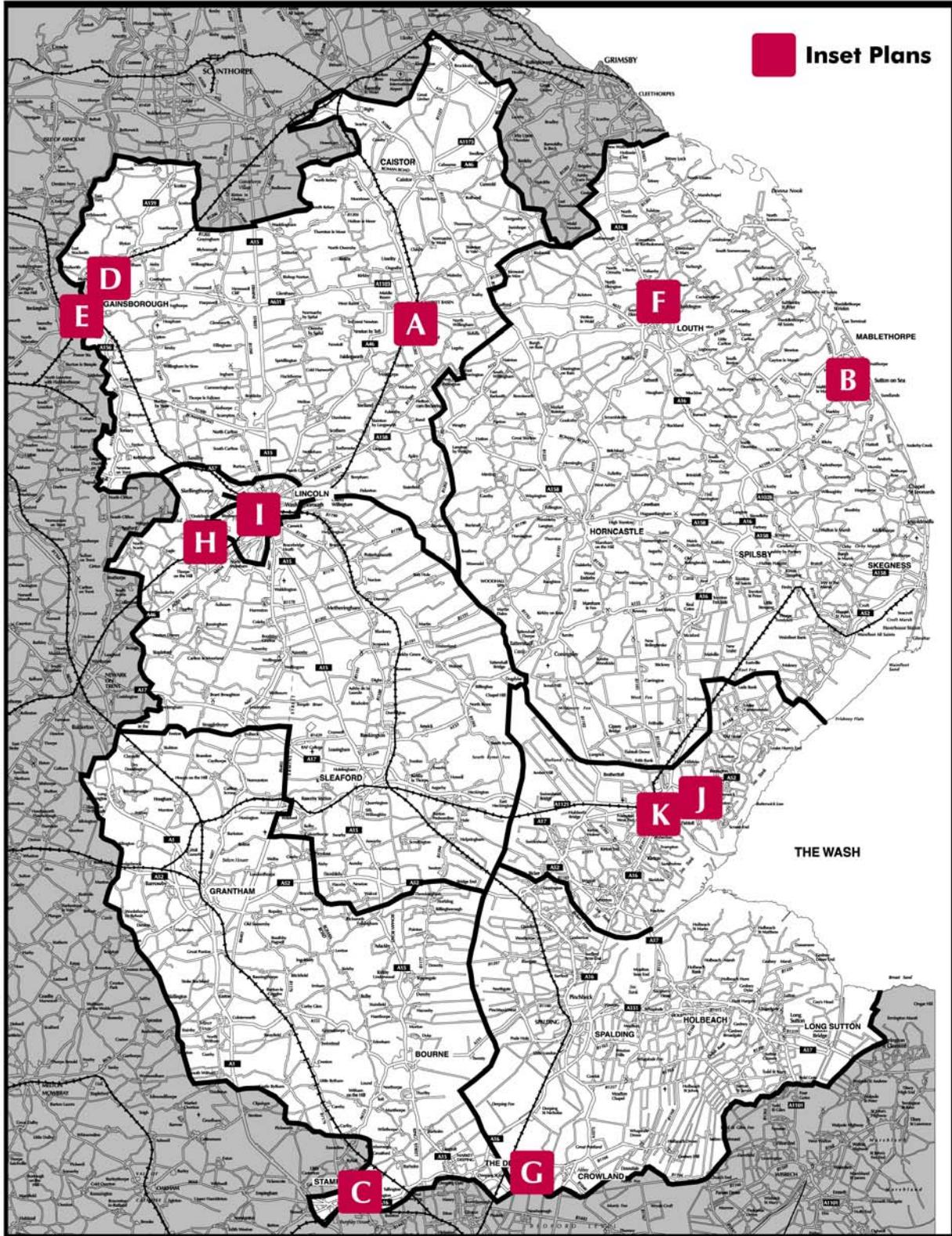
Special Waste (See also Hazardous Waste)	Controlled Waste that is dangerous or difficult to treat, keep, store or dispose of, so that special provision is required for dealing with it. (1990 EPA 5.62 and 5.79 (9)). Special wastes are the most dangerous wastes and include hazardous or toxic wastes. Types of material include acids; alkaline solutions; batteries; oil, fly ash; industrial solvents; oily sludges; pesticides; pharmaceutical compounds; photographic chemicals; waste oils; wood preservatives.
Sustainable Development	The concept of reconciling economic development with environmental protection and social well being. A widely quoted definition of this concept is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. The definition also encompasses the efficient use of natural resources.
T	
Tonnes	Metric tons. One tonne weighs a little less than one imperial ton. (One ton = 1.016 tonnes)
Transfer Stations	Receive wastes which are then bulked up and transported for disposal or recovery. Some transfer stations sort out the recoverable wastes, such as construction waste and scrap metal prior to disposal of the bulk waste.
V	
Void (space)	The hole (volume) created by mineral working with potential for landfilling with waste.
W	
Waste Disposal Site	This can be either a landfill or landraise site. These have already been defined in the Glossary. These sites may include waste management facilities for the treatment of certain types of waste.
Waste Hierarchy	Suggests that the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction ; where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose – re-use ; failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste ; only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed .
Waste Incinerator	Is the burning of waste a high temperatures to reduce its weight and volume. Many incineration plants are known as energy from waste facilities due to the beneficial recovery of energy in the form of heat and power.

Waste Minimisation	The reduction of unwanted outputs from the manufacturing process and the manufacture of products that are likely to result in less waste when they are used.
Waste Management Licence	Licence granted by the Environment Agency authorising treatment, keeping or disposal of any specified description of controlled waste in or on specified land by means of specified plant.
Waste Management Strategy	A non-statutory document setting out a mainly technical strategy for waste management in Lincolnshire to 2020.
Waste Minimisation	The process of reducing the quantity of waste arising and requiring processing and/or disposal.
Windrow	The composting of material in linear heaps by regular turning.
Waste to Energy Recovery	The treatment of waste to create heat that can be used directly or to generate electricity or some other form of power. (See also Combined Heat and Power.
Waste Reduction	To make waste production and waste management practices more sustainable, key objectives are to reduce the amount of waste that is produced, make the best use of waste produced and choose practices which minimise the risks of pollution and harm to human health. Waste reduction is concerned with reducing the quantity of solid waste that is produced and reducing the degree of hazard represented by such waste.

ANNEX B: Strategic Road Network



ANNEX C: Proposals Map



KEY TO CHANGES

Sites Deleted



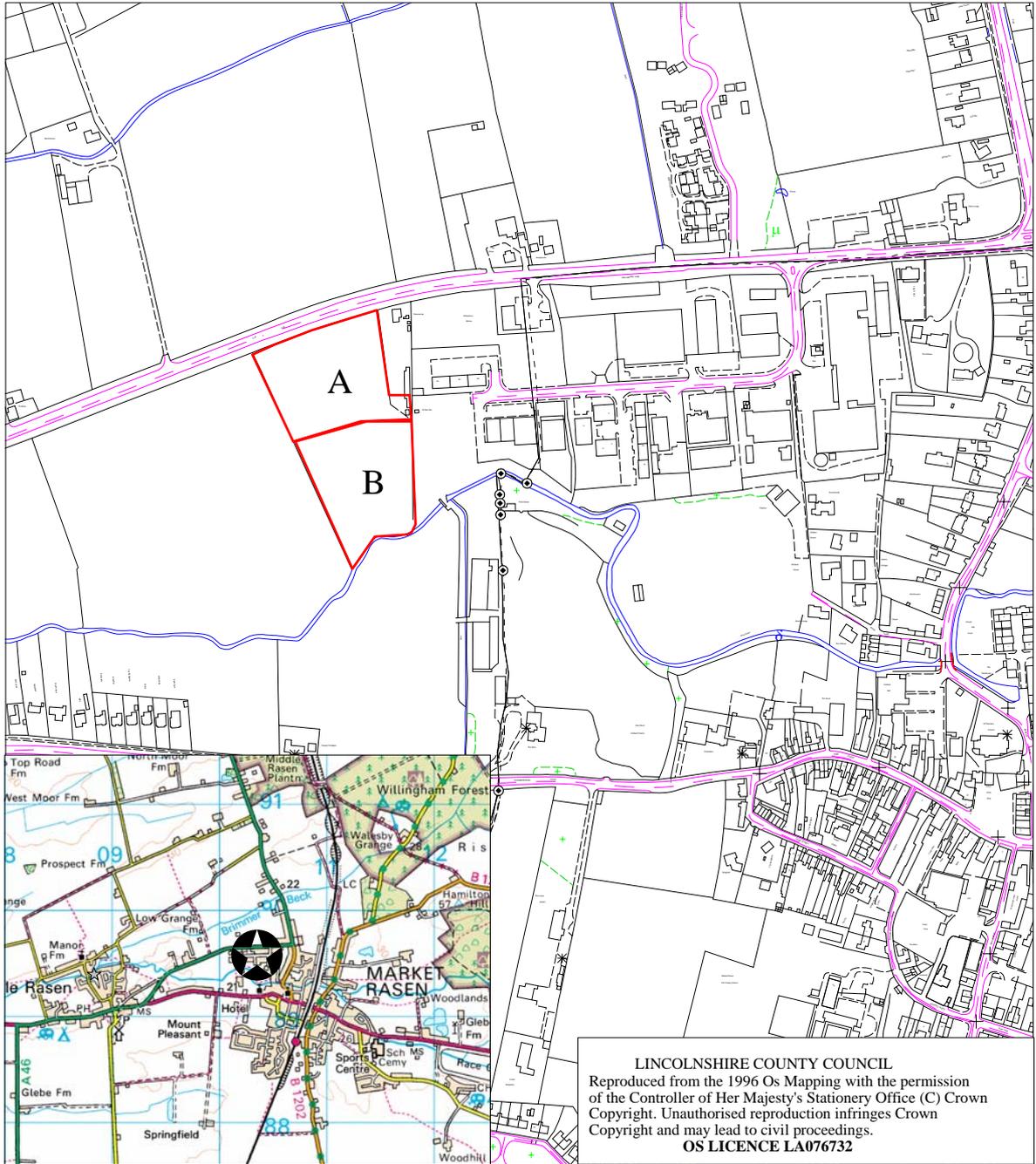
Additional Land / Sites



Sites Retained



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



**PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre
Policy WLP8 Waste Transfer Station**

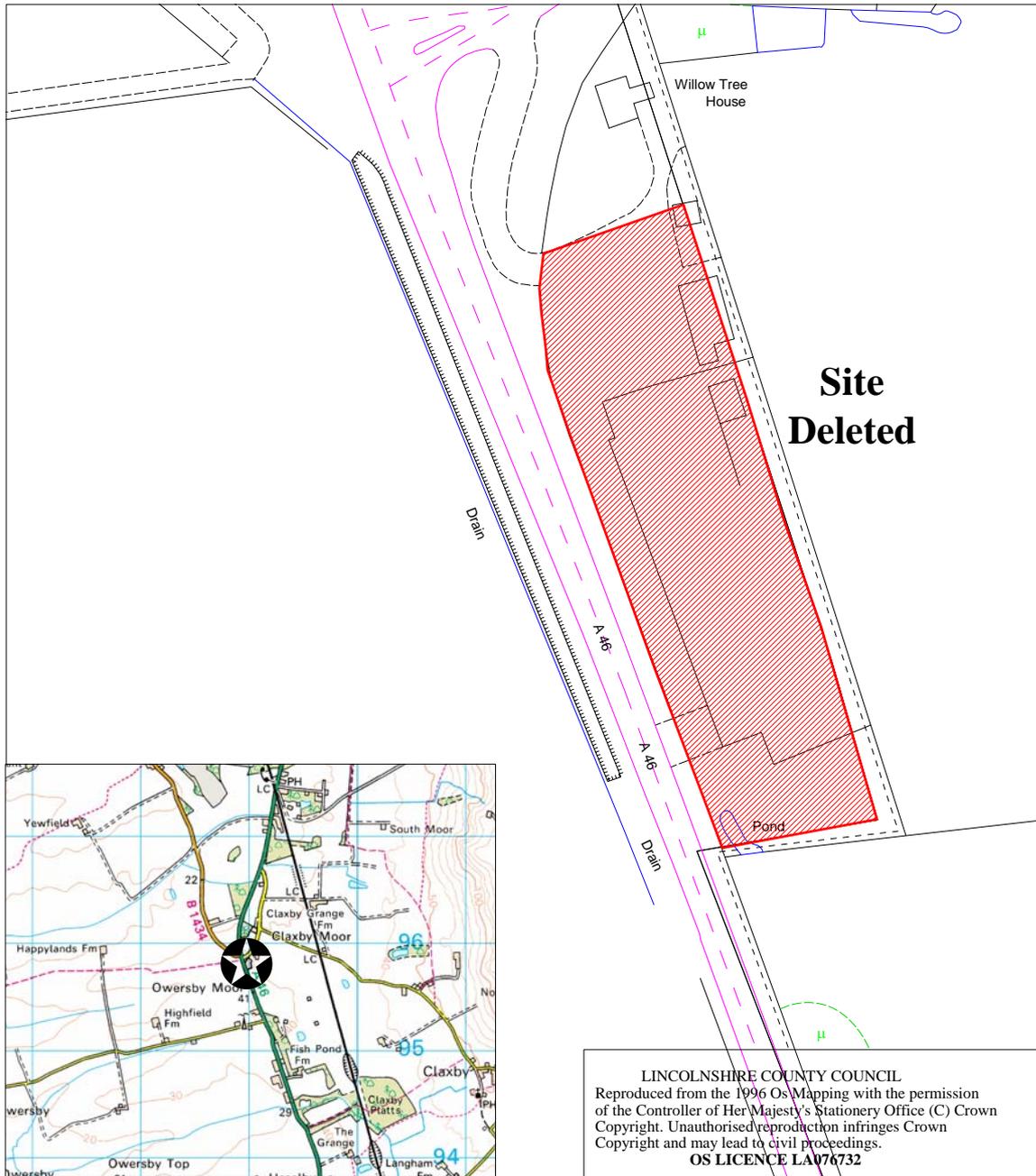
Location:
Sites A & B, Gallamore Lane,
Market Rasen

Description:
Inset Plan A

Scale: 1 : 5000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



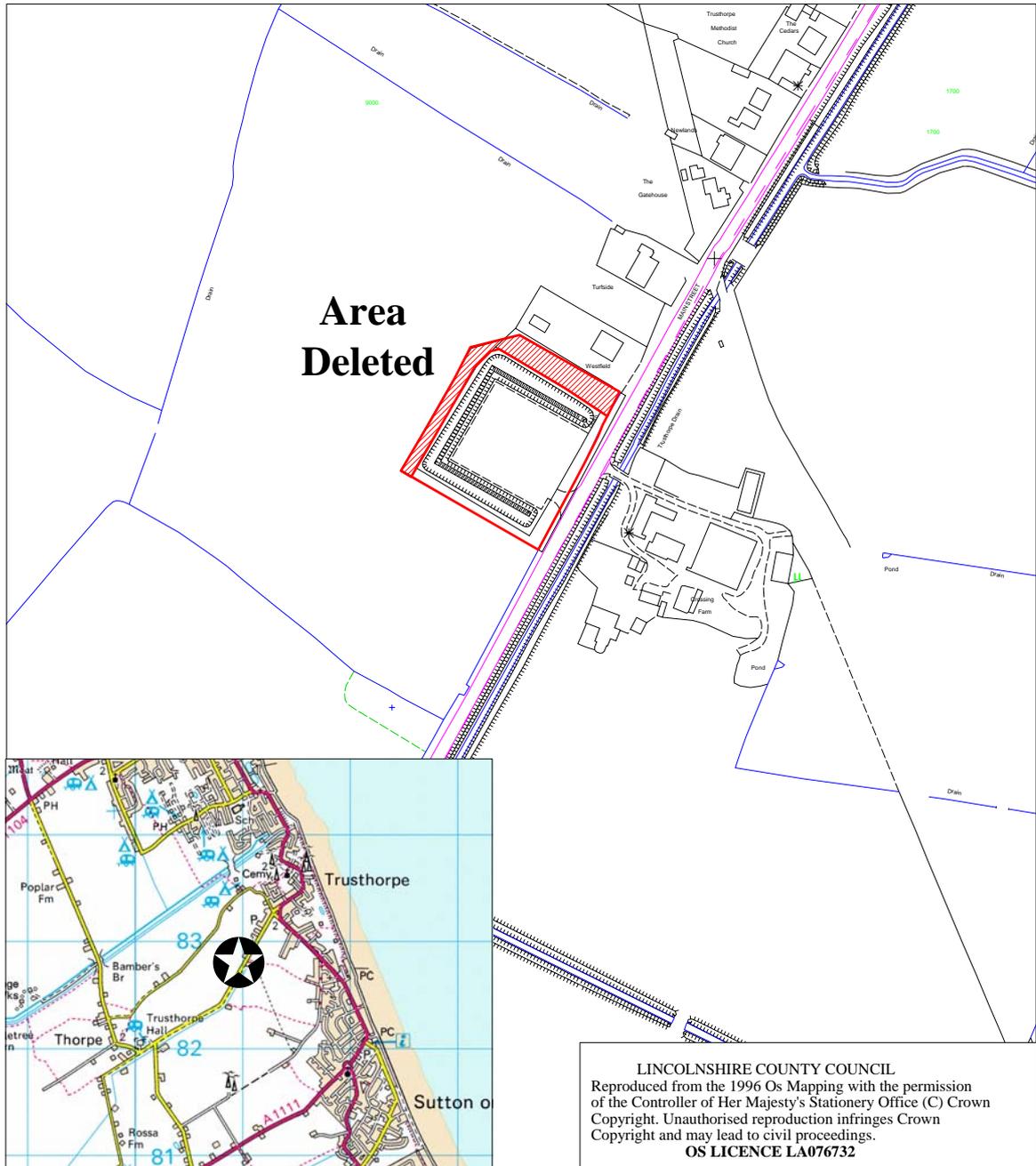
PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre

Location:
 Barrs Corner,
 Claxby Moor

Scale: 1 : 1,250



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005

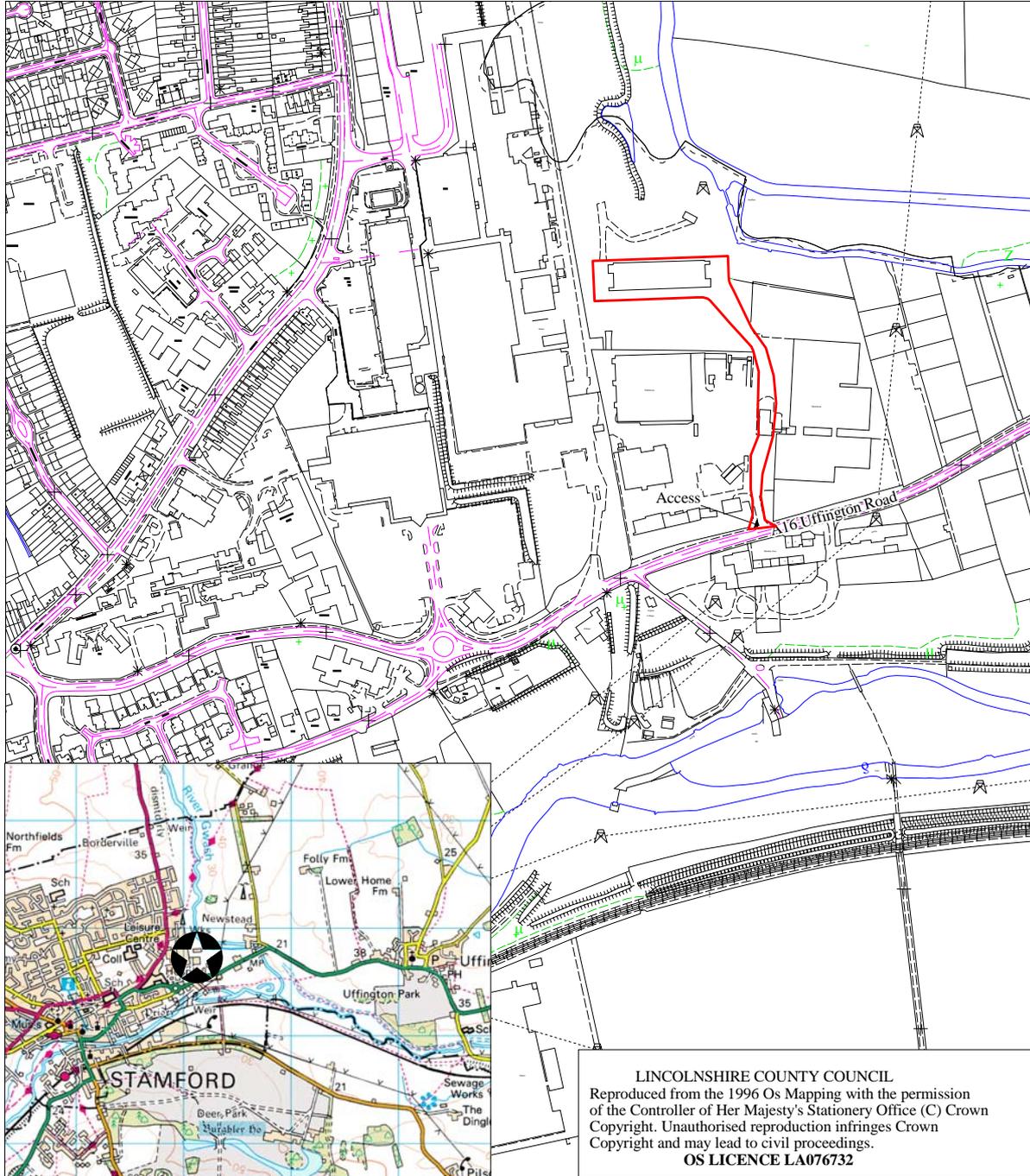


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PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre	
Location: Land off Main Street, Trusthorpe, Mablethorpe and Sutton	Description: Inset Plan B Scale: 1 : 2,500



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre

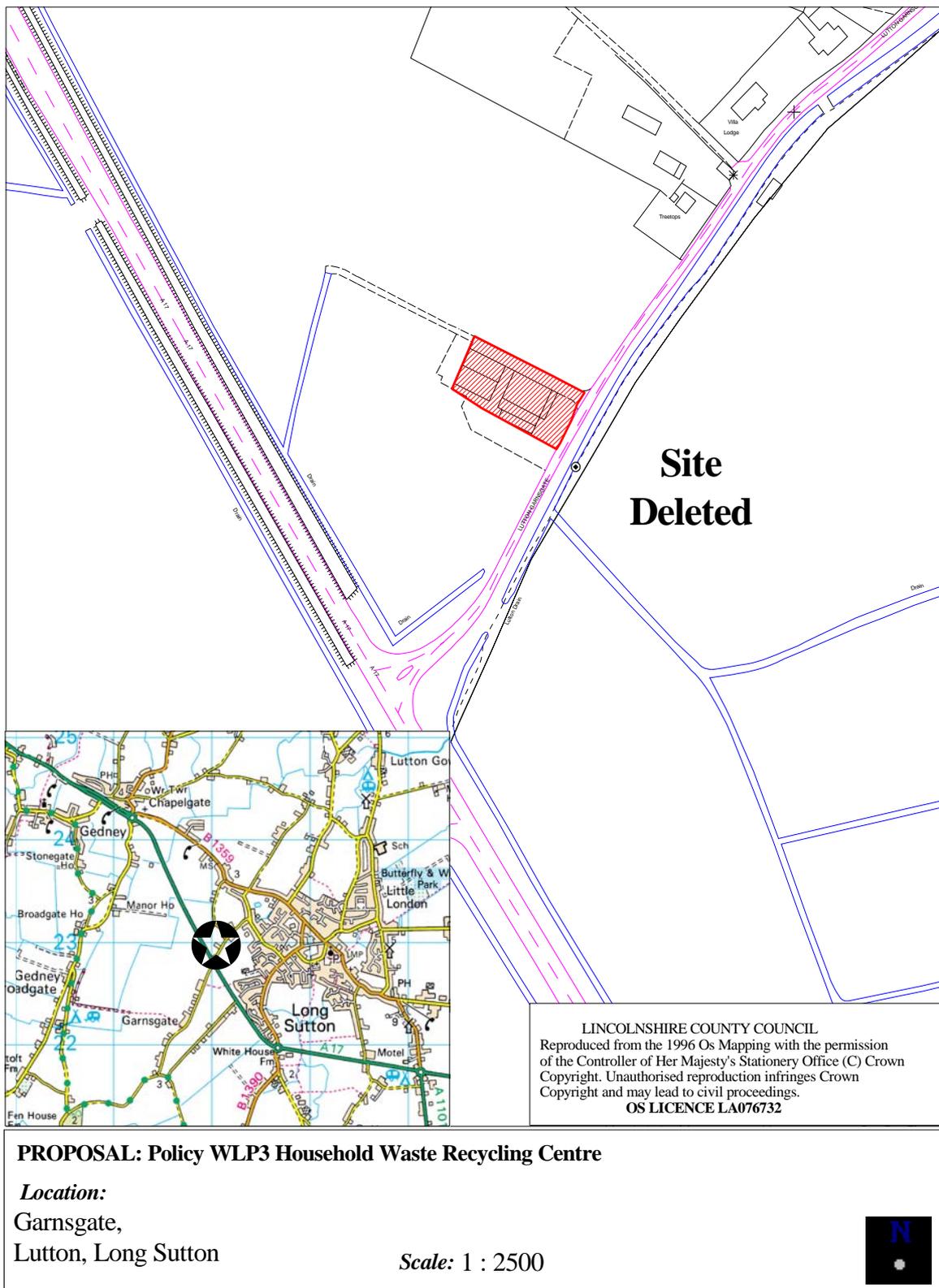
Location:
Uffington Road,
Stamford

Description:
Inset Plan C

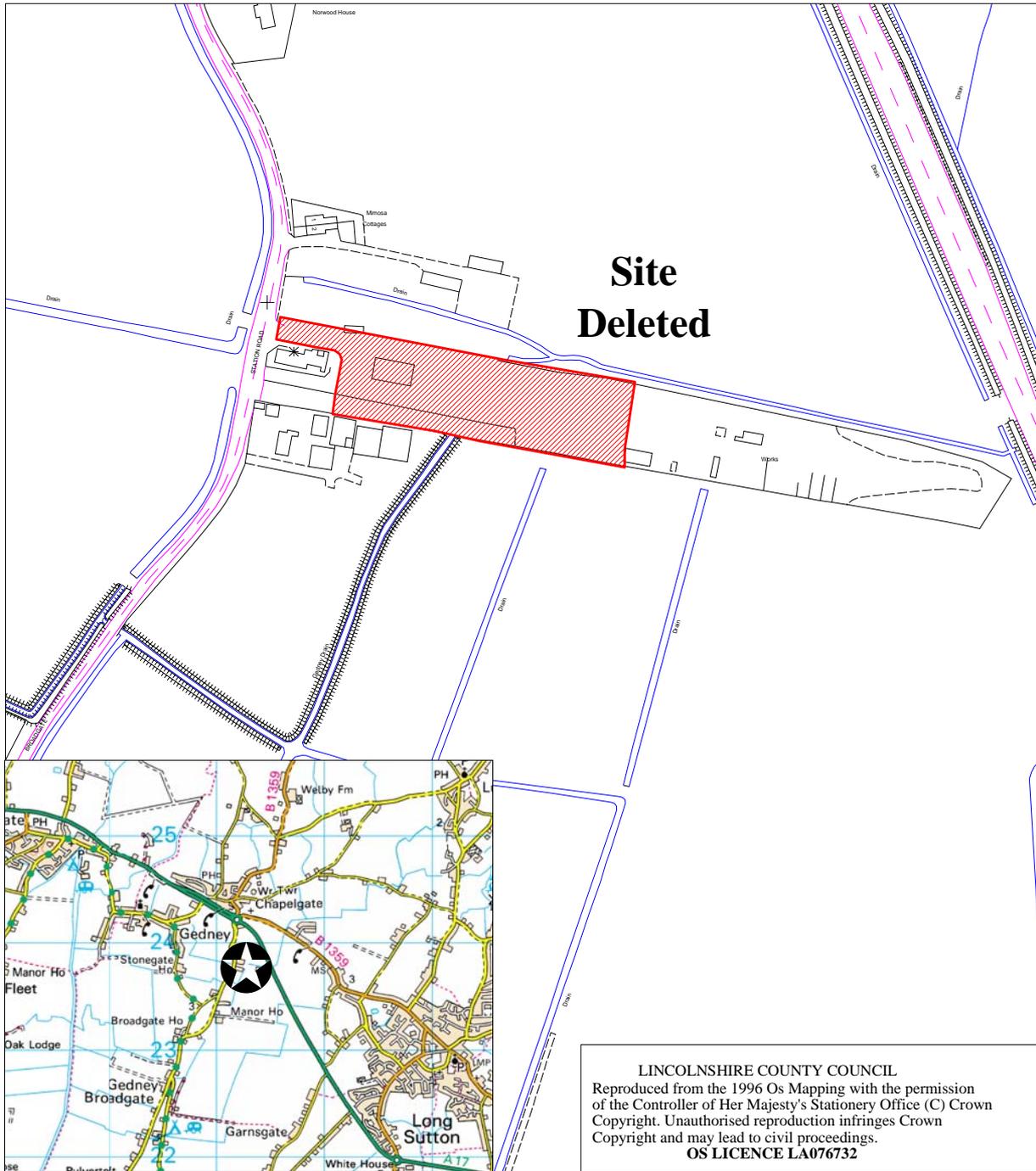
Scale: 1 : 5000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre

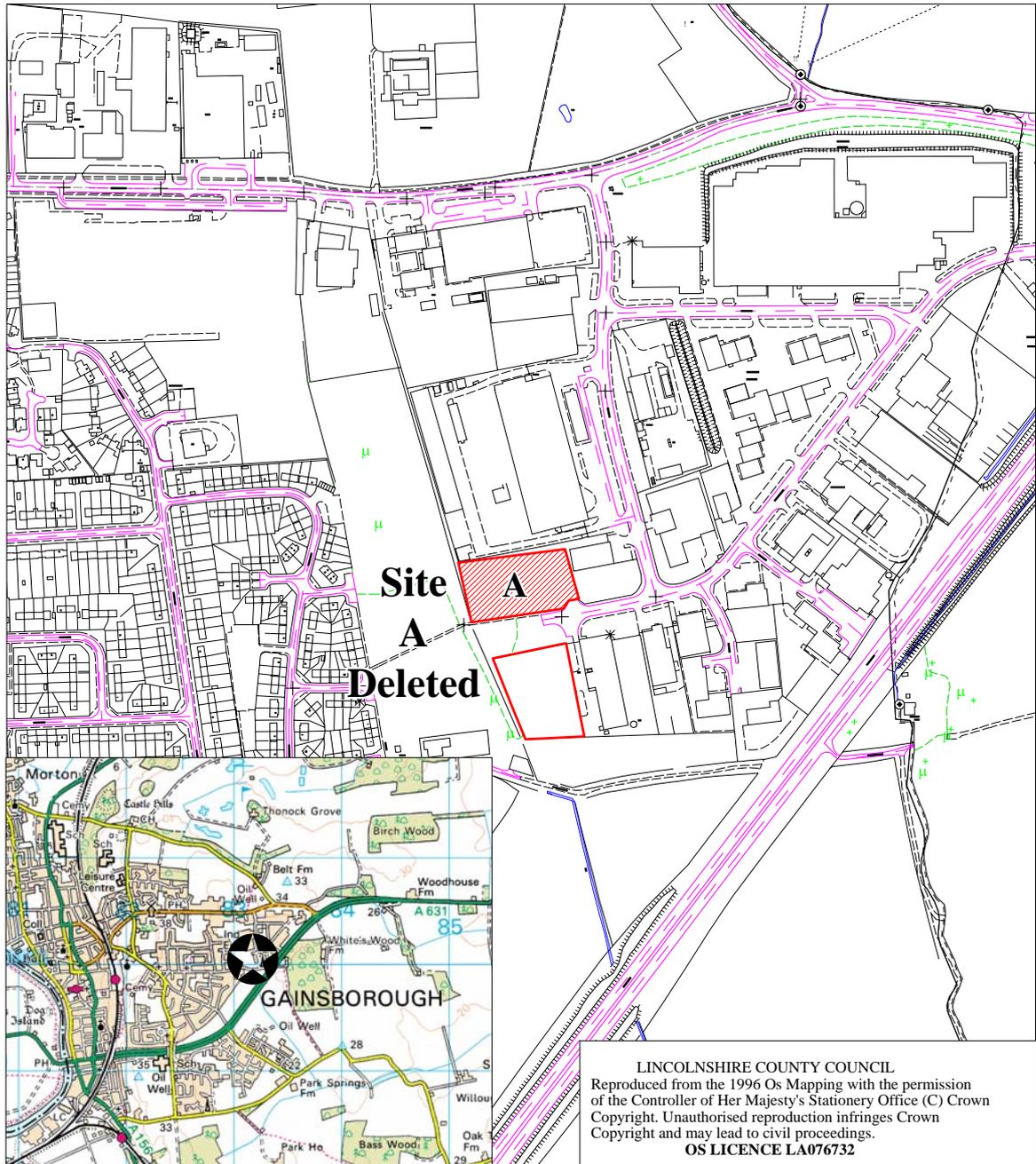
Location:

Station Road,
Gedney

Scale: 1 : 2500



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



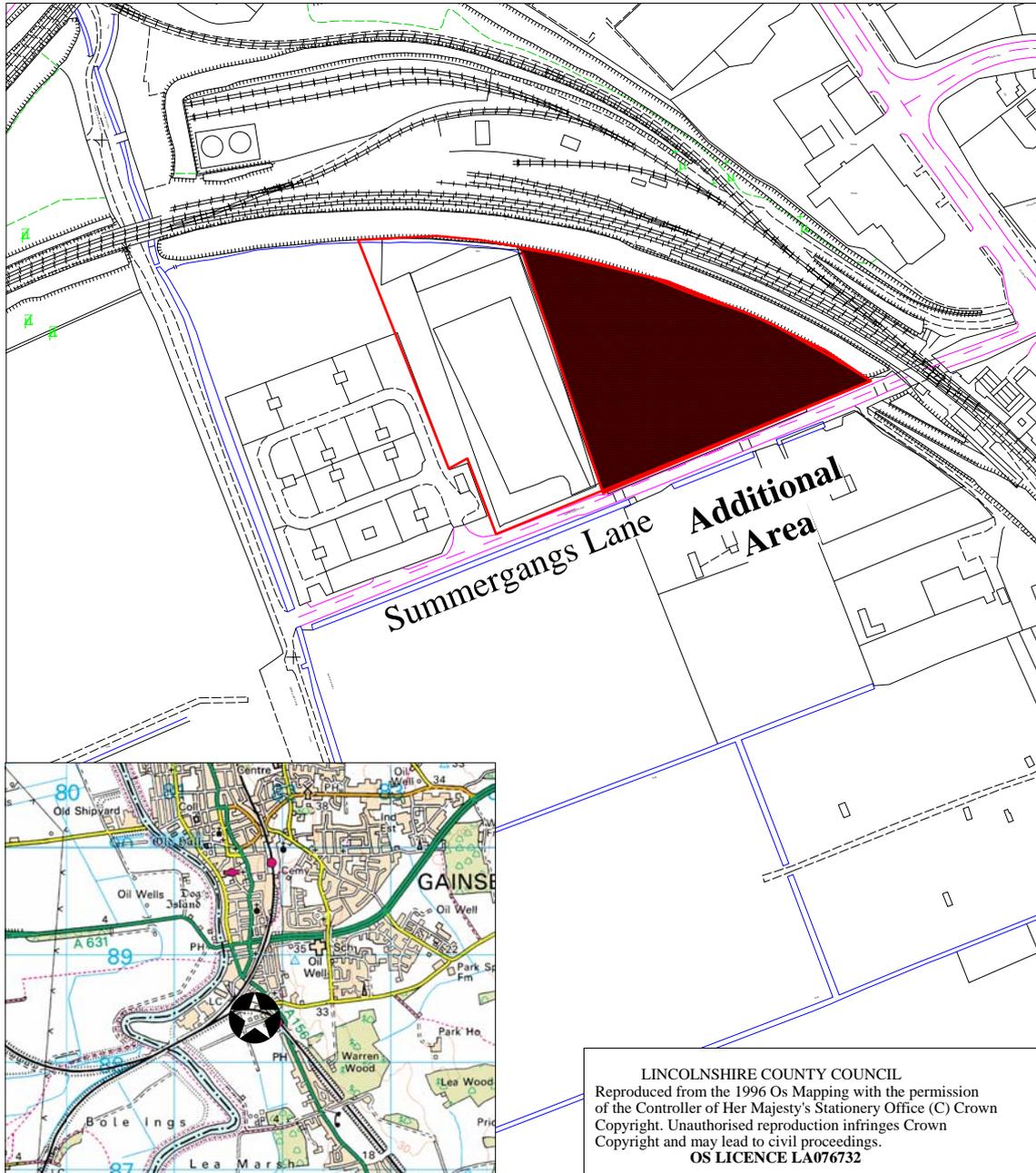
PROPOSAL: PoliciesWLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre
Location: WLP8 Waste Transfer Station
 Corringham Road Industrial Estate,
 Corringham Road,
 Gainsborough

Description: Inset Plan D

Scale: 1 : 5000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005

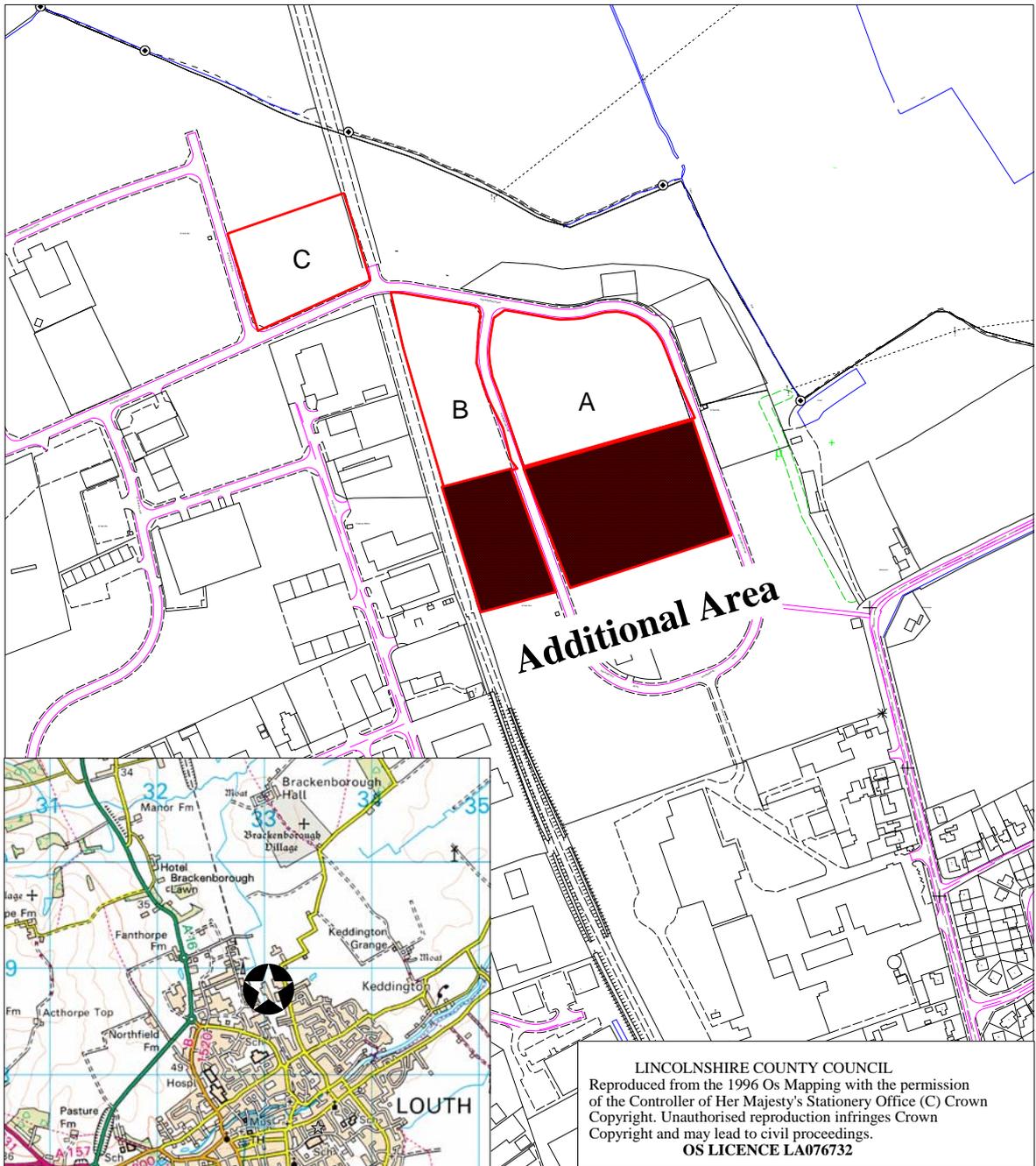


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PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre		
<p>Location: Summergangs Lane, Gainsborough</p>	<p>Description: Inset Plan E</p>	<p>Scale: 1 : 2,500</p>



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre

Location:

Sites A, B & C
 Fairfield Industrial Estate,
 Bolingbroke Road, Louth

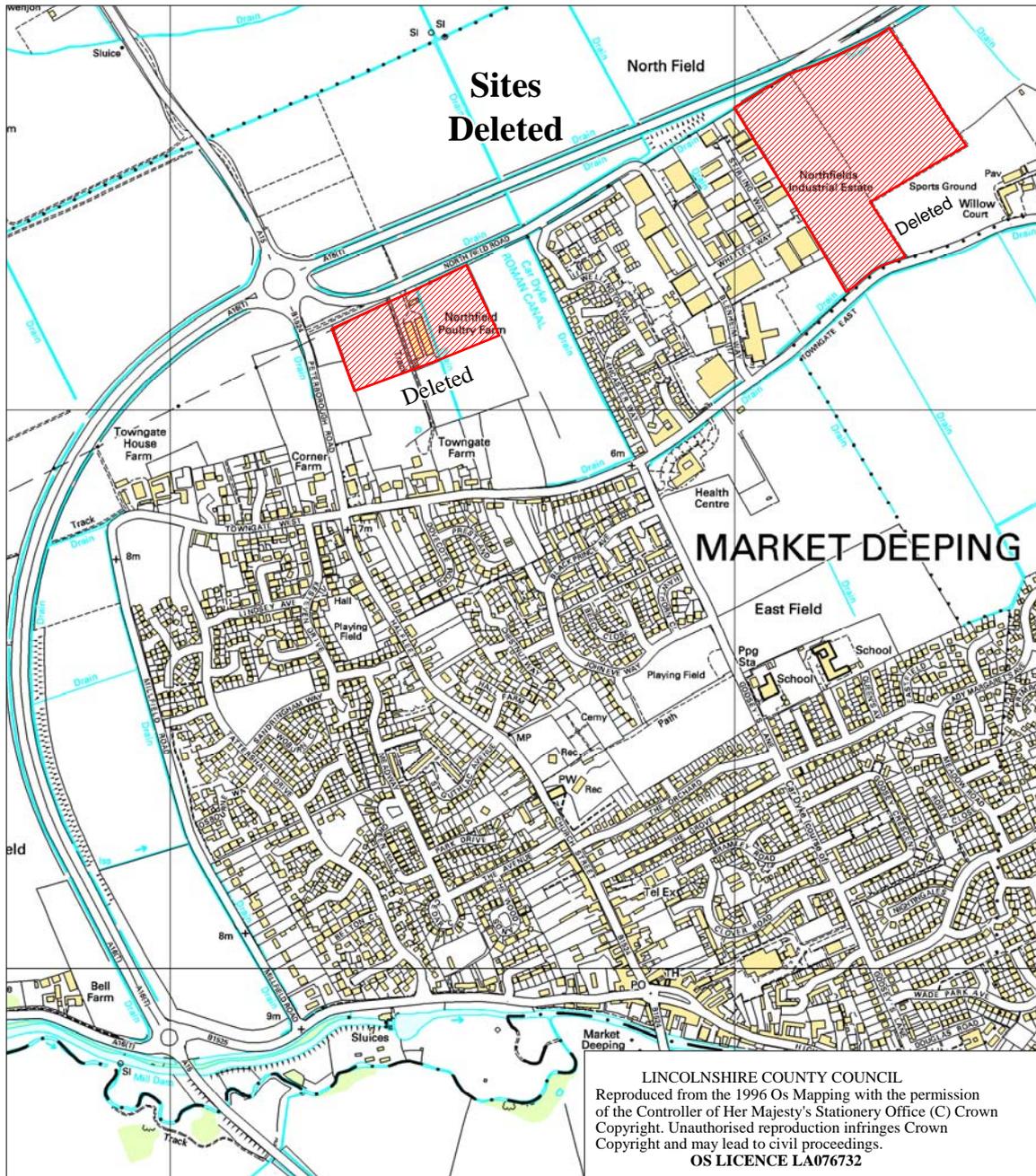
Description:

Inset Plan F

Scale: 1 : 5000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre

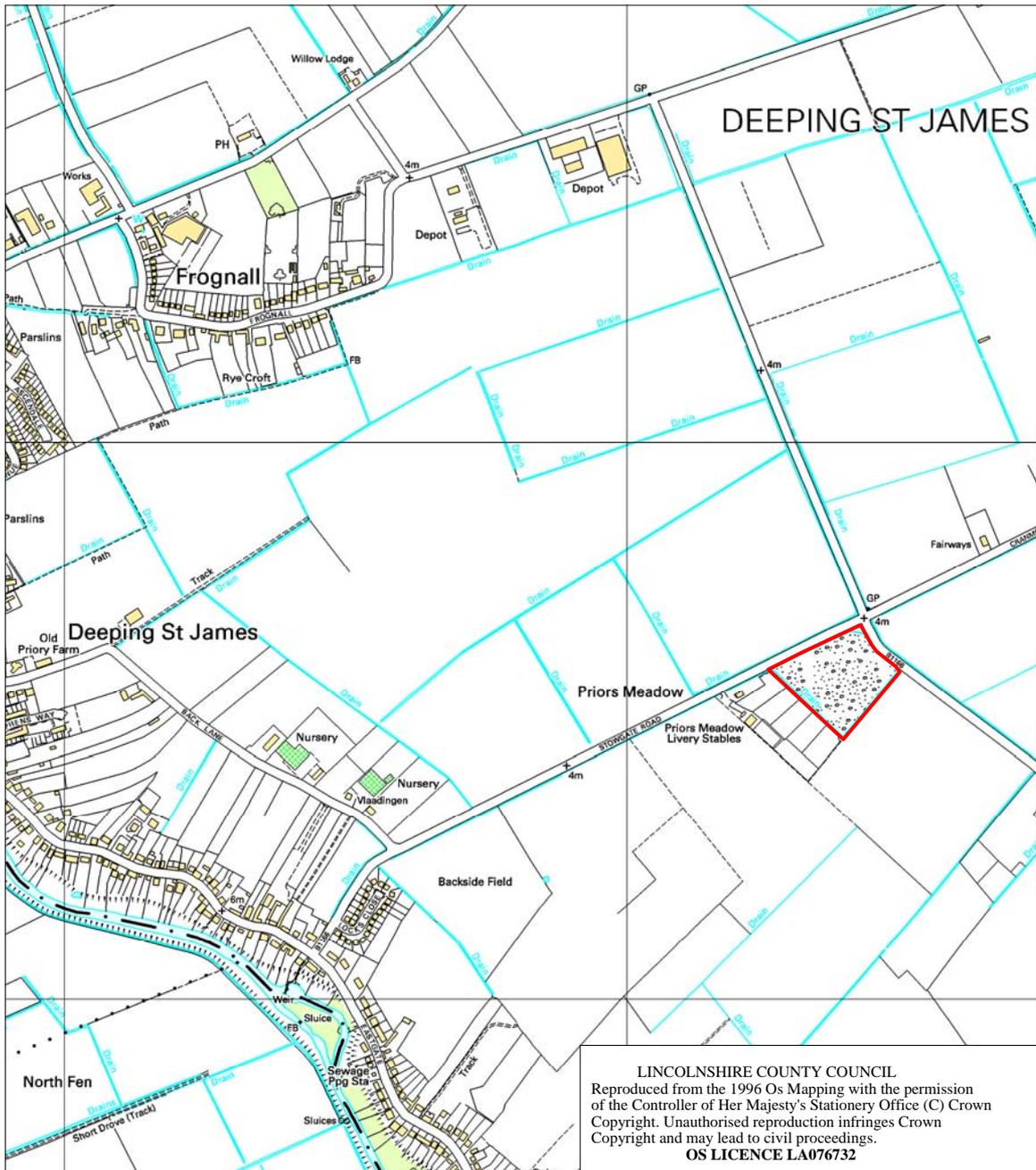
Location:

Northfield Road and Northfield Industrial Estate,
Market Deeping

Scale: 1 : 10000



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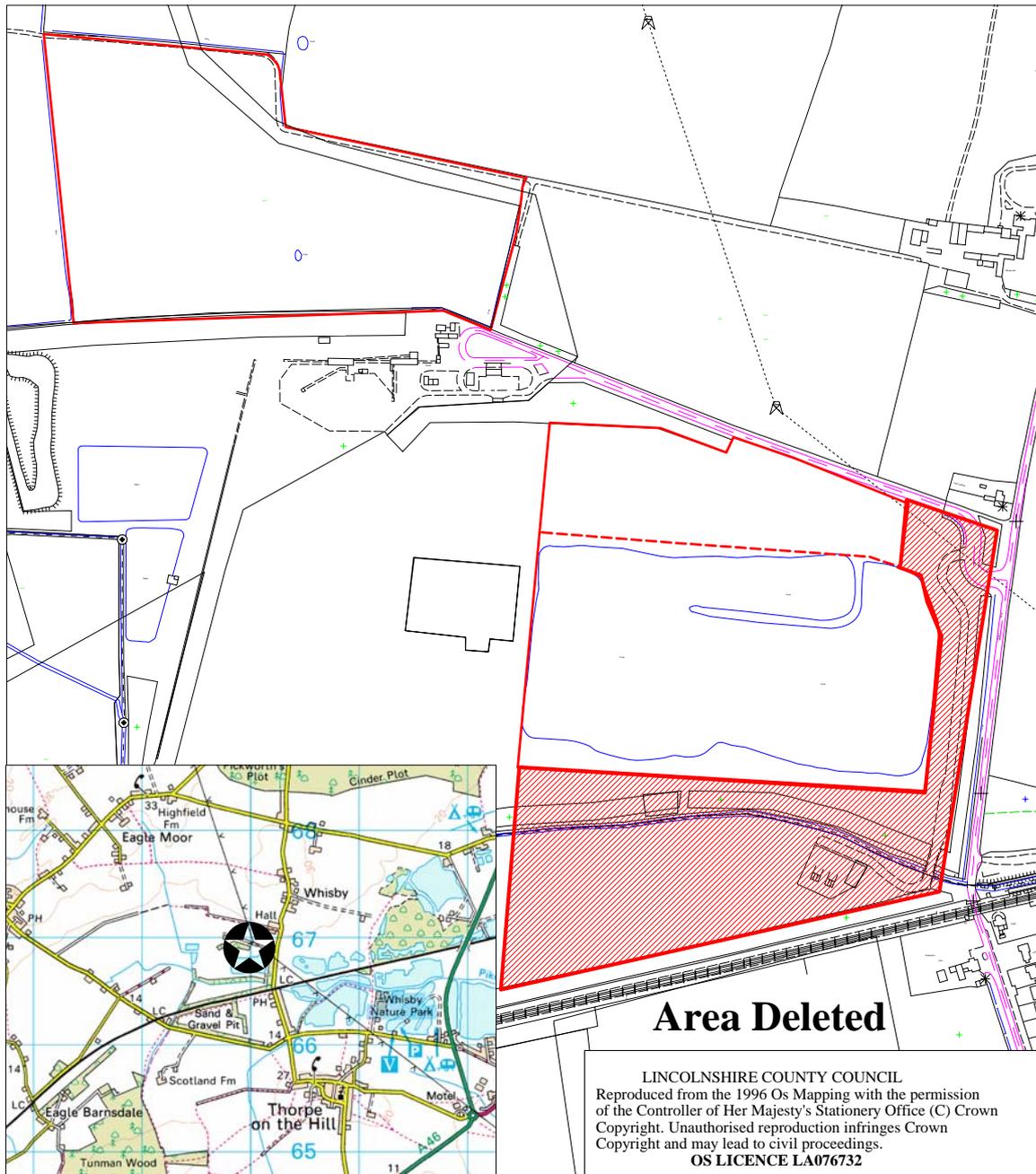
PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre

Location:
Stowgate,
B1166, Deeping St James

Description:
Inset Plan G
Scale: 1 : 10000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



PROPOSAL: Policy WLP7: Materials Recovery Facilities, WLP 12 Energy from Waste

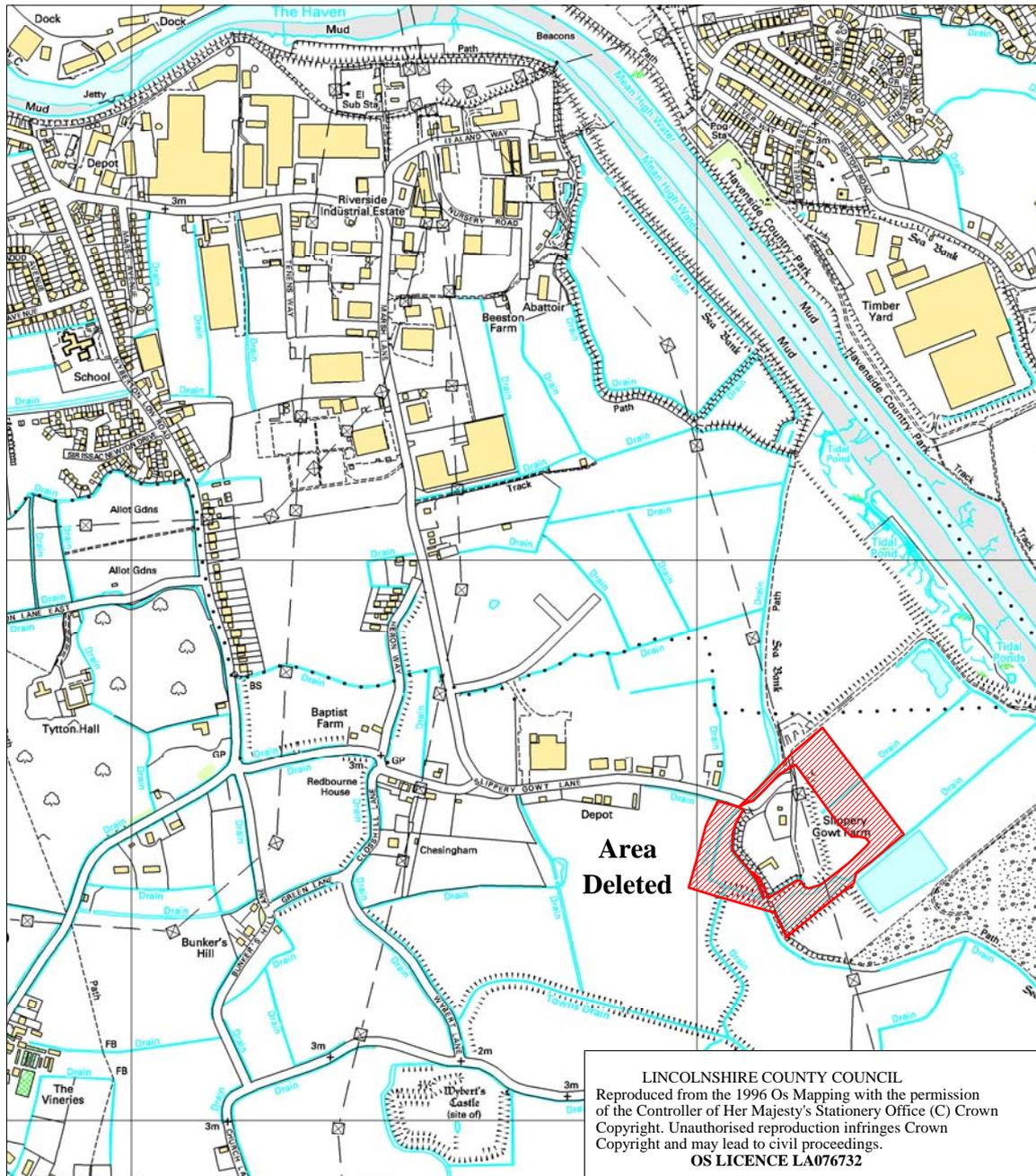
Location:
Whisby Quarry,
Thorpe Road,
Whisby

Description:
Inset Plan H. Areas of Search

Scale: 1 : 5000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



PROPOSAL: Policy WLP7: Materials Recovery Facilities, WLP12: Energy from Waste

Location:
Slippy Gowt Lane,
Wyberton

Description:
Inset Plan J

Scale: 1 : 10000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



Proposal: Policies WLP7: Materials Recovery Facilities

Location:

Honey Pot Lane,
Colsterworth,
South Kesteven

WLP12: Energy from Waste

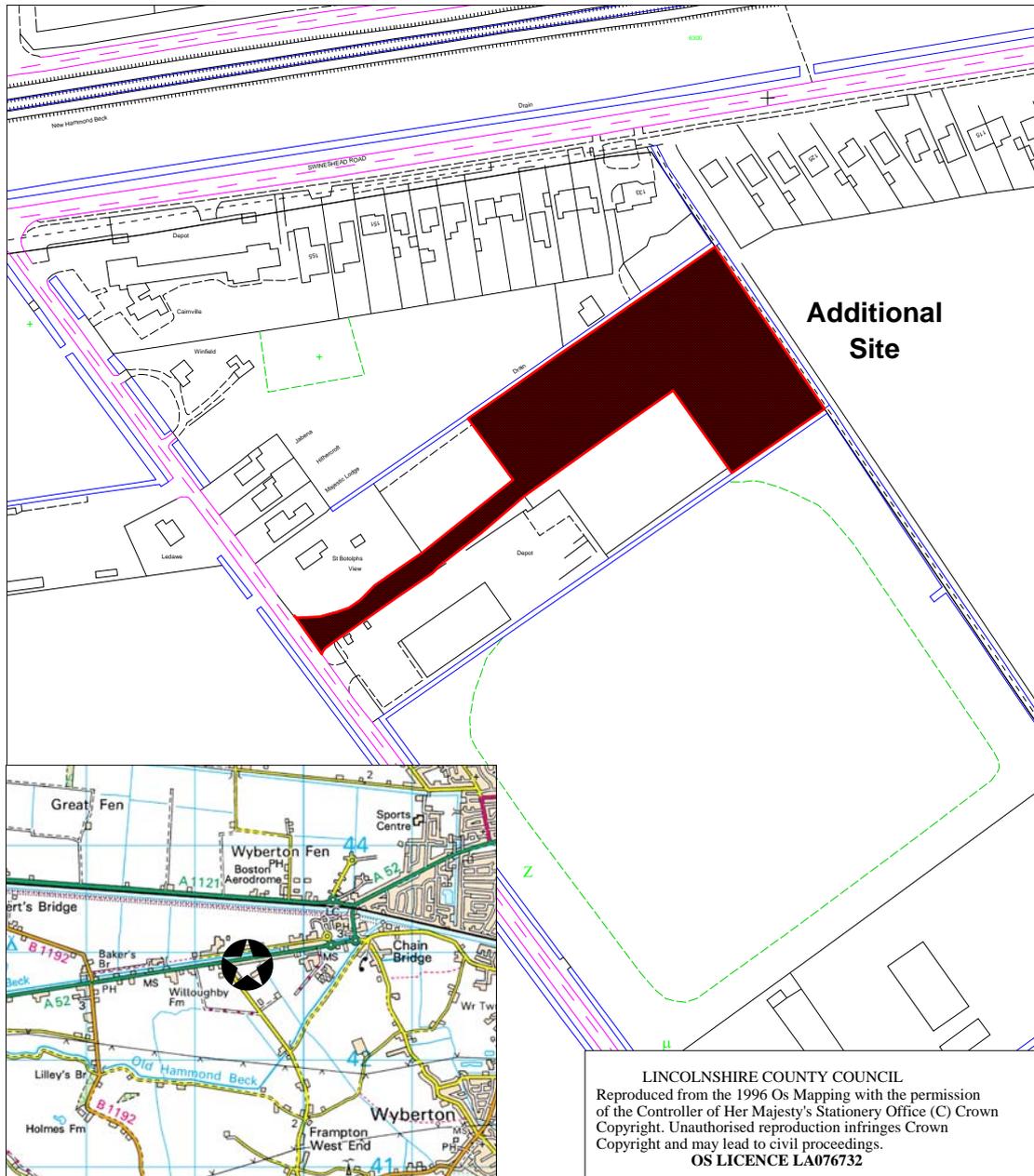
Inset Plan K

★ Nearest residential property

Scale: 1 : 10000



REVISED DEPOSIT WASTE LOCAL PLAN. APRIL 2005



PROPOSAL: Policy WLP3 Household Waste Recycling Centre

<p>Location: Fen Road, Boston</p>	<p>Description: Inset Plan K</p>
<p>Scale: 1 : 2500</p>	

ANNEX D – WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES IN THE PLAN AREA

Licensed Waste Sites within Lincolnshire (source: Environment Agency)

Site Name	Site Operator	District	Grid Ref
Middlemarsh Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 53700 63500
Whisby Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 89880 68130
Hykeham Quarry Landfill	Midland Land Reclamation Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 93000 67500
Leadenham Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 96400 52400
Kirkby On Bain Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 23400 61500
Boston Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	Boston	TF 34800 41300
Whisby 'a' Site	Blackland Park Exploration Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 89400 68600
Little Bytham Landfill	Bullimores Sand & Gravel Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 02900 17450
Kenwick Quarry Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 33800 84200
Colsterworth Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 90500 24300
Whisby Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 89880 68130
Middlemarsh Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 53700 63500
Kenwick Quarry Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 33800 84200
Nettleton Bottom Quarry	Tioxide Europe Ltd	West Lindsey	TF 12600 98200
Kirkby On Bain Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 23400 61500
Boston Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	Boston	TF 34800 41300
Hykeham Quarry Landfill	Midland Land Reclamation Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 93000 67500
Leadenham Landfill Site	Lincwaste Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 96400 52400
Harmston Quarry	C A Mottram & Sons	North Kesteven	SK 99183 61926
Langtoft Landfill	Mick George (Haulage) Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 13800 13800
Little Bytham Landfill	Bullimores Sand & Gravel Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 02900 17450
Manor Pit Landfill	R M C Dormant No. 2 Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 12500 14000
Tattershall Thorpe Plots 56 & 73	Woodhall Spa Sand & Gravel Co (Tattershall) Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 23340 60690
Spalding Road	Chase Grove Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 12600 20800
Brauncewell Quarry	Brauncewell Quarries Ltd	North Kesteven	TF 02600 51700
Spike Island Landfill	Beevor Foundry Ltd	Lincoln	SK 95900 71400
Brauncewell Quarry Inert Landfill	Brauncewell Quarries Ltd	North Kesteven	TF 02732 51713
Whisby Quarry	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 89600 66800
Richmond Lakes	Len Kirk Plant Hire Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 94450 67290
Whisby Pit	George Fischer (Lincoln) Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 93000 67300
Smith Clayton Forge	Smith Clayton Forge	Lincoln	SK 99700 71200
Nettleton Bottom Quarry	Tioxide Europe Ltd	West Lindsey	TF 12600 98200
George Fischers Factory Landfill	George Fischer (Lincoln) Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 93100 67200
Canwick Sewage Treatment Works	Alpheus Environmental Ltd	Lincoln	SK 99800 70900

Orcol Waste Oil Transfer Station	Greenway Orcol Ltd	Lincoln	SK 99700 72300
Langrick Road Transfer Station	Messrs B & P Julian	Boston	TF 31200 44200
Rilmac Holding Skip	Rilmac (Insulation) Ltd	Lincoln	SK 99900 71700
Albion Works Transfer Station	Serviceteam Ltd	Lincoln	SK 96600 72500
Westville Farm	Forceshift (Contracting) Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 29900 52900
Holly Tree Farm	Messrs S A Dennis, S J Dennis, E J Dennis, A F Dennis	East Lindsey	TF 53700 62400
Horncastle Road / Norfolk Street	Norprint International Ltd	Boston	TF 33000 44800
Camp Farm	Mr S E & G A Thompson	South Kesteven	TF 15500 13200
Bourne C A & W T S	Mr B M Mossman	South Kesteven	TF 10600 19700
	Ashbridge, Keith	East Lindsey	TF 50800 76500
Anglian Water Bourne Depot	Anglian Water Services Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 10100 20100
Woods Skip Hire	Wood, Donald	Lincoln	SP 60500 60300
Unit 4, Woodland Drive	Jackson, R	South Kesteven	SK 93900 37400
The Ranch Scrapyard (transfer)	Mr D A Boswell	South Holland	TF 25200 20800
M & M Services	Patrick, Michael and Maureen	South Holland	TF 50100 17700
Anglian Water Raithby Water Depot	Anglian Water Services Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 31900 85900
Anglian Water Welton-le Marsh Depot	Anglian Water Services Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 47500 68700
Anglian Water Sleaford Depot	Anglian Water Services Ltd	North Kesteven	TF 05500 46200
Anglian Water Boston Depot	Anglian Water Services Ltd	Boston	TF 32900 45000
Lissinglea House Farm	Page, C	West Lindsey	TF 09400 84000
Grantham Construction Services	Messrs R Bell & P McMullen	South Kesteven	SK 94200 37500
Alexandra Road Transfer Station	S K D C Direct Works	South Kesteven	SK 90900 35400
The Abattoir	Moore, M	South Kesteven	SK 90900 35700
Transfer Station	Moses, G W	Boston	TF 29400 43000
Old Coal Yard	Cooper, M A	East Lindsey	TF 33800 88000
Plot 6, Dale Street	O' Seery, J	Lincoln	SK 98900 70600
The Ranch Scrapyard	Mr D A Boswell	South Holland	TF 25200 20800
Prince's Skip Hire	Prince, Peter Alfred	South Kesteven	SK 91000 35400
Holme Farm	Sheppard, I M	North Kesteven	TF 17100 45500
Spitalgate Level	Anglian Water Services Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 92600 33400
Bourne Waste Transfer Station	Bullimores Sand & Gravel Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 10500 20520
Waste Transfer Station	Mid U K Recycling Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 94700 48400
Riddel Skip Services	Riddel, Paul James	East Lindsey	TF 26100 70500
Westminster Industrial Estate - Waste Transfer Station	Benton, John Ronald	Lincoln	SK 93640 67660
Part Of Os Field No 0023	Messrs P J & A G Riddel	East Lindsey	TF 26000 70200
Slippery Gowt Lane Transfer Station	T Shooter Ltd	Boston	TF 34200 41600
Whisby C A Site	Lincwaste Ltd	Lincoln	SK 89800 68300

Gbm Waste Management	Grantham Industries Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 32466 89141
Bourne Household Waste Recycling Centre	Bullimores Sand & Gravel Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 10550 20500
M B M Store	Surface Control (Glasgow) Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 97800 41700
Storage Of 53 Caravans	Dennis, Sidney Alfred And Alfred Frank	Lincoln	TF 53584 62414
Sleaford Civic Amenity Site	Lincolnshire County Council	North Kesteven	TF 07300 44700
Warth Lane C/a Site	Lincolnshire County Council	East Lindsey	TF 55200 64300
Gnt Civic Amenity Site	Lincolnshire County Council	Lincoln	SK 98650 70771
Grantham Household Waste Recycling Centre	Lincolnshire County Council	South Kesteven	SK 90800 35300
Waste Transfer Station - Dysart Road, Grantham	M Collard Waste Management Services Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 90857 35550
Spalding Hwrc	Lincolnshire County Council	South Holland	TF 26200 24900
Waste Transfer Station - Boundary Lane South Hykeham	Geoffrey Wood, Barbara Hudson, Emma Wood, James Wood And David Wood	North Kesteven	SK 92742 65112
Hanbeck Farm	Spicer Recycling Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 00544 43173
Unit 2a Moorlands Ind Est	G B C Clinical Disposals Ltd	North Kesteven	TF 07900 61600
Anglian Water Spalding Depot	Anglian Water Services Ltd	South Holland	TF 26100 25100
Len Kirk Plant Hire	Len Kirk Plant Hire Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 93400 67900
L C R Waste Transfer Station	Lincolnshire County Council	South Kesteven	SK 88900 36300
L C R - Willingham Hall	Lincolnshire County Council	West Lindsey	TF 14200 88500
Chainbridge Road Waste Transfer Station	Lincolnshire County Council	Boston	TF 30700 43200
L C C Waste Transfer Station	Lincolnshire County Council	South Holland	TF 21500 22100
Alford Road - L C R Highways Site	Lincolnshire County Council	East Lindsey	TF 44400 75300
L C R Highways Depot - Manby Middlegate	Lincolnshire County Council	East Lindsey	TF 39271 87306
Waste Treatment Plant - Wallrudding Farm, Doddington	Fearn, Peter Robert	North Kesteven	SK 88900 71800
Lamp Recycling Centre	Balcan Engineering Limited	South Kesteven	TF 07904 61459
L C C Waste Transfer Station	Lincolnshire County Council	South Holland	TF 09200 16600
Inert Treatment Facility	Harmston Waste Management Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 99500 61800
Haddington Lane (Transfer Station)	Lcr Highways Ltd	Lincoln	SK 91200 63900
Highways Depot - The Hoplands	Lincolnshire County Council	North Kesteven	TF 07900 46000
Wells Tyres	Mr R D Wells & Mrs V D Wells	South Kesteven	SK 93700 37200
Gonerby Hill Foot	Vacu-Lug Traction Tyres Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 90400 37500
Off High Street	Vacu-Lug Traction Tyres Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 92800 24700
London Road	Tyre Processors Ltd	Boston	TF 30400 38200
Materials Recovery Facility	Boston Borough Council	Boston	TF 29420 42730
Transfer Station	Cory Environmental Mun. Services Ltd	Lincoln	SK 98170 71070
Manby Depot Materials Recycling Facility	Cleanaway Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 39200 87200

Fridge & Weee Treatment Plant	Environcom Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 92130 34640
Belvoir Way	Luxus Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 32800 88900
Wood Re-processing	Onwood Products Ltd	West Lindsey	SK 94780 90480
Spalding Pallets Ltd	Spalding Pallets Ltd	South Holland	TF 23041 16796
Bulldog Remoulds	Bulldog Remoulds Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 10700 19600
Pet Crematorium	Lavender, Ian Paul	South Kesteven	TF 11800 20700
Lincolnshire Pet Crematorium	Carter, S A	Boston	TF 28500 38800
2 Lions Way , East Road, Sleaford	Kirks Vets	South Kesteven	TF 07900 47000
Incinerator - Donington On Bain	Neil Pawson	East Lindsey	TF 24022 82271
Bridge Cottage, Clay Lake	Street, Mr T J	South Holland	TF 25400 21500
Gorse Lane, Grantham	Clark, T R	South Kesteven	SK 91900 33900
Anderby Metals And Plant	Hobson, D	East Lindsey	TF 52700 75500
Hambleton Brothers	Hambleton, W	West Lindsey	TA 11000 02300
The Breakers Yard	Dobney, S L	South Kesteven	TF 14800 28900
Spittalgate Level, Grantham	Witham Specialist Vehicles Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 91800 33200
The Boundary	Traynors Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 90400 33300
Vehicle Salvage Yard - Hollingworth Salvage	Mr R Hollingworth	East Lindsey	TF 28900 48200
Old R A F Sturgate	W J Furber Ltd	West Lindsey	SK 89300 88900
Vehicle Dismantling Yard	Beeby, Vincent L	East Lindsey	TF 42000 97000
B T Motors	Tuplin, Bernard Frank	East Lindsey	TF 50100 84700
Lodge Road	Roger Windley Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 20000 59300
Dismantling Yard	Twell, D	West Lindsey	SK 94600 82800
B True Autobreakers	True, Brian	North Kesteven	SK 93368 65992
I Mole Autospare	Mole, Ivan	North Kesteven	SK 91000 72200
The Salvage Yard	Joseph Mc Nally And Daniel Mc Nally	East Lindsey	TF 42752 97921
George Street A T F	Sims Group U K Ltd	Lincoln	SK 98760 70710
Bullington Cars	J B Key & S L Key	West Lindsey	TF 09794 76606
The Land Rover Restoration Centre	Hobson Industries Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 24034 82052
Brown's Autobreakers	Michael Keith Brown, Michael Brown	North Kesteven	SK
The Scrapyard, Hemingby Lane	Riddel, A	East Lindsey	TF 26000 70200
Scrapyard	Foster, J D	South Kesteven	TF 10400 19700
Central Autobreakers	O' Seery, J	Lincoln	SK 98700 70700
Beevor Foundry	T M I Metals Ltd	Lincoln	SK 96000 71300
East Road Salvage A T F	Messrs Howes & Garrick	North Kesteven	TF 07551 46369
T Shooter (boston) Ltd	Peterborough Metal Recycling Limited	Boston	TF 32200 43400
B W Riddle & Son Scrapyard	B W Riddle, J E Riddle, C B Riddle	South Kesteven	TF 14394 18743
Globe Foundry	John H Rundle Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 30800 58200

European Metal Recycling Ltd - A T F & Scrap Yard	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Lincoln	SK 96200 71120
Westfield House	Vickers, C W	East Lindsey	TA 28500 02000
Weston Station House	Street, Mr F	South Holland	TF 28200 22800
Lincolnshire Processed Scrap Metal	J Bullen, Y Bullen, J D Croft And D Croft	South Kesteven	SK 91800 35100
Eric Ladbrooke Ltd	Ladbrook, Mr E	South Holland	TF 36100 24300
City Scrap & Salvage	O' Seery, J	Lincoln	SK 96900 70300
Composting Facility	Cranberry Compost Producers Ltd	East Lindsey	TF 41500 58400
Bio Convertors In-vessel Composting Facility	Bio Convertors Plc	South Kesteven	SK 94740 48550
Colsterworth Composting Facility	Lincwaste Ltd	South Kesteven	SK 96479 70199
Decoy Farm	Mr G M Riddington	South Holland	TF 26200 12800
Tunnel Bank	Christian Salvesen Food Services Ltd	South Kesteven	TF 10700 18700
Morkery Wood Liquid Waste	Mr C J Grindal	South Kesteven	SK 95300 19400
Arjo Wiggins, N. Hykeham	Linatex Europe Ltd	North Kesteven	SK 93885 67653

~~Licensed Landfill Sites within Lincolnshire (from SWMA)~~

Site Name & Address	Site Operator	District	Grid Ref
Boston Landfill	Lincwaste Ltd	Boston	TF 348 413
Anchor Lane, Ingoldmells	Blue Anchor Leisure Ltd	E Lindsey	TF 560 696
Top Pit, Biscathorpe	Mr H W Smith	E Lindsey	TF 229 858
Part OS, Plot 6068 Lodge Road, Tattershall	R Windley Ltd	E Lindsey	TF 195 597
Candlesbury Hill Quarry	R P Smith Farms	E Lindsey	TF 457 683
Tattershall Thorpe Plots 56 & 73	Woodhall Spa Sand & Gravel	E Lindsey	TF 225 602
Scotland House Res.	Anglian Water Services	E Lindsey	TF 407 728
Saturday Pits, Kenwick Road, Louth	Mr R N Howell	E Lindsey	TF 340 852
Kenwick Quarry Landfill	Lincwaste Ltd	E Lindsey	TF 338 842
Kirkby on Bain Landfill	Lincwaste Ltd	E Lindsey	TF 234 615
Middlemarsh Landfill	Lincwaste Ltd	E Lindsey	TF 537 635
Mill Paddock, Hallington	P & D Grantham Bros Ltd	E Lindsey	TF 302 854
Riverslea Landfill	Woodhall Spa Sand & Gravel	E Lindsey	TF 238 614
Smith Clayton Forge	Smith Clayton Forge	Lincoln	SK 997 712

Spike Island Landfill	Beevor Foundry Ltd	Lincoln	SK-959-714
Albion Works Landfill	Serviceteam Ltd	Lincoln	SK-966-725
Fischers, Parcel 1224, Station Road	George Fischer (Lincoln) Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-931-672
Brauncewell Quarry	Brauncewell Quarries Ltd	N-Kesteven	TF-026-517
Hykeham Quarry Landfill	Linwaste Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-930-675
Longwood Quarry	Longwood Quarry Ltd	N-Kesteven	TF-061-590
Harmston Quarry	C-A Mottram & Sons	N-Kesteven	SK-995-618
Bardney Sugar Beet Factory	British Sugar Plc	N-Kesteven	TF-114-682
Land adj to A46 Moor Lane	Mr M H Hazlewood	N-Kesteven	SK-9178-663
Richmond Lakes	Len Kirk Plant Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-944-676
Canwick Sewage Treatment Works	Anglian Water Services Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-980-690
Boiling Wells Farm, Sleaford	Morrison Construction Ltd	N-Kesteven	TF-047-453
Fiddlers Elbow Dredging Tip	British Waterways	N-Kesteven	SK-937-731
Hykeham Sand & Gravel Quarry	Butterley Aggregates Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-930-665
Leadenham Landfill Site	Linwaste Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-964-524
Whisby Landfill	Linwaste Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-894-665
Whisby Quarry	LafargeRedland Aggregates Ltd	N-Kesteven	SK-897-671
Surfleet Bank, Gosberton Marsh	Birse Construction Ltd	S-Holland	TF-274-305
Manor Pit, Baston	F B Gibbons & Sons Ltd	S-Kesteven	TF-125-140
Spalding Road, Bourne	Chase Grove Ltd	S-Kesteven	TF-120-200
Warren Landfill	Bullimores Sand & Gravel	S-Kesteven	TG-022-174
Tarmac Concrete, Tallington	Tarmac Precast Concrete Ltd	S-Kesteven	TF-097-094
Langtoft Outgang Rd	ARC Ltd	S-Kesteven	TF-138-138
Stainby Landfill Site	Linwaste Ltd	S-Kesteven	TF-898-243
Crane Test Site, Autumn Park, Grantham	Autumn Park Ltd	S-Kesteven	SK-907-350
Colsterworth Landfill	Linwaste Ltd	S-Kesteven	SK-905-243
Kettleby Quarry	J W Hurdiss Ltd	W-Lindsey	TA-037-080
Mansgate Hill Quarry	J W Hurdiss Ltd	W-Lindsey	TA-123-002

Nettleton Bottom Quarry	Tioxide Europe Ltd	W Lindsey	TF 126 982
Part OS 9086 Lea Road	Mr J C Hewitt	W Lindsey	SK 819 880
Gainsborough Landfill	Linewaste Ltd	W Lindsey	SK 815 878
Part OS 9086 Lea Road, Gainsborough	Mr J C Hewitt	W Lindsey	SK 819 880

ANNEX E – ESTIMATED FUTURE CAPACITY OF LANDFILL SITES MAY 2004

LOCATION

Boston Landfill	1,454,000m ³
Kenwick Quarry Landfill	477,000 m ³
Kirkby on Bain Landfill	467,000 m ³
Middlemarsh Landfill	367,000 m ³
Leadenham Landfill	1,852,000 m ³
Whisby Landfill	2,707,000 m ³
Colsterworth Landfill	4,034,000 m ³
Gainsborough	2,843,000 m ³
North Hykeham	2,190,000 m ³
Total	16,391,000 m ³

ANNEX F – WASTE MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

<u>WHO DOES WHAT:</u>	
Lincolnshire County Council/ Waste Planning Authorities (WPA) Waste Disposal Authorities (WDA) WCAs and WDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Waste Local Plan • Determine waste planning applications • Enforces planning controls • Let contracts to operators for management of waste collected by District Councils • Provides facilities for management of bulky household waste and recycling • Undertakes 'Closed Site' management for sites previously operated by the Council • Prepare the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy
City, Borough and District Councils Waste Collection Authorities (WCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect municipal waste and transport to disposal sites • Prepare recycling plans • Run recycling facilities • Collect (at a charge) business and commercial waste
Environment Agency Waste Regulation Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licences and regulates disposal facilities and carriers • Controls movement and disposal of special waste • Conducts national waste survey and prepares Strategic Waste Management Assessments • Influences the industry to assist minimisation of commercial and industrial wastes • Regulates packaging producers, users and reprocessors
Industry and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a 'duty of care' to ensure responsible management of the waste their businesses generate • Are required to recover a proportion of packaging waste they produce or handle (companies over a certain size)
Householders/The Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No statutory responsibilities, but as waste producers are increasingly being asked to participate in sustainable waste management initiatives e.g. recycling and composting schemes requiring source separation of waste
The Waste Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial organisations who collect, manage and dispose of waste under contract or in some cases under statutory obligation. This includes management and disposal under contract from the Waste Collection and Waste Disposal Authorities.

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SCRUTINY HANDBOOK

2005/2006

Foreword

Since July 2004, South Kesteven District Council has been operating revised political structures and management arrangements. The Executive makes day-to-day decisions within a policy and budget framework agreed by full Council and the Development and Scrutiny Panels (DSPs) have a broad monitoring function.

DSPs review Council policy and performance and monitor Executive decisions. They make recommendations on service delivery, set up working groups or panels to conduct in depth scrutiny of selected aspects of the Council's work and can call in Executive decisions. Details of all these roles are to be found within this scrutiny guide.

The DSPs are working to establish a dialogue with all Members, Council staff, residents and local organisations. To fulfil their role the DSPs will need to engage with all sections of the community. They will need to work openly and objectively to demonstrate that they are an effective watchdog that has the will and the ability to hold the Executive to account.

Since the DSPs were established, the Council has been undergoing a steep learning curve. We have had to establish, modify and review our practice, the process of scrutiny and the way of identifying the topics for consideration.

The Council had previously, through its policy development committees, a limited experience of conducting formal scrutiny, so the process has been relatively new to all of us – councillors, officers, local organisations and residents. This handbook draws upon the experiences of the past 12 months.

This handbook is, therefore, a set of guidelines rather than a rigid prescription of how to carry out scrutiny. The aim is to ensure that there is a broad consistency of approach and achievement of high standards in carrying out overview and scrutiny work. This handbook will be updated and amended in future to reflect new experiences and understandings of how to achieve these goals. I and my colleagues in the Scrutiny Team welcome feedback on how scrutiny is developing and suggestions for changes or additions to this guide. This will help us all to develop good practice.

Paul Morrison
Scrutiny Officer

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Scrutiny Explained

What is Scrutiny?

Overview and Scrutiny is crucial to the Government's Modernising Agenda for local councils. The role of Scrutiny in South Kesteven is to help develop policy, to improve the performance of the Council and to look in detail at decisions to make sure Council policy is being carried out and powers are being used wisely. Scrutiny should act as a critical friend to the Executive and the Council, standing back from day-to-day decision making to look at outcomes for the people of South Kesteven and contribute to improved council performance. Scrutiny is based on the model of parliamentary select committees at Westminster and is one of the most significant ways in which the non-executive councillor can contribute to the direction of the Council and act as a community leader for the people of South Kesteven.

Who can be scrutinised?

A lot of people think that scrutiny is only confined to Cabinet and Executive Member decisions. That is not the case, any Council decision and indeed any aspect of the Council can be **scrutinised**, this includes decisions of Full Council and regulatory committees and delegated officer decisions. But the only decisions that can actually be **called –in** are Cabinet and Executive Member decisions and any officer key decisions.

For a more detailed explanation of call-in, see below.

Scrutiny and the Outside World

Scrutiny's work does not just lie within the Council; under Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2000, Councils were given the power to do "anything they consider likely to promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well being of the area". This allows scrutiny to consider the actions of other organisations operating within South Kesteven and ask them to explain their activities.

The Health and Social Care Act gave further powers to county and unitary councils to scrutinise health services within South Kesteven. Within SKDC this is Lincolnshire County Council but scrutiny of certain health services within the district was carried out by the Councils Communications and Engagement Development and Scrutiny Panel (DSP) during 2004/5.

The Role of Scrutiny

- To provide “critical friend” challenge to the Executive as well as external authorities and agencies
- To reflect the voice and concerns of the public and its communities
- Scrutiny Members should take the lead and own the Scrutiny Process on behalf of the public
- Scrutiny should make an impact on the delivery of public services

Draft

Development and Scrutiny Panels

Making DSPs Effective

Introduction

Developing effective arrangements for scrutiny has been one of the most challenging tasks for the Council. It is a real opportunity for members to undertake investigative and deliberative scrutiny and reviews of policy that will contribute to the Council's policy framework. Reviews might well examine how well a policy has been implemented and if the desired outcomes have been achieved. Such reviews may well focus on oral hearings and written evidence whilst others may include workshops, seminars, public meetings, focus groups and the commissioning of specific research.

The process for gathering evidence will vary depending on the subject under review. Although the work will share certain characteristics with traditional committee procedures there are significant differences. The standard "committee" approach is for members to receive an officer written report that outlines the issues and offers ready made recommendations. Development and Scrutiny work is different in that it should be centred on finding solutions by weighing up all the evidence. This can come from several sources and Members will only get reports, data or oral submissions from individuals, when requested, as part of the review process. The process is not concerned with decision making (ie no committee style decision is taken) but is an investigative process similar to the Select Committees in Parliament.

The key to a successful outcome for this type of work is good organisation and a clear focus on the skills needed to make the process effective.

The Process

In a traditional committee meeting there was little time for an in-depth analysis of specific issues by Members, although some significant issues were discussed and debated. Scrutiny demands more detailed consideration; this can be achieved by the whole Panel, but is more likely to be effective if it is done by setting up single issue working groups which operate on a "task and finish" basis.

Such working groups are a useful way of taking forward specific issues and require a range of skills that would not normally be called upon in a traditional committee meeting. These will include

Asking relevant questions/seeking necessary information

Diagnosing why certain things happen and the reasons behind them

Summarising – bring together a considerable amount of information reflecting back to others the points to check understanding

Concluding what has to be done in order to solve problems or improve on current practice and making appropriate recommendations

Monitoring the outcome

Further details on skills to support effective scrutiny are provided in the chapter on Scrutiny Techniques

In short

- Scrutiny should be member led
- Any conclusions must be backed up by evidence
- Meetings should adopt an inquisitorial rather than adversarial style of traditional local government committees.

Terms of Reference

ECONOMIC DSP

Chairman:
Councillor John Nicholson

Vice Chairman:
Councillor Jeff Thompson

Economic Development Portfolio
Holder:
Councillor John Smith

Remit of the Panel:

Public conveniences
Street furniture
Car parks
Conservation
Markets
Tourism
Industrial Estates
Miscellaneous property
Economic development grants and assistance
All planning services and policies
Town centre development and partnerships
Industrial Development
Agriculture and the rural economy
Liaison with SSPs and TCMPs

COMMUNITY DSP

Chairman:
Councillor Mrs Pam Bosworth

Vice Chairman:
Councillor Mrs Joyce Gaffigan

Community Affairs Portfolio
Holder:
Councillor Peter Martin-Mayhew

Remit of the Panel:

Crime and disorder
CCTV
Emergency planning
Watercourse and dykes
Flood prevention
Housing management
Private Housing
Licensing
Occupational health and safety
Care services
HRA management
Enabling the provision of affordable housing
Homelessness
Housing repairs
Property maintenance
Home safety
Energy advice
Building control
Footway lighting and maintenance
Sustainable rural communities
Police service liaison

ENGAGEMENT DSP

Chairman:

Councillor Mike Taylor

Vice Chairman:

Councillor Mano Nadarajah

Access & Engagement Portfolio

Holder:

Councillor Paul Carpenter

Remit of the Panel:

E Government and ICT
 Customer service and modernisation
 Communications and Consultation
 Local Area Assemblies
 Youth engagement and local liaison (YELLS)
 Elections
 Democratic representation
 Register of electors
 Freedom of information
 Data protection
 Printing
 Dial-a-ride
 Public transport initiatives and concessions
 Bus stations
 Vehicle management
 Courier service
 Access to services for rural communities
 Community strategy
 Local strategic partnerships
 Annual stakeholder conference
 East Midlands Regional Assembly
 Lincolnshire Local Government Association
 Welland partnership
 Shared service partnerships

RESOURCES DSP

Chairman:

Councillor Reg Lovelock

Vice Chairman:

Councillor John Kirkman

Resources & Assets Portfolio

Holder:

Councillor Teri Bryant

Remit of the Panel:

Council tax collection
 Non-domestic rates
 Audit and accountability
 Special expense areas
 Grants and subscriptions
 Risk management
 Finance and accountancy
 Budget preparation and council tax
 Procurement
 Liaison with ODPM on resources
 Human resources, Training and development
 Community leadership
 Organisational development
 Performance Management
 CPA and Best Value Reviews
 Scrutiny arrangements
 Members induction and development
 programme
 Liaison with IDeA

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT DSP

Chairman:
Councillor George Waterhouse

Vice Chairman:
Councillor Nick Craft

Healthy Environment Portfolio
Holder:
Councillor Ray Auger

Remit of the Panel:

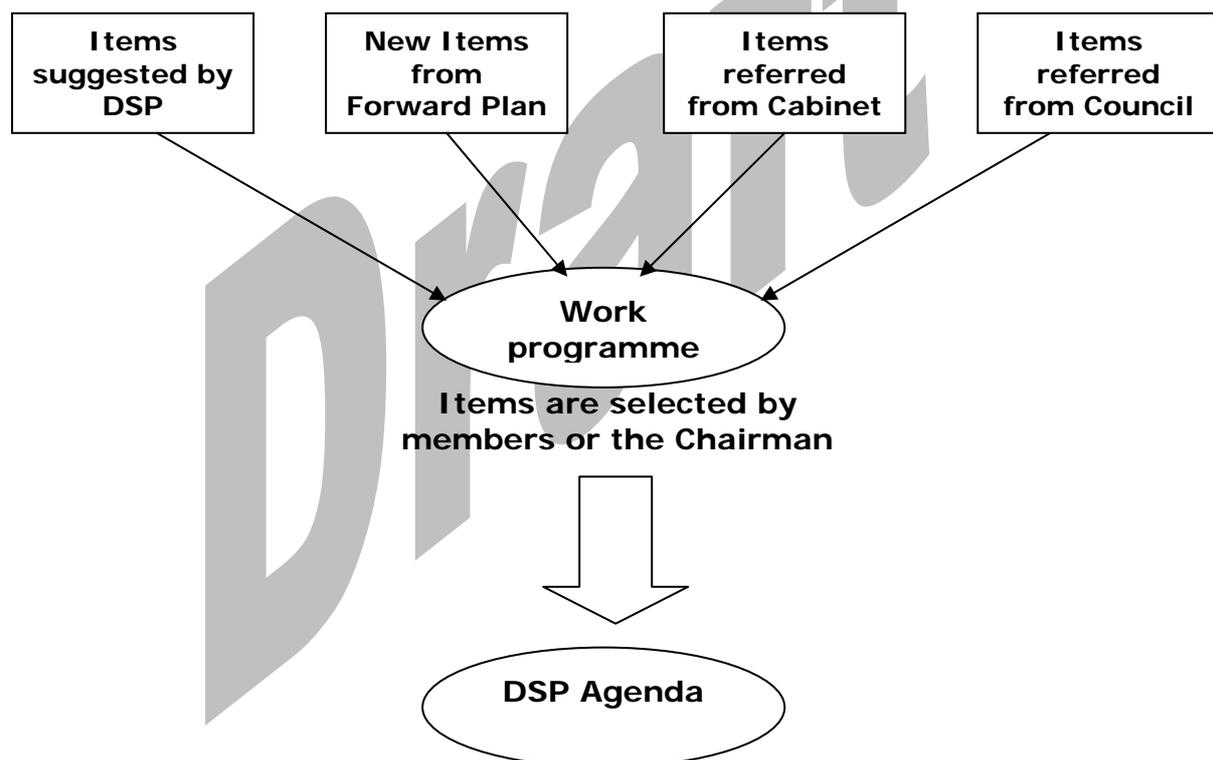
Arts centres and development
Community centres
Fairs
Leisure Centres
Parks, gardens, and recreation grounds
Playing fields and play areas
Grass cutting and grounds maintenance
Sports development
Health promotion
Food safety
Noise and pollution control
Contaminated land
Water supplies
Waste management
Street sweeping and litterbins
Recycling
Closed burial grounds
Burial of the destitute
Infectious diseases
Graffiti removal
Dog fouling
Animal health and control
Pest control
Rural environment
Health services liaison
Environment Agency liaison

Planning the Work of Scrutiny

It is vitally important that the work of DSPs is well planned and co-ordinated. Mainly, panels need to filter potential items of work, to be selective and to **prioritise**. Panels should not be over ambitious when setting their work programme. Time and resources are limited and some capacity should always be left for any issues that may arise at short notice.

The Work Programme

At each scheduled DSP meeting, members update the work programme. They do this by including new items from the Forward Plan or those referred from Cabinet or Council and other issues raised by members. Members of the Panel are then required to bring forward items from the programme onto meeting agendas:



Selecting Items for the Agenda

Members of the DSP must be proactive in identifying items they wish to include on panel agendas. Officers will not choose them for you! If you would like an item to be included on a future agenda, either request this at an earlier meeting of the Panel or contact the DSP Chairman or the Scrutiny Officer at least three weeks before the date of the meeting. It is worthwhile noting that the Local Government Act provides that *any* DSP member can place an item on a scrutiny agenda.

Issues to consider when deciding whether or not to bring forward an item from the work programme:

- Will this topic add value to and support the corporate priorities and vision?
- Can the scrutiny work be successfully delivered within available resources?
- Is the topic of concern to the public?
- Will scrutiny of this topic lead to increased value for money?
- Is there imminent new government guidance or legislation?
- Is the service meeting all the relevant performance indicators?
- Are there customer satisfaction issues?

Scrutiny Panels should focus on **strategic issues**. It is important that ward or minor operational issues do not dominate the work of scrutiny. Such issues should be pursued through other channels as explained during your general Councillor induction.

Not to be Selected for Scrutiny

An item should not be included in the work of a DSP if:

- It is or has just been the subject of a scrutiny review.
- The issue will be addressed as part of a Best Value Review within the next year.
- It is subject to an imminent external inspection.

Scrutiny Chairs and Vice-Chairs – Job Description

SECTION Council	DESIGNATION Chairperson Development & Scrutiny Panel	REF	DATE
PURPOSE OF JOB	RESPONSIBLE TO	TYPE OF CONTRACT	
To lead the panel and ensure that it fulfils its responsibilities for policy development and review and scrutiny	South Kesteven District Council and the local people		
GROUP RELATIONSHIPS	LOCATION/PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT		
Reports to the Leader	Council Offices, Grantham or any location in the District as required		
HOURS OF WORK			
As required			
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS			
This post attracts a special responsibility allowance as per the current Members allowance scheme.		POLITICALLY RESTRICTED POST	
		N/A	
DUTIES: The activities described on the following page may be varied from time to time to meet the needs of the service. The potholder may be required to undertake any other relevant duties by the Council.			

NO	OBJECTIVE	NO	DUTIES
1.	Provide Leadership & direction	1.1	Champion the panel inside and outside the Council
		1.2	To represent the panel at meetings with the cabinet or other agencies
		1.3	Ensure that work of the panel is constructive and adds value to the Council and the community
		1.4	<p>To chair meetings for the panel that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable all members of the panel to contribute. • Follow a prioritised work programme. • Ensure all meetings achieve outcomes based on sound evidence
2.	Ensure compliance with the constitution and any rules, regulations that are in place	2.1	Ensures meetings take place in accordance with those set at the annual general meeting and at any other time as required by the work
		2.2	Liaise with the scrutiny officer to ensure that agendas are sent out to panel members informing them of the business to be addressed at each meeting
		2.3	Manage any finances made available to the panel in order to perform their scrutiny function
		2.4	Make the annual report to full Council on the workings of their DSP, making recommendations for future work programmes, and amended working methods if appropriate.
		2.5	Request full Council to approve the cooption of members as required for a limited time or for specific purposes
		2.6	Report back to the panel any decisions that the Ch & vice chair have taken as a matter of urgency. Such decisions to be taken in consultation with the Chief officer or service managers.

3. Attend the Cabinet and Scrutiny Liaison group to coordinate work plans and share learning	3.1	Attend any meetings held to plan the business of the panel
	3.2	Contribute to the Liaison group to improve effectiveness of the scrutiny process and to Co-ordinate work plans
	3.3	Keep up to date on national & local issues and consider impact on work programme
	3.4	Ensure familiarity with the change management plan and how the work of the panel relates to it
4. Lead and manage a member led work programme	4.1	Ensure that the work programme is developed from input from panel members, the Cabinet and Scrutiny Liaison group and Officers,
	4.2	Manage a prioritised and feasible work programme.
5. Maintain integrity of policy development & review process	5.1	Monitor the effect of national legislation on the Council
	5.2	Lead and manage investigations, research of proposals and topical issues & consultations making best use of panel members as well as specialist expertise inside and external to the Council
	5.3	Consider and implement mechanisms to encourage and enhance community participation in the development of policy options
	5.4	Lead targeted reviews of existing policies & the development of new policies
6. Maintain Integrity of Scrutiny process	6.1	Promote scrutiny function
	6.2	Hold Executive to account in respect of their actions in carrying out Council policy
	6.3	Lead investigations into the basis on which decisions are taken and ensure they are consistent with Council Policy
	6.4	Ensure panel Monitors the Councils decision making process

	6.5	Oversee call ins
	6.6	Ensure panel monitor the council's performance
	6.7	Lead Scrutiny of external reports on council performance
	6.8	Lead timetable of investigations, selection of witnesses and writing of scrutiny report
	6.9	Ensure panel Investigates the quality of service provided
	6.10	Lead &/ or participate constructively in any short life task groups
	6.11	Ensure regular contact with non-executive members, community representatives, local stakeholders, & public to inform the effective scrutiny of Council policies, strategies, budgets and performance
7. Ensure panel members access relevant & timely training and development	7.1	Identify training and development needs that apply to the panel as a whole, and take action to address issues
	7.2	Identify training and development needs that apply to individual panel members and take action to enable them to access the appropriate support.

Call in

A brief guide

Introduction

The Local Government Act 2000 introduced, for the first time, the power for individual members of the Executive to make decisions on their own. Previously councillors had only been able to make a decision when meeting collectively as the Full Council or in a committee. In order to balance these new powers, and that of the Cabinet collectively, mandatory scrutiny arrangements were introduced, which includes the power to “call-in” executive decisions. Underpinning the whole system is ethical standards which was introduced by Part 111 of the 2000 Act.

However in introducing these call-in powers the Government intended that they should only be used in exceptional circumstances and not maliciously, vexatiously or for political point scoring.

How the call-in system operates

All Key decisions that the Cabinet, or an individual Cabinet Member (known as a Portfolio holder) intends to take must be published in the Council’s Forward Plan. Once the decision has been taken, this must also be published within two working days of the decision being made.

The definition of what is a key decision is a matter for the Council to decide. At South Kesteven it is defined as an executive decision which will result in “significant” expenditure or savings to the Council or a decision that will affect two or more wards.

Non key executive decisions may also be called in by the relevant DSP. Decisions of regulatory committees and full Council cannot be called in, but these may still be scrutinised by a DSP if there is concern about a particular issue.

Once an executive decision has been made and published it is implemented and comes into force after five working days have elapsed, unless a valid call-in request form is received. A valid form must be signed by either five members (from any political group) or the Chairman of the relevant DSP. A call-in request form is at Appendix A. No member may sign more than three requests for a sanctioned call-in and no DSP may call-in more than 6 decisions in any one municipal year. A schedule of call-ins for 2004/05 is at Appendix B.

Once a form has been received, the proper officer must rule on whether it is valid, if it is valid then the meeting must be called as soon as possible.

Call-in Meeting Protocol

- 1) The Chairman introduces the meeting and welcomes members, witnesses etc. Announces the decision that has been called-in, whether it was made by the Cabinet or an individual Portfolio Holder and explain that it has been called-in either by the relevant DSP Chairman or any five members. If the decision-making body or person or a particular officer has been formally invited to the meeting – say so.
- 2) The Scrutiny Officer or deputy is invited by the Chairman to explain to the panel the following procedure to be undertaken during the meeting and the conclusions available to the panel, which are:
 - Conclude to support the call-in and therefore refer the decision back to the decision making person or body for reconsideration – the nature of the panel’s concerns must be specified in the conclusion;
 - Conclude not to support the call-in and therefore not to refer the decision back – the original decision will therefore take immediate effect
 - Conclude to refer the decision to full Council (only if it is believed the decision is outside the policy framework or budget)
- 3) The Scrutiny Officer or deputy is to advise the panel to wait until all evidence has been heard before coming to a conclusion.
- 4) Those members who called-in the decision are invited by the Chairman to make verbal representations to support their reasons for call-in.
- 5) Panel members are invited by the Chairman to question those members who requested the call-in or to ask for further clarification on their reasons for call-in.
- 6) Panel members are then invited to question the decision-maker (if present) who may also respond on the points raised by the call-in request.
- 7) Panel members are then invited to question officers and other witnesses present.
- 8) Any other member present may be invited to ask questions at the panel’s discretion.
- 9) The Chairman should then make sure everyone has had the opportunity to ask questions.

- 10) The Chairman should then state that the panel has to now consider all the evidence they have heard and discuss the three conclusions available.
- 11) The panel should, ideally, come to a mutual conclusion without the need for a formal vote. If the panel chooses to refer the decision back, the reasons for doing so must be stated. The Executive is unlikely to change its mind about a decision if there is no evidence to support a call-in.

Draft

Scrutiny Techniques

14 Steps to Scrutiny Success

Although many of these steps have already been completed at SKDC, it is worth considering these core requirements for success to monitor our progress. Suggested levels of achievement as at 1st July 2005 are below:

1. Discuss and agree a definition of overview and scrutiny	Achieved
2. Select Chairs and Vice-Chairs who will give effective leadership to their committees and have comprehensive role descriptions to guide their work	Partly Achieved
3. Ensure that members selected for overview and scrutiny are prepared to make time for scrutiny, are committed to making overview and scrutiny work and have comprehensive role descriptions to guide their work	Partly Achieved
4. Design a structure which fits the purpose of overview and scrutiny, related well to the executive and officers and suits the culture of the authority	Achieved
5. Develop a member-led, realistic, flexible work programme for each committee	Achieved
6. Move away from traditional service committee processes by developing a wider range of activities	Partly Achieved
7. Prioritise a small number of items to investigate in-depth and ensure that these are effectively project managed	Not Achieved
8. Finish investigations on time and produce member-led reports which concisely summarise the evidence gathered and the recommendations of the committee	Partly Achieved
9. Ensure that there is adequate officer support for overview and scrutiny	Achieved
10. Create a separate budget for overview and scrutiny to fund site visits and other non-meetings based activities; pay the expenses of external witnesses; buy-in external advice and pay for training and development.	Not Achieved
11. Develop cross-party working, ensuring that no party group applies the whip to overview and scrutiny	Achieved
12. Ensure that the opposition parties have a key role to play by at least allocating some chairs and vice-chairs to the opposition	Partly Achieved
13. Provide a training and development programme for overview and scrutiny members, officers directly supporting overview and scrutiny and any co-optees. Provide awareness training for all other councillors and officers down to middle managers	Achieved
14. Develop and implement a system for continuously monitoring what is working well and what needs improving and undertake a more comprehensive evaluation at least every two to three years (and more frequently in the early stages)	Partly Achieved

Gathering Evidence

It is often said that "scrutiny should be evidence-based". This is because evidence will support members in each of their scrutiny roles (see page five) by giving **substance** to recommendations. Gathering evidence gives a real opportunity for members to think outside the box and be imaginative. Although DSPs have a Scrutiny Support Officer to undertake research, members are encouraged to undertake their own research either to support items already on a meeting agenda or to present to the Panel as a new item for the work programme. Below are some ideas on sources of evidence and it is suggested that good scrutiny would include a number of different sources for each issue.

- Witnesses - These can be officers of the Council, Cabinet members, other members with certain expertise and external witnesses.
- Co-optees - These can be appointed short or long-term. Internal or external "experts", member of public or service user.
- Site Visits - These could take place within the organisation to look at service areas, other authorities, organisations or locations relevant to the issue under scrutiny.
- Focus Groups & Workshops - These could include a wide range of "witnesses" at an informal session with two way feedback, exploring topics in detail and allowing people to speak who may not normally be so confident in formal meetings.
- Legislation, Policies etc. - Reference to government legislation, regional guidance, local policies and strategies of this authority or others.
- Surveys - This allows broad or narrow consultation, potential for confidentiality to allow more 'honest' evidence. Internal or external use.
- Mystery Shoppers - Good method of obtaining service user point of view.

Balancing Inquiry and Advocacy

There is a danger that discussions at meetings can quickly become a spiral of increasing advocacy with both sides moving further into their own opposing positions. Members can get caught in the trap of listening to others only to dismiss their arguments and to reinforce their own point of view. Similarly, when members are in pure inquiry mode, dialogue is replaced with questions and members fail to share their own perspectives. In this case, silence, rather than members' arguments, negates any learning on either side.

The balancing act of inquiry and advocacy is one which, when achieved, will enable members to share their own ideas whilst gaining the best possible information and ideas from other members or witnesses.

To improve inquiry skills:

- Use the skills of active listening.
- Ask others to share the reasoning behind their conclusions.
- Use non-aggressive language to ask your questions.

To improve advocacy skills:

- Make your thinking process visible to others by articulating how you have come to your point of view.
- Encourage others to explore your assumptions and any information you may have obtained.
- Freely acknowledge where you think there might be gaps in your reasoning. This will invite others to participate by helping you resolve these gaps and makes your position appear more open.

An example of achieving this balance is to lay out your reasoning and thinking, and then encourage others to challenge you: "Here is my view and here is how I have arrived at it. How does it sound to you? What makes sense to you and what doesn't? Do you see any ways I can improve it?"

Members should be aware that there are dysfunctional forms of both advocacy and inquiry. For example, in organisations, adroit people can skew the inquiry process by relentless "interrogating," without caring at all for the person being questioned. In the same vein, advocacy can feel like an inquisition if the advocate simply "dictates" his or her point of view, while refusing to make their own reasoning process visible. People who are unwilling to expose their thinking may also "withdraw" into silence, instead of taking the opportunity to learn through observation.

One of the most destructive conversational forms is "politicking," in which there is no overt argument - just a relentless refusal to learn while giving the impression of balancing advocacy and inquiry. Scrutiny should be non-partisan and should embrace cross-party working.

The following protocols for improving the balance between inquiry and advocacy are from *The Fifth Discipline* by Roberts & Ross:

Improved Advocacy

- Make your thinking process visible

What to do	What to say
State your assumptions, and describe the data that led to them	<i>"Here's what I think and here's how I got there."</i>
Explain your assumptions.	<i>"I assumed that. . ."</i>
Make your reasoning explicit.	<i>"I came to this conclusion because. . ."</i>
Explain the context of your point of view: who will be affected by what you propose, how they will be affected, and why.	
Give examples of what you propose, even if they're hypothetical or metaphorical.	<i>"To get a clear picture of what I'm talking about, imagine the you're a customer who will be affected. . ."</i>
As you speak, try to picture the other people's perspectives on what you are saying.	

- Publicly test your conclusions and assumptions.

What to do	What to say
Encourage others to explore your model, your assumptions, and your data.	<i>"What do you think about what I just said?" or "Do you see any flaws in my reasoning?" or "What can you add?"</i>
Refrain from defensiveness when your ideas are questioned. If you're advocating something worthwhile, then it will only get stronger by being tested.	
Reveal where you are least clear in your thinking. Rather than making you vulnerable, it defuses the force of advocates who are opposed to you, and invites improvement.	<i>"Here's one aspect which you might help me think through. . ."</i>
Even when advocating, listen, stay open, and encourage others to provide different views.	<i>"Do you see it differently?"</i>

Improved Inquiry

- Ask others to make their thinking process visible.

What to do	What to say
Gently walk others down the ladder of inference and find out what data they are operating from.	<i>"What leads you to conclude that?" "What data do you have for that?" "What causes you to say that?"</i>
Use unaggressive language, particularly with people who are not familiar with these skills. Ask in a way which does not provoke defensiveness or "lead the witness."	<i>Instead of "What do you mean?" or "What's your proof?" say, "Can you help me understand your thinking here?"</i>
Draw out their reasoning. Find out as much as you can about why they are saying what they're saying.	<i>"What is the significance of that?" "How does this relate to your other concerns?" "Where does your reasoning go next?"</i>
Explain your reasons for inquiring, and how your inquiry relates to your own concerns, hopes, and needs.	<i>"I'm asking you about your assumptions here because. . ."</i>

- Compare your assumptions to theirs.

What to do	What to say
Test what they say by asking for broader contexts, or for examples.	<i>"How would your proposal affect. . .?" "Is this similar to. . .?" "Can you describe a typical example. . .?"</i>
Check your understanding of what they have said.	<i>"Am I correct that you're saying. . .?"</i>
Listen for the new understanding that may emerge. Don't concentrate on preparing to destroy the other person's argument or promote your own agenda.	

Facing a Point of View With Which You Disagree

What to do	What to say
Again, inquire about what has led the person to that view.	<i>"How did you arrive at this view?" "Are you taking into account data that I have not considered?"</i>
Make sure you truly understand the view.	<i>"If I understand you correctly, you're saying that. . ."</i>
Explore, listen, and offer your own views in an open way.	<i>"Have you considered. . ."</i>

Listen for the larger meaning that may come out of honest, open sharing of alternative mental models.	
Use your left-hand column as a resource.	<i>"When you say such-and-such, I worry that it means. . ."</i>
Raise your concerns and state what is leading you to have them.	<i>"I have a hard time seeing that, because of this reasoning. . ."</i>

When You're at an Impasse.

What to do	What to say
Embrace the impasse, and tease apart the current thinking. (You may discover that focusing on "data" brings you all down the ladder of inference.)	<i>"What do we know for a fact?"</i> <i>"What do we sense is true, but have no data for yet?"</i> <i>"What don't we know?"</i>
Look for information which will help people move forward.	<i>"What do we agree upon and what do we disagree on?"</i>
Ask if there is any way you might together design an experiment or inquiry which could provide new information.	
Listen to ideas as if for the first time.	
Consider each person's mental model as a piece of a larger puzzle.	<i>"Are we starting from two very different sets of assumptions here? Where do they come from?"</i>
Ask what data or logic might change their views.	<i>"What, then, would have to happen before you would consider the alternative?"</i>
Ask for the group's help in redesigning the situation.	<i>"It feels like we're getting into an impasse and I'm afraid we might walk away without any better understanding. Have you got any ideas that will help us clarify our thinking?"</i>
Don't let the conversation stop with an "agreement to disagree."	<i>"I don't understand the assumptions underlying our disagreement."</i>
Avoid building your "case" when someone else is speaking from a different point of view.	

Types of Questioning

In addition to addressing the balance of advocacy and inquiry, members should be aware of their questioning techniques and their effectiveness.

The Do's

Open Questions

Open questions have the greatest potential. Information is requested in a neutral way and the witness is encouraged to do most of the talking and to expand the points at issue.

These often start with 'how', 'why', 'could you explain...', 'what are your views on...'

It is a good idea to follow up responses to these questions with future probing questions to yield additional clarity.

Probing Questions

This technique, as well as providing clarity, can also be used to strive beyond a superficial or rehearsed answer to the previous question. Remember, DSP meetings are not the same as committee meetings and there are no rules limiting members to how often they can speak.

Probing questions may be 'what is your evidence for that?' or 'how have you arrived at that conclusion?'

Hypothetical Questions

This can be useful in obtaining good evidence, as well as testing possibilities to formulate new ideas and solutions. They can also be valid in testing knowledge.

For example, 'How would you set about changing the Council's strategy on X?'

The Don'ts

Closed Questions

These questions invite only a 'yes/no' answer or seek only basic facts. If over-used, these questions will limit the quality of evidence gained from a witness.

'Do you like our Council magazine?'

'Are you happy with the recycling service?'

Leading Questions

These questions are phrased in such a way that they assume an answer. This technique is poor because it may force the respondent into a false position.

For example, 'I'm sure you were upset about that, weren't you?' or 'Presumably, you agree that this policy will not achieve anything?'

Double-Headed Questions

These ask more than one question at a time and should be avoided as they cause confusion. As a result, only one question is likely to be answered thereby limiting the evidence to be gathered.

Example: 'In your role, is there a responsibility to monitor service performance and how is this communicated throughout the organisation.'

It is better to separate the two questions and indicate to the meeting before hand that you may have more than one question to ask.

Phrasing Questions

Different questions can be used at different stages of an interview or inquiry. These phases are:

1. Exploration
2. Integration
3. Action

1. Exploration

Here, questions should help put the witness at ease, e.g.

'What could the Council do to help you improve your service?'
'Could you tell us a little bit about your general impression as a user of Council services?'

2. Integration

In this phase, questions are used to understand the attitudes, behaviour and views of the witness. Four sub-types of questions are best:

Clarifying – 'How many bedrooms do you have?', 'What do you mean by remediation works?' 'In what way does anti-social behaviour concern you?'

Focussing – 'Let's discuss what's happening at the Youth Centre.'

Redirecting – 'Could we talk about something you mentioned earlier, the commuters' car parking?'

Confronting – 'Earlier you stated that there was no budget. How could you have then agreed to allocate £50,000 to the amenity group?'

3. Solutions

Here questions may help the witness decide what action should be taken.

'How would you like to see the situation resolved?'
'Have you thought about X?'

Holding the Executive to Account

Holding the Executive to account comes in two forms: scrutinising decisions before they are made and scrutinising decisions after they have been implemented. It is vitally important to the success of scrutiny that members adopt a **proactive** rather than reactive approach to this process. This will ensure a good working relationship with Cabinet and Scrutiny Members. It will encourage greater openness and accountability within the decision making process.

Proactive	Reactive
<p>Reading the Forward Plan on a monthly basis and noting items which are pertinent to you as a scrutiny member</p> <p>Such items could be of interest to you because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They relate to an area which is already included in a scrutiny work programme • Scrutiny could add real value to a topic by providing more in-depth policy development or review • You think that there has been insufficient consultation planned prior to the decision being made • You have general questions or wish certain points to be raised <p>If you do identify such an item, there are two courses of action open to you.</p> <p>If the decision is imminent, you should contact the decision-maker to discuss your concerns, in advance of the decision being made.</p> <p>If there is more time, you should discuss this with your DSP Chair to discuss and decide how best to address the issue.</p>	<p>Reactive scrutiny is using the call-in process once a decision has been made.</p> <p>This holds up the decision-making process and diminishes the credibility of scrutiny.</p> <p>Too frequent use of call-in will negate any effectiveness it may have for fundamental key issues.</p> <p>Cabinet may become resistant to sound arguments from scrutiny should call-in requests become vexatious, numerous or political.</p> <p>Call-in, however, does play an important role in scrutiny and can be used effectively if it is supported with sufficient evidence. Remember that scrutiny members are 'critical friends' to the Executive.</p>

Conducting a Scrutiny Review

Introduction

A scrutiny review is a detailed and thorough investigation into a particular issue of concern and each DSP should aim to complete about one or two per year. A scrutiny review will normally conclude with recommendations to the executive based on the considerable amount of evidence obtained. Given the scale of work involved, DSPs may wish to delegate a scrutiny review to a working group comprising three members.

Chesterfield Borough Council has developed a three-stage approach to a scrutiny review, which comprises the following three principal stages:

1. Scoping
2. Development
3. Concluding
4. Monitoring

Scoping

The scoping of a scrutiny review is the very first thing that should be undertaken as it focuses members on the aim of the review and helps members and officers plan the work required. Scoping will aim to identify why the review has been chosen and what it hopes to achieve. Terms of reference will also be agreed.

Issues to consider in the early stages of scoping:

- Do we need to commission a consultant?
- How best will we involve the public?
- How does this review align with the Council's priorities and vision?
- What research is required and who will do it?
- Should we co-opt an expert/representative?
- When and where shall we hold meetings?
- What is the best way of collecting each piece of evidence?
- Is an expert witness required?
- Which aspect of the issue should we focus on?
- How shall we publicise the review?

Members undertaking the scrutiny review should complete the following scoping form. This will be supplied at the scoping meeting by the Scrutiny Support Officer.

SCRUTINY REVIEW SCOPING TEMPLATE

Name of Review			
Lead DSP			
Review Members			
Review Lead Member			
Portfolio Holder			
Scrutiny Support Officer			
Key Issues and Reasons for the Review <i>(include priority alignment)</i>			
Objectives of Review <i>(what should be achieved)</i>			
Indicators of Success <i>(what factors should be present)</i>			
Lines of Enquiry <i>(approach to be undertaken)</i>			
Witnesses/ Experts/Co-optees <i>(Who, when and for what?)</i>			
Documents <i>(Which documents to examine – internal or external)</i>			
Site Visits <i>(Where, when and why?)</i>			
Evidence sources for views of stakeholders			
Publicity Requirements			
Specific resources requirements			
Barriers/ dangers/ risks			
Start date		Draft Report Deadline to DSP	
Meeting dates		Projected completion date	

Development

After scoping, it is time to get on with the bulk of the work. This stage should be as **innovative** and **inclusive** as possible. Remember that one of the key roles for scrutiny is to reflect and voice the concerns of the public. To do this accurately and effectively, the scrutiny review must engage with the public and actively encourage community involvement. Members are encouraged to take a much more flexible approach to meetings. Informality is also much more relevant and appropriate.

Refer to the section on scrutiny techniques whilst carrying out the scrutiny review, especially the pages on gathering evidence, balancing inquiry and advocacy and types of questioning. This will help you collate relevant and effective evidence.

When all evidence has been collated, it will need evaluating. Assess whether or not it is relevant and valuable evidence. It may be necessary to gather additional evidence if there are weaknesses in that already collected or if further issues have arisen. Do not attempt making conclusions or recommendations until all evidence has been collected.

Concluding

The review group should hold a specific meeting to discuss and analyse any findings from the evidence and whether or not it has met the objectives set out in the scoping template. The key message from the evidence should be identified together with the options for any recommendations. Each option should be appraised and recommendations formed from those options that are relevant and achievable. Members should aim to reach a consensus on the recommendations. There should be no need for a vote.

When the recommendations have been agreed, the lead member will draft a report with the Scrutiny Support Officer. The report will include:

- Foreword by the lead member and acknowledgements
- Background to the review and executive summary
- Introduction to the issues and context of the review (national and local)
- List of evidence collected
- Summary of work undertaken
- Key messages that were identified from the evidence collected
- Conclusions and recommendations
- Monitoring arrangements

People who have contributed to the review should always be sent a copy of the draft report and be invited to comment. The final report should be submitted to the relevant DSP for approval prior to submission to Cabinet.

Monitoring

The final scrutiny review report is submitted to Cabinet under its standing agenda item "Matters referred to Cabinet by the Council or the Development and Scrutiny Panels". The Cabinet then has six weeks to consider the report from the date of its submission. If the content of the report has implications for the Council's budget or the policy framework, it is to be submitted to Council after the six weeks. Cabinet is able to respond to the report at the Council meeting.

The role of scrutiny, however, is not yet over. Scrutiny members have an ongoing role to monitor the implementation of their recommendations. As above, the scrutiny review report should include a section on monitoring arrangements. This will stipulate what actions are expected to be taken by whom and by when. If members are not satisfied with the outcome, they may choose to revisit appropriate aspects of the review. This is a vital element of the role of scrutiny members as it reinforces the importance of the scrutiny function in securing continuous improvement for the council. It also shows the Executive that scrutiny members are dedicated to their recommendations.

Key Officer Contacts

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- Probity
- Constitution
- Standards Committee

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- Cabinet
- Full Council

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- Scrutiny Issues
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- Work Programme
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- Yearbook
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- Engagement DSP
- Resources DSP
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- Healthy Environment DSP
- Economic DSP

Joyce Slater

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- Training

Useful Websites

www.cfps.org.uk - Centre for Public Scrutiny

- Scrutiny reviews and news from “champion” authorities
- Information on events
- Learning resources and publications
- On-line forums

www.idea.gov.uk - Improvement and Development Agency

- Examples of good practice
- Improving services and the Council
- Best Value and E-Government
- Scrutiny Guidance

www.audit-commission.gov.uk - Audit Commission

- Best Value
- Inspections and service assessments
- Publications

www.odpm.gov.uk - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

- Policy and consultation documents
- Community and political leadership
- Improving public services
- E-Government

www.statistics.gov.uk - Office for National Statistics

- Comprehensive national and local statistics

www.lga.gov.uk - Local Government Association

- Information on events and meetings
- Key issues and news
- Publications



REQUEST FOR CALL-IN OF A CABINET DECISION

TO: THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

MINUTE/DECISION NUMBER: _____

SUBJECT MATTER: _____

DATE OF DECISION: _____

DATE OF PUBLICATION: _____

I, being the Chairman* [or] We, being 5 members of the Council*
request that the above mentioned decision be called in for scrutiny.

[* delete as appropriate]

I/We certify that none of us has subscribed to more than 3 requests for
call-ins during the current Municipal year.

REASONS FOR EXERCISING CALL-IN:

(i.e. where it is considered that a decision has not been taken in
accordance with the principles of decision making as set out in Article
13 of the Constitution, for example:

- It is outside the budget or policy framework;
- It is outside the delegated powers of the Cabinet;
- It is a key decision which has not been included in the Forward Plan;

Schedule of Call-ins 2004/05

DATE	DSP	TITLE	CALLED IN BY	RESULT
21.6.04	Environment	Car Parking Charges NKD by Cllr Auger	Cllr Waterhouse used his Prerogative as Chairman to call it in on his own.	DSP decided to take no further action but rec relating to past policies
28.6.04	Community	Door Replacement Programme NKD by Cllr Martin-Mayhew	Cllrs Bisnauthsing, Hewerdine, Gibbins	DSP decided no further action was necessary
28.10.04	Environment	Star Lane Toilets NKD by Cllr Martin-Mayhew	Cllrs Craft, Fisher, Joynson	Ask Portfolio holder to reconsider decision. Not taken on board by the decision taker.
29.10.04	Capacity and Resources	Star Lane Toilets NKD by Cllr Mrs Neal	Cllrs Kirkman, Conboy, Lovelock	Ask Portfolio holder to reconsider decision. Not taken on board by the decision taker
11.11.04	Community	Newton Court, Colsterworth NKD by Cllr Martin-Mayhew	Cllrs Sandall, Gaffigan, Hewerdine	Having heard the evidence, DSP decided not to support the call-in
18.01.05	Environment	Charges for removal of graffiti NKD by Cllr Auger	Request by Cllr O'Hare	The DSP did not support Cllr O'Hare's request

21.01.05	Economic & Cultural	Thurlby Youth Hostel NKD by Cllr John Smith	Cllr Nicholson used chairman's prerogative to call it in on his own	To be reconsidered by Portfolio holder following representations by the DSP
21.03.05	Environment	Grantham Toilet Location, Cabinet Decision NKD by Cllr Martin-Mayhew	Cllr Waterhouse used chairman's prerogative to call it in on his own	Recommend that Portfolio holder reconsider . Decision reaffirming original decision was subsequently issued
05.04.05	Community	Housing Adaptations – To require means testing NKD by Cllr Martin-Mayhew	O'Hare Gibbins Hewardine	The Panel agreed to take no further action and the decision was therefore confirmed

SKDC Vision

To ensure that the residents of South Kesteven are proud of their district and their Council.

Core Values

Promoting Pride in our Communities.

Performing
Respecting
Informing
Developing
Enabling

Category A Priorities

- Anti-social behaviour
- Recycling
- Street Scene
- Town Centre Development and Grantham as a Sub Regional Centre
- Access to Council Services

Category B Priorities

- Affordable Housing
- Business Development
- Vulnerable Persons
- Communications and Consultation
- Diversity
- Planning and Conservation
- LSP and Community Strategy
- Council Tax Collection
- Housing Management
- Car Parks
- Public Toilets

Healthy Environment DSP - Performance Monitoring 2005/06

Those indicators with a number in the PI column are from the Government's Best Value Performance Indicators suite used by many Councils. The remaining indicators are local to SKDC and may be relatively simple measures/indicators only. The reader is asked therefore to exercise an element of caution when interpreting any data attached to them.

Key: C=cumulative; A=average; N=number; %=percentage; CA=cumulative average; Q=quarterly; blank=monthly

PI	SKDC Priority Area and PI Description	IND Type	Reporting	2004/05 SKDC Outturn	2003/04 Upper Quartile	2005/06 SKDC Target	April	May	June	July	Year End (12 months to March)	Are We Improving Yr on Yr?	2006/07 SKDC Targets	2007/08 SKDC Targets
82a/b	RECYCLING Priority A Recycling - % of household waste recycled and composted	A		14.5%	22%	18%		24%*	23%	25.20%	0%	Y	21%	24%
	STREET SCENE Priority A													
199	Cleanliness of relevant land and highways	%	Q	19%	12%	17%			11%		0%	N	15%	12%
Local	Street Cleaning pass rate for town centres	%				95%	N/A	93.75%	93.75%	95%	0%	N/A	96%	97%
Local	No. of fixed penalty fines issued	C				60	5	15	43	84	0	N/A	70	70
Local	Average time taken to remove flytips	A				2 days	Same day	Same day	Same day	Same day	0	N/A	2 days	2 days
Local	Satisfaction with street scene by TCMPs	%	Q			80%			57%		0%	N/A	82%	84%

**DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANELS (DSPs)
WORK PROGRAMME 2005/6
INTRODUCTION**

This Work Programme is partly derived from the Cabinet's Forward Plan, but also contains items that have been brought forward by the DSPs themselves. Such items are in italics.

Where the item has appeared on the Forward Plan, the anticipated date of the key decision is listed in the second column. The third column shows the last available date that the DSP can consider this item before the key decision is due to be taken. This does NOT necessarily mean that the item will appear on the DSP agenda, this will only happen if this is requested by the Chairman or members of the DSP. There will also be instances where there is no DSP meeting before a decision is due to be taken; in these cases the next meeting date after the decision date is shown.

As Cabinet meets monthly and the DSPs meet bi-monthly it is not possible for the DSPs to consider every single Cabinet or Cabinet Member decision. Scrutiny members are therefore encouraged to peruse this Work Programme and bring forward items for consideration.

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT DSP	<u>DATE OF KEY DECISION (IF APPROPRIATE)</u>	<u>DSP MEETING /ACTION</u>
<u>ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION</u>		
SKDC enforcement policy – a generic plan for regulatory services	October 2005	08.11.05
Crime and Disorder Action Plan – to approve an action plan	November 2005	08.11.05

**DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY PANELS (DSPs)
WORK PROGRAMME 2005/6**

<i>Mental Health Services</i>	N/a		<i>Identified as an issue by Comms/Eng DSP on 13.01.05. Site visit has taken place.</i>
<i>Visit to ambulance control centre in Lincoln</i>	N/a		<i>Identified as an issue by Comms/Eng DSP on 13.01.05</i>
Waste collection arrangements	Not before December 2005		08.11.05
Management of cultural services – exploration of the feasibility of managing arts and leisure through a non profit making trust	December 2005		08.11.05
Capacity and priorities including preliminary projections for 2006/7 budget	Not before September 2005		06.09.05