

MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

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1. ABOUT THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN

- 1.1. The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, or the Local Plan, is the land use planning strategy for minerals and waste related development in the county. It provides the basis for investment in new minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire, and where in the county it should go to.
- 1.2. The Local Plan identifies what minerals and waste related development should go where, why it should go there, and how by doing so, it can make other land use and infrastructure systems function better. It considers the impact and design of new minerals and waste development, and focuses on how this development can best relate to the surrounding land use and link with the wider community.
- 1.3. It is also intended to act as a driver for new investment and identifies how investment in minerals and waste development can be optimised for everyone's benefit. It focuses, and where appropriate, integrates minerals and waste development activity and investment with other development and investment in the county. As such it is referred to as a 'spatial plan'.
- 1.4. The adopted Local Plan provides the basis for determining planning applications for, or covering, minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire. It sets out:
 - the broad strategy for minerals and waste related development in the county and the amount of provision we will need to make for such development,
 - the long-term vision for minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire to 2031,
 - the plans objectives, required to realise the vision,
 - policies addressing the control and management of development such as development criteria and locally specific issues (such as co-location of waste management facilities with new development, sustainable use of resources, addressing potentially adverse effects, Mineral Safeguarding Areas, preventing land use conflict, design and layout, and restoration),
 - site specific allocations for minerals-related development, and
 - site specific allocations (and locations) for waste-related development.
- 1.5. The Local Plan also contains a separate Policies Map which identifies the sites and policies (where possible) on a detailed OS map of the county.
- 1.6. The Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) accompanies the Local Plan. The SPD provides practical guidance concerning all other forms of development (such as waste minimisation and management and preventing land use conflict), as well as those specific to minerals and waste development (such as catchment areas, addressing potentially adverse effects, design and restoration).
- 1.7. The plan period is from 2011 to 2031 (1 January 2011 to 1 January 2031), a period of twenty years.
- 1.8. There are also two related documents to the Local Plan:
 - The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which sets out how the County Council will consult and engage with people during the preparation of the Local Plan as well as on significant planning applications submitted to the County Council.
 - The Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report (MWMR), which monitors how the County Council is progressing with the Local Plan, and particularly how its policies are being implemented. This is to be produced annually.
- 1.9. The Local Plan, along with those prepared by the district planning authorities in Northamptonshire (including the joint planning committees) form the Development Plan for the area.

Box 1: What development is covered by the Local Plan?

The Local Plan only deals with specific types of planning - namely minerals and waste development. Definitions for which are set out below.

Minerals

Minerals in this county generally mean 'aggregate minerals'. Aggregate minerals are the raw materials used by the construction industry and are used in a variety of ways including for concrete, road construction and manufactured building products such as concrete blocks, pipes, and kerbs. Aggregates are divided into two sub-categories: primary aggregates and secondary aggregates.

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

Secondary aggregates are waste or by-products from industrial processes, whereas recycled aggregates are reprocessed materials previously used in construction. Both secondary and recycled aggregates are used in the construction industry to replace the use of primary aggregates. Secondary and recycled aggregates are estimated to contribute 25% of the total aggregate consumption with the two main sources of recycled aggregates being construction and demolition wastes, and re-surfacing of roads.

Waste

The EC Waste Directive defines waste as "any substance or object which the holder disposes of or is required to dispose of". As the Waste Planning Authority (WPA), Northamptonshire County Council has a responsibility to address, through the planning system, the waste management of all controlled waste streams produced within Northamptonshire. The three main waste streams are municipal solid (MSW), commercial and industrial (C&I), and construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste. Other waste streams of particular importance to Northamptonshire include hazardous, agricultural and radioactive wastes (in particular low level, LLW, and very low level, VLLW, radioactive wastes).

Municipal solid waste (MSW) is waste that is collected and disposed of by, or on behalf of, a local authority. It will generally consist of household waste and any other wastes collected by a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) or Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) or their agents. It includes waste collected from civic amenity sites, commercial or industrial premises, and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter.

Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste is defined as "waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment" (Environmental Protection Act 1990 s5.75(7)).

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

Hazardous waste has historically been considered material that poses the greatest risk to human health or the environment, including materials such as asbestos, oils, solvents and chemical wastes. The Landfill Directive refers to some wastes as 'hazardous', rather than 'special', broadening the definition to include everyday items such as fluorescent tubes, monitors and televisions that have reached the end of their lives. Hazardous materials are subject to strict controls on carriage, treatment and disposal.

Box 1: What development is covered by the Local Plan? (continued)

Agricultural waste is waste material generated from agricultural premises, which unlike all the wastes described above is not classed as “controlled waste” and hence has not historically been regulated. The vast majority of agricultural wastes are bulk materials such as animal waste slurries.

Radioactive wastes are produced in the UK as a result of the generation of electricity in nuclear power stations and from the associated production and processing of the nuclear fuel (including decommissioning of plant), from the use of radioactive materials in industry, from the extraction of materials which include some naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM), medicine and research, and from military nuclear programmes. Radioactive waste is divided into three main categories according to how much radioactivity it contains and the heat that this radioactivity produces: high, intermediate and low level waste. VLLW is a sub-category of LLW. It is essential that all radioactive wastes and materials are safely and appropriately managed in ways that pose no unacceptable risks to people or the environment.

In addition there is also waste water and sewage, mining and quarry waste, contaminated land waste, as well as waste electrical and electronic equipment.

- 1.10. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the Local Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The government’s National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has the presumption in favour of sustainable development as its fundamental component.
- 1.11. In preparing the Local Plan this means that:
- Planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;
 - Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole, or specific policies in the NPPF indicate development should be restricted.
- 1.12. In making decisions on planning applications proposals that accord with the Local Plan should be approved without delay. Where the Local Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out-of-date permission should be granted unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole, or specific policies in the NPPF indicate development should be restricted.

The role of the Local Plan

- 1.13. The Local Plan is applicable to all proposals for minerals and waste related development, and all other forms of development, made in Northamptonshire. This is regardless of whether or not the proposal relates to an allocated site (or location) identified in the Local Plan or to any other site.
- 1.14. In developing proposals, and for the County Council to determine them, the policies in the Local Plan should not be read in isolation. Rather they are intended to be read in conjunction with national planning policy and legislation as well as European legislation and directives.
- 1.15. The general intention of the new planning system is that where a national policy does not require specific local amplification, there is no need for repetition. On the other hand, where the plan is silent on issues there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (where in compliance with national policy). Therefore we need to capture locally specific issues at the right level and identify potential future issues in order to deliver the vision for Northamptonshire.

- 1.16. The Local Plan addresses:
- The spatial strategy, development principles and allocations for minerals and waste related development.
 - Local planning considerations such as the built and natural environment, design, restoration, Mineral Safeguarding Areas and preventing land use conflict. These locally specific matters need to be considered in determining proposals for minerals and waste development (regardless of whether a proposal is for an allocated site or not), as well as proposals for all other forms of development. These key areas do not reiterate the detail of national policy but act as signposts and give a Northamptonshire specific context.
- 1.17. The Local Plan allocates sites for minerals and waste related development within the county. For minerals this includes specific sites for the extraction of sand and gravel, crushed rock (limestone), other mineral extraction and facilities. For waste this includes specific sites for waste management facilities as well as specific (industrial) locations where waste management uses would be acceptable in principle.
- 1.18. Site specific allocations take the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and other policies forward to ensure delivery of the:
- required aggregate provision, thus maintaining landbanks to ensure an adequate supply of aggregates for the construction industry over the plan period, and
 - required waste management and disposal capacity to support growth within Northamptonshire throughout the plan period.
- 1.19. In all cases any proposed development will be expected to comply with relevant parts of the Local Plan, in particular the spatial strategies for minerals and waste related development. Furthermore, proposals for allocated sites should be in accordance with other policies set out in the Local Plan.

Implementation and monitoring of the plan

- 1.20. The Local Plan also includes a framework for implementing and monitoring the effects of the plan. The monitoring framework is closely linked to that of the Sustainability Appraisal and focuses on planning outcomes (i.e. planning applications granted, compliance with developer requirements as well as annual aggregates provision and waste management / disposal capacity).

Sustainability and environmental assessment of the plan

- 1.21. The Local Plan has undergone both a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
- 1.22. When preparing planning documents, such as the Local Plan, planning authorities must conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC. This must include an "assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" (the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive). SA effectively broadens the concept of SEA to encompass economic and social impacts. The requirement to carry out SA and SEA are distinct. However, it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. It should be noted that where reference is made to SA it should be taken to include the requirements of the SEA Directive. The integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of Plans is the key focus of the SA process.

- 1.23. HRA is required under the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora for plans that may have an impact on European Sites (Natura 2000). The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is designated a Special Protection Area (SPA), which is a European Site. HRA is therefore required for the Local Plan¹ in order to consider the impact of the plan against the conservation objectives of the site and ascertain whether the plan would adversely affect the sites integrity.

¹ The HRA undertaken as part of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework plan-making process for both the Locations for Minerals and Waste Development DPDs is still applicable as the scope of the partial review did not include site allocations, as such there was no need to repeat the assessment process.

2. CONTEXT OF MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Policy context

- 2.1. The Local Plan has to be prepared within the wider strategic policy context, this is set out at the national and European level (including legislation, directives and planning policy, in particular the NPPF²) as well as the local level (in particular the Sustainable Community Strategy).

Minerals policy context

- 2.2. The NPPF sets out the broader context, key objectives and considerations for minerals planning. The NPPF requires each Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) based on a rolling average of ten years sales data, other relevant local information and an assessment of all supply options. In doing so the MPA should take account of the advice of relevant Aggregate Working Party(ies) (AWPs) and the National Aggregate Co-ordinating Group as appropriate. The LAA provides the basis for identifying the plans aggregate provision rates. In planning for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates the NPPF recommends landbanks of at least seven years for sand and gravel and ten years for crushed rock.

Waste policy context

- 2.3. Key elements of the European policy context for waste include the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and Landfill Directive (99/31/EEC). The Waste Framework Directive sets out the concept of the waste hierarchy, proximity principle and self-sufficiency. It also requires that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment. The Landfill Directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, and setting targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. A number of other European Directives also influence waste management processes in the UK and are aimed at targeting specific sectors, including the Incineration Directive, Packaging Waste Directive, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive and End of Life Vehicles Directive.
- 2.4. The national policy context is primarily set out through the Waste Regulations 2011, which transposes the Waste Framework Directive to UK law and national planning policy. The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the high level strategy for supporting the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste Framework Directive. Although the NPPF influences the context of waste planning, national planning policy on waste is set out in Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management which includes key objectives and considerations for waste planning. There have been considerable policy changes recently, including the end of the Landfill Allowance and Trading Scheme (LATS) after the 2012/3 scheme year in England. LATS was no longer considered to be the major driver for diverting waste. The landfill tax escalator is a more effective incentive for local authorities to reduce the waste they send to landfill. However, the aim of moving waste disposal up the waste hierarchy (shown in Figure 1) remains a key element.

² The majority of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), Minerals Planning Guidance (MPGs) and Minerals Policy Statements (MPSs) were cancelled with the publication of the NPPF. However, a number of minerals and waste documents have been retained, including PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (currently subject to review, the updated national policy will replace PPS10). The retained planning documents will remain in force until such time as they are cancelled or replaced.
www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/policieswasteminerals/

- 2.5. At a local level, the Northamptonshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) sets out the County's aims, objectives and targets for the management of MSW. The JMWMS sets out how the councils in Northamptonshire will manage the collection and treatment of municipal waste and identifies the types of services and technologies needed to reach the partnership's goals³.

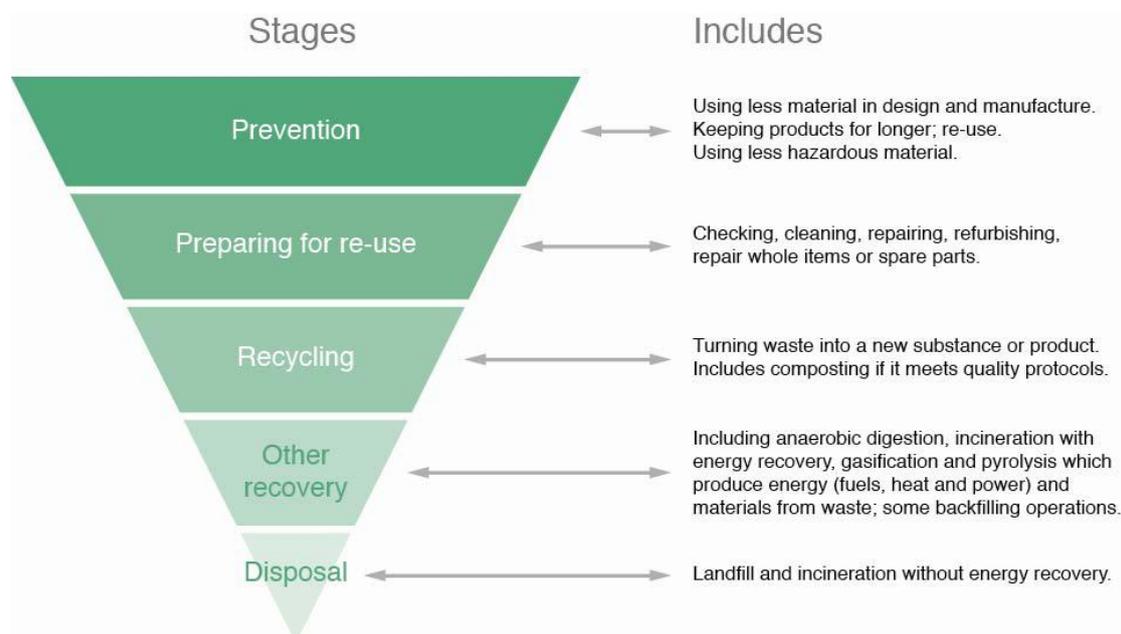


Figure 1: Waste hierarchy

Waste management and disposal targets

- 2.6. Targets for waste management and disposal set through the policy hierarchy are summarised below.

Landfill Directive

- Reduce the proportion of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 50% of 1995 levels by 2013 and 35% by 2020.

Waste Strategy for England

- Reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 Million tonnes (Mt) in 2000 by 35% in 2015 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 Mt in 2020 (a reduction of 45%).
- Increased recycling and composting of household waste to at least 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
- Increased recovery of municipal waste of 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

³ The cancellation of LATS along with the revised procurement process has led to a review of the JMWMS model; however, the changes have not been substantial. In addition the cancellation of the private finance initiative (PFI) credits scheme 'Project Reduce' also lead to changes to the Councils procurement process for residual waste treatment contracts. There will be three new contracts for the treatment and disposal of residual municipal waste commencing 1st April 2013 (with a duration of seven years and an option to extend by up to five years). All of the contracts include Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT); with one generating a Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) that will be used in an advanced thermal treatment power generating system, and another generating a solid recovered fuel that will be used by the cement industry. Collectively, the contracts will divert in excess of 65% of residual municipal waste from landfill.

Northamptonshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy⁴

- Household waste recycling (including composting) rate of 48% by 2012/3, 52% by 2015/6 and 56% by 2019/20.
- Meet the annual landfill allowances required in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

The Sustainable Community Strategy

- 2.7. The Local Plan is part of the development plan system but it has an important inter-relationship with the Northamptonshire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The SCS is a partnership document prepared following consultation with local communities and key local partners through the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP), but led by the local authority. The SCS replaces Community Strategies, and in the case of a two tier local authority area, such as Northamptonshire, the county-wide strategy becomes the overarching strategy with which district level strategies must dovetail.
- 2.8. The SCS sets out the strategic vision for a place. It provides the vehicle for considering and deciding how to address difficult cross-cutting issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and climate change. Building these factors into the community's vision in an integrated way is at the heart of creating sustainable development at the local level.
- 2.9. The inter-relationship is such that the SCS has to take full account of spatial, economic, social and environmental issues, many of which are set out and articulated in the county's Local Plan; whilst the key spatial planning objectives for the area as set out in the Local Plan are fully aligned with SCS priorities.
- 2.10. The SCS for Northamptonshire was approved in October 2008. It contains four ambitions for Northamptonshire:
- Ambition 1: To be successful through sustainable growth and regeneration.
 - Ambition 2: To develop through having a growing economy and more skilled jobs.
 - Ambition 3: To have safe and strong communities.
 - Ambition 4: Healthy people who enjoy a good quality of life.
- 2.11. A number of aspirations are identified under each theme. For the Local Plan the first ambition, 'to be successful through sustainable growth and regeneration' is the most relevant. This ambition contains three aspirations that link between the Local Plan and the SCS.
- 2.12. The manner in which the Local Plan will seek to meet these aspirations is set out in Table 1 below.

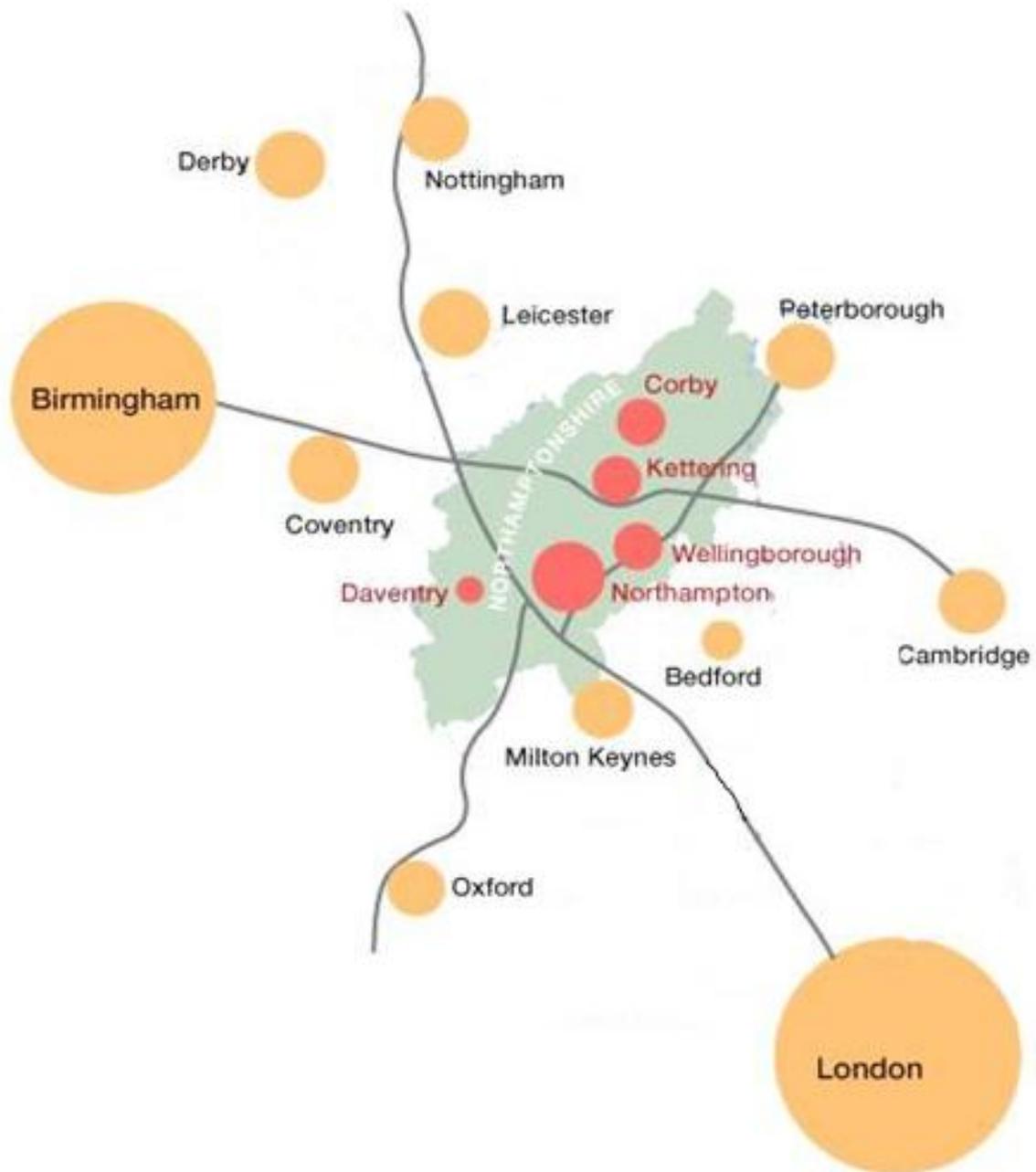
⁴ The JMWMS incorporates EU and National targets for household and municipal waste. As such it is only necessary to address these in the report and models. Please refer to the JMWMS for full details.

Table 1: How the Local Plan supports the ambitions and aspirations of the Northamptonshire Sustainable Community Strategy

Ambition 1: To be successful through sustainable growth and regeneration	
Residents will live in housing that is sustainable, affordable and of good quality	
<p>What the Sustainable Community Strategy says</p> <p><i>How the Local Plan will help bring this about</i></p>	<p>We will use new materials and technologies if this doesn't clash with current buildings or countryside and we will make sure that we manage water, waste and energy in a sustainable way.</p> <p><i>Through Policy 30 on sustainable design and use of resources.</i></p>
The physical and social infrastructure will be in place to match expected growth	
<p>What the Sustainable Community Strategy says</p> <p><i>How the Local Plan will help bring this about</i></p>	<p>We must plan new infrastructure so that it can take the strain of a large increase in population.</p> <p><i>For waste management infrastructure, through Policy 31 on the co-location of waste management facilities with new development and the general spatial strategy for waste management in Policy 12. We also identify the amount of mineral extraction, and where this should broadly come from, to support growth and new infrastructure in Policies 1 and 2.</i></p>
Our buildings and countryside will be improved and protected for future generations	
<p>What the Sustainable Community Strategy says</p> <p><i>How the Local Plan will help bring this about</i></p>	<p>We will help our residents and businesses to reduce the amount of waste they produce and increase the amount of waste that is recycled, composted and re-used.</p> <p><i>Through the general policies in the Local Plan, especially Policies 11 and 12.</i></p>

Strategic planning context

- 2.13. Northamptonshire is a county at the heart of England, but has no particular alignment to any region. It has traditionally been 'officially' part of the East Midlands region, which includes Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, yet Birmingham is the nearest major regional city to the county. There is also a strong affinity with the South East and East of England. Although east-west road links are good the key transport communication links, and therefore other links, are with the world city of London. Taken together the closeness of the relationships with the east, south-east and London make Northamptonshire effectively a part of the wider south-east functional area.



Plan 1: Northamptonshire in its wider context

Northamptonshire and growth and development

- 2.14. Planning for minerals and waste related development needs to reflect Northamptonshire's regional context, but also fundamentally requires to be linked to the wider development picture. This is one that sees Northamptonshire continuing as an important area for growth and development.
- 2.15. The broad development strategy for Northamptonshire comes forward through the plans prepared by the county's Local Planning Authorities (LPAs).

- 2.16. Within the County development will generally be concentrated in two main areas: Northampton and Corby / Kettering / Wellingborough, with a secondary focus at Daventry (in other words five of the current six main population centres), but there will also be some development at Towcester and Rothwell / Desborough. There will be more local development at the remaining towns and a very small number of other settlements. The exact location of this development and the identification of the other settlements are set out in jointly created plans, produced for the west and the north of the county by the West and North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Units which cover all development planning matters except for minerals and waste development. Whilst the County is split for development and growth management purposes, it is recognised that Northamptonshire does not functionally operate as distinct northern and western areas, and that it is important to develop economic and planning proposals that can form a coherent whole, especially for minerals and waste matters.
- 2.17. The scale and location of growth within the county will emphasise that the population focus for Northamptonshire will be very much along the Northampton - Wellingborough / Rushden - Kettering - Corby axis. Population and job growth has implications for both minerals and waste development. Minerals and waste facilities will be required to support development (through the supply of building materials and handling of waste from construction) and throughout the community's life (e.g. provision of waste management facilities).
- 2.18. Planning for minerals and waste should therefore seek to ensure the provision of an adequate and steady supply of minerals and the development of a sustainable waste management network. The approach to mineral extraction and waste management (and where necessary disposal) in this county is guided at a strategic level by national guidance but also should acknowledge the growth and development strategies set out in the plans prepared by the county's LPAs.

Economy and jobs

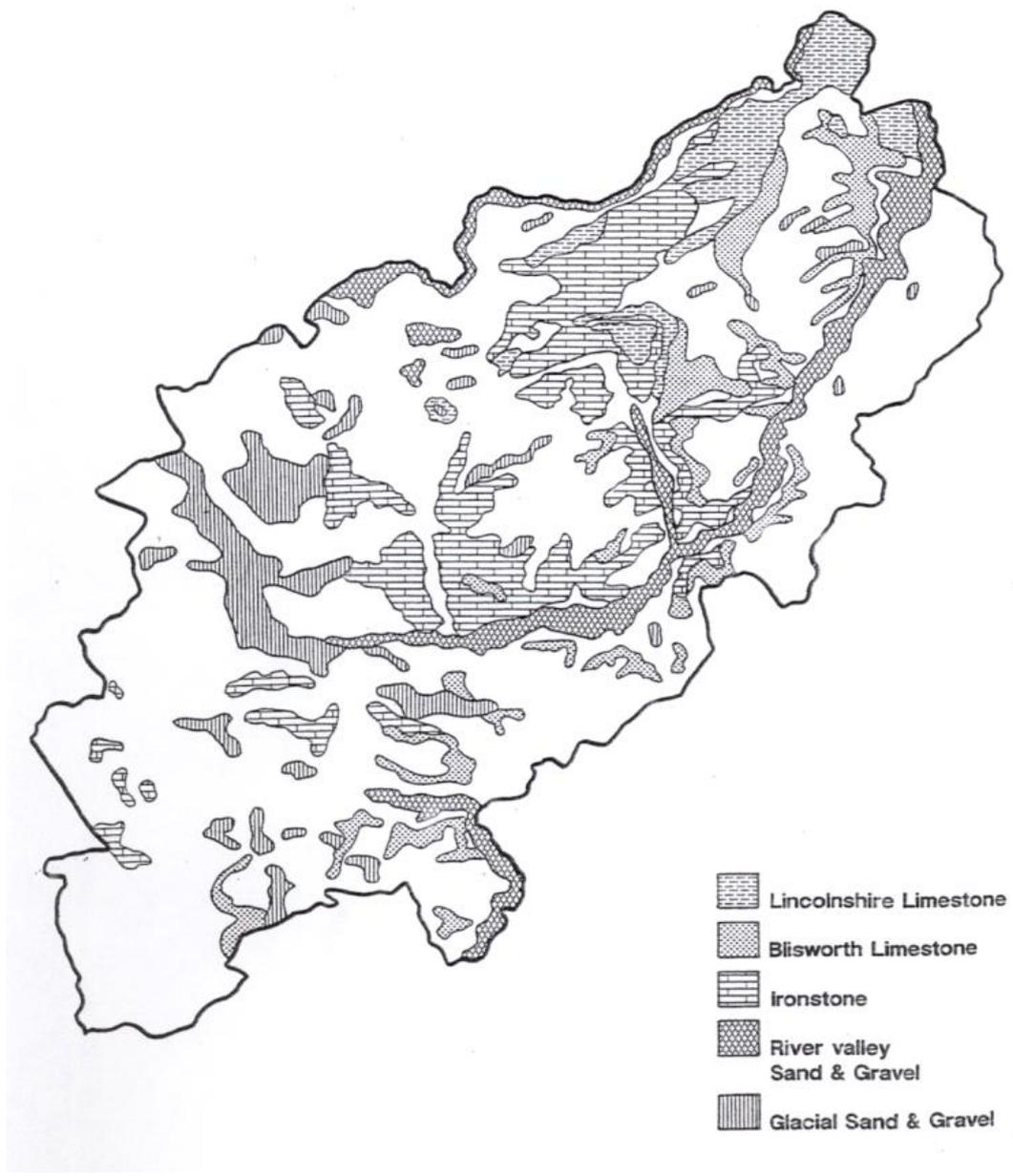
- 2.19. Whilst Northamptonshire is relatively self-contained in employment terms, its labour markets are linked to those of surrounding areas and its businesses function within national and international supply chains. However there are growing flows of people to destinations elsewhere such as Milton Keynes, Cambridge and London. Significant housing growth should ideally be matched with commensurate economic development, otherwise people will increasingly live in Northamptonshire and work elsewhere. Already the labour market pull of the larger towns in Northamptonshire, and particularly Northampton itself, is not as strong as could be expected.
- 2.20. Northamptonshire has maintained a relatively strong economy; in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) per head, the county performs above national averages. It should also be borne in mind that GVA is highest in urban authorities compared to rural ones; Northamptonshire under this measure is a rural authority area. Its high GVA is therefore a good performance. The high GVA per head performance derives from the high levels of employment; Northamptonshire has economic activity rates approaching 81.9% and an employment rate of 76.5% (4.3% of the population are economically inactive but seeking employment). On average those that are working in the county are in relatively low value jobs, however average earnings are higher than the East Midlands average.
- 2.21. The concentration of businesses and levels of entrepreneurship per capita is generally higher in the rural areas of South Northamptonshire, Daventry and East Northamptonshire, with lower concentrations in Corby and Northampton.

- 2.22. Although classed as being economic development, minerals and waste related development has a very limited role to play in addressing the structural issues highlighted above compared to other elements of planning and development. Waste development has the greater role of the two, particularly as new technologies for waste management come forward and the industry moves from being a predominantly low value, low skilled sector into a more balanced one. Waste management is a key part of the Environmental Technologies job sector, along with renewable energy, and this job sector is one that Northamptonshire's economic agencies consider should be supported to grow in the county, particularly in North Northamptonshire.
- 2.23. Historically there has been a tendency to dispose of waste (with the emphasis very much on disposal rather than treatment) in former mineral workings. As most of these workings were located in rural areas the majority of waste was not disposed of, let alone treated, close to where it was generated. The strong move away from waste disposal to treatment, coupled with advancements in waste technologies and design, has resulted in waste management facilities being able to be co-located with other forms of development (i.e. no longer rural-centred). They can therefore be better linked to where waste is actually generated.

Locations for mineral extraction in Northamptonshire

- 2.24. Mineral deposits suitable for use as aggregates are not evenly distributed and as such there are often geographical imbalances between where the demand for aggregates arises and the location of the resources which can meet those demands. This can often result in the need to import and export a proportion of a particular mineral requirement from / to other sub-regions or regions. As far as is practical however, minerals should be sourced indigenously; as required by national policy. This will help to minimise the transportation of minerals and support local markets.
- 2.25. The main resources present in Northamptonshire are sand and gravel, limestone and ironstone. Historically, in terms of economic value, sand and gravel is the most important mineral resource found in the county. Recently however trends for growing limestone sales highlight the potential demand for limestone to outweigh that of sand and gravel in the future.
- 2.26. Within the county there are three main types of sand and gravel deposits: glacial and pre-glacial which are found in the north-west and south-central parts of the county, and post-glacial which are present in river valleys across Northamptonshire. Limestone (crushed rock) is primarily found in the north and north-east of the county. Ironstone deposits are also found in large parts of central and east Northamptonshire but have minimal economic importance and are no longer extracted.
- 2.27. In the twenty years prior to 2011 sand and gravel extraction in Northamptonshire has been focused in the Nene Valley between Northampton and Stanwick, with extraction from a number of small sites elsewhere in the county including the Milton Sands area to the south-east and south-west of Northampton, and at one site in the Great Ouse Valley. Crushed rock extraction has been focused to the north and north-west of Northampton and at one site in the north-east of the county.
- 2.28. Soft sand production in the recent years up to the beginning of the Local Plan period has been concentrated at a site to the south-west of Northampton in the Milton Sands belt, where working has now ceased. It is becoming increasingly difficult to identify new sites for soft sand extraction in the county. As there is no specific requirement to have a specific soft sand provision rate, it is considered to be appropriate in the Northamptonshire context to have a general sand and gravel provision rate which does not separate out soft sand.
- 2.29. Whether extraction should be from the river valley or glacial areas has been a key issue in respect of mineral extraction in the county in the recent past and had led to a policy stance, set out in the Minerals Local Plan 1997 and its 2006 review, to move away from river valley extraction to more upland (glacial) areas of Northamptonshire.

2.30. This stance was largely driven by landscape and restoration issues. The concerns were that past extraction from the Nene Valley and its restoration to lakes had adversely altered the landscape character, and that further extraction in river valleys would continue to do so. It was considered that there would not be the same impact on overall landscape character if extraction took place in the glacial areas.



Plan 2: Geological map of the chief mineral resources of Northamptonshire

Box 2: Mineral resources in Northamptonshire

Sand and gravel

Glacial sand and gravel deposits are found mainly in the north and west of the county, particularly being in what is now the 'M1 Corridor' between Northampton and Kilsby. Although normally of uneven and irregular composition, the glacial deposits in this area show uniformity in both the size and type of their constituent materials suggesting a common origin. The deposits typically consist of 50% sand, 30% gravel, and 20% fines (other materials) or waste.

Pre-glacial sand and gravel, known locally as Milton Sand, occurs in a belt running to the south and west of Northampton between Nether Heyford and Preston Deanery. Milton Sand deposits typically have a composition of 80% sand and less than 10% gravel.

Post-glacial river terraces of sand and gravel are found in the valleys of the Nene, Ouse, Welland, Cherwell, Avon, Ise and Tove. These fluvial deposits of sand and gravel are generally of a higher quality than glacial gravels because they are better washed and sorted. The Nene Valley gravels are of particularly good quality, giving a high yield per hectare.

Limestone

Lincolnshire limestone, found in the north of Northamptonshire, forms the principal limestone resource in the county. It is mainly used as a source of crushed rock aggregate, but also as a building stone. In the extreme north of the county, there is a local variation of the Lincolnshire Limestone, known as Collyweston Stone Slate; this material is used locally as stone slates for roofing and as a building stone. In the area to the east of Corby the upper part of the Lincolnshire Limestone has been worked as a high quality dimension stone; known locally as 'Weldon Stone', this material is the only dimension stone from Northamptonshire to be employed extensively outside the region.

Blisworth limestone occurs extensively in the south and east of the county, often accessible beneath a clay cover. Generally of a lower quality than the Lincolnshire Limestone, it can be used both as an aggregate material and a building stone.

Ironstone

Ironstone occurs at two geological levels in the county. The Marlstone Rock in the south-west of the county was formerly quarried for local building stone and iron ore. The geologically younger Northampton Sand Formation includes brown sandstones rich in iron compounds in western and central areas of the county, which were quarried for building stone, as well as some local sandy limestone north of Northampton, and more iron-rich ironstone occurring in a broad band through the centre of the county from near Towcester north-eastwards to Easton-on-the-Hill; this ironstone was quarried on a large scale, mostly by opencast methods, from the 1850s, particularly around Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough.

- 2.31. However, the view that the impact of extraction and restoration in glacial areas would not be as marked as in the river valleys, is complicated by the fact that landscape and other impacts in the pre-glacial, and in particular the glacial areas, can be as significant in their own way in landscape terms (if not landscape character terms). As such there would need to be either restoration to agriculture through bringing in replacement fill or alternatively for the land to be re-shaped following extraction.
- 2.32. Furthermore restoration of extracted sites in river valleys to lakes would now no longer be pursued even if extraction was permitted, and restoration to a mix of agriculture and wetland habitats would instead occur. This would involve bringing in replacement fill as would be the case for the glacial sites. It should also be noted that river valley restoration is seen to be more conducive to increasing biodiversity.

- 2.33. When the move away from river valleys was first set out in policy in the mid 1990s, the view was that the glacial areas, when added to supplies from the pre-glacial areas, would provide a reasonable alternative supply of minerals to the river valleys. However, glacial deposits for potential extraction have not been put forward by the minerals industry, let alone worked, because the quality of resources is variable therefore reducing the economic viability of extraction. It is also now acknowledged by geologists that the resources in the glacial areas are far more limited in extent than originally envisaged.
- 2.34. This has therefore moved the agenda from being simply a landscape issue, to also one of needing to ensure the supply of quality sand and gravel in a growing county. Where extraction is currently taking place such as the central Nene Valley or the Great Ouse, rather than valleys such as the Ise where there is no history of extraction, then extraction would be focused in these locations together with extraction from glacial and pre-glacial areas.

Catchment areas for waste management and disposal

- 2.35. The Local Plan seeks to provide waste management and disposal capacity equivalent to meet the County's own needs, i.e. net self-sufficiency. There is no requirement for Northamptonshire to take a proportion of London's waste. Although London is seen to have considerable difficulties in being self-sufficient in its ability to deal with the waste it generates this does not mean that it should not endeavour to take responsibility for the waste produced by its community.
- 2.36. Northamptonshire is a net importer of waste, by applying a catchment area approach we recognise that although cross boundary movements do occur the preference is to keep these to a minimum or achieve a mass balance; this is primarily for reasons of sustainability. There will inevitably be some cross-border flows for reasons of geographical convenience, which may be broadly balanced. This may occur due to some waste management facilities (both within and outside the County) requiring a wider catchment area as a result of operational requirements and treatment processes or the specific waste stream.
- 2.37. This approach also means that we should be able to better plan for sustainable waste management and disposal in the county as we are more aware of waste movements and, coupled with our goal of achieving net self-sufficiency, means that we do not need to specifically provide for another area's waste generation.
- 2.38. The Local Plan recognises that waste management is becoming more specialised and is also a higher value industry than previously. It is not appropriate to oppose facilities serving wider catchments when other industries and commercial enterprises are not so constrained. However, in the wider interests of sustainability, it is not envisaged that Northamptonshire should take on a role as a key sub-national location for waste management or disposal facilities.

3. THE VISION AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The Local Plan is underpinned by a ‘vision’ and ‘objectives’ to realise the vision. Policies and proposals set out through the plan reflect the vision and objectives.
- 3.2. The vision is about stating the desired outcome for the future, and therefore is the cornerstone for the Local Plan. The vision for the Local Plan is strongly based around how minerals and waste development will contribute to the management of the significant growth that is taking place in the county.
- 3.3. The objectives are derived from, and support, the vision and should be clearly defined and measurable. They should also seek to build upon national planning policy, but provide a Northamptonshire perspective.

The vision for minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire

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

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

The objectives – our path to achieving the vision

Objective 1: Developing sustainable communities

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

- *a steady and adequate supply of minerals to the construction industry, and*
- *development of a modern network of sustainable waste management facilities which contributes towards achieving net self-sufficiency and meets community, business and industry needs.*

- 3.4. This is about ensuring that growth and development in Northamptonshire, and particularly how the homes and jobs that will be needed to forge sustainable new communities and reshape existing communities in a more sustainable way, are not hindered by (a) an inadequate supply of minerals to build or reshape the county’s communities, or (b) having waste management facilities that are badly sited and therefore not integrated or linked with the communities that generate the waste.

Objective 2: Sustainable minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire

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

- 3.5. This is about optimising the use of resources by making sure that only those that are really needed are used and that sustainable alternatives are used instead. Resources in this context also include man-made resources.

Objective 3: Promoting a clear investment framework

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

- 3.6. This acknowledges that minerals and waste related development is predominantly private sector led; except for that related to municipal waste, which is increasingly being secured through council procurement processes. It is about the Local Plan needing to give clear signposting to the industry and to investors in the industry over where they should invest and how by doing so, it can be related to other investment that is coming into Northamptonshire.

Objective 4: Spatial distribution of minerals development

Facilitate mineral extraction within Northamptonshire through a strategic approach that directs through a clear and deliverable spatial strategy, particularly for sand and gravel, extraction of the mineral deposits that will meet the annual provision rates for Northamptonshire.

- 3.7. This is about ensuring that the spatial strategy that is chosen for extraction is one that results in the delivery of the minerals required to meet the required provision rates; sand and gravel extraction is highlighted because of the history of the low landbank for this resource in the county.

Objective 5: Spatial distribution of waste development

Facilitate the delivery of a strategic urban-focused flexible waste management network which supports the management of waste close to where it has been generated, with particular encouragement of integrated waste recovery and treatment facilities.

- 3.8. This is about ensuring that the spatial strategy chosen for locating waste management facilities is one that meets the national requirements of being both urban-focused, having communities take more responsibility for the waste they generate and preferably integrating rather than separating out facilities where this is appropriate.

Objective 6: Efficient use and re-use of mineral resources

Ensure efficient use of primary aggregates and encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials for higher quality end-uses for development to support the growth of Northamptonshire and its infrastructure requirements.

- 3.9. This objective is about ensuring that in a county where much new development is planned, those aggregates that are produced are not used where lesser quality, previously used or non-mineral materials could be used instead.

Objective 7: Safeguarding Northamptonshire's mineral resources

Safeguard Northamptonshire's key mineral resources, particularly sand and gravel, from sterilisation by other forms of development.

- 3.10. This is about ensuring that, in a county where there are not ample supplies of resources of economic importance that are readily extractable, those resources that are present are not unnecessarily sterilised by other development. This is particularly important in a county where there will be a greater amount of greenfield development compared to other areas of the country.

Objective 8: Safeguarding Northamptonshire's waste management network

Safeguard Northamptonshire's waste management network from incompatible development.

- 3.11. This is about ensuring that the waste management (and disposal) facilities in the county are not compromised by new non-waste development in their vicinity. Notably where existing facilities at the edge of, or near to, urban areas are finding that the county's growth is resulting in new urban extensions and other development being planned around them.

Objective 9: Supporting local identity

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

- 3.12. This objective is about encouraging the use of local building materials where these can be used to retain the local identity of the Northamptonshire townscape, streetscape and landscape, or to encourage it where this identity is not as strong as it could be. At the same time these building materials should be used for this specific purpose of promoting identity rather than simply being used as general aggregates.

Objective 10: Conserving and enhancing Northamptonshire's built and natural environment

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

- 3.13. This is about ensuring that new or extended minerals and waste related uses not only do not damage or destroy the county's existing environmental and natural assets, but that opportunities are taken (including via restoration) to enhance existing and planned green infrastructure networks and to support the identified landscape character areas of the county.

Objective 11: Responsible stewardship through restoration

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

- 3.14. This is about not simply promoting restoration to the previous use when temporary minerals and waste uses cease, but to use such restoration to increase biodiversity or other natural assets (for example), and that the results of the restoration are subsequently properly managed and maintained.

Objective 12: Safe and healthy communities

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

- 3.15. This objective is about ensuring that minerals and waste development, either alone or cumulatively, does not damage existing or planned amenity, or cause health and safety difficulties; furthermore that opportunities are taken to link such development with recreational uses where this is practicable.

4. STRATEGY, PRINCIPLES AND LOCATIONS FOR MINERALS RELATED DEVELOPMENT

Provision to be met

- 4.1. An annual aggregates provision rate for Northamptonshire is required to be made in this plan to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates is maintained to meet anticipated needs of the construction industry and growth.
- 4.2. The NPPF sets the requirement for MPAs to prepare LAA's which provide the basis for identifying the plans aggregate provision rates. This method of calculation replaces the previous sub-regional approach to apportionment determination where a nationally prescribed regional apportionment figure was sub-divided within each region.
- 4.3. Northamptonshire's aggregate provision rate is for an average annual figure of 0.89 Mt of aggregates to be provided consisting of 0.50 Mt of sand and gravel and 0.39 Mt of crushed rock (limestone) per annum.
- 4.4. The figure for sand and gravel calculated on the basis of average aggregate sales over a ten year rolling period (2001 – 2010) is 0.50 Mt per annum (Mtpa). The figure for crushed rock calculated on the basis of average aggregate sales over a ten year rolling period (2001 – 2010) was 0.33 Mtpa. This was increased to 0.39 Mtpa to reflect the steady increase in sales in recent years and the increase in sites that have been coming forward for permission and being implemented, unlike for sand and gravel. Table 2 below shows the average aggregate sales over a ten year rolling period (2001 – 2010).

Table 2: Total aggregate sales in Northamptonshire 2001 – 2010 (million tonnes)

Year	Sand and gravel (Mt)	Limestone (crushed rock) (Mt)	Total aggregate sales (Mt)
2001	0.758	0.288	1.046
2002	0.905	0.444	1.349
2003	0.691	0.461	1.152
2004	0.618	0.429	1.047
2005	0.581	0.386	0.967
2006	0.425	0.318	0.743
2007	0.360	0.378	0.738
2008	0.250	0.208	0.458
2009	0.171	0.161	0.332
2010	0.216	0.190	0.406
Average 2001-2010	0.50	0.33	0.82

- 4.5. Movements of aggregates into and out of Northamptonshire are not self-balancing. Northamptonshire is a net importer of both sand and gravel and crushed rock; imports outweighed exports by 23% and 250% (of the county's total production) respectively. The destination of the majority of Northamptonshire's sand and gravel is largely unknown other than being within the East Midlands. The main destinations for sand and gravel exported beyond the region include the adjoining county of Bedfordshire in the East of England, and the West Midlands region. Sand and gravel is imported from within the East Midlands. The origin of imports from beyond the region is largely unknown. The majority of Northamptonshire's crushed rock is exported to the adjoining area of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and elsewhere within the East of England, with the remainder exported to the East Midlands and South East. Crushed rock is imported only from the East Midlands region, with the majority supplied from Leicestershire and Rutland.

- 4.6. Northamptonshire cannot be expected to provide the resources for growth solely from within the county. This is because, like most authorities, not all of the different types of material required to support growth are found within the county, but also because greater imports are expected into Northamptonshire as it is usual for aggregate movements to be into areas of higher growth to support development. Notwithstanding this more allocations are identified in the plan than is required to meet the plans total provision. In particular the allocation of Wakerley may assist in addressing this imbalance regarding crushed rock. Any shortfall between the provision rates and demand required to meet growth should firstly look to within the county in line with the Local Plan policies and then to imports from other authorities.
- 4.7. Within Northamptonshire the provision of aggregates effectively refers to sand and gravel and crushed rock (limestone) for which sufficient allocations have been identified in the Local Plan to meet the required provision.
- 4.8. To meet the needs of growth in Northamptonshire it may be more sustainable for certain aggregate requirements related to major construction works to be met from borrow pits; therefore a specific policy addressing borrow pits has been included in the Local Plan (Policy 10).
- 4.9. A specific provision figure for building and roofing stone is not identified in the Local Plan, but the promotion of building and roofing stone extraction is contained in a specific policy identifying the criteria against which proposals would be judged. In addition specific sites for building or roofing stone extraction are also included in the Local Plan.
- 4.10. There will not be provision made for the extraction of refractory minerals, this will be met through incidental working of other sites for extraction. Working of limestone for agricultural purposes other than that permitted under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1995 will not be provided for.

Policy 1: Providing for an adequate supply of aggregates

Provision will be made over the plan period 2011 to 2031 for the extraction of:

- 10 million tonnes of sand and gravel (equivalent to an annual average of 0.50 million tonnes) provided from glacial and pre-glacial deposits, and the river valleys of the Nene (west of Wellingborough) and the Great Ouse.
- 7.8 million tonnes of crushed rock (limestone) (equivalent to an annual average of 0.39 million tonnes) provided from deposits outside unworked river valleys or from sites with old permissions upgraded to modern conditions.

The maintenance of a landbank of at least seven years for sand and gravel, and at least ten years for crushed rock will be sought.

This provision will come from both extensions to existing sites and new sites if they meet the spatial strategy for mineral extraction and are assessed as meeting environmental, amenity and other requirements of the Local Plan. Allocations to meet the required provision are identified in the Local Plan.

Landbanks

- 4.11. A landbank is a stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction over a specified time period. Government guidance requires landbanks to be maintained for all aggregate minerals, with the recommended landbank period for sand and gravel being at least seven years. A longer time period of at least ten years is recommended for crushed rock. However, landbanks can only be maintained in practice if the minerals industry comes forward with planning applications in the right place at the right time. In Northamptonshire there has been a long period where the landbank for sand and gravel has been below these figures, but where this has not impacted on the annual provision being delivered. Nevertheless, the aim will be to maintain and at the end of the plan period, have a landbank of at least seven years for sand and gravel and at least ten years for crushed rock based on the annual provision rates.

Old minerals permissions for crushed rock (limestone) extraction

- 4.12. The supply of crushed rock as aggregate in Northamptonshire has traditionally been met through a combination of old minerals permissions and permissions granted specifically for limestone. However, sites with old permissions are effectively dormant and do not give a true reflection of what the approved supply, and therefore the landbank, is in reality. Unless identified as an allocated site in the Local Plan, old minerals planning permissions (including those with modern planning conditions) will not be taken to contribute towards the provision of aggregates and the maintenance of a landbank. It is not expected that sites with old permissions that are not identified in the Local Plan will come forward, but if they do such permissions will be treated as a windfall increase to Northamptonshire's aggregate provision rates.

Commitments

- 4.13. This Local Plan does not specifically include commitments (i.e. sites with planning permission or equivalent) for minerals-related development. However, these commitments make a fundamental contribution in providing adequate supply of aggregates throughout the plan period, and for the Local Plan to meet its objectives.

Sand and gravel

- 4.14. At the commencement of the plan period, the following sand and gravel sites had planning permission with combined reserves of 4.87 Mt:
- Bozeat, Church Farm,
 - Earls Barton Spinney,
 - Earls Barton West,
 - Passenham,
 - Thrapston, Castle Manor Farm, and
 - Warmington (agricultural reservoir).
- 4.15. All sites are operational apart from Earls Barton Spinney and Earls Barton West whose permissions have not yet been implemented. The sand and gravel quarry at Passenham is active but is currently only processing materials from across the county border in Milton Keynes (and this does not count towards Northamptonshire provision). During the period 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 sales comprised 0.237 Mt.
- 4.16. Since the commencement of the plan period, planning permission for a further 0.39 Mt has been granted at Lilford Lodge Farm (now operational).
- 4.17. The baseline position for the Local Plan is that the estimated committed reserves for Northamptonshire were 5.26 Mt as at 1 January 2013.
- 4.18. To meet the provision in the Local Plan (Policy 1) of 9 Mt to 2031, 3.74 Mt of sand and gravel provision for the remaining 18 years of the plan period needs to be identified; minus the commitments of 5.26 Mt.

Crushed rock

4.19. At the commencement of the plan period the following crushed rock sites with planning permission were operational:

- Collyweston, Duddington (limestone),
- Harlestone (sandstone),
- Pury End (limestone and building stone), and
- Rushton (limestone).

Sales from these sites for the period 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 comprised 0.244 Mt.

4.20. A further six sites have old mineral planning permissions which were reviewed under the Environment Act 1995 with modern conditions agreed. All sites were inactive:

- Cowthick Quarry / Weldon Landfill (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Park Lodge (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Pitsford (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Priors Hall (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Wakerley (ironstone and overlying minerals), and
- Weekley / Geddington (ironstone and overlying minerals).

4.21. The quantity of the economically viable resources at the above locations, other than Wakerley, was not known at the commencement of the plan period. The figure for the Wakerley site was estimated at 11.25 Mt. There was also an intention to utilise 1.2 Mt of limestone from the Priors Hall site in connection with an adjacent urban extension.

4.22. In addition there were a further 28 dormant ironstone sites in Northamptonshire. No prohibition or revocation orders have been served to date on these sites; the MPA has no intention to do so for the foreseeable future. The quantity of economically viable mineral resources, if any, within these dormant sites is unknown.

4.23. Crushed rock reserves from operational sites and the Wakerley site were estimated to be 13.83 Mt at the commencement of the plan period, increasing to 15.03 Mt if Priors Hall were to be included.

4.24. Since the start of the plan period, planning permission for a further 0.18 Mt has been approved at Harley Way, Oundle, but has not yet been implemented. The primary focus here is for the extraction of building stone. Planning permission has also been granted at Ringstead for the extraction of 2.1 Mt of limestone but has not yet been implemented.

4.25. The baseline position for the Local Plan is that the estimated committed reserves (excluding the dormant sites) for Northamptonshire were 17.31 Mt as at 1 January 2013. However, the vast majority of these commitments relate to the site at Wakerley. Therefore assuming that the other sites besides Wakerley with modern conditions and the dormant sites will not come forward, there is an estimated overprovision as at 1 January 2013 for the remaining 18 years of the plan period of 9.09 Mt to 2031 (not including Priors Hall).

Building and roofing stone

4.26. At the commencement of the plan period the following sites had planning permissions that, as well as providing for crushed rock, included extraction of building and roofing stone:

- Duddington (roofing stone),
- Harlestone (building stone),
- Pury End (building stone),
- Rushton, Storefield Lodge (building stone), and
- Pitsford (building stone).

Of the above, all sites except Pitsford were operational.

- 4.27. Since the start of the plan period planning permission has also been approved at Harley Way, Oundle, for crushed rock and building stone but has not yet been implemented.

Secondary and recycled materials

- 4.28. Secondary and recycled aggregates represent a potential major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and reducing the waste produced.
- 4.29. The NPPF requires aggregate provision to include 'alternative materials' (i.e. secondary and recycled materials). A specific provision rate is not identified in the Local Plan, nevertheless, given the importance of such materials, sites for the provision of secondary and recycled materials are required.
- 4.30. At the commencement of the plan period the following sites had planning permission for the processing of secondary and recycled materials:
- Astwick Quarry Croughton,
 - Boughton Quarry Northampton,
 - Castle Manor Farm quarry Titchmarsh,
 - Cowthick Landfill Weldon,
 - Duddington Quarry,
 - (former) Earls Barton sewage works,
 - (former) Potato Store Oundle Road Corby,
 - Gretton Brook Road Corby,
 - Harlestone quarry,
 - Lakeside Works Crow Lane Great Billing,
 - Land north of A45, between M1 Junction 16 and Upper Heyford,
 - Long Drow Pits Weekly Wood Geddington,
 - Monkton Sidings Fineshade,
 - Nielson Road Finedon Road industrial estate Wellingborough,
 - Northampton Coating Plant Great Billing,
 - Rushton Landfill Site, and
 - The Old Brickworks Harborough Road Pitsford.

Of the above, only two, the (former) Earls Barton sewage works and Cowthick, are no longer operational.

- 4.31. Other sites associated with significant development works (e.g. onsite waste management for key construction / demolition works) have also been operational during this period but, due to their temporary (short-term) nature, have not been identified.

Refractory minerals / clay

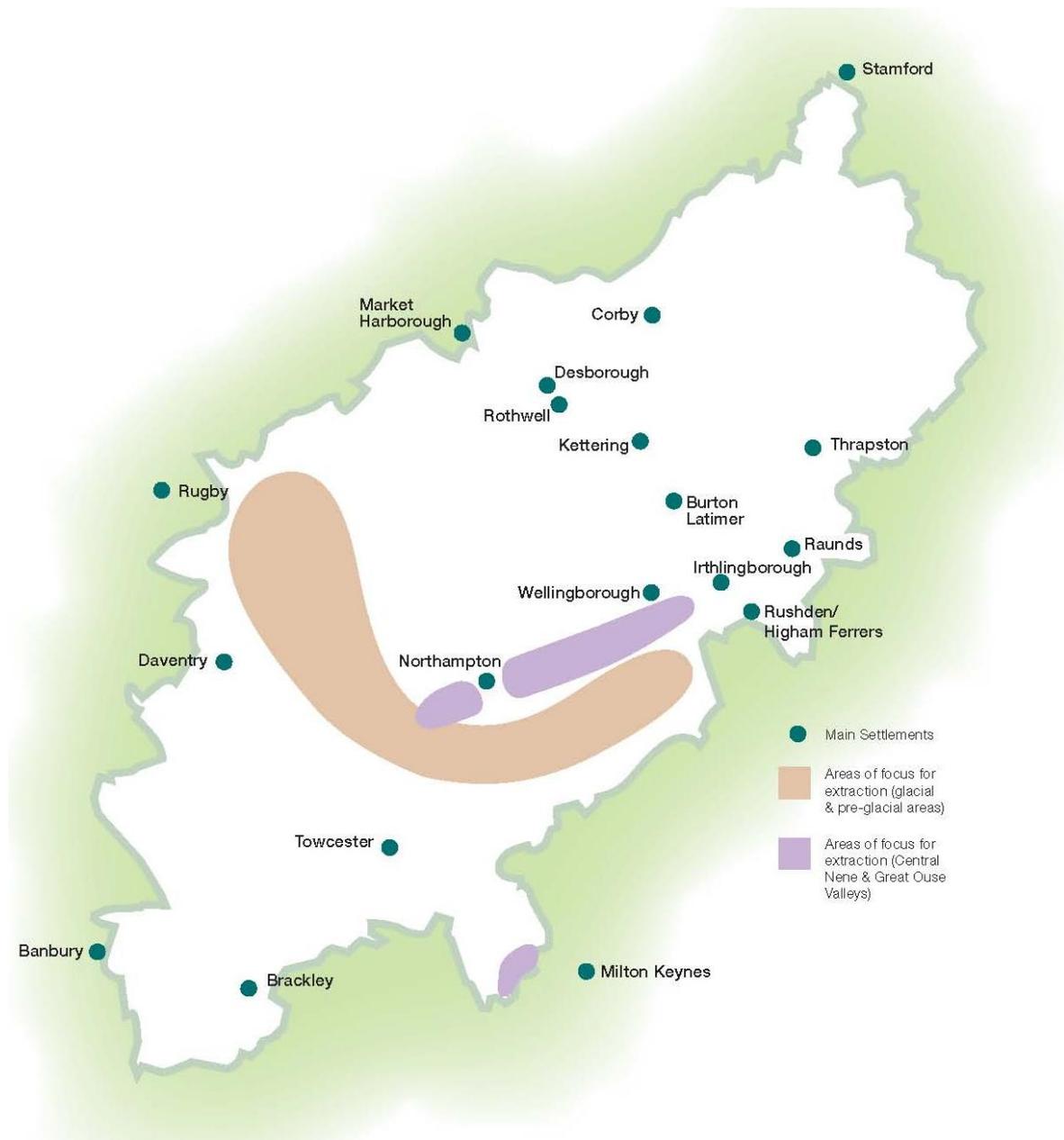
- 4.32. Northamptonshire has two sites with permission to extract refractory minerals and / or clay: East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) and Nassington. The former is part of the ENRMF landfill site. The latter is related to a foundry that has now closed, and is also now largely part of the Kings Cliffe Regeneration Centre site allocated in the Local Plan for waste management uses (preliminary treatment). However, some provision could still come from these two locations.

Sand and gravel and crushed rock

Spatial strategy for mineral extraction

- 4.33. Although minerals can only be extracted where they are found, the mineral resources within Northamptonshire are significant and it is appropriate in the context of long term minerals planning to establish a clear spatial strategy for their extraction.

- 4.34. The spatial development strategy for mineral extraction in the county is to focus extraction in glacial and pre-glacial areas, and selected river valleys where there is currently or has been mineral extraction. River valley provision will therefore come from the Nene Valley west of Wellingborough and the Great Ouse Valley. This strategy acknowledges that supply and quality issues are the key to delivering aggregates for growth. In river valleys, restoration should not be predominantly to lakes or large areas of open water.
- 4.35. Inclusion of parts of the Nene and Great Ouse Valleys supports the strategic approach of having locations for minerals and waste development that are closely related to existing and proposed development; with the Nene locations directly supporting growth at Northampton and Wellingborough, and Great Ouse locations linking to Towcester.
- 4.36. Allocations for sand and gravel sites comply with the spatial strategy and include both extensions to existing sites and new sites. There will be no requirement to identify sites for soft sand provision, to meet a notional provision of soft sand from within the wider sand and gravel provision rate, due to this not being a national requirement. However soft sand sites can be identified if assessments identify such sites as appropriate for allocation.
- 4.37. The spatial strategy focuses on sand and gravel extraction as this is where a clear spatial approach to identifying provision is required. Should proposals come forward for working old mineral permissions, a reduction in the impact of sites and, where appropriate, of their size will be sought through the process of negotiating modern conditions.



Plan 3: The spatial strategy for mineral extraction

Note: The spatial strategy for mineral extraction is illustrated in Plan 3. It is important to note that Plan 3 is a diagrammatic representation only and should not be used to identify specific sites. Where more accurate detail is required regarding actual delineation (i.e. ground-truthing) reference should be made to the British Geological Survey (BGS) Digital Geological Map of Great Britain and Ordnance Survey MasterMap. However it is widely recognised that the BGS mapping is not comprehensive and as such in areas included within the spatial strategy that are not identified on BGS mapping site specific evidence may be required to demonstrate a proven resource.

Policy 2: Spatial strategy for mineral extraction

The spatial strategy for minerals extraction within Northamptonshire is to focus extraction on the county's pre-glacial and glacial deposits together with the reserves from the river valleys of the Nene (west of Wellingborough) and the Great Ouse.

Development principles for mineral extraction

- 4.38. The Local Plan identifies sufficient sites for both sand and gravel and crushed rock to meet the plans total provision. As such preference will be given to proposals for development on allocated sites. Proposals for sand and gravel and crushed rock extraction at non-allocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites), will be required to robustly justify the requirement for extraction, specifically in relation to the need for the site to maintain supply in line with the adopted Local Plan provision rates and/or the maintenance of the aggregates landbank.
- 4.39. Determination of proposals for the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock will be made in line with Policy 3. Proposals should also seek to comply with the spatial strategy for mineral extraction set out in the Local Plan (Policy 1).

Policy 3: Development criteria for mineral extraction

Proposals for the extraction of minerals from non-allocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites) must demonstrate that the development:

- does not conflict with the spatial strategy for mineral extraction,
- where relating to aggregates, that it is required to maintain an adequate supply of minerals in accordance with the adopted Local Plan provision rates and/or the maintenance of a landbank,
- is required to meet a proven need for materials with particular specifications that cannot reasonably or would not otherwise be met from committed or allocated reserves,
- will maximise the recovery of the particular reserve whilst minimising waste through operational techniques employed, and
- promotes the most appropriate end-use of materials, and specifically ensure that building and roofing stone is used for high quality end-uses and not aggregate.

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

Allocations for mineral extraction

- 4.40. It is important to note that the allocation of sites within this Local Plan does not equate to the grant of planning permission. Any proposal for development of an allocation will still need to meet the requirements set out in the Local Plan.

Sand and gravel

- 4.41. The sites allocated for sand and gravel (under Policy 4) have a total estimated provision of 11.1 Mt. This, in addition to the estimated committed reserves of 5.26 Mt, equates to a total of 16.36 Mt, and will meet the required provision of 9 Mt for the remaining 18 years of the plan period (with an overprovision of 7.36 Mt). The allocations therefore provide 2.1 Mt beyond that which is required to be identified. However, it is not likely that all of the allocated sites will come forward in the period up to 2031 and some of those sites that gain permission may also remain unimplemented during this period. The allocated sites and their likelihood of coming forward will be closely monitored and may be subject to an early review to address potential oversupply.

- 4.42. The currently worked river valleys of the Nene between Northampton and Wellingborough and of the Great Ouse, will play a significant role in delivering the provision to be met. The Earls Barton West extension site (MA5) will provide the vast majority of the worked river valley supply. This site will help to ensure continuity of good quality supplies throughout the plan period and thus complement and support the pre-glacial and glacial allocations. The Milton Malsor site (MA2) will provide soft sand; all other sites will provide sharp sand and gravel.
- 4.43. As the former gravel pits in the Nene Valley are now designated as a site of European importance in relation to birds (SPA), it is important that further extraction from allocated sites in this valley will not lead to adverse effects on the integrity of this designation. Potential sites were subject to HRA through the plan-making process. Planning applications for mineral extraction at the Earls Barton West extension (MA5) and Wollaston West (MA6) sites will be required to undergo further HRA to ensure that development would not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA sites.

Policy 4: Sites for the provision of sand and gravel

A supply of sand and gravel to contribute to meeting the provision of sand and gravel will be provided for by: production since 1 January 2011, sites with planning permission as at 1 January 2011 and the following allocated sites.

Pre-glacial and glacial areas

MA1: Dodford	2.4 million tonnes (approximately)
MA2: Milton Malsor	1.2 million tonnes (approximately)
MA3: Bozeat extension	1.5 million tonnes (approximately)

Central Nene Valley

MA4: Heyford	1.4 million tonnes (approximately)
MA5: Earls Barton West extension	3.0 million tonnes (approximately)
MA6: Wollaston West	0.2 million tonnes (approximately)

Great Ouse Valley

MA7: Passenham South	1.4 million tonnes (approximately)
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Crushed rock (limestone)

- 4.44. The commitment with modern conditions at Wakerley is to be discounted from this Local Plan and instead substituted with the Wakerley allocation (MA8). This substitution effectively re-shapes the site to reduce potentially adverse environmental effects; the principle of this substitution is agreed and a planning application for the site has been submitted and approved (subject to a Section 106 agreement) to reflect this.
- 4.45. Before the Wakerley site can be worked a number of infrastructure improvements will be required which are likely to be quite costly. However given the extensive reserves (estimated at 11.25 Mt), and life of operations (extending well beyond the end of the plan period of 2031), the site is considered to be economically viable. An assumption has been made that approximately 4.5 Mt (of the 11.25 Mt at the site) will be worked by 2031.

- 4.46. This would not fully meet the required provision of 7.02 Mt for the remaining 18 years of the Local Plan. An additional allocation has therefore been identified at Ringstead (MA9), with provision from this site estimated at 2.1 Mt. A planning application for Ringstead has now been submitted and approved. The Ringstead site will help to supply areas to the south and west of Northamptonshire that are more remote from the Wakerley site. Furthermore, the Pury End (South) site (MA10) has been allocated primarily for its contribution to the provision of building stone (under Policy 7) but will also contribute to crushed rock provision. These sites will also help ensure that once production ceases at other sites, supply will not be restricted to the Wakerley site.
- 4.47. Potential sites, including the Ringstead site (MA9), were subject to HRA through the plan-making process. The planning application submitted for mineral extraction at this site underwent further HRA to ensure that development would not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA sites.

Policy 5: Sites for the provision of crushed rock

A supply of crushed rock to contribute to meeting the provision of crushed rock (limestone) will be provided for by: production since 1 January 2011, sites with planning permission as at 1 January 2011 and by the following allocated sites.

MA8: Wakerley	4.5 million tonnes (approximately) to 2031 (6.75 million tonnes thereafter)
MA9: Ringstead	2.1 million tonnes (approximately)
MA10: Pury End (South) (limestone and building stone)	1.5 million tonnes (approximately)

Building and roofing stone

- 4.48. Building stone produced in Northamptonshire includes ironstone, sandstone and limestone which range in colour and texture. Collyweston stone slate is used locally for roofing. These traditional materials play an important role in the restoration of historic buildings and are also used in new buildings, extensions and walling in order to preserve and enhance local distinctiveness and local building character.
- 4.49. The use of locally sourced building and roofing stone has become a significant factor in the promotion of local identity and in creating a sense of place, and as such the demand for traditional building materials has increased. This is particularly relevant where a match to existing stone and roofs is specified for new development (for example, through the use of design codes).
- 4.50. In order for a source of building or roofing stone to be commercially workable a number of physical characteristics or parameters have to be satisfied including colour, texture, hardness and homogeneity. It is important to recognise that building and roofing stone are quarried from geological formations which may be very restricted in occurrence. In addition, sudden changes in the variability of the deposit can make many areas unsuitable. The working and processing of building and roofing stone generally involves smaller areas and lower production rates than other mineral operations. However, working may continue for very long periods due to the intermittent nature of works.

- 4.51. There is often a large proportion of wastage (overburden) in producing building stone which may be utilised as a construction aggregate. In general, operators receive a higher financial return on building and roofing stone products compared with the aggregate by-product. Due to the variable nature of the deposits, the proportion of aggregate by-product is significantly higher than that of the building and roofing stone won from extraction. Hence the sale of aggregate by-products resulting from the extraction of building and roofing stone assists in off-setting economic costs of extraction. However, Northamptonshire limestone is also not as highly valued as stone sourced from neighbouring counties (in terms of saleable price and demand). Supply of building and roofing stone in the county is therefore limited and in recent years only two sites have consistently worked building stone.

Strategy for building and roofing stone

- 4.52. Unlike for sand and gravel and crushed rock, a specific provision figure for building and roofing stone is not identified. Small scale building and roofing stone extraction is promoted in both rural areas or appropriate locations within settlements, subject to this addressing conservation needs associated with maintaining local distinctiveness in new development, and for the restoration of buildings and structures. This may include the restoration and renewal of existing historic buildings and structures, new buildings in conservation areas and the enhancement of local character and distinctiveness in other sensitive locations.

Policy 6: Building and roofing stone

Provision of building and roofing stone should be made for its use in:

- the restoration and renewal of existing historic buildings and structures, or
- new buildings in conservation areas, or
- the enhancement of local character and distinctiveness in other sensitive locations.

This provision will come from both extensions to existing sites and new sites subject to being assessed as meeting environmental, amenity and other requirements of the Local Plan. Allocations that will contribute to meeting provision are identified in Policy 7 of the Local Plan.

Development principles for building and roofing stone

- 4.53. It is important that building and roofing stone quarries are operated for the principal purpose of extracting traditional building materials and not just for aggregates under the guise of extraction of stone; this must be clearly demonstrated through proposals for such development. It is understood that although the principal purpose of extraction will be for stone, the sale of aggregate by-products may be required to ensure economic viability and efficient use of resources.
- 4.54. It is possible that additional sites for the extraction of building and roofing stone may be required during the plan period. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy 3.
- 4.55. Proposals for the extraction of building and roofing stone on non-allocated sites will be required to show that the stone complements locally sourced building materials and that it will be used for high quality building and / or conservation works, i.e. not for general construction use.
- 4.56. At any time throughout the plan period should the need arise to manage the provision of building and roofing stone to prevent over-supply, or to prevent further provision of general crushed rock aggregates, preference will be given to allocated sites unless there is a proven need on technical grounds (i.e. to provide stone with the technical properties required for restoration works) for a new source of stone to be granted permission.

Allocations for building and roofing stone

- 4.57. Two sites for the extraction of building and roofing stone are allocated in the Local Plan; Pury End South and Collyweston Village.
- 4.58. It is not anticipated that further provision for roofing stone beyond that identified through the committed (Duddington) and allocated (Collyweston village) sites will be required.

Policy 7: Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone

Building and roofing stone will be provided for by: sites with planning permission as of 1 January 2011, the following allocated sites, and by any other site that comes forward in line with Local Plan policies.

MA10: Pury End South (limestone and building stone)	150,000 tonnes (approximately)
MA11: Collyweston Village (roofing stone)	50,000 tonnes (approximately)

If there is a need to manage the provision of building and roofing stone, allocated sites will be given preference for extraction over non-allocated sites.

Secondary and recycled aggregate facilities

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

Strategy and development principles for secondary and recycled aggregate facilities

- 4.60. No specific provision is made for the processing of secondary and recycled aggregates (including inert recycling), however it is possible that additional sites may be required during the plan period. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy 8. Proposals for the development of secondary and recycled aggregate facilities should comply with the spatial strategy for waste management set out in the Local Plan (Policy 12). This type of facility typically produces noise and dust, therefore are most suitably located at industrial or existing waste sites, or disused railheads and wharves. At locations that are only temporarily in use, only temporary facilities will be permitted.

Policy 8: Development criteria for secondary and recycled aggregate processing facilities

Proposals for the development of facilities for the handling, storage and processing of secondary and recycled aggregate materials (including inert recycling and inert CD&E wastes) should not conflict with the spatial strategy for waste management. Preference will be given to locations within:

- existing industrial areas, or on land that is permitted or allocated for general industrial development,
- committed or allocated waste management / disposal facilities (including temporary facilities) where this accords with the type of waste management / disposal use at that location, and
- existing and disused railheads and wharves.

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

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

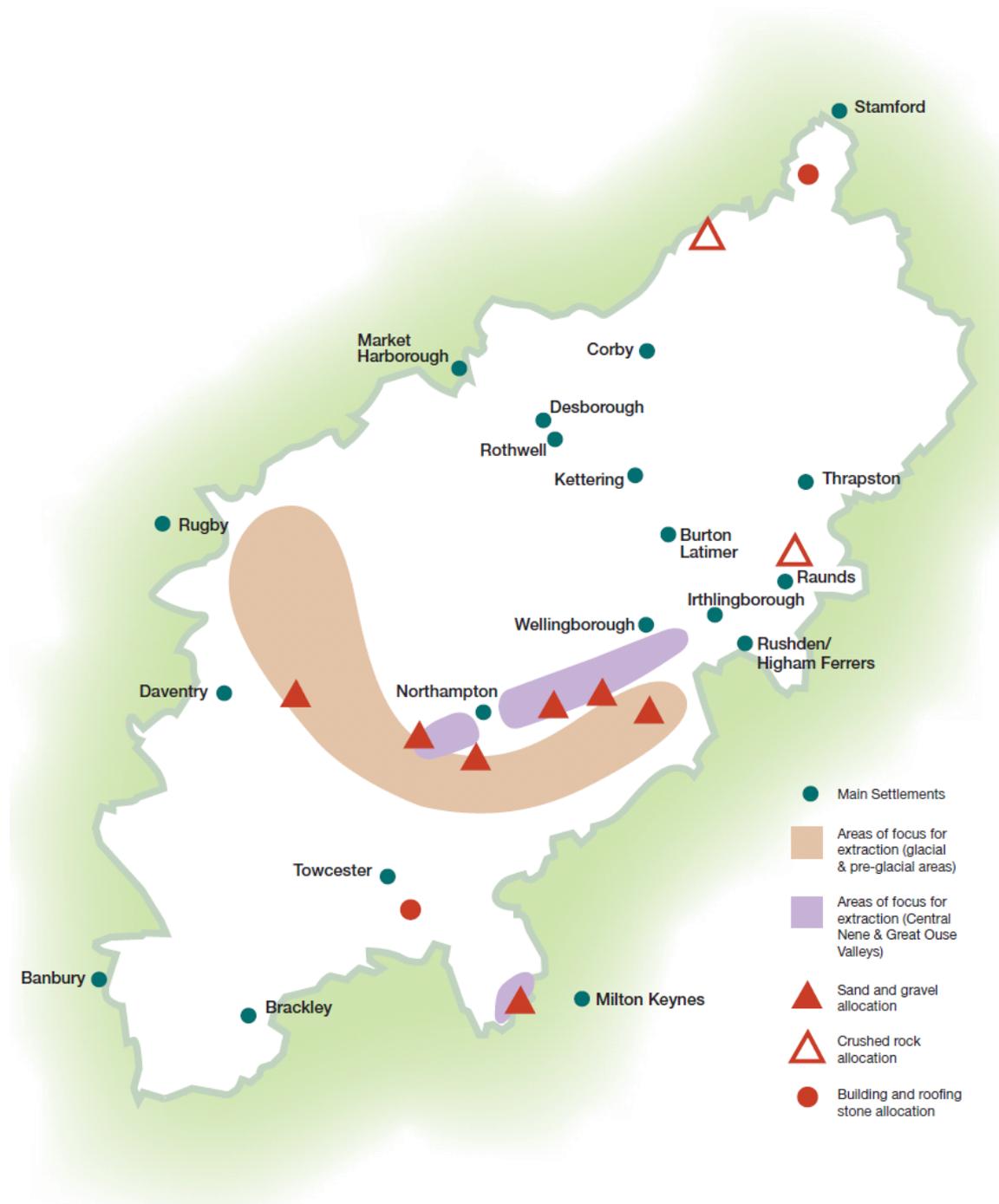
Allocations for secondary and recycled aggregate facilities

- 4.61. The Local Plan allocates one site for the processing of secondary and recycled aggregates; Earls Barton Quarry Plant Site. Committed (permanent and temporary) and allocated sites, along with sites linked to key construction work, will provide a reasonable mix of secondary and recycled materials processing facilities. Other sites will come forward through the planning application process as appropriate, and be determined in line with Local Plan policies.

Policy 9: Sites for the provision of secondary and recycled materials

Facilities for the provision of secondary and recycled materials will be provided for by: sites with planning permission as of 1 January 2011, the following allocated site and by any other site that comes forward in line with Local Plan policies.

MA12: Earls Barton Quarry Plant Site



Plan 4: The spatial strategy for mineral extraction showing allocated sites for minerals development

Refractory minerals and clay

- 4.62. Refractory minerals and clay are used for a variety of industrial purposes. Within Northamptonshire these materials are primarily used for engineering works and fill including the lining and capping of landfill sites. A number of limestone and landfill sites have permission to extract refractory minerals and clay (on site) for such purposes.
- 4.63. The quantity of refractory minerals and clay used for such purposes is not significant. Demand within the county can therefore be met through such incidental working, or through the use of alternative materials. No sites for the extraction of refractory minerals and clay have been allocated in the Local Plan. Proposals for such extraction will need to be made having specific regard to Policy 3.

Borrow pit extraction

- 4.64. There is often a need for large quantities of aggregates or clay for major construction and engineering works (such as road improvements). In some instances, it will be preferable to supply mineral from a borrow pit in close proximity to the construction works rather than creating additional heavy traffic by importing material from elsewhere. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy 10.
- 4.65. Sites will need to be either progressively restored or restored as quickly as possible upon cessation of the project. Restoration of the borrow pit should utilise inert waste arising or extracted from the construction project in question.

Policy 10: Development criteria for borrow pit extraction

Proposals for the development of borrow pits for mineral extraction must demonstrate that the:

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

5. STRATEGY, PRINCIPLES AND LOCATIONS FOR WASTE RELATED DEVELOPMENT

Waste arisings in Northamptonshire

- 5.1. Northamptonshire currently (2011) produces 2.82 Mt of various types of waste, this includes: 0.36 Mt of Municipal Solid Waste (13%); 1.06 Mt of Commercial and Industrial waste (37%); 1.35 Mt of Construction Demolition and Excavation waste (48%); and 0.05 Mt of hazardous waste (2%). This waste is either disposed of to landfill or it is re-used, recycled, composted or recovered through other forms of treatment (e.g. anaerobic digestion, waste to energy, etc).

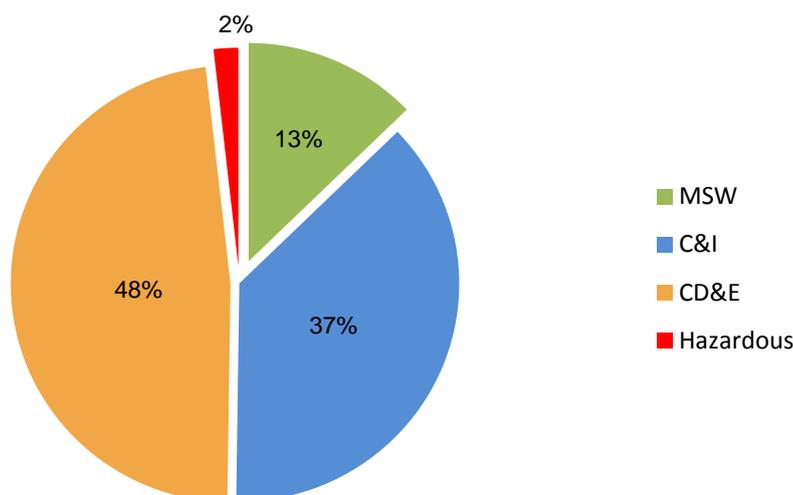


Figure 2: Proportion of waste arisings from various waste streams for Northamptonshire 2011

- 5.2. In recent years Northampton has experienced a growth in the waste management industry. This has been beneficial to the development of a sustainable waste management network throughout the county and has greatly increased our operational capacity, particularly in relation to preliminary treatment, i.e. preparing for re-use and recycling. Although the county has made headway in this regard, there is still a need to continue to drive waste up the hierarchy, recognise waste as a resource and maximise recovery.
- 5.3. A Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs (November 2013) was undertaken to inform the plan-making process in relation to the current situation and future waste planning requirements. This included forecasts (or projections) of how much waste is likely to be generated throughout the plan period for each waste stream: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I), Construction Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) and hazardous waste. Forecasts are used to determine the permitted and operational capacity, future capacity requirements (for the different types of waste and management methods) and the type of facilities needed to manage waste and contribute towards the continuing development of a sustainable waste management network to 2031 and beyond.
- 5.4. Waste forecasts are based on arisings for Northamptonshire. Subsequently the indicative capacity requirements represent the need to manage at least the equivalent amount of waste produced within the county, i.e. net self-sufficient. The movement (imports and exports) of waste across authority boundaries has been taken into consideration.
- 5.5. It is widely recognised that gaining accurate and up-to-date data on waste arisings, origin, fate and movements can be difficult. In assessing the county's needs the most up-to-date and reliable data (at the time) was used, for detailed information regarding the forecasts refer to the Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs.

- 5.6. Data for municipal waste is the most accurate data available (due to the requirement for local government to monitor and report on activities); as such confidence can be placed in projections based on such data. There is less confidence in the historic data for other waste streams and subsequently there may be considerable uncertainty associated with making forecasts.
- 5.7. Although it is not possible to address the growth (or decline) of the other waste streams in quite the same way as for municipal waste, it is important to recognise that there are similar factors that are likely to influence waste arisings. These include increasing landfill tax, Aggregates Levy and producer responsibility measures such as the Packaging, End of Life Vehicles and Batteries Directives, as well as changes to the Landfill Regulations.
- 5.8. Economic and population growth will tend to lead to increases in waste arisings, as increased activity will produce wastes. However the correlation is not linear, with the above noted factors largely acting to 'decouple' or break the link between growth and waste arisings. In addition, although waste arisings have generally been seen to increase over time, it is important to understand that past trends in waste arisings are not necessarily a good indication of what will occur in the future.
- 5.9. Facilities in the county have traditionally been landfill. Due to increasing restrictions on disposal to landfill, all waste will require treatment prior to disposal; this treatment can involve a number of waste management methods, including sorting. The waste management capacity has been identified by management method, including preparing for re-use and recycling, composting, advanced treatment and disposal. It is assumed that re-use and recycling rates will not decrease. Waste management capacity equivalent to at least ten years has been demonstrated. In order to facilitate improved monitoring of waste arisings and uptake of waste management capacity throughout the plan period, both waste arisings and indicative waste management (and disposal) capacity requirements have been provided at five year intervals, set out in Table 3.
- 5.10. Residual waste arisings have been determined by applying the minimum residual output rates per tonne of waste input for: processing of recyclables (3%), composting (5%) and advanced treatment (20%)⁵. Small amounts of hazardous residual waste may also be produced from advanced treatment processes at a rate of 2%. Outputs vary widely and are dependant on the technology employed, scale of facility and quality of waste input (i.e. waste stream or mix, contaminant level and calorific value). Not all of this material needs be disposed of to landfill; it can be re-used within the operational cycle, further processed using other technologies, used in construction or recycled. Potential residual waste arisings are derived from a limited range of technologies which may not reflect the final technologies which come on stream during the plan period. This is due to the dynamic nature of the waste management industry and emerging technologies. Hence it is recognised that, although it is necessary to acknowledge the potential future capacity requirements for disposal, forecasts for residual arisings requiring disposal to landfill cannot be determined with any level of certainty.
- 5.11. Sewage and waste water treatment were not included in the Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs. Sewage and waste water treatment in Northamptonshire is, depending on the part of the county, managed by Anglian Water, Severn Trent Water and Thames Water. Water Cycle Strategies and Strategic Flood Risk Assessments have been undertaken by the District and Borough councils within Northamptonshire. These studies identify major issues associated with the planned growth for the area such as sewage treatment, water quality, supply and efficiency, flood risk management and sustainable drainage systems.

⁵ Residual arisings rates are derived from: ODPM 2004 Planning for Waste Management Facilities; and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) 2006 Residual Waste Treatment Technologies Information Sheets.

Table 3: Waste arisings and management method⁶

Hierarchy level	Waste stream	Management method	Waste arisings (million tonnes per annum)				
			2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Preparing for re-use and recycling	MSW	Recycling	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
		Composting	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11
	C&I	Recycling	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
		Composting and anaerobic digestion	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
	CD&E	Inert recycling	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
	Total	<i>Recycling</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.28</i>
		<i>Composting and anaerobic digestion</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>
	<i>Inert recycling</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	
Other recovery	MSW	Wood waste (waste to energy)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Advanced treatment ⁶	0.01	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.22
	C&I	Advanced treatment	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.60
	CD&E	Inert recovery	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
		Other recovery	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Total	<i>Wood waste (waste to energy)</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
	<i>Advanced treatment (incl CD&E other recovery)</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.92</i>	
	<i>Inert recovery</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	
Disposal	MSW	Non-inert (non-hazardous) landfill ⁶	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
		Disposal of residual arisings to non-inert landfill	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
	C&I	Non-inert landfill	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31
		Disposal of residual arisings to non-inert landfill ⁶	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13
	CD&E	Non-inert landfill ⁶	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
		Inert recovery / landfill	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
	Total	<i>Non-inert landfill⁶</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.67</i>
	<i>Disposal of residual arisings to non-inert landfill⁶</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	
	<i>Inert recovery / landfill</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	
Total waste arisings⁸	MSW		0.36	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.47
	C&I		1.06	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.14
	CD&E		1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
	Total		2.77	2.81	2.85	2.90	2.96

⁶ 1) MSW advanced treatment: The significant shift from disposal to treatment expected by 2016 is in line with the Councils procurement process for residual municipal waste contracts. 2) Residual waste arisings occur as an output from all management methods (recycling, composting, thermal treatment, etc) as these methods also produce small amounts of residual waste that may require disposal to landfill (if not suitable for further treatment prior to disposal) and should not be discounted. 3) Total waste arisings excludes residual waste arisings and hazardous waste arisings. 4) Reference to non-inert landfill is taken to mean non-inert / non-hazardous landfill. 5) Some CD&E waste included within 'non-inert landfill' may be directed to quarries for backfilling (i.e. actually be disposed of to inert landfill) however no distinction is made between these in the original (national) survey data.

Hazardous waste

- 5.12. Hazardous waste has historically been considered material that poses the greatest risk to human health or the environment, including materials such as asbestos, oils, solvents and chemical wastes. The Landfill Directive refers to some wastes as 'hazardous', rather than 'special', broadening the definition to include everyday items such as fluorescent tubes, monitors and televisions that have reached the end of their lives. Hazardous materials are subject to strict controls on carriage, treatment and disposal.
- 5.13. Due to the requirements on the management of hazardous wastes, facilities generally have a wider catchment area. As such it may be appropriate to consider the provision of hazardous waste management and disposal facilities at a much wider than local scale (e.g. regional or even national).
- 5.14. Data on hazardous wastes is relatively precise and is reported through the Environment Agency's (EA) Hazardous Waste Interrogator, which indicates that 51,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was produced within Northamptonshire in 2011, with the majority (70%) exported. Wider waste movements (imports and exports) show that on balance Northamptonshire is a net importer of hazardous waste; importing over four times as much as it exports, with over 200,000 tonnes of hazardous waste managed within Northamptonshire in 2011. Hazardous waste arisings and anticipated capacity requirements throughout the plan period are identified in Table 4.
- 5.15. These patterns reflect the fact that such facilities specialise in particular aspects of hazardous waste management and disposal and so are considered to have a specialist nature. The ENRMF located at Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire is a hazardous waste disposal (landfill) and treatment facility; this facility has a national catchment and is one of few such facilities in the Country.

Table 4: Hazardous waste arisings and management method

Hierarchy level	Management method	Waste arisings (1,000 tonnes per annum)				
		2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Preparing for re-use and recycling	Recycle / reuse	20	20	20	21	21
	Transfer	12	12	12	13	13
Other recovery	Treatment (includes incineration)	12	12	12	12	12
Disposal to landfill	Disposal	6	6	6	6	6
Total waste arisings		51	51	52	52	54

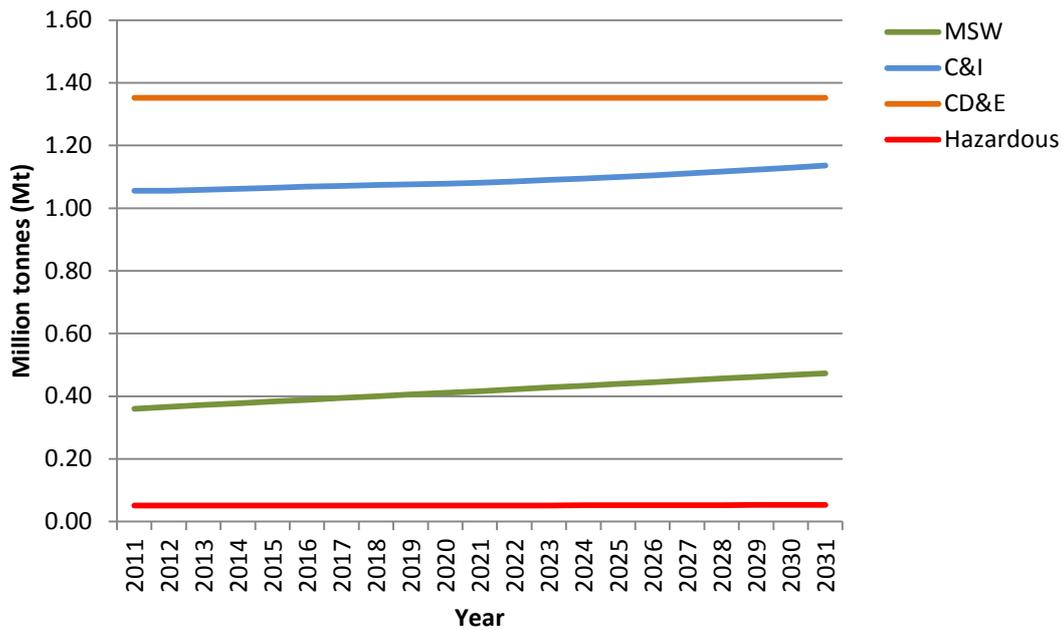


Figure 3: Northamptonshire's total future waste arisings - MSW, C&I, CD&E and hazardous waste
Radioactive waste

5.16. Radioactive wastes are produced in the UK as a result of the generation of electricity in nuclear power stations and from the associated production and processing of the nuclear fuel (including decommissioning of plant), from the use of radioactive materials in industry, from the extraction of materials which include some naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM), medicine and research and from military nuclear programmes. Radioactive waste is divided into categories according to how much radioactivity it contains and the heat that this radioactivity produces:

- Higher activity wastes - this includes Intermediate Level (ILW) and High Level (HLW) wastes. Higher activity waste is not suitable to be disposed of in the same way as Low Level Waste, i.e. at near surface facilities for disposal. These wastes require storage (some may be treated before storage) in secure containers or are 'packaged' to allow for radioactivity to undergo a natural decay process. Current 'interim' storage arrangements in the UK cover periods of 50 - 100 years. The Government is looking at other longer term or even indefinite options, one being geological disposal facilities (GDF) which are an engineered containment facility deep inside a suitable rock formation at a depth of 200 – 1,000 metres (m). Solutions for such wastes are considered at the national level. Northamptonshire does not produce higher activity wastes.
- Low level waste (LLW) which can be disposed of at near surface facilities. LLW can be further categorised into –
 - High Activity Low Level Waste (HALLW) with activity levels above 200 Becquerels/gram (Bq/g) and require highly engineered containment facilities (e.g. Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg).
 - Low Activity Low Level Waste (LALLW) with activity levels up to 200 Bq/g and Very Low Level Wastes (VLLW) which is a sub-category of LALLW for waste with activity levels between 0.4 - 4 Bq/g. Waste at the lower activity range may not require the level of engineering and containment provided by the LLWR and could be disposed of via alternative routes, such as disposal to existing landfill including non-inert landfill⁷ (where permitted for such activities).

⁷ Herein reference to non-inert landfill is taken to mean non-inert / non-hazardous landfill.

Box 3: Management of radioactive wastes

How radioactive waste is dealt with depends to a large extent on how radioactive it is. Most high activity LLW is sent to LLWR or in certain cases to specific landfill sites soon after it is produced. ILW is stored in tanks, vaults and drums, with most waste requiring concrete to shield operators from the radiation. Some ILW is being cemented as it arises. HLW is stored as liquid in water-cooled, stainless steel tanks or as glass blocks, and needs thick concrete walls to shield operators from the high radiation.

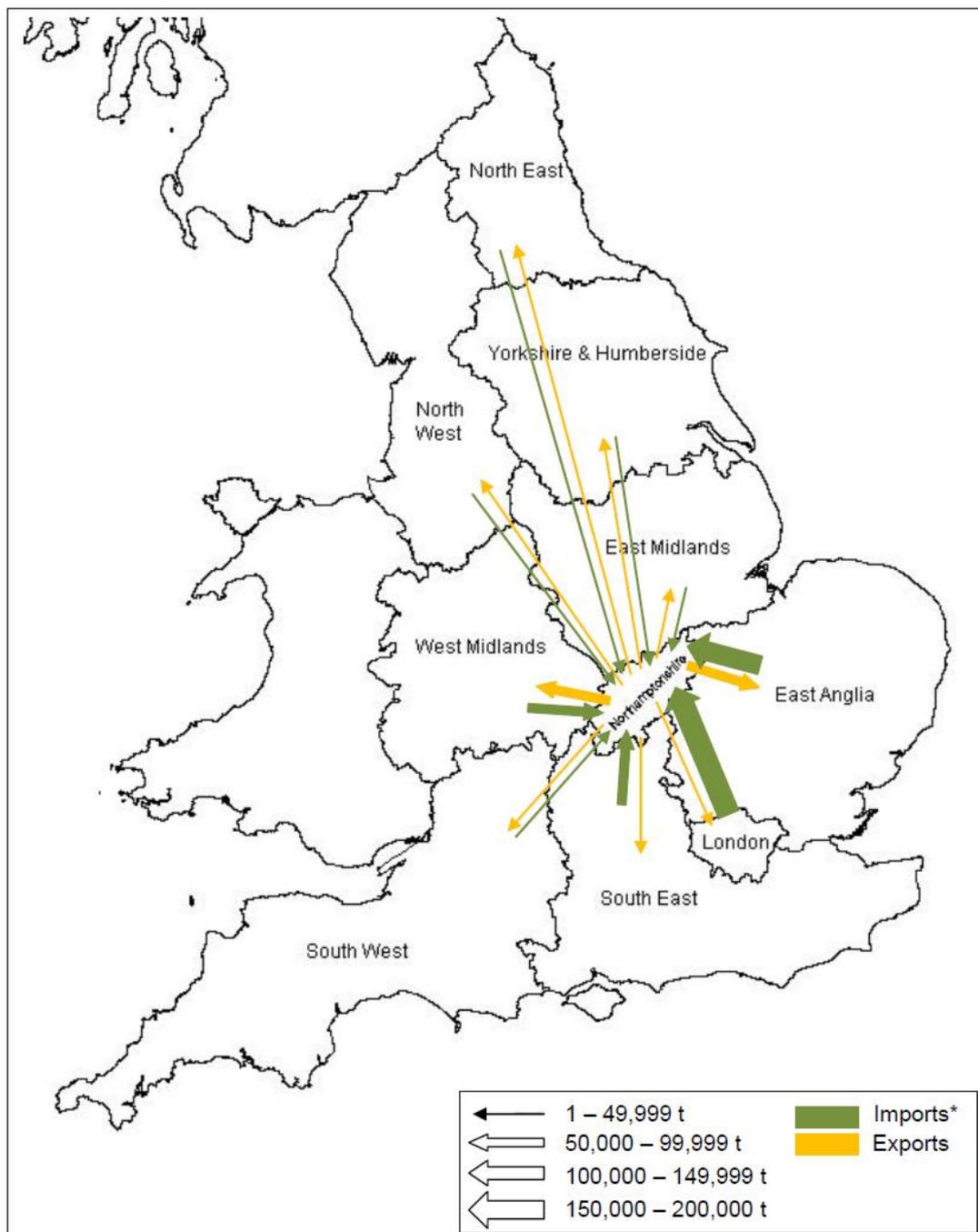
Many radioactive wastes are treated in some way soon after they arise to reduce their volume and so minimise the requirements for storage. Techniques include compaction and incineration (for solid wastes) and evaporation and filtration (for liquid wastes). Other radioactive wastes are stored untreated.

(Source: 2010 UK Radioactive waste inventory www.nda.gov.uk)

- 5.17. The 2010 LLW inventory compiled by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) identifies LALLW raw volumes by county areas. Northamptonshire does not produce LALLW from the nuclear industry. A survey undertaken by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in 2008, Data Collection on Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Non-nuclear Sector, indicated that Northamptonshire produced 34 m³ of LALLW from the non-nuclear industry.
- 5.18. Although LLW makes up the majority (90%) of the UK's total volume of radioactive waste it contains less than 0.0003% of the total radioactivity. The majority of the UK's solid LLW is disposed of at the LLWR. This site does not have the capacity to meet future needs; the useful lifetime of this site could be extended by using other disposal routes for waste at the lower end of the LLW activity range.
- 5.19. The total predicted volume of LALLW arising between 2012 - 2030 (i.e. waste with an activity of < 200 Bq/g) is 445,918 m³, of which 220,207 m³, or an average of 12,234 m³ a year, will require disposal to a near surface facility (excluding wastes disposed of at the Dounreay and CLESA facilities). The majority of this (over 80%) would be soil and rubble. It is estimated that total UK arisings from the non-nuclear industry are very unlikely to exceed 100,000 m³ per year; survey results suggest that the majority of this can be attributed to the medical and research sectors. NORM waste arising from the oil and gas industries (e.g. from the decommissioning of oil and gas rigs) is currently not quantified but could arise for disposal in the future.
- 5.20. There are very few facilities currently available within the UK to dispose of LALLW, one of these is the ENRMF in Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire, others include Clifton Marsh in Lancashire and Lillyhall in Cumbria. The ENRMF is also used to dispose of hazardous wastes and treat contaminated soils, for which it has a national catchment area.

Waste movements

- 5.21. Data captured through operator returns indicates that of the total arisings (MSW, C&I, CD&E and hazardous wastes) for Northamptonshire around 80% was treated or disposed of within the county with the remainder exported to surrounding authorities. Note that some of the waste exported was 'not codeable' i.e. its destination was not traced, hence a portion of this may have been retained within Northamptonshire (this portion is gradually being reduced as reporting measures improve). This data also indicated that Northamptonshire is a net importer of waste – importing twice as much as it exports.



*184,938 t exported to unknown area in UK and 327,762 t imported from unknown area in the UK.

Figure 4: Northamptonshire's waste movements (imports and exports) – MSW, C&I, CD&E and hazardous wastes

Waste management and disposal capacity

Current permitted capacity

5.22. The total permitted⁸ waste management and disposal capacity within the County (as at 2012) is 6.57 Mtpa, this is broken down by the various methods in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Permitted waste management and disposal capacity

Waste management / disposal method	Million tonnes per annum
Materials Recycling Facility (and transfer stations)	2.17
WEEE recycling	0.30
Inert recycling	0.92
Metals and End of Life Vehicle recovery	0.26
Composting	0.17
Anaerobic digestion	0.23
Advanced (thermal) treatment	0.39
Hazardous treatment	0.17
Inert landfill	1.08
Landfill (non-inert)	0.64
Hazardous landfill	0.25
Total	6.57

Note: This is the position as at end of 2012 and does not take into account applications determined since that date.

5.23. Hazardous treatment (soil treatment) and hazardous waste disposal capacity is provided at the nationally significant ENRMF; which is also used to dispose of LALLW. The site has permission to treat up to 0.1 Mtpa of soil and dispose of up to 0.25 Mtpa of waste under the extant permission (which expires in 2016). Under the ENRMF Order 2013, which came into force on 31 July 2013 and expires 31 December 2026, the site has permission to treat up to 0.15 Mtpa of contaminated materials comprising predominantly hazardous wastes and dispose of hazardous waste and LALLW at a direct input rate of up to 0.15 Mtpa. The combined total amount of waste that can be imported to the site per annum cannot exceed 0.25 Mtpa. The total amount of LALLW that can be disposed of at the site (up to 31 December 2026) is 0.448 Mt or an average of 0.045 Mtpa.

Indicative capacity requirements

5.24. Waste management, in terms of planning for facilities, is increasingly becoming similar to that for general industrial facilities, in that proposals come forward as a consequence of site finding and progression through the development control process by industry stakeholders in response to market drivers; largely outside of the plan-making process. Given the dynamic environment that the waste management industry operates in it is considered that attempting to identify all of the sites (including scale and facility type) required throughout the plan period would be unwise as this would be overly prescriptive and inflexible. This may prevent good sites identified outside the plan-making process from being implemented and may prove to stifle innovation and uptake of emerging technologies. However, it is useful to identify the capacity gap and the broad range of facilities that may be required to fill this gap; providing guidance for both industry and the community alike.

5.25. The local waste forecasts were used as a guide for future waste management and disposal capacity requirements and identifying the capacity gap between current and future requirements. The capacity gap is the difference between the current permitted capacity and the capacity required at the end of the plan period.

⁸ NCC 2012 Planning permissions database and EA 2010 Waste infrastructure report dataset

- 5.26. In line with the requirements set out under Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (concerning Waste Management Plans) the analysis of capacity requirements also included how the current waste management and disposal capacities will change over time in response to the closure of existing waste management and disposal facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure. The Council undertook a survey to identify the need for the closure of existing waste management and disposal facilities; the result of which were inconclusive. As closure dates for sites within Northamptonshire were not disclosed to the Council the end date of the current planning permissions has been used (detailed in Appendix 4). A couple of waste operators did indicate that their sites may be 'mothballed' at some point in the near future for an unknown period, as no date was given it has been assumed that this may occur in the short-term, i.e. the next five years (by 2018). This has been taken into consideration in this process.
- 5.27. Where planning permission expires within the plan period there will be a commensurate decline in the available waste management and / or disposal capacity. This will require (where found to be appropriate through the development assessment process) either the development of additional waste management and / or disposal facilities, expansion of existing facility(ies) or an extension in time to the planning permission.
- 5.28. Further details regarding the analysis of capacity requirements, waste arisings and the effect of closures and expiry of planning permissions (including a comparison against forecast waste arisings by broad management type) is set out in the Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs. This information will be updated and monitored through the MWMMR.
- 5.29. Indicative capacity requirements for management and disposal for the plan period are detailed below.
- 5.30. The permitted capacity⁹ for waste management and disposal is sufficient to meet Northamptonshire's current requirements with the exception of non-inert landfill and advanced treatment. Mid-way through the plan period (2021) the permitted capacity for (non-inert) recycling, biological processing, inert recovery / landfill, hazardous landfill and hazardous treatment are sufficient. By the end of the plan period (2031) (non-inert) recycling, biological processing and hazardous treatment have sufficient capacity. This means that, for these particular management methods Northamptonshire is net self-sufficient. Overall the total permitted capacity is sufficient to meet Northamptonshires needs up to the end of the plan period. This reflects the fact that Northamptonshire, as a net importer of waste, has developed capacity greater than its own needs for several specific waste management methods. There is a significant excess in permitted capacity within Northamptonshire for (non-inert) recycling capacity, biological processing and hazardous waste treatment.
- 5.31. Where particular management methods have been shown to be sufficient through the plan period, or for part thereof, proposals would have to demonstrate how the proposal promotes the development of a sustainable waste network and facilitates delivery of the County's waste management capacity requirements (as per Policy 13). Where this capacity would be surplus to our requirements it would be prudent to demonstrate a wider need for the facility and that the benefits for the receiving environment (including the community) outweigh potentially adverse impacts of the county acting as a net importer of waste, e.g. such as impacts on sustainable transport. This reinforces the importance of communities taking more responsibility for their waste and encouraging sustainable transport movements (and in doing so identifying the origin of waste being managed within the county).

⁹ Permitted capacity may be significantly different from the operational capacity due to permissions not being implemented, market constraints, etc.

- 5.32. The following indicative capacity gaps have been identified by the end of the plan period (2031):
- inert recycling 0.31 Mtpa,
 - hazardous recycling 0.02 Mtpa,
 - advanced treatment 0.53 Mtpa,
 - non-inert landfill 0.67-0.85 Mtpa,
 - inert landfill 0.14 Mtpa, and
 - hazardous landfill 0.006-0.02 Mtpa.
- 5.33. A range of different facilities of various types and sizes will be required to manage waste produced within Northamptonshire and ensure that waste is moved up the waste management hierarchy; maximising the recovery of resources. The indicative waste management and disposal capacity requirements suggest that there are opportunities for increased capacity for recycling of inert and hazardous wastes as well as advanced treatment and disposal to landfill of mixed (MSW, C&I and CD&E) and hazardous wastes at various stages during the plan period.
- 5.34. Identifying potential combinations of facilities can help to demonstrate the range of facilities that may be required to support sustainable communities and move towards a low carbon economy. As a rough indication¹⁰, the capacity requirements could see a need for up to six inert recycling and three advanced treatment facilities as well as facilities for inert recovery / disposal and non-inert disposal (in addition to current commitments). This is an example only and should be treated with caution - the waste industry and management technologies are dynamic and being overly prescriptive may stifle innovation and uptake of emerging technologies.

Table 6: Indicative capacity requirements

Hierarchy level	Management method	Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum)			
		2016	2021	2026	2031
Preparing for re-use and recycling	Recycle	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28
	Composting and anaerobic digestion	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19
	Inert recycling	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
	Hazardous recycling	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other recovery	Advanced treatment	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.92
	Inert recovery / clean fill	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
	Hazardous treatment	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Disposal	Non-inert landfill	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.67
	Disposal of residual waste to non-inert landfill (<i>arising from other forms of treatment</i>)	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18
	Inert recovery / clean fill	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
	Hazardous landfill	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.007
	Disposal of residual waste to hazardous landfill (<i>arising from advanced treatment</i>)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total		3.02	3.06	3.13	3.19

Note: Inert recovery / cleanfill is included in both 'other recovery' and 'disposal' as depending on the circumstance it may fall into either category however it has not been double counted in the totals.

¹⁰ Although it is possible to give a rough indication of the types and number of facilities that may be needed to deliver the required capacity throughout the plan period, any such estimates are very general and may bear little weight in reality. This is because such estimates are based on average annual throughputs for broad management methods and cannot take account of emerging technologies. In addition it is possible that some of the additional capacity will be taken up through the expansion of, or an extension in time to, the planning permissions of existing facilities. Given the wider catchment and specialised nature of hazardous waste management and disposal these facilities have not been included in estimates.

Table 7: Indicative capacity gap

Hierarchy level	Management method	Current capacity (2012) (million tonnes per annum)	Capacity gap (million tonnes per annum)			
			2016	2021	2026	2031
Preparing for re-use and recycling	Recycle	2.73	2.39	2.08	2.07	2.06
	Composting and anaerobic digestion	0.40	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21
	Inert recycling	0.92	-0.09	-0.26	-0.31	-0.31
	Hazardous recycling	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Other recovery	Advanced treatment	0.39	-0.46	-0.47	-0.50	-0.53
	Inert recovery / clean fill	1.08	0.69	0.00	-0.13	-0.14
	Hazardous treatment	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.06
Disposal	Non-inert landfill* (no residual / incl residual)	0.64	-0.01 to -0.18	-0.22 to -0.39	-0.46 to -0.60	-0.67 to -0.85
	Inert recovery / clean fill	1.08	0.69	0.00	-0.13	-0.14
	Hazardous landfill (no residual / incl residual)	0.25	0.23	0.09	0.09	-0.006 to -0.02

Note:

A negative, or red highlighting, indicates that the required capacity has not been met. Inert recovery / cleanfill is included in both 'other recovery' and 'disposal' as depending on the circumstance it may fall into either category however it has not been double counted in the totals.

* For non-inert landfill there is a possibility that two sites may be mothballed (possibly in 2018), this would make the capacity gap: for 2016 -0.01 to -0.18, for 2021 -0.45 to -0.62, for 2026 -0.46 to -0.64 and for 2031 -0.67 to -0.85.

5.35. National guidance states that Local Plans should identify, through the allocation of sites, waste management capacity equivalent to at least ten years. In addition the Waste Framework Directive also seeks the clear identification of allocated sites. This Local Plan therefore attempts, in the interest of flexibility and deliverability, to strike a balance between identifying allocations and also allowing non-allocated sites to come forward. Consequently the Local Plan seeks to secure delivery of the indicative capacity requirements in two ways: (1) identification of specific sites for waste management facilities along with specific locations where waste management uses would be acceptable in principle; and (2) identification of locally specific policies on which the acceptability of proposals for waste-related development that come forward on non-allocated sites can be determined.

- 5.36. The first ten years waste management capacity (up to 2021) could be provided through:

Non-inert waste

- Preparing for reuse and recycling (non-inert) – Sufficient permitted capacity exists.
- Biological processing - Sufficient permitted capacity exists.
- Advanced treatment (capacity gap 0.47 Mtpa) – Sufficient allocated sites and industrial locations have been identified through the plan to accommodate the development of facilities to meet the capacity gap by 2021.
- Non-inert landfill (capacity gap 0.22-0.62 Mtpa¹¹) – The plan seeks to drive waste up the waste hierarchy, with disposal being the least preferred option (but one that must be catered for). The plan's policy supports the extension of existing sites.

Inert waste

- Inert recycling (capacity gap 0.26 Mtpa) – Sufficient allocated sites and industrial locations have been identified through the plan to accommodate the development of facilities to meet the capacity gap by 2021. This could also be provided through temporary facilities associated with development, inert recycling / processing associated with minerals development (including those allocated through the plan) and extension to current commitments.
- Inert recovery / landfill - Sufficient permitted capacity exists.

Hazardous waste

- Hazardous recycling (capacity gap 0.02 Mtpa) – Given the specialised nature of hazardous waste management, wider catchments and low arisings from within the County it is difficult to determine the viability of such a facility – these issues are heavily influenced by market drivers. The plan provides for consideration of such facilities through the identification of a spatial strategy, indicative capacity requirements and development control / management policies as well as the allocation of sites and identification of industrial locations.
- Hazardous treatment - Sufficient permitted capacity exists.
- Hazardous landfill - Sufficient permitted capacity exists.

¹¹ The re-opening of sites (potentially) mothballed would increase the available capacity (by up to 0.20 Mtpa) – this is solely reliant on market drivers. In addition the maximum indicated above includes residual waste (arising as an output from other waste management processes) this could be up to 0.17 Mtpa for 2021.

Policy 11: Northamptonshire's waste management capacity

The development of a sustainable waste management network to support growth and net self-sufficiency within Northamptonshire will involve the provision of facilities to meet the following indicative waste management capacity requirements during the plan period:

Hierarchy level	Management method	Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum)	
		2021	2031
Preparing for re-use and recycling	Recycling (non-inert)	0.26	0.28
	Composting and anaerobic digestion	0.17	0.19
	Inert recycling	0.74	0.74
	Hazardous recycling	0.02	0.02
Other recovery	Advanced treatment	0.86	0.92
	Hazardous treatment	0.01	0.01
	Inert fill or recovery	0.16	0.16

This provision will come from a mix of extensions to existing sites, intensification or re-development of existing sites and new sites, providing they all meet the spatial strategy for waste management and are assessed as meeting environmental, amenity and other requirements. Allocations for waste development will also contribute to meeting this provision.

Commitments

- 5.37. This Local Plan does not specifically include commitments (i.e. sites with planning permission or equivalent) for waste-related development. However, these commitments make a fundamental contribution in delivering the waste infrastructure that will enable the treatment of Northamptonshire's waste to 2031, and for the Local Plan to meet its objectives. It should be noted that the Local Plan seeks to safeguard waste sites from alternative non-waste uses through Policy 33.
- 5.38. Commitments in the county are identified in Appendix 4, and include sites for:
- Waste management (non-inert and inert),
 - Non-inert waste disposal,
 - Inert waste disposal,
 - Hazardous waste management and disposal,
 - LALLW disposal, and
 - Sewage and waste water treatment.
- 5.39. Proposals for extensions or change in waste-related development on the committed sites (and on other sites on which planning permission for waste use has been subsequently granted) must be in accordance with the Local Plan policies. However, it is accepted that being commitments confers a favourable status on these sites for a continuation of a waste use where this meets the intent of the Local Plan strategy and policies, and is also in accordance with national planning policy.

Waste management facilities

- 5.40. A sustainable waste management network requires both primary and advanced waste management facilities. This in turn should reflect both the catchment area and functional role. These should also go to locations where investment can be optimised and sustainable development can occur. More significant facilities for waste management should also seek to create higher value waste management related jobs at the respective facility. The key driver for the location of these facilities will be their relationship to what this Local Plan defines as Northamptonshire's central spine.

Spatial strategy for waste management

- 5.41. Northamptonshire's waste management network will be developed to incorporate a centralised distribution of advanced treatment facilities supported by a network of local and neighbourhood preliminary treatment facilities. These facilities should be co-located together and with other forms of complementary development where appropriate, for example commercial, industrial or residential development. In interpreting the spatial strategy for waste management reference should be made to the locational hierarchy, catchment areas and functional role in relation to facilities.

The central spine and sub-regional centre

- 5.42. The main urban areas of the county extend from Northampton in the west to Corby in the north-east, and encompass Wellingborough, Rushden / Higham Ferrers and Kettering and also the smaller towns of Irthlingborough, Burton Latimer, Rothwell and Desborough. Although these urban areas vary in both size and role, together they comprise a central spine of urban locations within which the majority of facilities should be sited.
- 5.43. Significant integrated facilities and the majority of advanced treatment facilities should be located within the central spine. Preliminary facilities that serve the central spine and its hinterlands, and which are compatible with or complementary to urban development, should also be provided within these areas. As an emerging sub-regional centre, and a secondary focus for growth in the county, Daventry should also be a focus for advanced and preliminary treatment facilities.
- 5.44. Within the central spine and the sub-regional centre of Daventry, both areas of general industrial use and areas of significant new residential and commercial development would be the favoured locations for such development. Indeed the co-location of advanced and preliminary waste management facilities with complimentary activities within major areas of new development, such as urban extensions, would also not only be encouraged, but in most cases expected.

Beyond the central spine and sub-regional centre

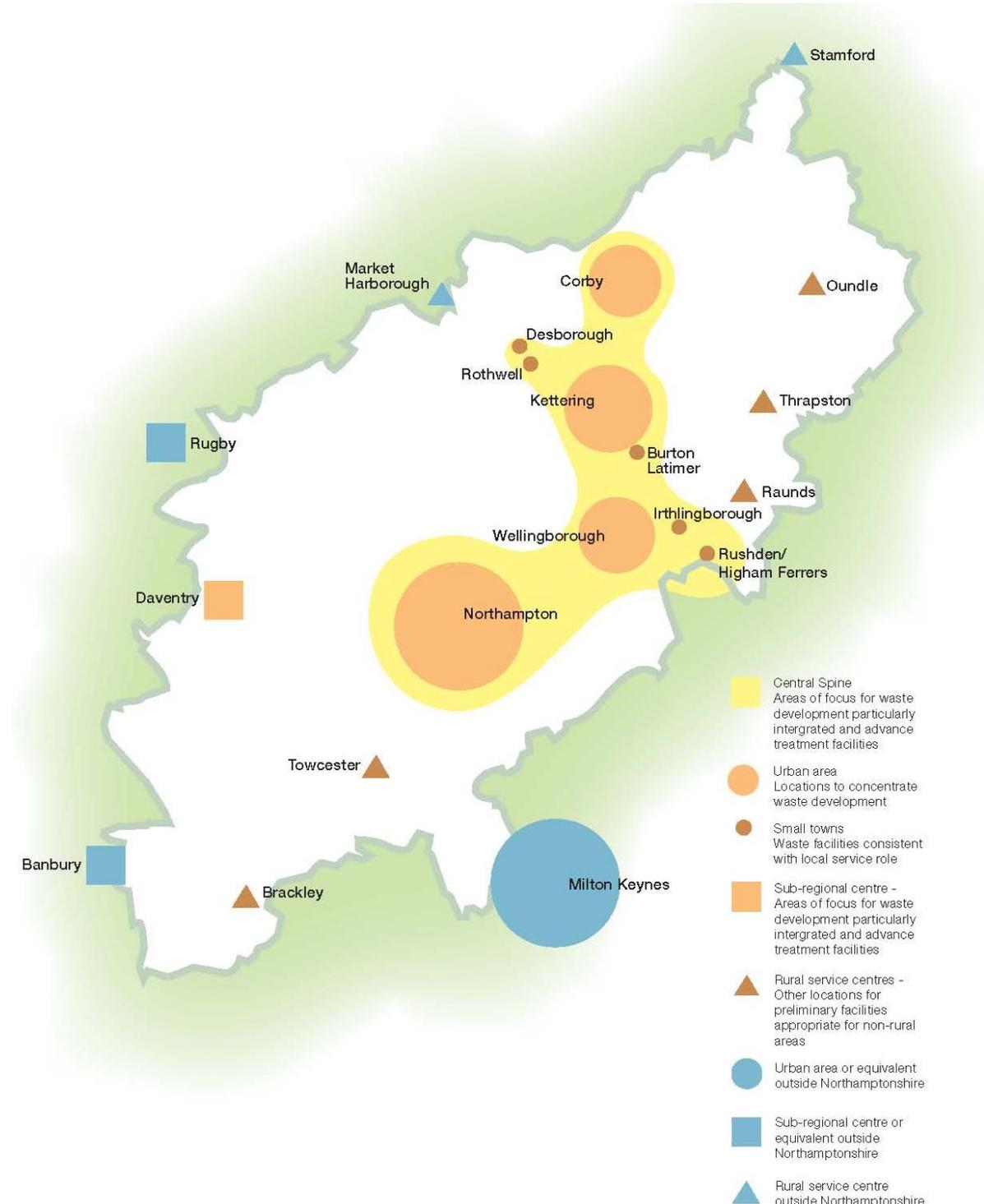
- 5.45. Preliminary facilities that would feed into the advanced treatment facilities in the central spine will be encouraged in the rural service centres of Brackley, Oundle, Raunds, Thrapston and Towcester. Locations such as general industrial areas and any new development areas would be the preferable locations within these rural service centres.
- 5.46. Facilities provided for within the rural hinterlands should have a local or neighbourhood catchment and should mainly be for preliminary treatment. Facilities located within the rural hinterlands may also include those whose siting is incompatible with, or not complementary to, urban development; for example due to facility operational requirements (such as in the case of anaerobic digestion). In such circumstance, the facility should deal with waste generated from identified urban centres and be appropriately located to serve those centres.
- 5.47. Facilities within urban areas should generally be located within industrial areas or co-located with new residential and commercial development. Facilities in rural areas should where possible be linked to existing employment uses.
- 5.48. Waste generated in the rural hinterlands will normally be expected to go to the most appropriate facilities within the respective catchment for the waste for treatment. Depending on where this is generated this will either be provided in the urban areas of the central spine, the sub-regional centre of Daventry or the rural service centres. However rural areas on the fringes of the county could be served by their functional equivalents in neighbouring areas outside the county: Milton Keynes, Banbury, Rugby, Market Harborough and Stamford.

Facilities with a national or regional catchment

5.49. The development in Northamptonshire of facilities with a national or regional catchment area are only considered appropriate where these would be of a specialised nature, with a genuine specialist catchment area for the waste to be managed.

Neighbourhood facilities

5.50. Neighbourhood waste management facilities associated with new development will be expected to be provided within urban extensions in the central spine and Daventry, and areas of new development at the rural service centres such as Towcester.



Plan 5: The spatial strategy for waste management

Policy 12: Spatial strategy for waste management

Northamptonshire's waste management network, particularly advanced treatment facilities with a sub-regional or wider catchment, will be focused within the central spine and the sub-regional centre of Daventry. Development should be concentrated in Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering, Corby and Daventry. Development in the smaller towns should be consistent with their local service role.

Facilities in urban areas should be co-located together and with complementary activities.

At the rural service centres, facilities with a local or neighbourhood catchment will provide for preliminary treatment in order to deal with waste generated from these areas.

In the rural hinterlands only facilities with a local or neighbourhood catchment providing for preliminary treatment, or that are incompatible with urban development, should be provided. Where it is the latter they should deal with waste generated from identified urban areas and be appropriately located to serve those areas.

Facilities in rural areas should, where possible, be associated with existing rural employment uses.

Development principles for waste management facilities

- 5.51. As a first priority any proposal for a non-inert waste management facility must support the spatial strategy and promote the development of a sustainable waste management network in Northamptonshire.
- 5.52. Proposals must also demonstrate a specific need for the facility, specifically addressing the intended functional role and catchment area. All proposals should identify both the intended functional role and catchment area of facilities included in the proposed development. Allocations for sites for integrated waste management facilities, waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas and industrial area locations for waste management uses would be expected to have a catchment area greater than that of 'neighbourhood'.
- 5.53. The intended functional role of facilities should be considered within the broader context of creating a sustainable waste management network within Northamptonshire. The intended functional role and the contribution that the development makes towards the waste management capacity requirements should be clearly set out in the proposal. Proposals should also demonstrate that there is a clearly identified market base for the waste outputs, and that the intended catchment area for the facility is in general conformity with the principle of managing waste close to its source. In this regard the operation of the facility should minimise transportation of waste from its source, and collect and recover waste in the most efficient way possible. Specifically regarding advanced treatment facilities, proposals must ensure that waste has undergone preliminary treatment prior to advanced treatment.
- 5.54. All proposals, particularly those for advanced treatment, should aim to integrate and co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities. Proposals should also seek to maximise opportunities to integrate the re-use of energy, heat and residues.
- 5.55. The development of non-inert waste management facilities should maximise the use of previously developed (brownfield), despoiled or redundant sites. Proposals for non-inert waste management facilities on greenfield or previously undeveloped sites will be required to demonstrate a need for the facility at that specific location.
- 5.56. Determination of proposals for non-inert waste management will be made in line with Policy 13.
- 5.57. Development principles and allocations for inert waste management facilities are set out under 'secondary and recycled materials'.

Policy 13: Development criteria for waste management facilities (non-inert and hazardous)

Proposals for waste management facilities on non-allocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites) must demonstrate that the development:

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

Development should also, where appropriate, and particularly in the case of advanced treatment facilities:

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

Locations for waste management facilities

- 5.58. The allocation of specific sites for waste management facilities, and the identification of specific locations where waste management uses would be acceptable in principle are addressed within policy in the following manner¹²:
- Sites for integrated waste management facilities - sites on which an integrated facility should be sited, and which would comprise either a mix of advanced and preliminary treatment facilities, or a mix of preliminary treatment facilities. Three sites for integrated facilities have been identified; these are in or adjacent to, the main urban areas in the county and are within the central spine. Some of these sites already have a waste-related use.
 - Sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas - specific sites within urban areas where waste management uses or, where there is already a waste-related use, intensification or expansion of those uses would be acceptable.
 - Industrial area locations for waste management uses - specific industrial estate locations within the main urban areas, smaller towns and some of the rural service centres where waste management facilities would be acceptable in principle.
 - Sites for waste management use in rural areas - specific sites within rural areas where those waste management uses most appropriately located in these areas (particularly composting and anaerobic digestion) would be acceptable.
- 5.59. Where a site already has planning permission for a waste management or disposal use, the allocation is for additional uses or an expansion of an existing use.
- 5.60. It is important to note that the allocation of sites and the identification of locations within this Local Plan does not equate to the grant of planning permission.

¹² The classification of sites does not infer hierarchical status or preference.

- 5.61. The Local Plan includes policies that (i) identify the criteria against which proposals for waste management that come forward on non-allocated sites will be determined; and (ii) cover key areas for consideration in determining proposals regardless of whether a proposal is for an allocated site or not. The criteria relating to (ii) above will also be used to determine proposals for waste-related development at allocated sites (including the addition or expansion of uses at an existing waste management site) and locations identified in this Local Plan. Proposals are also required to be in line with other components of the Local Plan.
- 5.62. All proposals should identify both the catchment area and functional role of facilities included in the proposed development. Catchment areas identified within Northamptonshire include national, regional, sub-regional, local and neighbourhood. Different facilities and / or types of wastes managed on one site may have different catchment areas. Further guidance on catchment areas is given in the Development and Implementation Principles SPD. Allocations for sites for integrated waste management facilities, waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas, and industrial area locations for waste management uses would be expected to have a catchment area greater than that of 'neighbourhood'.

Sites for integrated waste management facilities

- 5.63. Sites for integrated waste management facilities are those which will incorporate a mix of one or more advanced and preliminary treatment facilities.
- 5.64. Three sites are allocated within the central spine that have the potential to accommodate integrated waste management facilities; one at Northampton and two at Corby (Policy 14). All three sites for integrated waste management facilities were put forward through the plan-making process and were individually assessed as being appropriate for this use.
- 5.65. Apart from Northampton - East, these sites already have a waste use or planning permission for such a use (as at the start of 2006). The Northampton - East site was historically used for waste water treatment purposes, but lies outside of the current operational boundaries of the waste water treatment works. One of the Corby sites comprises two adjacent sites in different ownership; this site is also considered appropriate (in principle) to include an in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion facility.
- 5.66. The capacity of facilities coming forward at these locations cannot be fully calculated until planning applications relating to them are made and determined. It is estimated based on the typical facilities that could go on the identified sites that this would not be less than a combined total of 0.4 Mtpa; substantially contributing to the requirement to demonstrate the equivalent of at least ten years waste management capacity.
- 5.67. Additional sites for integrated waste management uses would be supported if the location was in line with the strategies and policies of the Local Plan and could be demonstrated to be a more appropriate and deliverable site. Additional facilities would not be supported if this would lead to an over-provision of capacity that would not be in line with the Local Plan policies.

Policy 14: Sites for integrated waste management facilities

The following sites in the central spine of Northamptonshire are allocated as sites for integrated waste management facilities:

WS1: Northampton - East

WS2: Corby - South East

WS3: Corby - Central East

Sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas

- 5.68. Sites for waste management uses appropriate to an urban area are allocated through Policy 15. These sites were either put forward through the plan-making process (including as an extension of an existing waste management use) or already had planning permission for a waste management use at the beginning of 2006. Each site was individually assessed as to whether it was appropriate (or still appropriate) for a waste management use or an extension of such a use. All of these sites are within, or adjacent to, main urban areas within the central spine.
- 5.69. The capacity of the facilities coming forward at these locations cannot be fully calculated until planning applications relating to them are made and determined. It is estimated based on the typical facilities that could go on the identified sites that this would not be less than a combined total of 0.3 Mtpa.

Policy 15: Sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas

The following sites are allocated for waste management use:

- WS4: Northampton - Boughton
- WS5: Northampton - Grange Park
- WS6: Northampton - Jackdaw Close
- WS7: Wellingborough - Leyland Trading Estate
- WS8: Wellingborough - Sidegate Lane
- WS9: Corby - Gretton Brook Road
- WS10: Corby - Pilot Road

Industrial area locations for waste management uses

- 5.70. Within the central spine and sub-regional centre the spatial strategy for waste management states that the preferred locations for urban-located waste management uses will be general industrial areas or areas of significant residential and commercial development. General industrial areas within which waste management uses would be acceptable in principle are identified in Policy 16.
- 5.71. Industrial areas, or parts thereof, not identified (as well as other industrial areas in the central spine, sub-regional centre and rural service centre locations) are not ruled out through this policy but do not have the same 'in principle' support. This is because they are not predominantly general industrial areas (i.e. they also comprise such uses as B1 offices, retail or large distribution warehouses), or the industrial area is small in extent in comparison with other industrial areas in the urban area.

Policy 16: Industrial area locations for waste management uses

The following general industrial area locations are acceptable in principle for those waste management uses appropriate to be located in an urban area:

- WL1: Daventry - Drayton Fields / Royal Oak
- WL2: Daventry - Long March
- WL3: Brackley - Boundary Road
- WL4: Towcester - Old Greens Norton Road
- WL5: Northampton - Lodge Farm
- WL6: Northampton - St. James / Far Cotton
- WL7: Northampton - Moulton Park
- WL8: Northampton - Brackmills
- WL9: Northampton - Round Spinney
- WL10: Wellingborough - Park Farm
- WL11: Wellingborough - Denington
- WL12: Wellingborough - Finedon Road
- WL13: Kettering - Telford Way
- WL14: Kettering - Pytchley Lodge
- WL15: Corby - Oakley Hay
- WL16: Corby - Earlstrees
- WL17: Corby - Weldon Road
- WL18: Corby - North Eastern Industrial Areas
- WL19: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - Sanders Lodge
- WL20: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - West of Bypass
- WL21: Oundle - Nene Valley

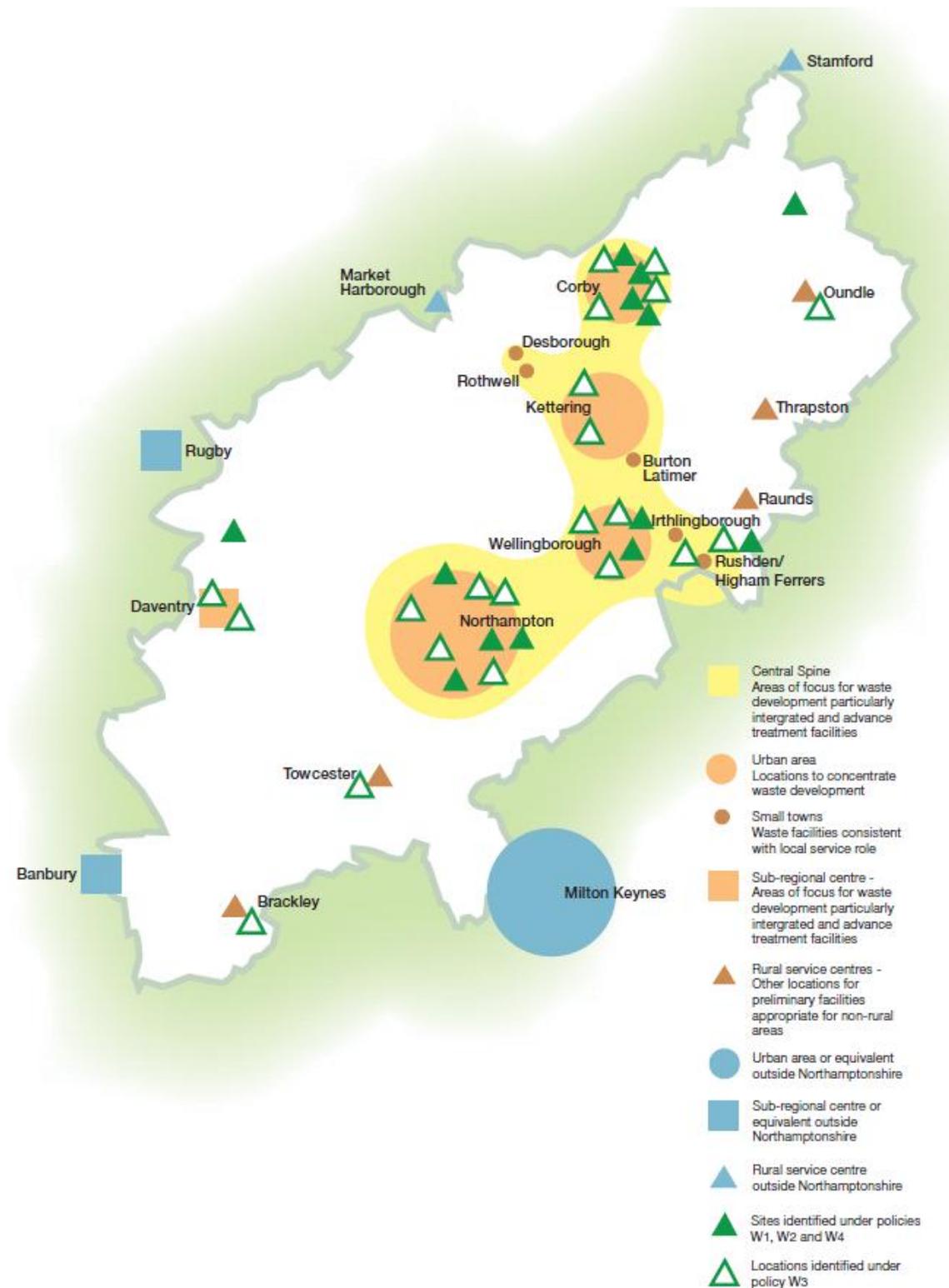
Sites for waste management use in rural areas

- 5.72. Sites for waste management uses appropriate to a rural area are allocated through Policy 17. These sites were put forward through the plan-making process (including a change of a temporary facility to a permanent facility). Each site was individually assessed as to whether it was appropriate for a waste management use or for its temporary permission to be made permanent.
- 5.73. The capacity of the facilities coming forward at these locations cannot be fully calculated until planning applications relating to them are made and determined. It is estimated based on the typical facilities that could go on the identified sites that this would not be less than a combined total of 0.1 Mtpa.

Policy 17: Sites for waste management use in rural areas

The following sites are allocated for waste management use:

- WS11: Kilsby
- WS12: Chelveston
- WS13: Nassington - Kings Cliffe Regeneration Centre



Plan 6: The spatial strategy for waste management showing allocated sites and identified industrial locations

Sewage and waste water treatment

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

- 5.75. In some cases it may not be possible to extend an existing site due to physical constraints (i.e. additional plant may not be able to fit within the existing site boundary).
- 5.76. The location of new Sewage Treatment Works (STWs) is often constrained by the need to be in proximity to a watercourse that is able to receive effluent discharge. In addition it is often preferable for STWs to be located away from residential development to ensure potential environmental health impacts (e.g. odour) are minimised.
- 5.77. The Local Plan does not allocate new sewage and waste water sites or extensions to existing sites. If there is a need for an increase in sewage and waste water treatment capacity during the plan period that cannot be accommodated within the curtilages of existing facilities, then proposals should have regard to the spatial strategy for waste management, Policy 12 and other relevant policies of this Local Plan. There may be some potential for sewage treatment sites to accommodate other waste management facilities or joint arrangements such as co-composting or anaerobic digestion which utilise household waste and sewage sludge.

Waste disposal facilities

- 5.78. Disposal is the least preferred option, but one that must be adequately catered for in order to manage wastes prior to the provision of new advanced treatment facilities and to cater for residual wastes for which there is no alternative management method available. Moves towards alternative waste management methods will significantly reduce the quantity of waste requiring disposal to landfill but a requirement will remain.
- 5.79. There is uncertainty regarding: the impact of legislative and financial instruments (particularly relating to C&I and inert wastes); cross-boundary and wider waste movements; difficulty in determining exact recovery rates; and the volume of residual waste requiring disposal. It is therefore difficult to ascertain the space required for future landfill with any precision. Nonetheless, estimated residual waste arisings have been calculated for the plan period and are included in the indicative capacity requirements (refer Tables 6 and 7).
- 5.80. As a first priority any proposal for a waste disposal facility must promote the development of a sustainable waste management network in Northamptonshire ensuring that only residual wastes are disposed of. Proposals must also robustly justify a need for the facility and specifically address the indicative capacity requirements and the intended catchment area.

Strategy and development principles for non-inert disposal

- 5.81. Non-inert disposal facilities have not been specifically identified through the spatial strategy for waste management. However, in view of the degree of uncertainty and the limited existing void availability, careful monitoring will be required, and suitable sites allocated to enable provision to be made at the right time. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that additional landfill capacity for residual wastes should be provided, preference would be for an extension to an existing site. In addition, proposals for development on a committed non-inert disposal site should not prejudice the permitted waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location. However, it should not be assumed that because a particular area has hosted, or hosts, waste disposal facilities that it is appropriate to add to these or extend their life.
- 5.82. Landfill sites that are outside of urban areas (or future boundaries of urban areas) should be restored to a non-waste management use once they have completed their landfill role. However, in certain circumstances a specific case for their continuance in some other waste management role could be considered on the basis of the spatial strategy for waste management and other policies in the Local Plan.
- 5.83. Determination of proposals for non-inert waste disposal will be made in line with Policy 19.

Policy 18: Strategy for waste disposal

Provision should be made to meet the following indicative waste disposal capacity requirements during the plan period:

Hierarchy level	Management method	Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum)	
		2021	2031
Disposal	Non-inert landfill	0.82	0.85
	Inert fill or recovery	0.16	0.16
	Hazardous landfill	0.02	0.02

Provision of capacity for general non-inert waste disposal should only be made if the need for this can be justified and it is only for residual wastes. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that additional landfill capacity for residual wastes should be provided, preference would be for an extension to an existing site, unless it can be shown that a standalone site would be more sustainable and better located to support the management of waste close to its source.

Provision for inert waste disposal or recovery should be made at mineral extraction sites requiring restoration, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that an alternative location would not prejudice the restoration of these sites.

Policy 19: Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous)

Proposals for the disposal of non-inert or hazardous waste must demonstrate that:

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

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

Locations for non-inert waste disposal

- 5.84. No disposal facilities for non-inert waste have been allocated in this Local Plan. Proposals for additional capacity will be required to conform to relevant policies in the Local Plan.

Strategy and development principles for inert waste disposal and recovery

- 5.85. The expectation is that disposal of inert waste or fill (also known as clean fill) will normally be at currently worked mineral extraction sites, where the material can be used as much needed restoration material. As at 1 January 2012 there was broadly 7.46 Mt of material required to restore sites currently worked or with a planning permission (granted or agreed). Therefore preference would be for disposal or recovery of inert wastes to support the restoration of committed or allocated mineral extraction sites rather than alternative proposals that would prejudice such restoration.
- 5.86. Additional capacity for disposal should normally only be provided by existing commitments, and through sites allocated for mineral extraction where inert waste will be used as restoration material (fill).

- 5.87. New sites, or extensions to existing sites, should not be permitted where this does not involve restoration of former mineral workings. However, there may be occasion when this is not practicable, surplus waste is available for disposal by other means (such as for engineering or agricultural works) or there are alternative beneficial uses for the disposal of inert waste (such as land reclamation). In such cases proposals will need to show that significant amounts of material are not being diverted away from, and would not prejudice restoration of, mineral sites. In addition, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that there is a clear justification for the use of the inert material for the type of works proposed.
- 5.88. It is acknowledged that in some cases the depositing of inert waste onto land may constitute recovery. Any proposals for such activities must satisfy regulatory guidance¹³.
- 5.89. Determination of proposals for inert waste disposal and recovery will be made in line with Policy 20.

Policy 20: Development criteria for inert waste disposal and recovery

Proposals for the disposal or recovery of inert waste, where this does not relate to the restoration of a committed or allocated site for minerals extraction, must demonstrate that:

- it will not prejudice the restoration of mineral sites, and
- there is clear engineering, agricultural, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the development.

Locations for inert waste disposal

- 5.90. Inert waste disposal facilities have not been specifically identified through the spatial strategy for waste management. No inert waste disposal facilities have been allocated in this Local Plan. Proposals for additional capacity will be required to conform to relevant policies in the Local Plan.

Strategy and development principles for hazardous waste management and disposal

- 5.91. The ENRMF provides for hazardous waste management and disposal and is recognised as being of national significance, equating to a national catchment. Given its significance it is important that the best use is made of the facility and that its primary role is maintained. Whilst it is accepted that the specialised nature of the industry and market economics will not lead to a number of such sites in every region, there is a concern that the current disposition of facilities is leading to an undersupply of facilities in the wider London and South East.
- 5.92. On this basis the focus of the role of the ENRMF should be one where: (a) its current particular national specialisms in hazardous waste are maintained; and (b) its primary role continues to support the wider management of hazardous waste, subject to any extant planning permission.
- 5.93. Proposals for additional capacity will be required to, in addition to the priorities set out above, robustly justify the specialism of the facility, this should be linked to the need and intended catchment area. The proposal should not prejudice the permitted waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location. It should not be assumed that because a particular area has hosted, or hosts, waste disposal facilities that it is appropriate to add to these or extend their life.
- 5.94. Determination of proposals for hazardous waste management and disposal will be made in line with Policy 13 and Policy 19 respectively.

¹³ Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Regulatory Guidance (EPR13), Defining waste recovery: Permanent deposit of waste on land.

Locations for hazardous waste management and disposal

- 5.95. Facilities for hazardous waste management and disposal have not been specifically identified through the spatial strategy for waste management, nor have sites been allocated in this Local Plan. Proposals for additional capacity will be required to conform to relevant policies in the Local Plan.

Strategy and development principles for radioactive waste management

- 5.96. LLW can be managed via alternative routes (i.e. other than the LLWR at Drigg), the Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom (2007) allows for the disposal of some types of LLW to landfill, including: controlled burials of LLW and high volume very low level waste (VLLW). VLLW is a sub-category of LLW. Such landfills could include non-inert landfill, the disposal of such waste to landfill is regulated by the EA under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. This policy direction is reflected through the UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Nuclear Industry (NDA 2010), which states that LLW producers and managers should develop plans for the management of LLW that are informed by the waste hierarchy, the proximity principle and the need for early solutions. These also require early, transparent and iterative engagement with communities which may be affected (including those in the vicinity of disposal sites) during the preparation of the nuclear site(s) waste management plan. The Local Plan supports the national policy direction.
- 5.97. Best Available Technique (BAT) is a key principle of the European Union Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75 and is a requirement of the Environmental Permitting process. BAT review complements the preparation of waste management plans for generators of radioactive wastes, including nuclear sites, and is prepared by the waste producer / consignor. The BAT review assesses the management options available and seeks to ensure that the waste producer optimises operations in order to reduce and keep exposures from the disposal of radioactive waste into the environment as low as reasonably achievable (As Low As Reasonably Achievable, ALARA¹⁴), and that economic and social factors are taken into consideration. The BAT review includes consideration of the disposal options for LLW that cannot be managed by means higher up the waste hierarchy including identification of the nearest appropriate installation (including on-site disposal) taking into account the nature of the waste and suitability of waste disposal facilities.
- 5.98. LALLW is currently disposed of at the ENRMF, this facilities primary role is hazardous waste disposal (and treatment) for which it has a national catchment area. The disposal of LALLW generally does not require the same level of engineering as a hazardous landfill (LALLW may be disposed of at permitted non-inert landfills). It is important to note that the disposal of LALLW at permitted non-inert landfills does not mean that the dose and risk standards which apply to the disposal of LLW have changed.
- 5.99. National policy is for LLW to be managed and / or disposed of in a manner that satisfies the waste hierarchy and enables waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations. Proposals for the management/disposal of LLW, in addition to the priorities set out above, must demonstrate that the proposal satisfies national requirements (including relevant guidance, strategies and policies) and supports sustainable development (including sustainable transport movements)¹⁵. Where a proposal for disposal involves co-location at a committed site, the disposal of LLW should not prejudice the existing waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location. Determination of proposals for radioactive waste disposal will be made in line with Policy 21 and other relevant Local Plan policies.

¹⁴ ALARA is a radiation safety principle for minimising radiation doses and releases of radioactive materials by employing all reasonable methods.

¹⁵ These requirements are in addition to consideration of Best Available Technique (BAT).

Policy 21: Development criteria for radioactive waste management

Proposals for the management of radioactive waste, including disposal, must demonstrate that:

- It represents the most appropriate management option.
- It is in line with the principle that communities take more responsibility for their own waste enabling the waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations.
- It complies with national guidance and the principles of sustainable waste management including the waste hierarchy. In doing so it should identify the intended catchment area.
- Any adverse impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.
- It will not prejudice the existing use where the proposal is for disposal involving co-location on an operational or committed waste disposal site.

Locations for radioactive waste management

- 5.100. Facilities for radioactive waste management, including disposal, have not been specifically identified through the spatial strategy for waste management, nor have sites been allocated in this Local Plan.

Locational hierarchy

- 5.101. The hierarchy of areas for locating waste management facilities are defined as:
- **Central spine** – in or related to the principal urban area of Northampton; in or related to the urban areas of Corby, Kettering, Wellingborough and Rushden / Higham Ferrers; in or related to the central spine service centres of Burton Latimer, Irthlingborough, Rothwell and Desborough; in or related to other built up local service centres within the central spine between Northampton and Corby.
 - **Sub-regional centre** – in or related to Daventry.
 - **Rural service centres** – in or related to Brackley, Oundle, Raunds, Thrapston and Towcester.
 - **Rural hinterlands** – the rest of Northamptonshire.

Functional role of facilities

- 5.102. It has been recognised that a variety of different types and sizes of facilities distributed throughout the county will be required to deal appropriately with the different types of waste produced, and to establish a sustainable waste management network. Facilities which perform a similar role have been categorised into a hierarchy for the purpose of this Local Plan.
- 5.103. The functional role of waste management and disposal facilities are defined as:
- **Preliminary treatment** – Includes civic amenity sites and household waste recycling centre's, material recycling facilities, composting (open windrow / in-vessel), anaerobic digestion (without energy recovery), mechanical biological / heat treatment, inert processing, other recycling facilities and waste transfer stations.
 - **Advanced treatment** – Includes thermal, pyrolysis, gasification, plasma arc, other waste to energy processes and other emerging advanced technologies.
 - **Inert waste recovery** – Deposit of inert waste onto land may constitute recovery where this is in compliance with regulatory guidance.
 - **Disposal** – Deposit of waste to landfill or landraise.
 - **Sewage and waste water treatment** – Includes sewage and waste water treatment plants.

Catchment area of facilities

- 5.104. Due to its geographic location, surrounded by ten other county and unitary authorities, Northamptonshire has no specific socio-economic alignment to surrounding areas. In seeking to provide for net self-sufficiency regarding our waste management and disposal capacity requirements it is important to recognise that, given our spatial context and our existing role as a logistics and distribution hub, the potential exists for the county to become a waste hub. Despite the waste management industry becoming more technology based and also a higher value industry than previously, it is not considered appropriate given sustainability issues for Northamptonshire to take on a role as a key sub-national location for waste management (and disposal) facilities.
- 5.105. It is considered necessary to reinforce this through practical implementation measures such as the application of specific catchment areas for individual facilities. This approach recognises that cross-boundary movements are likely to occur but should be consistent with enabling waste to be managed and disposed of as close to its source as possible, and kept to a minimum where possible. As a consequence Northamptonshire should be able to better plan for sustainable waste management and disposal in the county as it does not need to specifically provide for waste generated from other areas.
- 5.106. Urban areas are typically densely populated. Facilities serving communities, commercial premises and industry within urban areas should be able to capture an adequate amount of waste (to support the required operational throughput) if the facility is well placed in relation to its market. Many other industries and commercial enterprises operate on a similar basis. However, some waste management facilities can have a highly specialised role that means they have a larger catchment area extending beyond the county. Such specialisms need to be addressed so that they are not unnecessarily constrained.
- 5.107. Proposals for waste development will need to specify the intended catchment area. This will assist the WPA in determining the extent to which a proposal supports the development of sustainable communities which take responsibility for the waste they produce.
- 5.108. To this end broad catchment areas have been identified. Catchment areas identified for the purpose of this Local Plan include national, regional, sub-regional, local and neighbourhood.
- 5.109. Proposals must identify the relevant catchment area(s) and demonstrate how this is linked to the waste to be managed on the site; this should be clearly shown on an indicative map to accompany the planning application. Integrated waste management facilities may require a range of waste types from different catchment areas in order to satisfy the operational requirements of the individual facilities present onsite; the differentiation between what types of waste fall within each catchment area will need to be identified.
- 5.110. Catchment areas are to be defined against the following criteria:

National –

- Waste to be managed on site originates from within England or an equivalent geographical area within Great Britain.
- The facility is of a specialised nature specifically relating to the waste to be managed or the nature of the processes involved; on the basis of its specialised role the facility is one of very few of its type nationally (or identified area).
- Waste to be managed does not include untreated / unsorted MSW¹⁶, CD&E or green waste.

¹⁶ MSW would only be acceptable at national or regional scale catchment sites in a state where it would be fed directly into an advanced treatment process (e.g. RDF pellet) to be fed into a waste to energy facility).

- The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste, unless disposal forms the last available option.

Regional –

- Waste to be managed on site originates from within the East Midlands or an equivalent geographical area.
- The facility is of a specialised nature specifically relating to the waste to be managed or the nature of the processes involved; on the basis of its specialised role the facility is one of only one or two within the region (or identified area).
- Waste to be managed does not include untreated / unsorted MSW¹⁷, CD&E or green waste.
- The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste, unless disposal forms the last available option.

Sub-regional –

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

Local –

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

Neighbourhood –

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

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

5.112. Additional guidance on catchment areas for waste management and disposal facilities is set out in the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.

¹⁷ As per above footnote.

6. LOCAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1. This section of the Local Plan concentrates on strategic development management matters relating to both minerals and waste related development as well as other forms of development where this is relevant.

Addressing the impact of minerals and waste development

- 6.2. All development wherever it is sited, and whether it is specifically allocated in the Local Plan or comes forward through the development control process through the submission of a planning application, has some form of local impact. This has to be addressed before any development can be allowed to proceed. This will also apply to its operation.
- 6.3. Minerals and waste development, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, may have potential impacts that are required to be addressed when planning permission is granted or managed as part of subsequent operations. Appropriate implementation measures that will reduce potential impacts and maximise beneficial outcomes will need to be applied.

Policy 22: Addressing the impact of proposed minerals and waste development

Proposals for minerals and waste development must demonstrate that the following matters have been considered and addressed:

- protecting Northamptonshire's natural resources and key environmental designations (including heritage assets),
- avoiding and / or minimising potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level, specifically addressing air emissions (including dust), odour, bioaerosols, noise and vibration, slope stability, vermin and pests, birdstrike, litter, land use conflict and cumulative impact,
- impacts on flood risk as well as the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater,
- ensuring built development is of a design and layout that has regard to its visual appearance in the context of the defining characteristics of the local area,
- ensuring access is sustainable, safe and environmentally acceptable, and
- ensuring that local amenity is protected.

Where applicable a site-specific management plan should be developed to ensure the implementation and maintenance of mitigation measures throughout construction, operation, decommissioning and restoration works.

Encouraging sustainable transport movements

- 6.4. The impact on the local environment and amenity from traffic associated with minerals and waste development is a key matter for consideration in the planning process. Transport impact can be reduced through routing agreements to control traffic movements and / or encourage uptake of alternative transport methods such as rail or water. Use of these more sustainable transport methods is encouraged.
- 6.5. However it is usually the case that sites are not necessarily in the right place to take advantage of alternative methods of transport, being away from navigable waterways or the rail network. Furthermore where there is an alternative mode potentially available, the use of such alternative transport methods may not be economically viable unless applied to large amount of materials or to long distances transported to or from their source. Consequently the primary transport method used within both the minerals and waste industry is therefore road based transport.

- 6.6. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and so it may not be possible to strategically locate these operations in relation to their intended market or alternate transport methods. Within the minerals industry transportation costs work to minimise distance and movements with the majority of quarry products (80%) used within 30 miles from source. However, it may be possible for other minerals related development such as the processing of inert waste and secondary and recycled aggregates to be more strategically located.
- 6.7. Waste can often end up traveling much further distances, even across the country. This may be due to market drivers (such as contracts) or the nature of the waste which may require a specific management method that may be of a more specialised nature. To encourage sustainable transport movements the Local Plan has identified catchment areas to be applied to different types / sizes of facilities.

Policy 23: Encouraging sustainable transport

Minerals and waste related development should seek to minimise transport movements and maximise the use of sustainable or alternative transport modes. Where possible minerals and waste related development should be located, designed and operated to enable transport by rail, water, pipeline or conveyor.

Minerals and waste related development should be well placed to serve their intended markets or catchment area(s) in order to reduce transport distances and movements in order to support the development of sustainable communities that take responsibility for the waste that they produce and work towards self-sufficiency.

Proposals for new development or development that would result in a significant increase in transport movements should include a sustainable transport statement to demonstrate how the above has been taken into consideration.

Natural assets and resources

- 6.8. Northamptonshire has a range of sites recognised for their environmental quality, a number of which have international through to local level designations (Box 4). However, in terms of proportional area, Northamptonshire has below the UK average of statutorily protected sites. Within the existing policy hierarchy, individual wildlife sites designated at an international or national level receive statutory protection (under specific legislation) whilst others designated at a local level receive less protection. It is acknowledged that such sites of local importance represent a vital aspect of environmental systems. Locally designated sites form a significant and important part of the county's natural resource, often contributing to ecological connectivity and landscape linkages. In the future these will help habitats and species adapt to the effects of climate change. Components of the local ecological networks (including designated sites, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them) are shown on the online interactive map.

Box 4: Relevant natural environmental designations in Northamptonshire

International – Special Protection Areas (SPAs) such as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits

National – Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves and Registered Parks and Gardens

Local – Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, Protected Wildflower Verges, Pocket Parks and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)

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

Box 5: Biodiverse habitats and green infrastructure networks of Northamptonshire

Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

The BAP sets the county's targets for protection and creation of a range of habitats and species that have been identified as being important in Northamptonshire. It describes areas where the identified habitats already exist and those areas likely to be most suitable for their re-creation. The BAP is administered by a partnership of organisations that have individual targets to achieve. This includes a range of habitat creation targets that could be achieved through the restoration of minerals and waste sites.

Green infrastructure and the Environmental Characterisation Assessments (ECAs)

Northamptonshire's approach to green infrastructure is contained within the Green Infrastructure Suite and includes a series of ECAs and associated spatial datasets which identify, describe and map the county's landscape, historical landscape and biodiversity character areas. These assessments are a useful tool for planners, developers and communities alike; providing a descriptive and objective picture of Northamptonshire's environmental character and resources. When combined these datasets provide an indicative map of where the existing green infrastructure network exists and where opportunities to enhance this should be prioritised by local authorities and other partners working in the county.

- 6.10. Biodiverse habitats, especially those that develop in very specific conditions, can be difficult to re-create (if at all). The presence of any important habitat type must be taken into consideration, as it may not be possible to regain the same level of biodiversity post-development through restoration measures. Therefore, where habitat creation is undertaken, the area created should be significantly larger than that lost in order to compensate for such difficulties.
- 6.11. Proposals for minerals and waste development will be subject to an ecological evaluation where considered appropriate by the planning authority, and where necessary a programme of mitigation and/or compensation will be agreed in advance. Consideration should be given to how the site can contribute to the county's identified green infrastructure networks, BAP targets and the Environmental Characterisation Assessments (ECA). Proposals must also demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the county's geological and natural assets, in particular the importance of underlying geological conditions on the local ecology in relation to the ability of the site to support specific vegetative communities and associated habitat. For example calcareous grassland (a BAP priority habitat) is mainly associated with the old ironstone quarries of the county where thin nutrient poor calcareous soils have been exposed by quarrying operations. In addition, proposals that may have an adverse impact on a European (Natura 2000) site must satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.
- 6.12. Requirements regarding natural assets and resources to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 24.

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

Policy 24: Natural assets and resources

Minerals and waste development should seek to achieve a net gain in natural assets and resources, through:

- protecting and enhancing international and national designated sites,
- delivery of wider environmental benefits in the vicinity where development would adversely affect locally designated sites or other features of local interest,
- protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and strategic biodiversity networks, in particular the River Nene and other sub-regional corridors, and
- contributing towards Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan targets for habitats and species.

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake an assessment (where appropriate) in order to:

- identify and determine the nature, extent and level of importance of the natural assets and resources, as well as any potential impacts, and
- identify mitigation measures and / or requirement for compensation (where necessary) to avoid, reduce and manage potentially adverse impacts.

Landscape

- 6.14. Northamptonshire's landscape has been largely altered by the actions of man; this has in turn led to locally-distinctive landscapes and features that are part of our cultural heritage. It is important to protect the county's landscapes for the sake of their intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of wildlife, as well as the wealth of their natural resources. Once lost such features can be difficult to re-create.
- 6.15. Northamptonshire has no landscape designations, such as National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Special Landscape Areas (SLAs), which have local status, only remain over parts of Daventry and South Northamptonshire local authority areas (as of 30 September 2012). National guidance states that such designations should only be maintained or, exceptionally, extended where it can be clearly shown that the necessary protection cannot be provided by policy alone. Where designated in a revised adopted district Local Plan they will form a material planning consideration.
- 6.16. Instead of SLAs a more rounded approach to landscape safeguarding and enhancement is being pursued, which acknowledges the intrinsic character inherent in all of Northamptonshire's landscapes. ECAs have been undertaken throughout the county, including for landscape character. This approach may help to promote a joined-up approach to green infrastructure.
- 6.17. Particular features that create a specific aspect of local distinctiveness or character should be protected from future loss; this includes such features as topography (e.g. hills and dales), habitats that are unique to an area (e.g. ironstone gulleys or quarries, acid grassland and ancient woodland), geology (e.g. unique formations and historic quarries) and historic landscapes (which may contain features such as ancient hedgerows, stone walls and survivals of former field systems such as ridge and furrow).
- 6.18. Proposals for minerals and waste development with the potential to significantly affect landscape values will be subject to a landscape impact assessment addressing both the potential impact and any mitigation measures considered necessary.
- 6.19. Requirements regarding landscape character to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 25.

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

Policy 25: Landscape character

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

Proposals for minerals and waste development will be required to undertake a landscape impact assessment (where appropriate) based on the landscape character assessment in order to identify:

- the presence of landscape values (including their nature, extent and level of importance) and determine any potential impacts,
- any necessary measures to mitigate potentially adverse impacts, and
- opportunities to protect and enhance particular features that create a specific aspect of local distinctiveness or character.

Historic environment

- 6.21. The historic environment contributes towards creating local distinctiveness and a sense of place by understanding our past. This is particularly relevant for land use planning as it creates a direct link between previous settlement and land use patterns and our current or future land uses and activities.
- 6.22. Nationally designated heritage assets within Northamptonshire include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. The designation of heritage assets has largely focused on more tangible or visible interest, and as such there are many areas of archaeological interest which are of national importance that are not scheduled. Designated sites receive statutory protection under heritage protection legislation. However, others that are considered locally significant (such as ridge and furrow) or, that may not yet be identified (such as in the case of archaeological interests), do not. Such assets may present an important resource in terms of place-making and developing an understanding of our history, which if not addressed early may be lost.
- 6.23. Minerals development, more so than waste, is generally quite an intensive activity in relation to potential impacts on the historic environment due to its extractive nature. However, it is acknowledged that both minerals and waste development have the potential to affect different types of heritage assets and their setting.
- 6.24. For this reason, it is important that adequate information and evidence is available to inform the decision making process, ensuring that the potential impact of the proposal on the historic environment and the significance of heritage assets (including undesignated assets) and their setting is understood. In the case of archaeology, such interests are often not identified until the process of assessment or evaluation has begun. Where there is thought to be a risk of such interests being present a phased approach for assessing the significance of heritage assets involving desk-based assessments and / or field evaluations may be required.
- 6.25. It may not be necessary to manage all aspects of an asset; this will need to be determined through consideration of the relative significance of the asset, its specific interest and setting. In addition, the presence of heritage assets does not preclude development from occurring; rather it should be seen as an opportunity to build on our knowledge and seek to utilise heritage assets for an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation, and which makes a positive contribution to local character and place-making. Opportunities may exist to incorporate specific features into restoration of sites thereby strengthening our linkage to the historic environment and contribution towards creating a sense of place.

- 6.26. The historic environment can also include natural heritage; in this sense natural heritage should be incorporated into ecological surveys where appropriate, as habitats which have developed over many years (often hundreds or thousands) cannot be re-created. Furthermore the potential impacts of development on the setting of heritage assets should also be taken into consideration as this may bear wider impacts regarding landscape linkages and connectivity. Further information on Northamptonshire's historic landscape character is set out in the ECAs (Box 5).
- 6.27. Proposals for minerals and waste development involving a site which includes heritage assets (including development within the setting of an asset), particularly those with an archaeological interest, will be required to carry out appropriate desk based and / or field evaluations in order to identify and determine the nature, extent, level of significance of the asset and any potential impacts (having regard to the ECA). Proposals should also detail the requirement for a programme of post-permission works including any mitigation measures considered necessary to manage or enhance the asset and its setting, such as preservation in situ of archaeological remains, use of buffer zones, 'post excavation' assessment (including analysis, archiving and dissemination of information), 'preservation by design' (e.g. where dewatering is required measures to prevent waterlogged archaeological remains from drying out and being destroyed) and long-term monitoring.
- 6.28. Requirements regarding the historic environment to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 26.
- 6.29. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of the historic environment in the design and restoration of minerals and waste development.

Policy 26: Historic environment

Where heritage assets are identified, proposals should seek to conserve and enhance Northamptonshire's historic environment through:

- careful management of heritage assets, their significance and setting, including the avoidance and / or mitigation of potentially adverse impacts, and
- enhancement of specific features of the historic environment, including individual heritage assets or historic landscapes, as part of the restoration scheme.

Proposals for minerals and waste development involving a site which includes heritage assets (including development within the setting of an asset), particularly those with an archaeological interest, will be required to undertake appropriate desk based and / or field evaluations in order to:

- identify and determine the nature, extent and level of the significance of each heritage asset, the contribution of its setting to that significance, as well as any potential impacts on the asset or its setting, and
- identify the requirement for a programme of post-permission works including any mitigation measures and long-term monitoring.

Layout and design quality

- 6.30. The design and form of development is as important as its scale and location, this is as relevant to minerals and waste development as it is to other types of development. The layout and design of minerals and waste development can help to reduce potential impacts, increase public perception of such activities, improve safety and security, as well as increasing operational efficiency.
- 6.31. Strategic site layout can significantly reduce potential impacts on the immediate surrounding area and broader landscape. It can also allow for greater opportunities to incorporate elements of visual interest, reflect local identity in the design or provide for effective buffers. The provision of landscaping schemes and boundary treatments can contribute positively towards amenity and biodiversity, particularly where they incorporate native species.

- 6.32. Visual design elements of such developments can either seek to facilitate integration into the surrounding landscape or townscape, or create visual interest and highlight innovation (dependant on the developer's intention, acceptability of design and the nature of the receiving environment). However, functional aspects and impacts of visual design should also be considered.
- 6.33. Waste management facilities involving advanced treatment often include some form of emission stack (chimney) and increasingly feature the use of lighting for the joint purpose of security and visual interest, and may include the use of reflective surfaces as a design feature. This is particularly important in Northamptonshire given the presence of military flight paths and large numbers of migratory birds. The presence of tall structures (particularly where involving atmospheric emissions) or reflective surfaces under flight paths may present air safety risks. Proposals for development surrounding areas known to be of importance for migratory bird species (e.g. the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and associated habitats) should also consider the potential for building bird strike resulting from tall structures and reflective surfaces. It is therefore important to highlight the need for consideration of such matters during the formative stages of proposal research and design.
- 6.34. Requirements regarding layout and design quality to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 27.
- 6.35. Proposals for minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate that the development is set in the context of the area in which it is to be sited, including the landscape, streetscape and the character of existing buildings as appropriate.
- 6.36. The integration of sustainable design and use of resources is required to be addressed through the Local Plan (Policy 30). Proposals should therefore also address the need to incorporate sustainable design including the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation (i.e. re-use and recycling of materials) and energy efficiency. The utilisation of local building materials wherever practicable, and the building-in of safety and security features as appropriate should also be addressed.
- 6.37. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of design and layout of minerals and waste development.

Policy 27: Layout and design quality

The layout and overall appearance of waste management facilities, and where appropriate minerals development, will be required to demonstrate that the development:

- supports local identity and relates well to neighbouring sites and buildings,
- is set in the context of the area in which it is to be sited in a manner that enhances the overall townscape, landscape or streetscape (as appropriate),
- utilises local building materials as appropriate,
- incorporates specific elements of visual interest, and
- builds-in safety and security.

Restoration and after-use

- 6.38. Most mineral development is of a temporary nature, as is some waste development, notably that related to landfill. Development that is temporary in nature should always have an approved scheme for restoration and an end date by which this will have been implemented. Restoration of minerals and waste sites must be done progressively, with sections of the site worked and then restored at the earliest opportunity.
- 6.39. Responsible stewardship and restoration of minerals and (temporary) waste development sites can provide for a wide range of opportunities for enhancement and beneficial after-uses. However, opportunities for enhancement should not take precedence over the need to protect and maintain existing environmental assets.

- 6.40. There are often competing interests in terms of achieving different restoration and after-use objectives. It is important to balance these competing interests to ensure that outcomes reflect the needs and desires of the local community.
- 6.41. Restoration should maximise public and environmental benefit, but its after-use should be determined in relation to its land use context and surrounding environmental character. Public benefit could include uses that benefit the local community, whilst environmental benefit could include habitat creation that meets Northamptonshire BAP priorities. A wider scope of restoration, rather than a simple re-instatement to the previous use, allows for consideration of both local circumstance and broader linkages and can support the integration of investment priorities in line with spatial planning principles.
- 6.42. In river valleys restoration of extracted sites to (predominantly) lakes or large areas of open water would not be appropriate, due to the landscape change it would bring about, but wetland biodiversity restoration would be encouraged. For certain mineral extraction, particularly in the more upland areas of the county (in effect the glacial deposits), in order to minimise transport of fill back to extracted sites for restoration works, restoration of land to a lower level than previously (particularly if the site is on a slope) may be appropriate where it would have no significant adverse impact on the landscape character of the vicinity. Such restoration should still seek to provide related benefits such as increasing nature conservation.
- 6.43. After-use with the primary objective of restoration to agriculture, forestry, economic development and amenity purposes should seek to integrate secondary after-use objectives in order to maximise opportunities. Secondary after-use objectives may include: landscape enhancement, habitat enhancement or creation for the purpose of achieving a coherent ecological network (contributing towards BAP targets and green infrastructure linkages), water catchment conservation, flood attenuation, enhancement of the historic environment, geodiversity, recreation and environmental education. Such objectives (primary and secondary) are often inter-related, with one being a product of the other. Indeed a mix of after-uses may be the most valuable way of restoring a piece of land and maximising opportunities. Restoration schemes should also secure after-care and ongoing management of sites to ensure long-term success.
- 6.44. Minerals and waste developments have the potential to make a significant contribution to a number of BAP species and habitat targets. For some specific habitats, the entire creation target for the county could be achieved through appropriate restoration of minerals development.
- 6.45. Environmental conditions are important particularly when considering the creation or restoration of BAP habitats. These are often limited by the distribution of suitable underlying geological conditions. For example mineral extraction offers some of the best habitat creation opportunities in the county for calcareous grassland, due to the exposed underlying geology and poor soils. Therefore, the need to create BAP habitats should take precedence over other restoration aims in situations where suitable conditions exist. The same applies to strategic biodiversity networks as these occur where there are already networks of existing habitat, and where the right conditions exist to connect these with suitable new habitats.
- 6.46. Similarly, opportunities to promote geodiversity and enhance specific heritage assets are restricted to where such assets occur as they have a direct association specific to the location. Hence where geodiversity or important heritage assets occur precedence should be given to incorporating these objectives into the after-use. Consideration should also be given to the impact of ecological projects on the historic environment. The proposed schemes should balance the needs of both the historic and natural environment.
- 6.47. Restoration can provide the opportunity to disseminate and promote heritage assets both lost through extraction and those surviving. This can lead to an improved local understanding of the historic environment within an identified specific localised area and provide for the future management of the surviving assets.

- 6.48. Restoration of mineral sites may present opportunities for improvement to flood risk management, for example making space for water by improving flood flow routes and / or providing flood storage. Surface water run-off rates following restoration should be limited to the pre-extraction or pre-development rates, and where possible seek to improve rates (thereby reducing flood risk). Such measures will help to ensure that flood risk off-site is not increased.
- 6.49. Detailed Northamptonshire-specific criteria based on the Local Plan principles and requirements regarding restoration and after-use to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 28. Further guidance is set out in the Development and Implementation Principles SPD, including the Habitat Opportunity Assessment and Map which identifies potential habitat creation opportunities as options for the restoration of allocated minerals sites in Northamptonshire.

Policy 28: Restoration and after-use

All minerals and waste related development of a temporary nature must ensure that the site is progressively restored to an acceptable condition and stable landform.

The after-use of a site will be determined in relation to its land use context, the surrounding environmental character and any specific local requirements, but on the basis that it:

- enhances biodiversity, the local environment and amenity, and
- benefits the local community and / or economy.

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

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

Sites for mineral extraction in river valleys should not be restored to a predominantly open water based form. Restoration of mineral sites elsewhere in the county to a lower level form will be acceptable if it is able to retain the integrity of the local landscape character and minimises overall traffic movements associated with extraction and restoration of the site.

Managing the implementation of minerals and waste development

- 6.50. In line with the NPPF and the positive provision for development set out in this Local Plan, the County Council as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority (MWPA) will seek to always work proactively with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible (in line with the Local Plan and its policies) and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. The ability to successfully manage the implementation of development will help in the planning authority being able to grant permission with the necessary confidence.

Planning conditions and obligations

- 6.51. Minerals and waste developments have the potential, dependant on the nature of the development and the receiving environment, to not only affect the immediate surrounds but also the wider area. These impacts need to be addressed and, where ongoing, managed. The use of planning conditions (attached to the grant of planning permission) and obligations (legal agreements relating to the planning approval) can do this, and may therefore allow the development to go ahead where it would otherwise be refused. The preference of the MWPA is always to try to address matters by condition first and only go down the route of applying planning obligations where conditions alone would not prove adequate.
- 6.52. Areas where conditions and obligations would be utilised in relation to the granting of planning permission would be:
- improving and maintaining access (including public rights of way) and highways,
 - traffic routing agreements,
 - catchment areas for waste-related development,
 - protecting and re-creation of environmental features and natural resources (including landscaping, habitat and species),
 - restoration and after-care,
 - protecting local amenity, and
 - long-term management and monitoring of the development (including maintenance of water levels in relation to mineral extraction).
- 6.53. Planning obligations can be used not only to mitigate the effects of development, they can also bring tangible and more subtle benefits to the local community, including the:
- provision of waste awareness and publicity campaigns for the local community and / or the introduction of local waste minimisation projects, and
 - enhancement of local community facilities.
- 6.54. The benefits derived from planning obligations should relate to the proposed development.
- 6.55. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including planning conditions and obligations, are detailed in Policy 29.

Monitoring

- 6.56. Monitoring is an important part of the planning process to ensure that development is undertaken in accordance with the conditions attached to a planning permission. Effective monitoring can also identify and avert potential problems before they arise and help minimise the need for enforcement action. It ensures the promotion of best practice within the industry, and helps to foster a good working relationship between the planning authority, industry and local communities.
- 6.57. Baseline monitoring and data are usually required as part of the information submitted with an application for planning permission and in some cases this will form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 6.58. In order to properly monitor sites and maintain an accurate and up-to date database on which to judge how policies are performing, the planning authority will seek to obtain relevant information from operators post-approval. This will be held on a confidential basis. If information is required under other means, e.g. AWP data, then this will not need to be re-produced. The monitoring information will be used by the planning authority, and ideally should also be used by the operator themselves, to monitor performance and identify trends.
- 6.59. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including monitoring, are detailed in Policy 29.

Local Liaison Groups

- 6.60. In some cases it will be appropriate to establish a Local Liaison Group for the purpose of enabling representatives of the local community, whom are affected by a minerals or waste development, to have direct regular contact with the operator and council officers. Local Liaison Groups will be required to be established for all mineral extraction sites and certain types of waste management facilities (as appropriate dependant on nature of the development and potential impacts).
- 6.61. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including the establishment of Local Liaison Groups, are detailed in Policy 29.

Prohibition orders

- 6.62. MPAs are permitted to make orders prohibiting the resumption of minerals development in, on or under land where no such development has been carried out to any substantial extent for a period of at least two years and where, on the evidence available to the authority at the time when they make the order, it appears that development is unlikely to resume to any substantial extent.
- 6.63. The intention of prohibition orders is to establish without doubt that minerals development has ceased, to ensure that development cannot resume without a fresh grant of planning permission, and to secure the restoration of the land. A prohibition order can encompass any number of permissions for mineral development which apply to the land or site to which it relates, including plant and machinery.
- 6.64. There are a number of sites in the county with valid planning permissions, where the winning and working of minerals has not taken place for a considerable period of time. Most of the dormant sites identified by the Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMPs) process fall into this type of site.
- 6.65. Subject to availability of council resources, it remains the MPAs intention to remove the possibility of the re-opening of these sites through the service of Prohibition Orders under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This will provide clarity and certainty for all parties but in particular for the public. In deciding whether to make a prohibition order, the planning authority will follow the procedures set out in primary and secondary legislation.
- 6.66. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including prohibition orders, are detailed in Policy 29.

Policy 29: Implementation

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

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

Sustainable development

- 6.67. The promotion of sustainable development is a fundamental priority of spatial planning. For the purposes of the Local Plan there are three areas where there is to be a particular focus: (a) promoting sustainable design and the use of resources, to include waste minimisation in the construction and operation of new development; (b) promoting the co-location of waste management facilities in areas of new development; and (c) encouraging sustainable transport movements associated with minerals and waste related development.

Sustainable design and use of resources

- 6.68. Given the increasing emphasis on sustainable development, one of the principal objectives of the minerals planning system is to minimise the production of waste and encourage efficient use of materials.
- 6.69. Planning and the building control regimes along with the construction industry have a major role to play in ensuring that sustainable design, construction and demolition principles are applied to all built development. The emphasis should be on maximising the reuse of materials, preferably on-site as this reduces the need for transport, and failing that, the wastes arising from construction should be managed using more sustainable methods. Additional requirements relating to energy and water efficiency should also apply to new minerals and waste development.
- 6.70. Minerals and waste related development should support the move towards a low carbon economy by reducing the production of greenhouse gases produced. New and existing facilities should aim to meet the national standards including the current target for all new buildings to be zero carbon by 2019.

Secondary and recycled aggregates

- 6.71. Secondary and recycled aggregates represent a potential major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and reducing the waste produced. They make up a comparatively small contribution to meeting the need for higher quality aggregates as the majority are used for lower quality end uses. Nevertheless the substitution of secondary and recycled materials for primary aggregates has clear environmental advantages, although the processing of recycled or secondary materials can be similar to the processing of primary aggregates and therefore have environmental and amenity impacts.
- 6.72. Demand and production of secondary and recycled aggregates is increasing. Secondary and recycled aggregates are estimated to contribute 25% of the total aggregate consumption. Past government research indicated that of the construction and demolition waste sent to landfill, 40% is of a composition that would be appropriate for recycling. Hence there are still greater opportunities to increase recycling rates.
- 6.73. However, it should be noted that secondary and recycled materials already contribute towards aggregate consumption within the construction industry. Therefore, merely increasing the number of such facilities in Northamptonshire would not lead to a reduction in the amount of extracted provision that is needed to be met.
- 6.74. Secondary and recycled materials should be used in new development, with the use of higher value materials where secondary and recycled materials will suffice actively discouraged. The use of non-mineral construction materials should be encouraged except where considerations of conserving the existing character of an area would apply.

Waste minimisation in new development

- 6.75. The waste implications, both in waste generation and in what it means in respect of the facilities for its treatment and disposal, for all development should be considered at the earliest possible stage and given the necessary priority. New development, whether it is housing, commercial or other development, should contribute to the minimisation of waste. Because of the increase in the availability of kerbside schemes for the separation and collection of waste materials, it will be important to ensure that there is adequate space and facilities for the separation, storage and collection of waste within individual buildings in new developments.
- 6.76. For residential and commercial development, SPDs for local areas and Development Briefs for individual sites should reflect these principles. For individual development proposals the volumes and types of waste to be generated by the proposed development and the measures to deal with their minimisation and management will be expected to accompany planning applications.
- 6.77. Detailed Northamptonshire-specific criteria, based on the principles set out in Policy 30 below, are covered in the Local Plan through the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.

Policy 30: Sustainable design and use of resources

New built development should seek to utilise the efficient use of resources in both its construction and its operation through:

- Design principles and construction methods that minimise the use of primary aggregates and encourage the use of building materials made from secondary and recycled sources,
- Construction and demolition methods that minimise waste production, and re-use and recycle materials (as far as practicable) on-site,
- The use of non-primary mineral construction materials, except where there is a need to protect and conserve the existing character of the area, which require traditional building materials (such as building and roofing stone),
- Design and layout that allows the sorting, recycling, biological processing and storage of waste, and
- Supporting the move to a low carbon economy by way of reduced greenhouse gas production through design and layout that incorporates energy and water efficiency, and where appropriate flood mitigation or attenuation measures.

Co-location of waste management facilities with other development

- 6.78. To create a more holistic and integrated approach to waste management within neighbourhoods and communities, there should be an increase in communities, particularly those comprising significant new development, having neighbourhood waste management facilities within them.
- 6.79. The provision of neighbourhood facilities within, or related to, new development should therefore be facilitated, and the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) will expect all proposals for significant residential and commercial development within the county to identify how this will be achieved. This will apply in relation to:
- large scale housing development,
 - retail, leisure, recreation, tourist, community, commercial or industrial uses / facilities that will attract a significant number of people / users, or
 - occupation that is likely to generate significant quantities of waste that would accommodate the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities (such as commercial or industrial parks).
- 6.80. Such facilities should be appropriate for their location and will need to complement any kerbside system in operation. All facilities will also need to be well designed and properly maintained and operated, with their management and funding planned and agreed beforehand.

- 6.81. Detailed Northamptonshire-specific criteria based on Policy 31 below is covered in the Local Plan through the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.

Policy 31: Co-location of waste management facilities with new development

Related to areas of significant new development there should be a neighbourhood scale waste management facility that either forms part of, or serves this new development. Neighbourhood waste management facilities that would serve existing development will also be encouraged.

Managing the impact of other forms of development

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

Safeguarding mineral resources

- 6.83. In a county where minerals resources permitted for extraction are not in ample supply (as evidenced by a historically low landbank of permissions for sand and gravel extraction), the issue of safeguarding known minerals resources from other development that could sterilise its eventual extraction becomes a more important issue, especially as Northamptonshire is a growing county. It is a Government requirement that known resources should not be needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, and that there should be prior extraction of the mineral if it is necessary for such development to take place.
- 6.84. The key resource in Northamptonshire is sand and gravel; therefore any such sand and gravel resource that can effectively be extracted economically should be safeguarded. Limestone also plays an important role in providing aggregate resources in the county (especially in recent years where production levels have been maintained), key resources of this should also be safeguarded as these have an economic importance. On the other hand, ironstone and clay are not in demand in Northamptonshire, and it is unlikely that this situation will change in the long term. These resources are not therefore considered to be of economic importance.
- 6.85. The resources of economic importance identified for long-term safeguarding have been designated as Minerals Safeguarding Areas, or MSAs, and are shown on the Local Plan Policies Map. This is based on mineral resources identified on British Geological Survey mapping, but has been refined to exclude areas of small resources or those generally within urban areas.
- 6.86. To ensure these mineral resources of economic importance are safeguarded Minerals Consultation Areas (MCAs) are also designated, whose boundaries are co-terminous with the MSAs. Within the MCAs district councils should consult the County Council, as the MPA, over any proposals for significant development that could lead to sterilisation of mineral resources (Box 7). This expectation for consultation should also be extended beyond Northamptonshire's boundary in circumstances where development in neighbouring authorities has the potential to significantly sterilise resources that exist within the county. The County Council will object to proposals that are considered to sterilise resources of economic importance.

Box 7: MSA and MCA thresholds for significant development

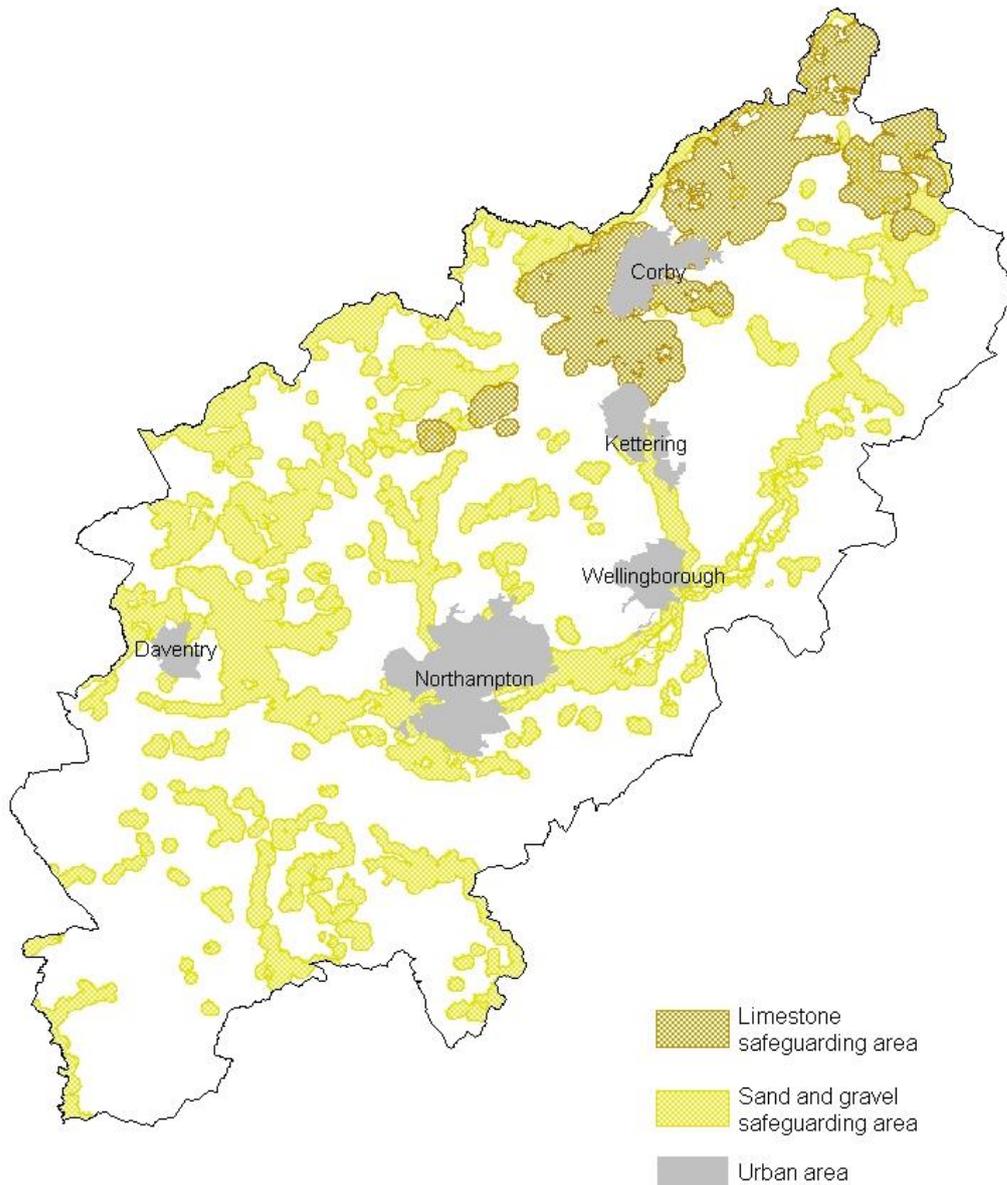
Significant development within existing urban (built-up) areas means development involving any one or more of the following:

- a) the provision of dwelling houses where -
 - i. the number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more, or
 - ii. the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectare or more and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (a)(i),
- b) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more, or
- c) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more, or
- d) any development subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment under the Environmental Impact Regulations.

Significant development elsewhere means development involving any one or more of the following:

- a) the provision of one or more dwelling houses but not including extensions to existing dwelling houses or those within the recognised settlement boundaries, or
- b) the provision of permanent buildings or structures but not including extensions under 1,000 square metres, conversions, or demolition, or
- c) redevelopment of commercial or industrial sites over 1 hectare or more, or
- d) any development subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment under the Environmental Impact Regulations.

- 6.87. Within the MSAs / MCAs safeguarding should be limited to development where significant sterilisation may potentially occur, and thus where the prior extraction of minerals is likely to be viable (as small developments are unlikely to present viable opportunities for prior extraction). However a number of urban extensions and other areas of new development will be developed in the county up to and beyond 2031. Where such development encroaches into MSAs / MCAs, the prior extraction of minerals will always be sought where this is appropriate.
- 6.88. Plan 3 shows the combined MSAs / MCAs. The Local Plan only has a remit within Northamptonshire and so these can only be shown on the Policies Map within the county. However, because proposals just over the county boundary may have the potential to impact on Northamptonshire, the County Council as the MPA, will seek to put in place procedural arrangements with neighbouring authorities to facilitate cross-border cohesiveness of the safeguarding policies.



Plan 7: Northamptonshire's Minerals Safeguarding Areas

- 6.89. The approach for safeguarding mineral resources within Northamptonshire is set out through Policy 32 and details requirements regarding MSA / MCAs to be addressed by proposals for non-mineral related development.
- 6.90. Proposals for significant development within a MSA must demonstrate that the sterilisation of mineral resources of economic importance will not occur as a result of the development, and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction. The developer should obtain site specific geological survey data¹⁸ to establish the existence or otherwise of a mineral resource of economic importance (such as type, quality and quantity of the reserve and overburden to reserve ratio).
- 6.91. Geological information should be provided in a minerals resource assessment to accompany the planning application. Such information will be used to ascertain the likelihood and viability of the mineral being worked before any application for development that might sterilise the potential deposit is determined.

¹⁸ In addition to the MSAs and BGS mapping data.

- 6.92. The MPA may advise that development on or near mineral reserves should not proceed before the mineral is extracted, or that steps are taken to avoid sterilisation of the deposit. However, the MPA will not seek to prevent development where extraction is unlikely to occur in the future.
- 6.93. Where it is determined that it is necessary for the development to take place the MPA will seek prior extraction of the mineral subject to the following:
- the size and nature of the proposed surface development, particularly for new urban extensions,
 - the quantity and quality of the mineral that would be recovered, and the economic viability of doing so,
 - the practicability of extraction,
 - the environmental impacts of mineral extraction, and
 - utilisation (where possible) of the resources extracted to supply the development concerned.
- 6.94. Where mineral extraction is to be allowed under Policy 32, not all of the criteria of Policy 3 will necessarily apply.
- 6.95. Separate planning applications will be required for the prior extraction and the non-minerals development.
- 6.96. The thresholds for significant development¹⁹ concerning both the MSAs and MCAs are set out in Box 7.

Policy 32: Minerals Safeguarding Areas

Mineral resources of economic importance will be safeguarded from sterilisation by incompatible non-mineral development through the designation of Minerals Safeguarding Areas.

Development of a significant nature within Minerals Safeguarding Areas will have to demonstrate that the sterilisation of proven mineral resources of economic importance will not occur as a result of the development, and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction in the vicinity. If this cannot be demonstrated, prior extraction will be sought where practicable.

Development of a non-mineral related nature within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas which is incompatible with the safeguarding of minerals should not proceed unless:

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

¹⁹ MSA and MCA thresholds for significant development are derived from the Town and County Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 definition for 'major development'.

Safeguarding minerals and waste related development from alternative uses

- 6.97. Existing waste management sites are part of the infrastructure network for waste development in Northamptonshire. Depending on individual circumstances, such sites may also have the potential to increase their capacity, or be able to diversify to provide additional waste services and facilities. As some waste management facilities can be of a relatively low value land use, they may be vulnerable to redevelopment for other uses.
- 6.98. Permanent sites and those with a long term temporary planning permission should therefore be safeguarded from development for non-waste management uses. This general principle will also apply to minerals-related uses (such as storage / processing facilities, rail head / links and wharfage facilities) and sewage treatment works. However, the opportunity to set aside the safeguarding requirement is acknowledged where: (a) an alternative site in the same catchment area was to be provided, which was at least as appropriate for the use as the safeguarded location (and there is no break in operations), or (b) it can be clearly proven that there is no longer a need for a facility of this nature in either the vicinity or, in certain circumstances, the wider catchment area.

Policy 33: Safeguarding minerals and waste related development from alternative uses

Existing sites and sites with either permission for or allocated for waste-related development or minerals processing use should be safeguarded from non-waste and non-minerals related development use unless alternative provision in the vicinity can be made, or if it can be clearly demonstrated that there is no longer a need for a waste management, or minerals processing facility, at that location.

Preventing land use conflict

- 6.99. The encroachment of incompatible activities around minerals and waste development may create conflict due to either the more sensitive nature of other forms of development, or their ongoing occupation or usage. This could potentially impose constraints, reducing the viability of future operations.
- 6.100. The use of separation areas between minerals and waste development (committed or allocated sites) and other incompatible activities can prevent encroachment and significantly reduce the potential for land use conflict and adverse impacts. The general compatibility of minerals and waste development with other forms of land use is outlined in Box 8.

Box 8: Compatibility of minerals and waste development with other forms of land use

Minerals-related development

The compatibility of development with minerals-related development may be determined relative to levels of sensitivity:

- High level of sensitivity: hospitals and clinics, retirement homes, hi-tech industry, painting and furnishing and food processing.
- Medium level of sensitivity: schools, residential areas, food retailers, glasshouses and nurseries, horticultural land and offices.
- Low level of sensitivity: farms, industry and outdoor storage.

Waste-related development

Incompatible development for waste-related development may include: residential, commercial or recreational development.

- 6.101. The practical application of separation areas will need to be considered based on the:
- nature of both the minerals and / or waste development and proposed development (including duration),
 - compatibility of the proposed activity with the minerals and / or waste development,
 - characteristics of any potential adverse effects likely to arise as a result of land use conflict, and
 - any additional measures considered necessary to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.
- 6.102. Separation areas may be able to be reduced following assessment of local circumstance and identification of effective implementation measures (to be implemented prior to occupation). It is the developer's responsibility to determine site specific potential impacts, as well as identification and implementation of mitigation measures where necessary.
- 6.103. Requirements regarding the prevention of land use conflict to be addressed by proposals for development considered to be incompatible with minerals or waste development are detailed in Policy 34.
- 6.104. The MWPA may advise that development should not be permitted if it would constrain the effective operation of committed sites, or future use of land and / or associated infrastructure allocated through the Local Plan for a mineral or waste related use. Consultation requirements for proposals within MSA / MCAs is set out under 'Managing the impact of other forms of development – Safeguarding mineral resources'. For all other forms of minerals and waste development, the MWPA is to be consulted by local planning authorities on proposals for major development that is considered to be incompatible with the affected minerals and / or waste development within 300 m with the exception of sewage and waste water treatment facilities for which the distance is 400 m and crushed rock extraction for which the distance is 500 m.
- 6.105. Specific to sewage treatment works the risks associated with the proposals will be assessed to inform decisions. There is a presumption against allowing development of a sensitive nature that would pose medium to high risks of loss of amenity to future occupants or restrict the statutory undertakers ability to operate in accordance with national legislation²⁰ or any subsequent requirements. Where new development is proposed within 400 m of a sewage treatment works that involves buildings which would normally be occupied, the proposal should be accompanied by an odour assessment report. The assessment must consider existing odour emissions of the waste water treatment works at different times of the year and in a range of different weather conditions.
- 6.106. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on potential sources of land use conflict arising from typical operations associated with minerals and waste related development, separation areas and associated practical implementation measures.

²⁰ Including the Water Industry Act 1991

Policy 34: Preventing land use conflict

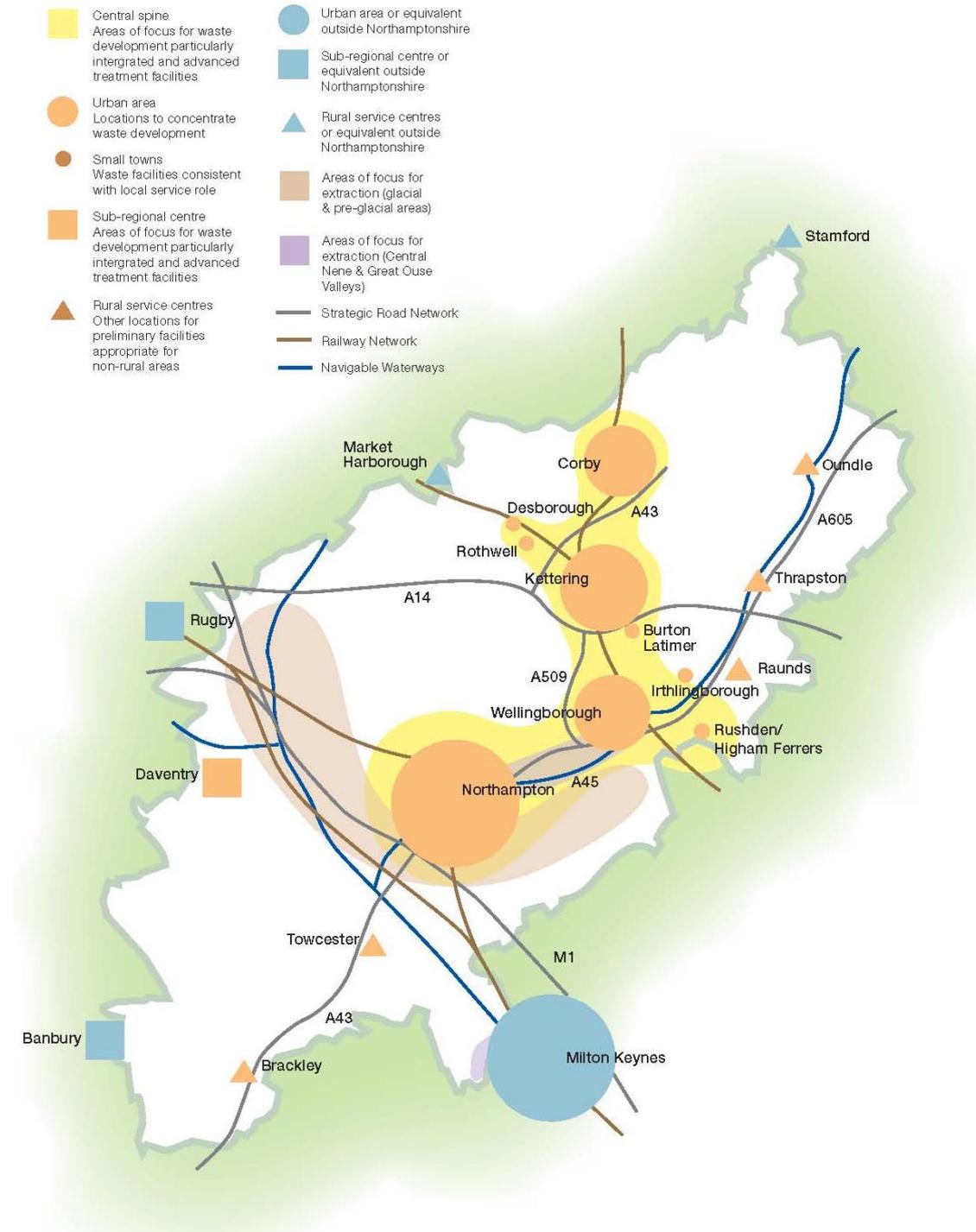
Proposals for new development adjacent or in close proximity to committed or allocated minerals or waste related development (including associated rail head / links, wharfage, minerals storage / processing facilities and sewage treatment works) should only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would not adversely affect the continued operation of the facility or prevent or prejudice the use of the site.

Proposals for development considered to be incompatible with committed or allocated minerals or waste development will be required to undertake an assessment of potentially adverse impacts identifying practical measures, including the use of separation areas, for preventing the occurrence (either now or in the future) of land use conflict and potential adverse environmental effects resultant from ongoing occupation and usage (of the proposed development) this may include an assessment of potential impacts including bio-aerosols, odour, noise, dust, etc. The following should be taken into consideration in proposals for incompatible development in determining adequate separation areas:

- nature of both the minerals and / or waste development (committed or allocated) and proposed development (including duration),
- compatibility of the proposed activity with the minerals and / or waste development (committed or allocated),
- characteristics of any potential adverse environmental effects likely to arise as a result of land use conflict, and
- any additional measures considered necessary to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.

7. THE KEY DIAGRAM

7.1. The Key Diagram below illustrates how the spatial strategies for minerals and waste will relate to the county at 2031.



Plan 8: Local Plan key diagram

8. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE LOCAL PLAN

Implementation

- 8.1. The Local Plan will ultimately be implemented through the grant of planning permission for individual proposals that are then realised on the ground. Planning permission will be forthcoming in accordance with the national planning policy, the policies of the Local Plan and any relevant policies in the Development Plan for Northamptonshire.
- 8.2. However activities that can affect the delivery of the Local Plan may rely on the operation of other policies, work of other agencies, behaviour of the general public and actions of industry. Such projects, place making activities, investment decisions and behaviour include the:
- Sustainable Community Strategy for Northamptonshire (and the district ones that flow from it),
 - JMWMS for Northamptonshire,
 - programmes and projects of the statutory agencies,
 - procurement decisions of companies and organisations (including the County Council and its partners in relation to waste management procurement),
 - actions and decisions of infrastructure providers, and
 - actions of the general public.
- 8.3. Production and implementation of these strategies, and the actions of these bodies or individuals, may impact upon planning for minerals and waste related development within the plan area. The MWPA will take such matters into account as necessary, including through the process of monitoring and review.
- 8.4. The County Council, as the MWPA, will therefore seek to meet the Local Plan objectives through its own actions such as:
- Waste management activities - for example, encouraging behavioural change, through the preparation of the JMWMS and procurement of waste management services (contracts).
 - Corporate behaviour - for example, through the procurement of materials and goods which in their production have sought to minimise waste, made efficient use of materials that are used, encouraged the use of recycled materials and used local materials.
 - Its development and construction activities - for example, in the construction and operation of County Council owned new schools and community facilities.
 - Implementation of other plans and strategies - for example, the Local Transport Plan.

Monitoring

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

- 8.6. The approach taken to monitoring should be objective and target led. It is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely; instead monitoring should be focused on significant effects. Monitoring should involve measuring performance against indicators which may establish a causal link between implementation of the plan and the likely significant effects being monitored.
- 8.7. In addition it may be beneficial for monitoring requirements to build on existing monitoring systems (such as the SA monitoring framework) in order to reinforce links and ensure efficiency within planning processes. Gaps in existing information will be identified so that consideration might be given to how these could be addressed in the longer term.
- 8.8. There is a specific requirement for the implementation of the Local Plan and its individual components to be monitored. The most appropriate vehicle for this is the MWMR, which is produced by the MWPA annually. Monitoring is undertaken on an annual basis (unless otherwise specified) in line with the MWMR. The MWMR will also incorporate the annual LAA and an update on Duty to Co-operate matters undertaken over the previous year by the Council as MWPA.
- 8.9. The plan period for the Local Plan is by calendar year of January to December rather than by April to March. This is largely because monitoring of minerals production by the AWP is on this basis.
- 8.10. The following Table 8 shows how the Plan will be monitored in relation to its policies. However, the County Council will also seek to monitor other elements relating to the Local Plan and its implementation including production and cross-border movements, although recognising that at present the availability of this information is limited.

Table 8: Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Monitoring Framework

Local Plan policy and link to objectives	Key indicator(s)	Target	Implementation partners	Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures
Policy 1 (CS5): Providing for an adequate supply of aggregates <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4</i>	Amount of aggregate produced in line with annual provision Size of landbanks for sand and gravel and crushed rock	Sand and gravel production of 0.50 Mtpa Crushed rock production of 0.39 Mtpa Maintain seven year landbank for sand and gravel; ten years for crushed rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals industry - Minerals industry - AWP 	Trends identified through the LAA indicate that the average aggregate sales over a ten year period is consistently (over a three year period) different (+/- 20%) to the adopted provision rates Landbank falls below target for more than two years
Policy 2 (CS4): Spatial strategy for mineral extraction <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4</i>	Approved proposals are consistent with spatial strategy	100% of approvals are consistent with spatial strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals industry - NCC as MWPA 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not in line with spatial strategy
Policy 3 (CMD4): Development criteria for mineral extraction <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 4 & 6</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 4 (M1): Sites for the provision of sand and gravel <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 & 4</i>	Amount of sand and gravel produced from identified sites is in line with annual provision	Allocated sites come forward to ensure sand and gravel production of 0.50 Mtpa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals industry - Environment Agency - Highways Agency 	More than two unallocated sites are given planning permission during the plan period
Policy 5 (M2): Sites for the provision of crushed rock <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 & 4</i>	Amount of crushed rock produced from identified sites is in line with annual provision	Allocated sites come forward to ensure crushed rock production of 0.39 Mtpa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals industry - Environment Agency - Highways Agency 	More than two unallocated sites are given planning permission during the plan period
Policy 6 (CS6): Building and roofing stone <i>Contributes towards Objective 9</i>	Approved proposals are consistent with policy	100% of approvals are consistent with policy No appeals lost on proposals not consistent with policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not consistent with policy

Local Plan policy and link to objectives	Key indicator(s)	Target	Implementation partners	Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures
Policy 7 (M3): Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 & 4</i>	Amount of building and roofing stone produced and consumed (sales) annually	Allocated sites for building and roofing stone extraction approved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building and roofing stone industry - Environment Agency - English Heritage 	No sites for the provision of building and roofing stone are operational within the county (at any time during the plan period)
Policy CMD5: Development criteria for secondary and recycled aggregate processing facilities <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 2</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 9 (M4): Sites for the provision of secondary and recycled materials <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3, 4 & 9</i>	Amount of secondary and recycled aggregates produced and consumed (sales) annually	Allocated sites for secondary and recycled aggregates processing approved ²¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals industry - Environment Agency - Highways Agency 	No sites (including allocated) are granted planning permission by 2016
Policy 10 (CMD6): Development criteria for borrow pit extraction <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 6</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 11 (CS1): Northamptonshire's waste management capacity <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 2</i>	Permitted waste management capacity for different waste streams	Meet the indicative capacity requirements in the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste industry - NCC as WDA - Environment Agency - DEFRA 	Fail to meet capacity requirements by 20% over a three year period'
Policy 12 (CS2): Spatial strategy for waste management	Approved proposals are consistent with spatial strategy	100% of approvals are consistent with spatial strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste industry - NCC as WDA 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not in line with

²¹ Not including temporary onsite facilities associated with construction and demolition works

Local Plan policy and link to objectives	Key indicator(s)	Target	Implementation partners	Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures
<i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 5</i>				spatial strategy
Policy 13 (CMD1): Development criteria for waste management facilities (non-inert and hazardous) <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 5</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 14 (W1): Sites for integrated waste management facilities <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 & 5</i>	Sites identified come forward for planning permission	Planning permission granted / proposal is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste industry - Environment Agency 	No proposals come forward and are given permission from allocated sites within a five year period during the plan period Proposals are granted planning permission and then not implemented within two years
Policy 15 (W2): Sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 & 5</i>	Sites identified come forward for planning permission	Planning permission granted / proposal is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste industry - Environment Agency 	No proposals come forward and are given permission from allocated sites within a five year period during the plan period Proposals are granted planning permission and then not implemented within two years
Policy 16 (W3): Industrial area locations for waste management uses <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 & 5</i>	Sites come forward for planning permission from these locations	Planning permission granted / proposal is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste industry - Environment Agency 	No proposals come forward from these locations and are given permission within a two year period during the plan period Proposals are granted planning permission and then not implemented within two years
Policy 17 (W4): Sites for waste management use in rural	Sites identified come forward for planning permission	Planning permission granted / proposal is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste industry - Environment Agency 	No proposals come forward and are given permission from

Local Plan policy and link to objectives	Key indicator(s)	Target	Implementation partners	Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures
areas <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 3</i>				allocated sites within a five year period during the plan period Proposals are granted planning permission and then not implemented within two years
Policy 18 (CS3): Strategy for waste disposal <i>Contributes towards Objectives 2 & 3</i>	Approved proposals are consistent with the strategy Permitted landfill capacity	100% of approvals are consistent with the strategy Landfill capacity sufficient to meet ten years requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste industry - Minerals industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not in line with spatial strategy Less than four years landfill capacity remains
Policy 19 (CMD2): Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous) <i>Contributes towards Objective 3</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 20 (CMD3): Development criteria for inert waste disposal and recovery <i>Contributes towards Objective 3</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 21: Development criteria for radioactive waste management	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCC as the WPA - Waste industry 	Any proposal approved (within the plan period) that does not meet criteria Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting criteria
Policy 22 (CS14): Addressing the impact of proposed minerals and waste development <i>Contributes towards Objectives 10 & 12</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minerals industry - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria

Local Plan policy and link to objectives	Key indicator(s)	Target	Implementation partners	Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures
Policy 23 (CS9): Encouraging sustainable transport <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 2</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- Minerals industry - Waste industry	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 24 (CMD7): Natural assets and resources <i>Contributes towards Objective 10</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - Natural England	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 25 (CMD8): Landscape character <i>Contributes towards Objective 10</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - Natural England	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 26 (CMD9): Historic environment <i>Contributes towards Objective 10</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - English Heritage	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 27 (CMD10): Layout and design quality <i>Contributes towards Objective 2</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 28 (CS13 & CMD13): Restoration and after-use <i>Contributes towards Objectives 10, 11 & 12</i>	Approved proposals meet policy objectives and criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - Natural England - English Heritage	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet policy objectives and criteria
Policy 29 (CMD14): Implementation <i>Contributes towards Objective 1</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 30 (CS7): Sustainable design and use of resources <i>Contributes towards Objectives 6, 9 & 10</i>	Approved proposals meet criteria	100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	- Development industry - Local planning authorities - Minerals industry - Waste industry	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria

Local Plan policy and link to objectives	Key indicator(s)	Target	Implementation partners	Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures
Policy 31 (CS8): Co-location of waste management facilities with new development <i>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 5</i>	Approved proposals meet requirements	100% of approvals meet requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development industry - Local planning authorities - Waste industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria
Policy 32 (CS10 & CMD11): Minerals Safeguarding Areas <i>Contributes towards Objective 7</i>	Approved proposals do not have an adverse effect on a safeguarded mineral resource and meet criteria	No sterilisation of mineral resource 100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development industry - Local planning authorities - Minerals industry 	More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria and result in sterilisation
Policy 33 (CS11): Safeguarding waste management and minerals related development from alternative uses <i>Contributes towards Objectives 7 & 8</i>	Approved proposals meet requirements	100% of approvals meet requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development industry - Local planning authorities - Waste industry - Minerals industry 	More than two approved proposals (within the plan period) result in a loss of waste management or minerals processing facility (with no alternative provision made)
Policy 34 (CS12 & CMD12): Preventing land use conflict <i>Contributes towards Objectives 7 & 8</i>	Approved proposals do not adversely affect minerals and waste development and meet criteria	No development in vicinity of a waste or minerals related use has adversely affected its operation 100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development industry - Local planning authorities - Waste industry - Minerals industry 	More than two approved proposals (within the plan period) are seen to have adversely affected an operation or do not meet criteria

APPENDIX 1: PROFILES OF THE ALLOCATED SITES FOR MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

The following profiles of the allocated sites are listed according to the type of mineral development proposed: sand and gravel, crushed rock (limestone) and building and roofing stone. Allocated sites are also shown on the Policies Map.

Profiles of the committed sites are not included in the Local Plan, but are shown on the Policies Map. Details of committed sites are contained in the relevant planning permission.

Allocations for minerals-related development

Policy 4: Sites for the provision of sand and gravel

MA1: Dodford

MA2: Milton Malsor

MA3: Bozeat Extension

MA4: Heyford

MA5: Earls Barton West Extension

MA6: Wollaston West

MA7: Passenham South

Policy 5: Sites for the provision of crushed rock

MA8: Wakerley

MA9: Ringstead

MA10: Pury End South

Policy 7: Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone

MA10: Pury End South

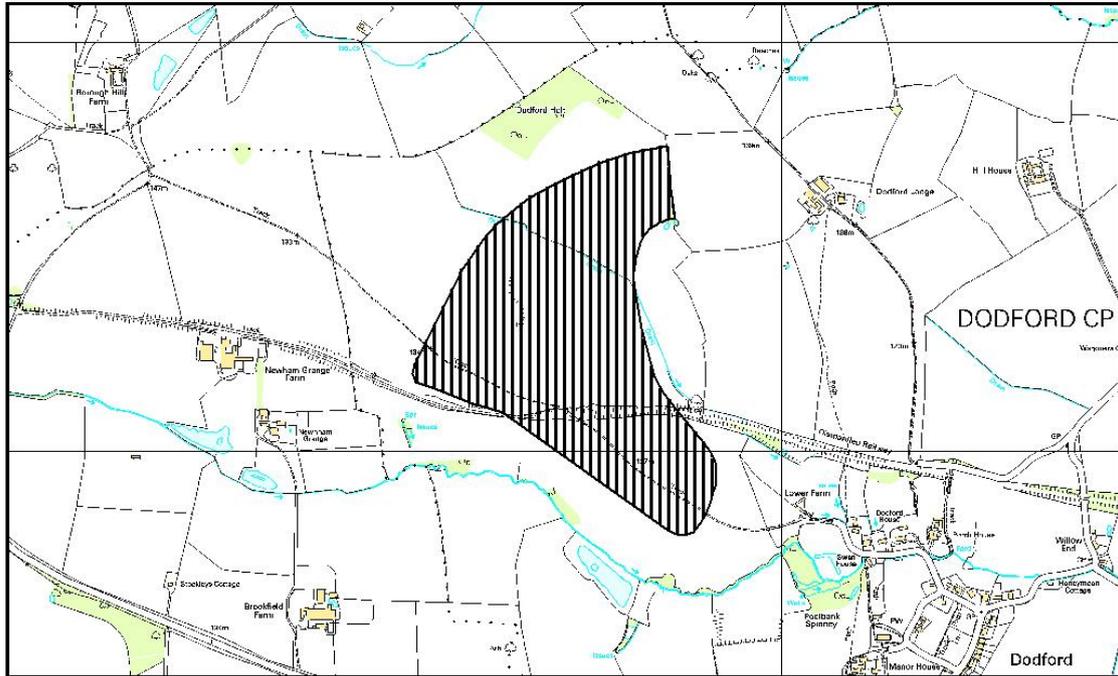
MA11: Collyweston Village

Policy 9: Sites for the provision of secondary and recycled materials

MA12: Earls Barton Quarry Plant Site

Sand and gravel

MA1: Dodford



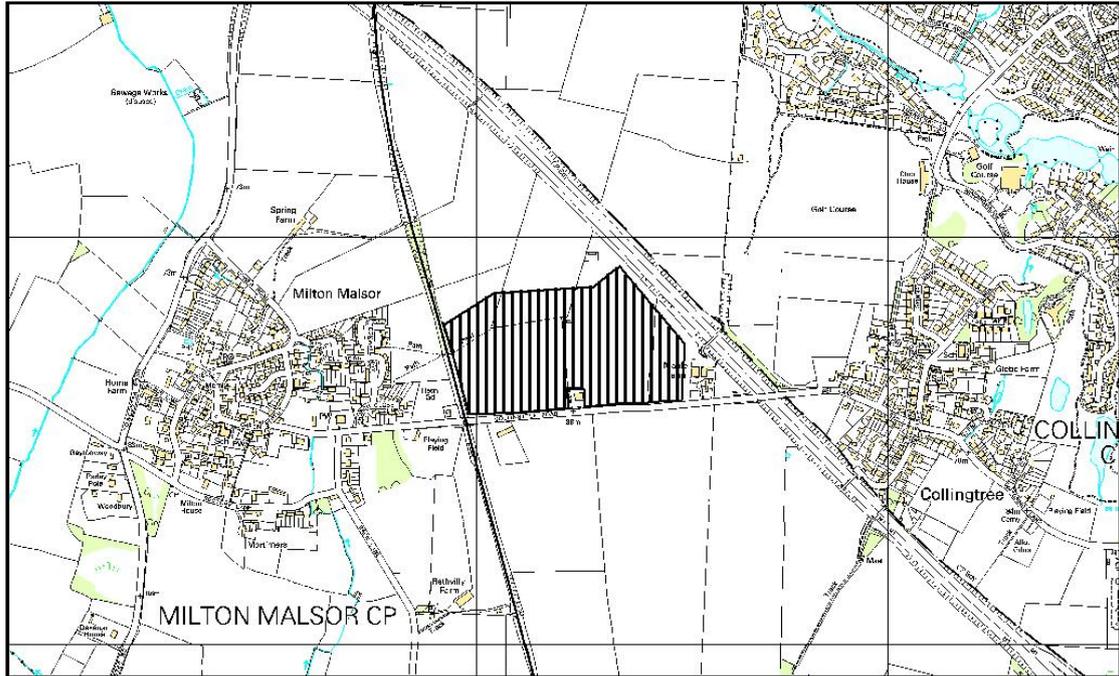
Scale 1:18,000

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Location:	Parish of Dodford, Daventry
Grid Reference:	SP 605 612
Area:	35.7 hectares (ha)
Quantity:	2.4 million tonnes ²²
Site characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Located in close proximity to the village of Dodford, Lower Weedon and isolated rural residential properties.- Adjacent to an indicative flood plain and Dodford Brook (identified as a main river).- Situated on a southern slope facing the A45 corridor, with a dismantled railway running across the southern part of the site.- Overlaps with County Wildlife Site (CWS) 33 (Dodford Disused Railway).- Currently used for agricultural production with agricultural land and countryside surrounding the site.- Within the Bugbrooke and Daventry Landscape Character Area.
Development requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Access to be from A45 via haul route.- Protection and enhancement measures (including restoration) to be identified regarding the CWS.

²² All tonnages are approximate.

MA2: Milton Malsor



Scale 1:18,000

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Location:

Parish of Milton Malsor, South Northamptonshire

Grid Reference:

SP 742 557

Area:

15.0 ha

Quantity:

1.2 million tonnes

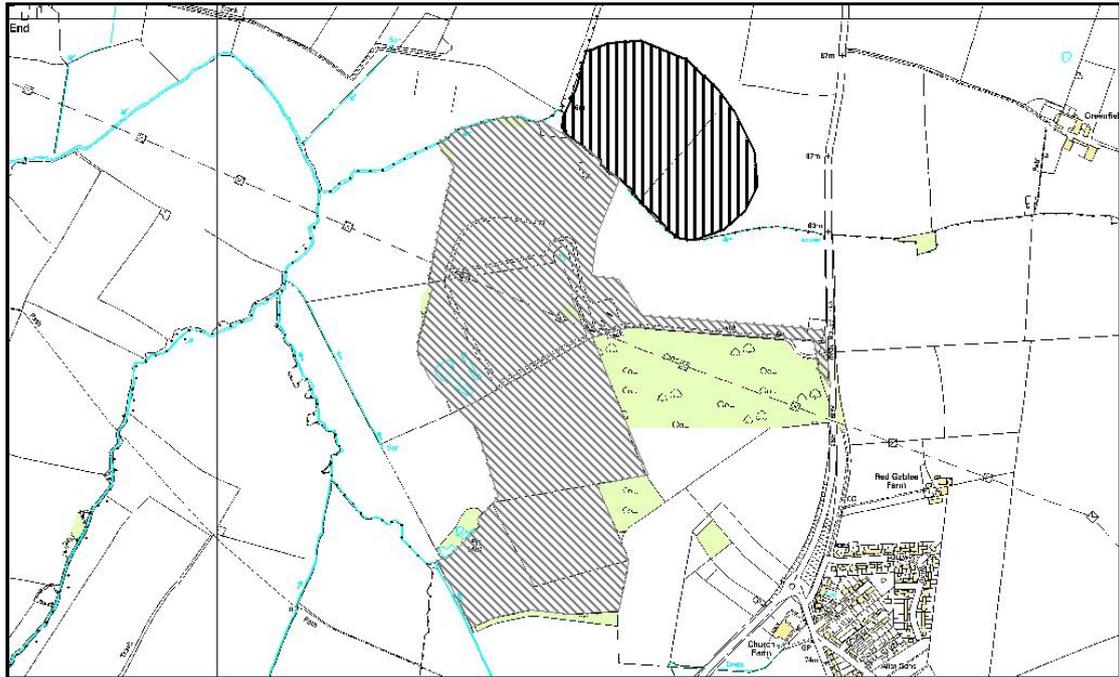
Site characteristics:

- Lies between and is in close proximity to Collingtree residential areas and Milton Malsor village; the M1 and the rail line separates the site from Collingtree and Milton Malsor respectively.
- Despite the location the site has a rural character and is currently used for agricultural production (arable fields) with agricultural land to the north and south of the site.
- Overlays a minor aquifer and is not located within a flood risk zone.
- Within the Bugbrooke and Daventry Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:

- Access to not be via the village centres of Milton Malsor and Collingtree. Materials to be transported over rail bridge north of the site and then via haul road to Towcester Road (former A43).

MA3: Bozeat Extension



Scale 1:18,000

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Location: Parish of Strixton, Wellingborough

Grid Reference: SP 900 606

Area: 14.8 ha (extension area)

Quantity: 1.5 million tonnes

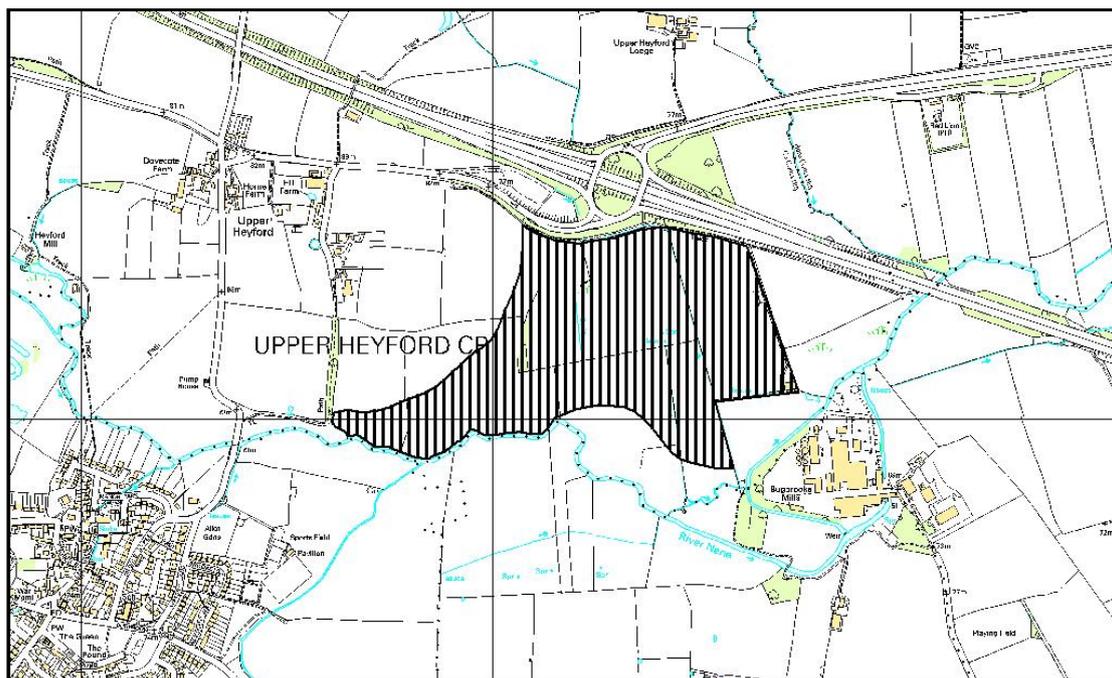
Site characteristics:

- Located in proximity to the villages of Strixton and Bozeat (the latter separated by the A509 bypass) and isolated rural residences.
- Adjacent to an existing quarry operation (shaded grey).
- Located within 500 m of a historic flood area, an identified indicative floodplain, flood zone and a main river.
- Currently used for agricultural production with agricultural land and countryside surrounding the site.
- Within the Wollaston to Irchester Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:

- Access to be through existing quarry operation.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant or existing infrastructure and plant (on associated extraction / processing sites) in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be locate in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.

MA4: Heyford



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Location:

Parish of Upper Heyford, South Northamptonshire

Grid Reference:

SP 672 591

Area:

35.4 ha

Quantity:

1.4 million tonnes

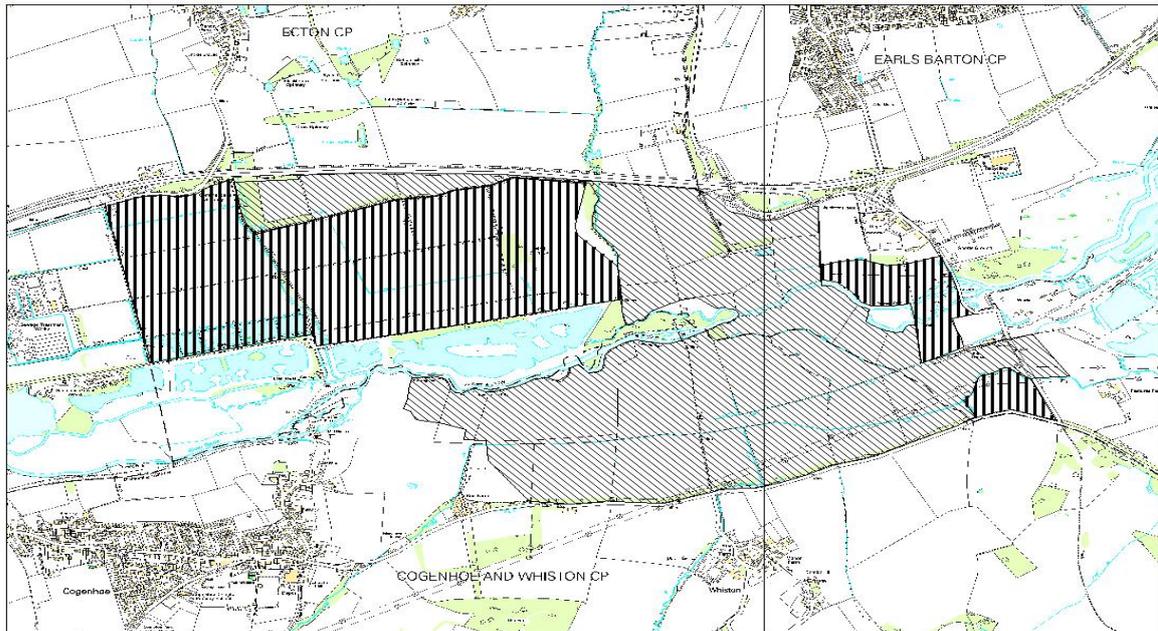
Site characteristics:

- Located in close proximity to the villages of Nether Heyford and Upper Heyford, isolated rural residences and Bugbrooke Mills.
- Adjacent to M1 / A45 Junction 16.
- Adjoins a designated Air Quality Management Area (associated with transport emissions).
- Adjacent to Bugbrooke Meadows SSSI.
- The River Nene runs along the southern boundary of the site. Located within a historic flood area and an identified indicative floodplain and flood zone.
- Currently used for agricultural production with agricultural land and countryside surrounding the site.
- Within the Nene-Weedon Bec to Duston Mill Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:

- Protection and enhancement measures to be identified regarding Bugbrooke Meadows SSSI.
- Restoration of site to include some creation of wet grassland to link with the SSSI.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.

MA5: Earls Barton West Extension



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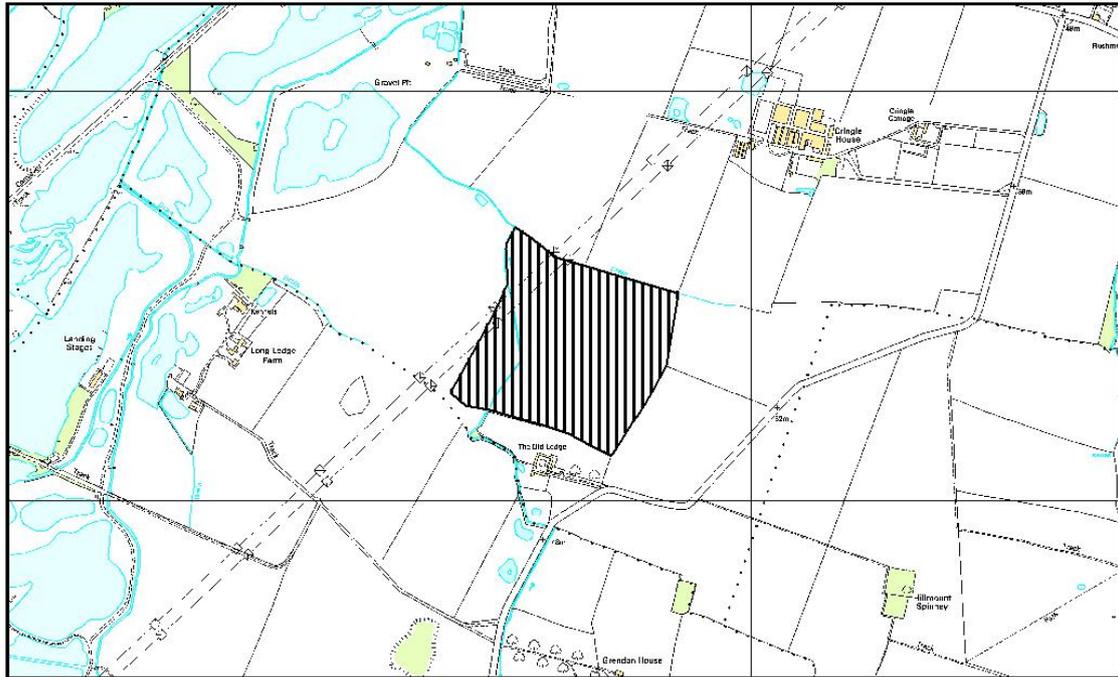
- Location:** Parish of Ecton, Wellingborough
- Grid Reference:** SP 847 617
- Area:** 153 ha (extension area to the west and east)
- Quantity:** 3 million tonnes
- Site characteristics:**
- Located in proximity to the villages of Cogenhoe and Ecton, the Northampton urban area (Ecton Brook and Crow Lane industrial area) and isolated rural residential dwellings.
 - Separated from Earls Barton, Ecton and Ecton Brook by the A45 trunk road dual carriageway.
 - Located within a historic flood area and an identified indicative floodplain and flood zone.
 - In agricultural use with agricultural land and countryside surrounding the site except to the west. Earls Barton West extraction site is adjacent to the eastern boundary.
 - Within the Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:

- Access to site via eastern or western end (and therefore A45 junctions). If access is to be from the west, the implementation of a one-way traffic system should be considered. This may utilise: an existing site road from Lower Ecton Lane feeding into the allocation; and land to the east, south and west of the existing Wastewater Treatment Works, rejoining an existing site road and access to Crow Lane. Carriageway and junction improvements from the site onto Crow Lane, Lower Ecton Lane and the A45 may be required.
- Mitigation measures and restoration to be carried out in line with the HRA²³ for this allocation.
- A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant or existing infrastructure and plant (on associated extraction / processing sites) in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be locate in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.

²³ Northamptonshire County Council August 2007 Northamptonshire MWDF Habitats Regulation Appropriate Assessment.

MA6: Wollaston West

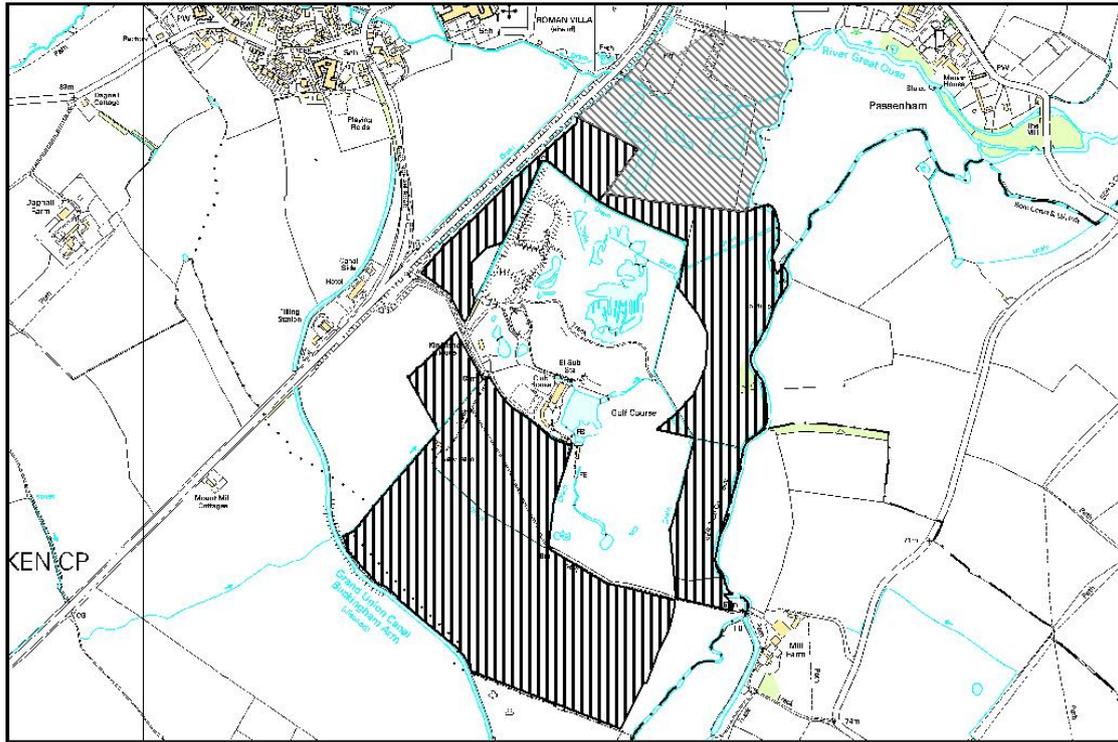


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- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Location: | Parish of Wollaston, Wellingborough |
| Grid Reference: | SP 886 623 |
| Area: | 17.8 ha |
| Quantity: | 200,000 tonnes |
| Site characteristics: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located in a rural area to the west of Strixton and near to isolated rural residences (including The Old Lodge). - Adjacent to an existing quarry network and this location could complement existing operations, particularly in terms of processing infrastructure. - Located in proximity to one of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI / SPA sections. - Located within a historic flood area and an identified indicative floodplain and flood zone. - Site currently used for agricultural production with agricultural land and other countryside surrounding the site. - Within the Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill Landscape Character Area. |
| Development requirements: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigation measures and restoration to be carried out in line with the HRA for this allocation. - A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage. - Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant or existing infrastructure and plant (on associated extraction / processing sites) in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures. |

MA7: Passenheim South



Scale 1:20,000

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Location:

Parishes of Wicken and Deanshanger, South Northamptonshire

Grid Reference:

SP 768 386

Area:

57.7 ha (45 ha for extraction)

Quantity:

1.4 million tonnes

Site characteristics:

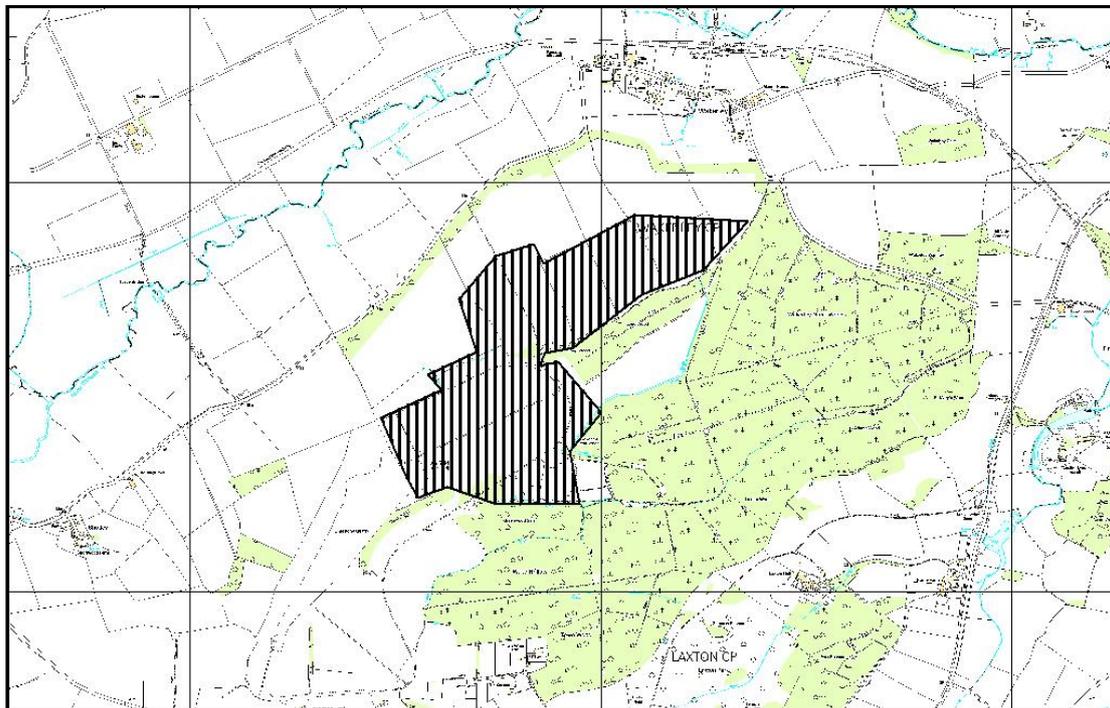
- Extension of an existing extraction operation.
- Located in proximity to the villages of Passenheim and Deanshanger (and Beachampton in Buckinghamshire), a number of isolated rural residences and a golf course. The site is separated from Deanshanger by the A422.
- Located in an indicative flood plain, historic flood area, an identified flood zone and the Grand Union Canal Buckingham Arm (not currently navigable) runs along the western boundary.
- Located adjacent to existing quarrying operations (shaded grey), with surrounding use being arable farmland.
- Surrounds the Kingfisher CWS.
- Within the River Tove Floodplain Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:

- Site should utilise existing extraction infrastructure and access should be via existing Passenheim site to the north.
- Restoration to enhance linkages with existing CWS.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant or existing infrastructure and plant (on associated extraction / processing sites) in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be locate in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.

Crushed rock (limestone)

MA8: Wakerley

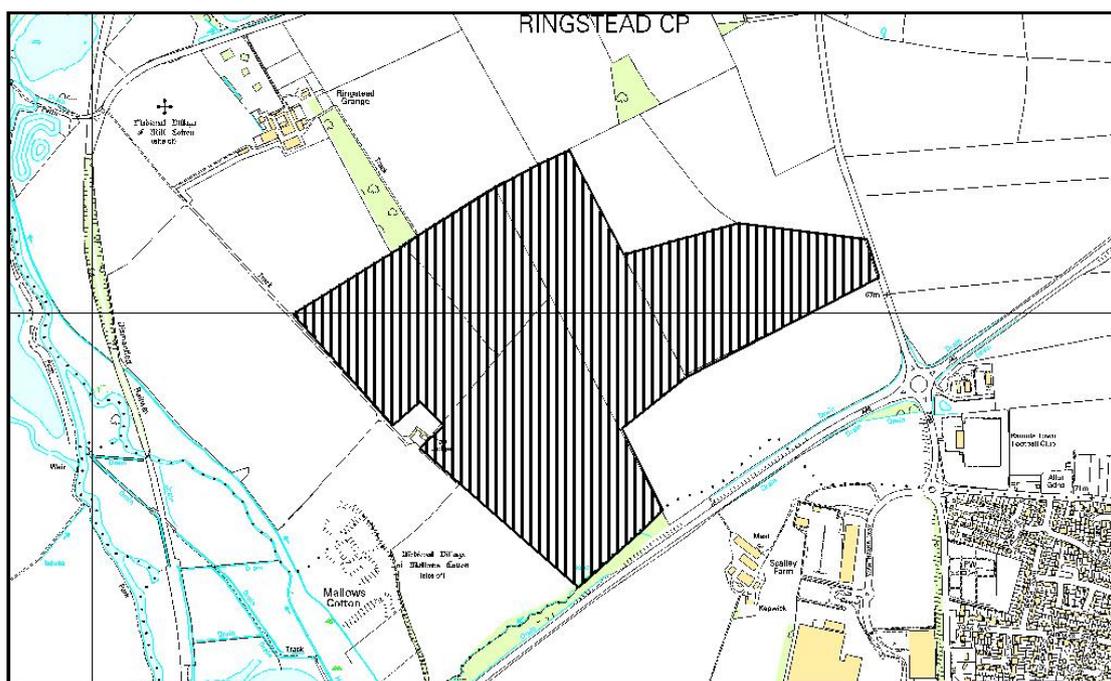


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Location:	Parish of Wakerley, East Northamptonshire
Grid Reference:	SP 945 981
Area:	107.9 ha
Quantity:	11.25 million tonnes <i>3 million tonnes to 2026 and 8.25 million tonnes thereafter</i>
Site characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Related to an old ironstone permission- Located in close proximity to the village of Wakerley (400 m north of the site).- Close to the River Welland and located on a major aquifer, with drains bordering and intersecting the site.- Located adjacent to the Wakerley Great Wood.- Currently used for agricultural production with agricultural land and other countryside surrounding the site.- Within two landscape character areas – Harringworth to Duddington Slopes and Kirby and Gretton Plateau.
Development requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Access to be via a haul road to the south-east of Wakerley village and accessing the A43 east of Wakerley Oaks (not the Top Lodge junction).

MA9: Ringstead



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Location:

Parish of Ringstead, East Northamptonshire

Grid Reference:

SP 979 738

Area:

66 ha (40 ha for extraction)

Quantity:

2.1 million tonnes

Site characteristics:

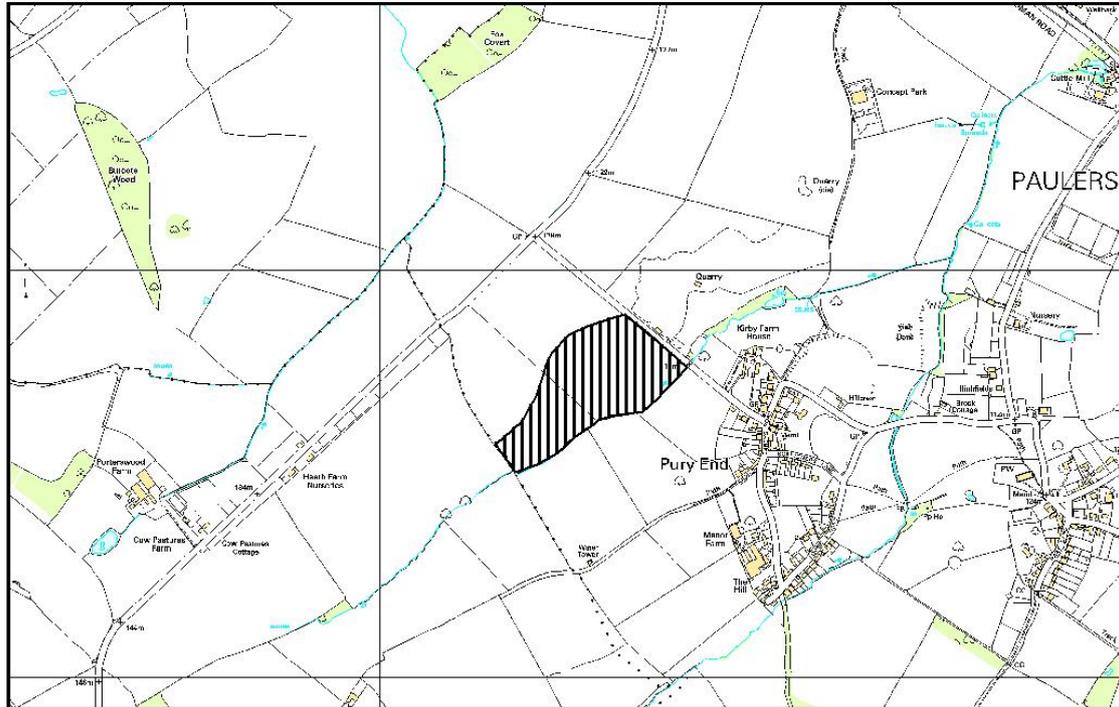
- Includes extraction of building stone
- Located between Raunds and Ringstead, with the villages of Great and Little Addington to the west beyond the River Nene. There is an isolated rural residence (Ringstead Grange) close to the site.
- Part of the Raunds urban area (an employment location) is just to the south of the site separated by the A45.
- Overlays a minor and major aquifer, is located adjacent to an indicative flood plain and is within 500 m of a historic flood area and the River Nene.
- In close proximity to the Ringstead and Upper Nene Gravel Pits SSSI / SPA.
- Currently used for agricultural production with agricultural land surrounding the site.
- Within the Higham Ferrers to Thrapston Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:

- Mitigation measures and restoration to be carried out in line with the HRA for this allocation.
- A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage.

Building and roofing stone

MA10: Pury End South



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Location:

Parish of Paulerspury, South Northamptonshire

Grid Reference:

SP 704 458

Area:

8.2 ha

Quantity:

1.5 million tonnes

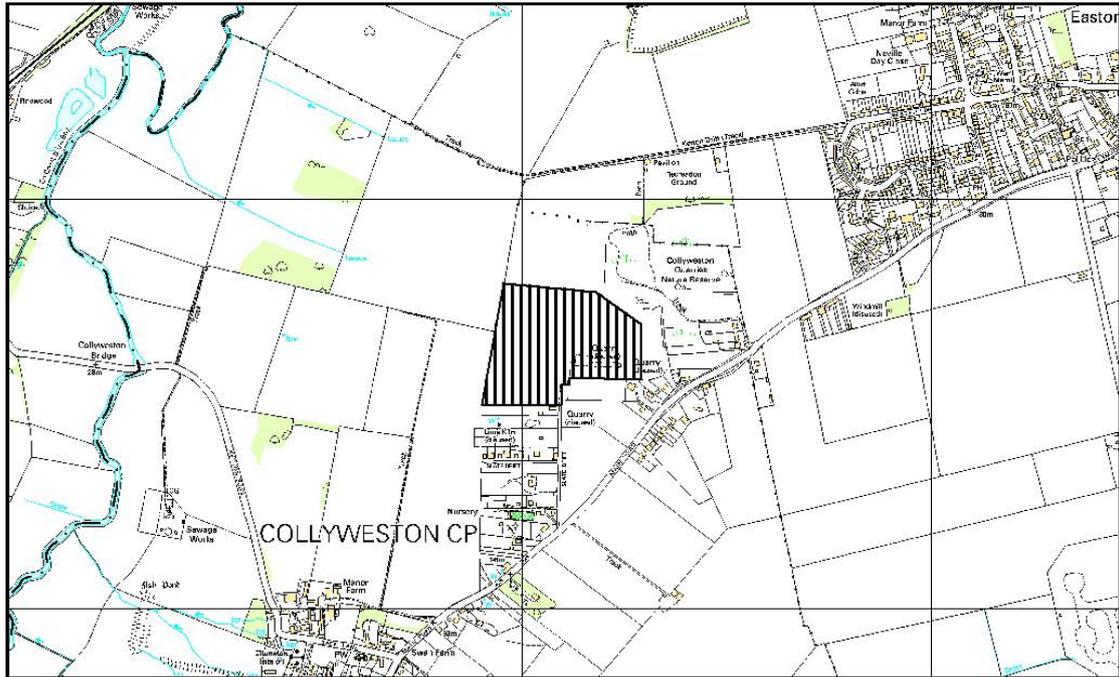
Site characteristics

- Linked to the extraction of crushed rock (limestone)
- Located in proximity to the village of Pury End and isolated rural residences.
- Overlays a major aquifer and is located 500 m from an identified flood risk zone and historic flood area.
- Site is south of previous and currently worked quarrying operations.
- Within the Tove Catchment Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:

- Site not to be worked until the existing Pury End quarry is close to completion of its operational life.

MA11: Collyweston Village



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- Location:** Parish of Collyweston, East Northamptonshire
- Grid Reference:** SK 997 037
- Area:** 8.5 ha
- Quantity:** 50,000 tonnes
- Site characteristics:**
- Collyweston stone slate (roofing slate) extraction
 - Located in proximity to the villages of Collyweston and Easton on the Hill and isolated residential dwellings.
 - Overlays a major and minor aquifer and is adjacent to a historic flood zone.
 - Currently used for agricultural production and with agricultural land to the north and west.
 - Collyweston Quarries Nature Reserve is to the east of the site.
 - Within the Western Clay Uplands Landscape Character Area.
- Development requirements:**
- No open casting of roofing stone or other materials from this site.

APPENDIX 2: COMMITMENTS FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION

Commitments for mineral extraction as at end 2012 are set out in the schedule below, and include sites for:

- Sand and gravel,
- Crushed rock,
- Building and roofing stone, and
- Clay.

For sites that have old minerals permissions only those with modern conditions agreed have been included in the schedule.

Appendix 2a: Sand and gravel

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference	
		Easting	Northing
Castle Manor Farm, Thrapston	09/00006/MIN	501600	278200
Church Farm, Bozeat	WP/96/0340	498744	260125
Eaglethorpe, Warmington	EN/02/0846 09/00047/MIN	508100	292300
Earls Barton West Quarry, Grendon Road	SN/06/1670 WP/07/0039	484359	262356
Earls Barton Spinney Quarry	07/00050/MIN 10/00066/EXT	486130	261960
Lilford Lodge Farm, Lilford	09/00079/MIN	504002	284811
Passenham Quarry, Passenham	SN/05/0395 12/00025/MIN 12/00026/MIN 12/00025/MIN 12/00026/MIN	477300	239500

Appendix 2b: Crushed rock

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference	
		Easting	Northing
Collyweston Quarry, Duddington	EN/98/0374 EN/06/1279	499900	301300
Cowthick Quarry, Weldon	CO/97/0040	492775	287546
Harley Way Quarry, Oundle	12/00001/MIN	500663	288017
Park Lodge, Gretton	CO/96/0040 EN/96/0083	491110	294452
Pitsford	DA/97/1140	474679	265218
Priors Hall Quarry, Weldon	CO/97/0055 CO/06/00091	492500	290500
Ringstead Grange Quarry (Based on MA9 allocation)	12/00016/MIN	497520	274535
Rushton Landfill	11/00046/WAS	485000	283500
Weekley Hall Wood	KE/97/0464	487529	281815

Appendix 2c: Building and roofing stone

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference	
		Easting	Northing
Collyweston Quarry, Duddington	EN/98/0374 EN/06/1279	499900	301300
Harlestone	08/00037/MIN	470811	264048
Harley Way Quarry, Oundle	12/00001/MIN	500663	288017
Pitsford	DA/97/1140	475473	267241
Pury End	SN/01/0938 07/00012/MIN	471000	246100
Rushton Landfill	08/00102/WAS	485000	283500

Appendix 2d: Clay

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference	
		Easting	Northing
King's Cliffe Industrial Estate	EN/92/0386	504300	298400
King's Cliffe Landfill Site	EN/97/0113	500853	300083
Sidegate Lane Landfill Site	WP/07/0008	491932	270363

Note:

The locations of commitments are not indicated on the hard copy Local Plan Policies Map. This information can be viewed via the County Councils online interactive map (<http://northamptonshire.opus3.co.uk/ldf/maps>) or in hardcopy upon request to the County Council.

The identification of a site as a commitment does not necessarily mean that the permission has been implemented or that the site is currently operational.

APPENDIX 3: PROFILES OF THE ALLOCATED SITES AND IDENTIFIED INDUSTRIAL LOCATIONS FOR WASTE DEVELOPMENT

The following contains profiles of the allocated sites, as well as the boundaries of the industrial locations within which waste management uses would be acceptable in principle. Site and locational boundaries are also shown on the Policies Map.

Allocations for waste-related development

Policy 14: Sites for integrated waste management facilities

WS1: Northampton - East

WS2: Corby - South east

WS3: Corby - Central east

Policy 15: Sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas

WS4: Northampton - Boughton

WS5: Northampton - Grange Park

WS6: Northampton - Jackdaw Close

WS7: Wellingborough - Leyland Trading Estate

WS8: Wellingborough - Sidegate Lane

WS9: Corby - Gretton Brook Road

WS10: Corby - Pilot Road

Policy 16: Industrial area locations for waste management uses

WL1: Daventry - Drayton Fields / Royal Oak

WL2: Daventry - Long March

WL3: Brackley - Boundary Road

WL4: Towcester - Old Greens Norton Road

WL5: Northampton - Lodge Farm

WL6: Northampton - St. James / Far Cotton

WL7: Northampton - Moulton Park

WL8: Northampton - Brackmills

WL9: Northampton - Round Spinney

WL10: Wellingborough - Park Farm

WL11: Wellingborough - Denington

WL12: Wellingborough - Finedon Road

WL13: Kettering - Telford Way

WL14: Kettering - Pytchley Lodge

WL15: Corby - Oakley Hay

WL16: Corby - Earlstrees

WL17: Corby - Weldon Road

WL18: Corby - North Eastern Industrial Areas

WL19: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - Sanders Lodge

WL20: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - West of Bypass

WL21: Oundle - Nene Valley

Policy 17: Sites for waste management use in rural areas

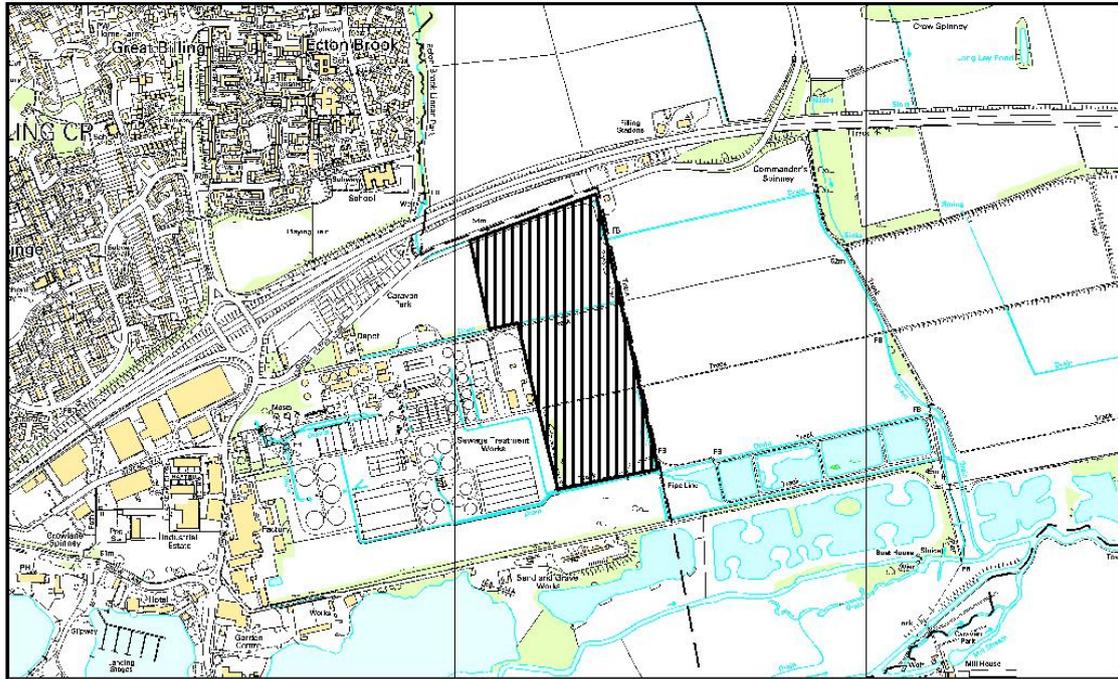
WS11: Kilsby

WS12: Chelveston

WS13: Nassington - Kings Cliffe Regeneration Centre

Sites for integrated waste management facilities

WS1: Northampton – East



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Location details: Northampton

Grid Reference: SP 824 619

Area: 18.5 hectares (ha)

Site characteristics:

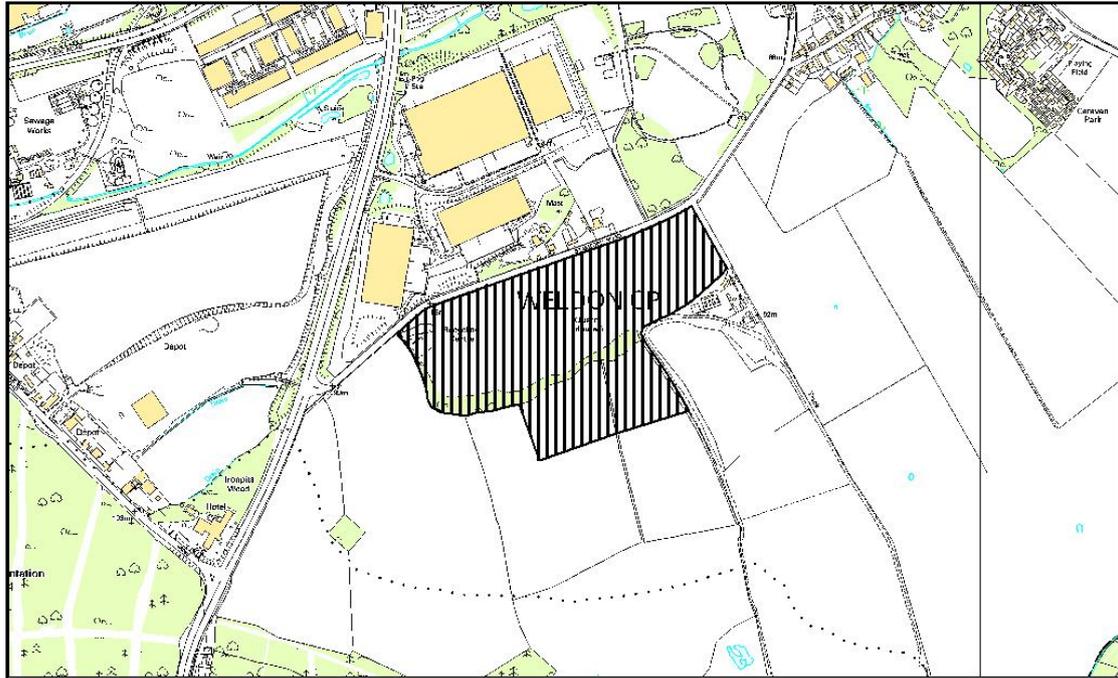
- In a predominantly industrial area, adjacent to an existing sewage treatment plant.
- Separated from the main Northampton urban area by the A45.
- Within close proximity, although separated by the A45, to residential areas of Northampton and 200 m from a school. Close to a traveller's site.
- Overlays a minor aquifer and a historic flood area is 500 m to the south. Drains border the site to the north and the south.
- Located in proximity to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI / SPA (2.4 km west and 3.4 km east).

Development requirements:

- Access / egress to be from the west. The implementation of a one-way traffic system should be considered. This may utilise: an existing site road from Lower Ecton Lane feeding into the allocation; and land to the south and west of the existing Wastewater Treatment Works, rejoining an existing site road and access to Crow Lane. Carriageway and junction improvements from the site onto Crow Lane, Lower Ecton Lane and the A45 may be required.²⁴Mitigation measures and restoration to be carried out in line with the HRA24 for this allocation.
- A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage.
- Built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk, avoiding areas affected by highest level of flood risk (northern and southern sections of the site).

²⁴ Northamptonshire County Council August 2007 Northamptonshire MWDF Habitats Regulation Appropriate Assessment.

WS2: Corby - South East



Scale
1:18,000

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Location details:

Parish of Weldon, Corby

Grid Reference:

SP 919 885

Area:

25.9 ha

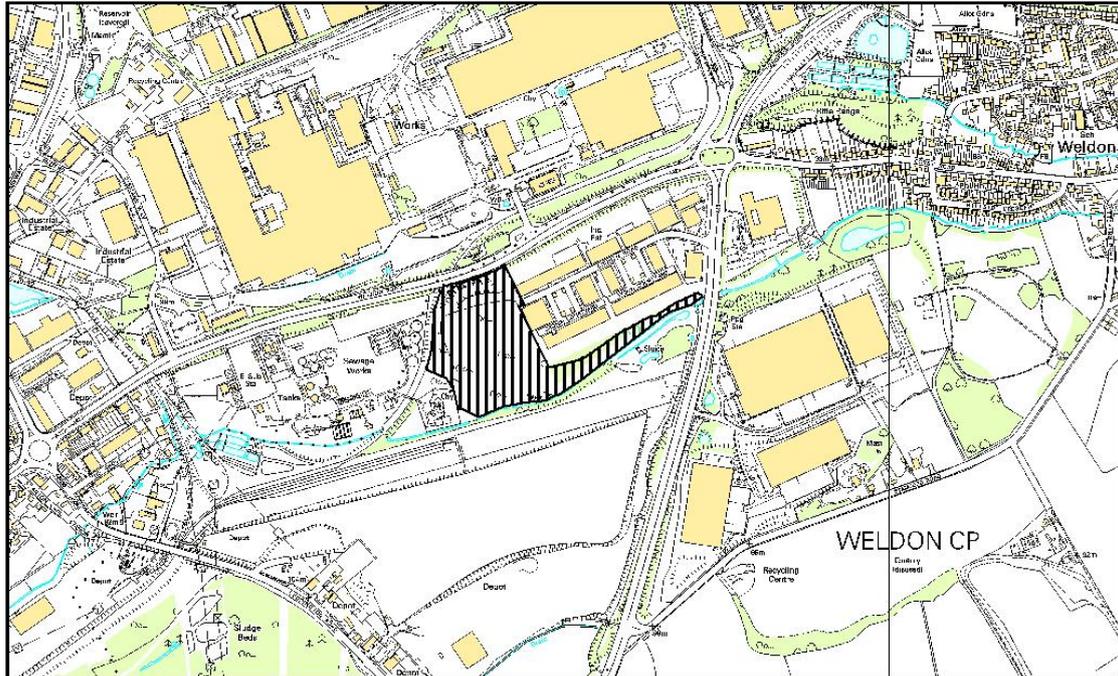
Site characteristics:

- Located adjacent to an existing industrial operation, but generally away from sensitive residential uses.
- Overlays a major aquifer and is located within 600 m of an indicative flood plain, flood zone and main river.

Development requirements:

- Access via Kettering Road from A43 to the west with improvements to the A43 junction as appropriate.

WS3: Corby - Central East



Scale
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Location details:

Parish of Weldon, Corby

Grid Reference:

SP 910 891

Area:

8.8 ha

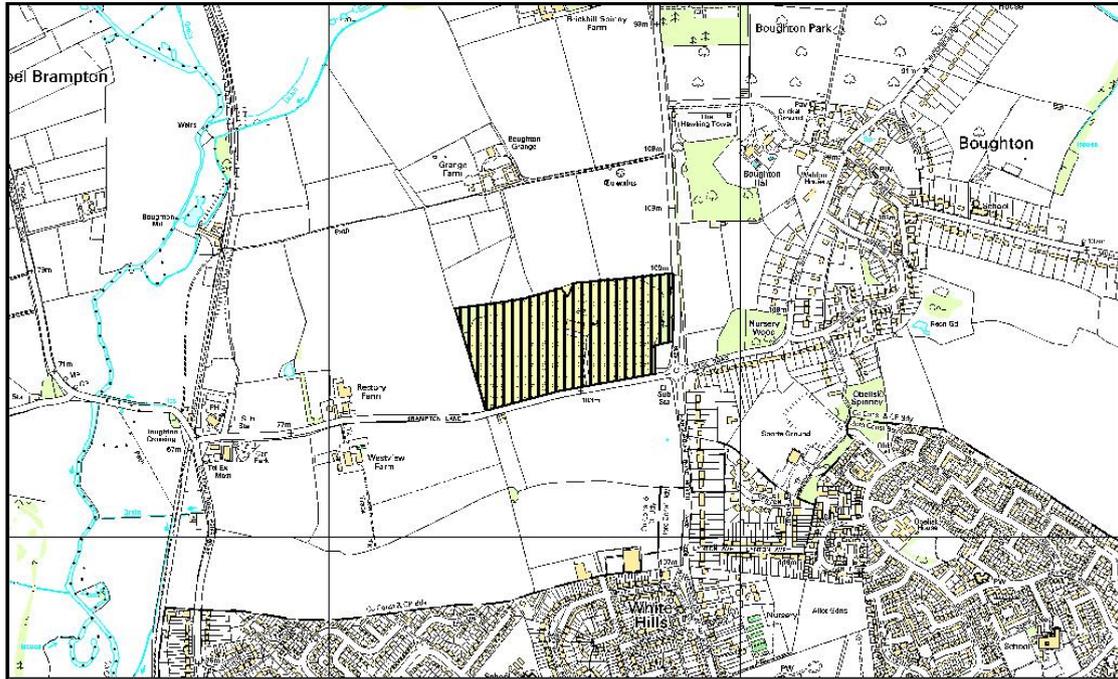
Site characteristics:

- Located within an existing industrial area. The site has been previously extensively quarried.
- Overlays a minor aquifer and is adjacent to an indicative flood plain, identified flood zone and is bordered by a main river to the south.
- Built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk, avoiding areas affected by highest level of flood risk (southern boundary of the site).

Development requirements:

Identified sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas

WS4: Northampton - Boughton



Scale
1:18,000

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Location details:

Parish of Boughton, Daventry

Grid Reference:

SP 746 655

Area:

12.0 ha

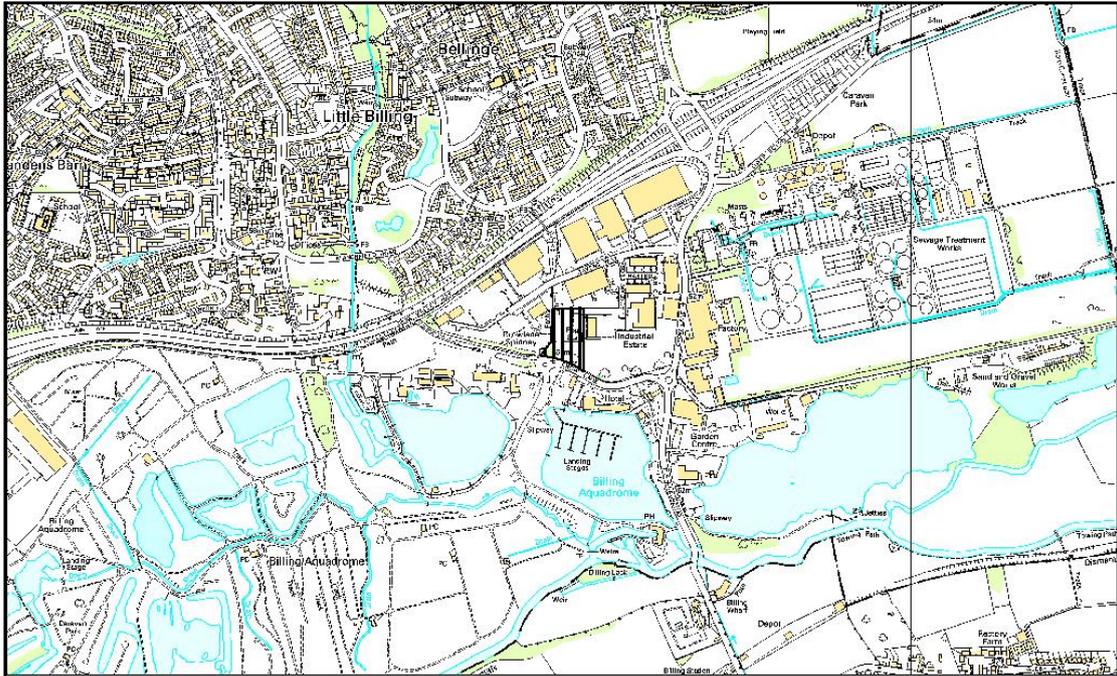
Site characteristics:

- Located close to residential areas of Boughton and other sensitive rural residential properties (Grange, Rectory and Westview Farms). The area to the south is identified for residential development.
- A previous minerals extraction site. Currently an operational landfill for inert waste and recycling facility for commercial and industrial waste.
- Surrounding land use is a mixture of arable fields and agriculturally improved grasslands.
- Overlays a minor aquifer. In addition an indicative floodplain, historic flood area, identified flood zone and a main river are located 500 m away.

Development requirements:

- Development to be set at a lower level within previously extracted area.

WS6: Northampton - Jackdaw Close



Scale
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Location details:

Northampton

Grid Reference:

SP 811 616

Area:

1.1 ha

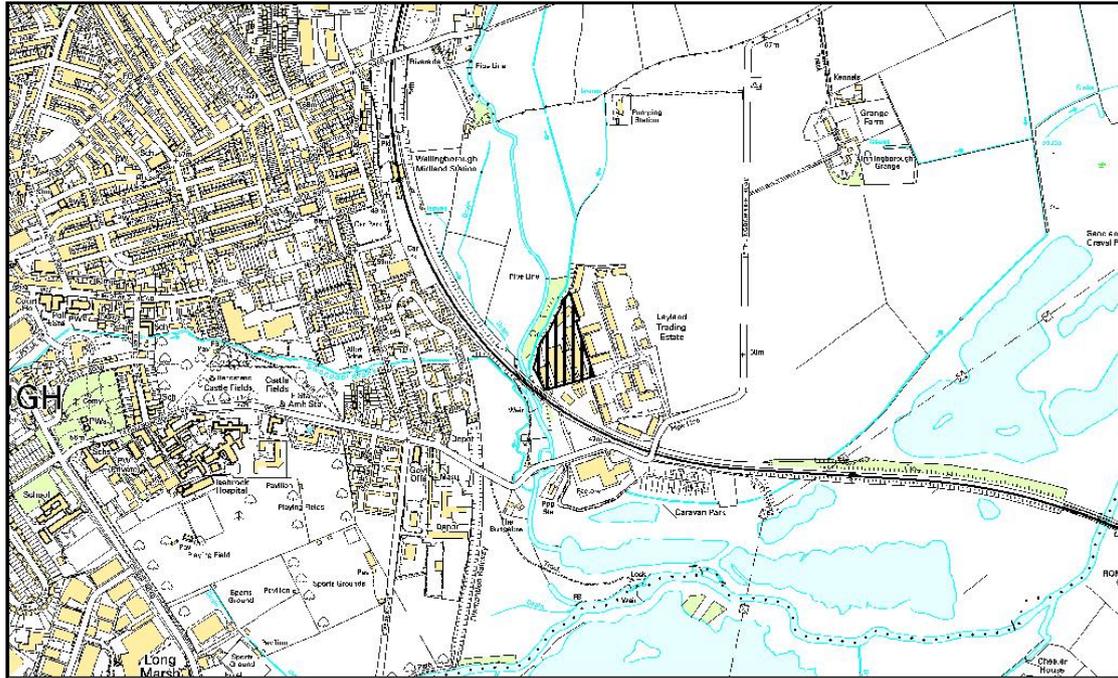
Site characteristics:

- Located in an existing industrial estate, but close to a hotel, marina and garden centre.
- The southern section of the site overlays a minor aquifer and the site lies close to large water bodies. In addition the site is located within a flood zone.
- Site had planning permission for waste use at January 2006.

Development requirements:

- Built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk, avoiding areas affected by highest level of flood risk.

WS7: Wellingborough - Leyland Trading Estate

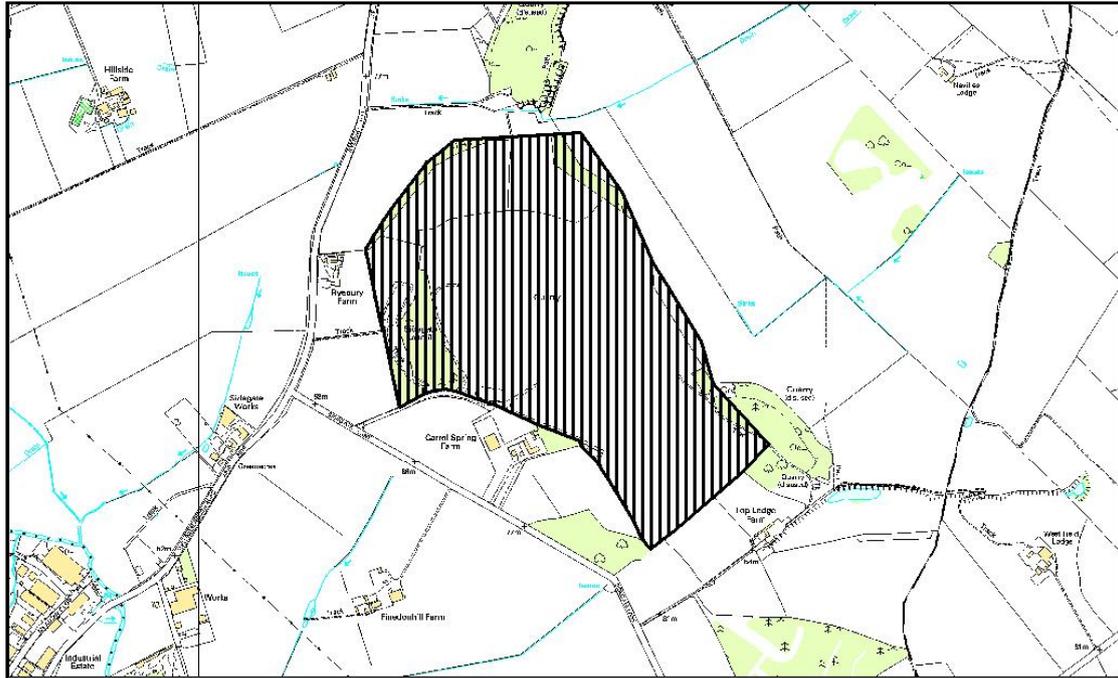


Scale
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Location details:	Wellingborough
Grid Reference:	SP 907 676
Area:	1.9 ha
Specific facility type:	Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) recycling facility
Site characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Located in an existing industrial area. - Overlays a minor aquifer and is bordered to the west by a historic flood area, indicative flood plain identified flood zone and main river (River Nene). - Located in proximity to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI / SPAs, but separated from it by industrial buildings and the railway.
Development requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage. - Built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk, avoiding areas affected by highest level of flood risk (south-western corner of the site).

WS8: Wellingborough- Sidegate Lane



Scale
1:18,000

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Location details:

Parish of Finedon, Wellingborough

Grid Reference:

SP 919 704

Area:

53.0 ha

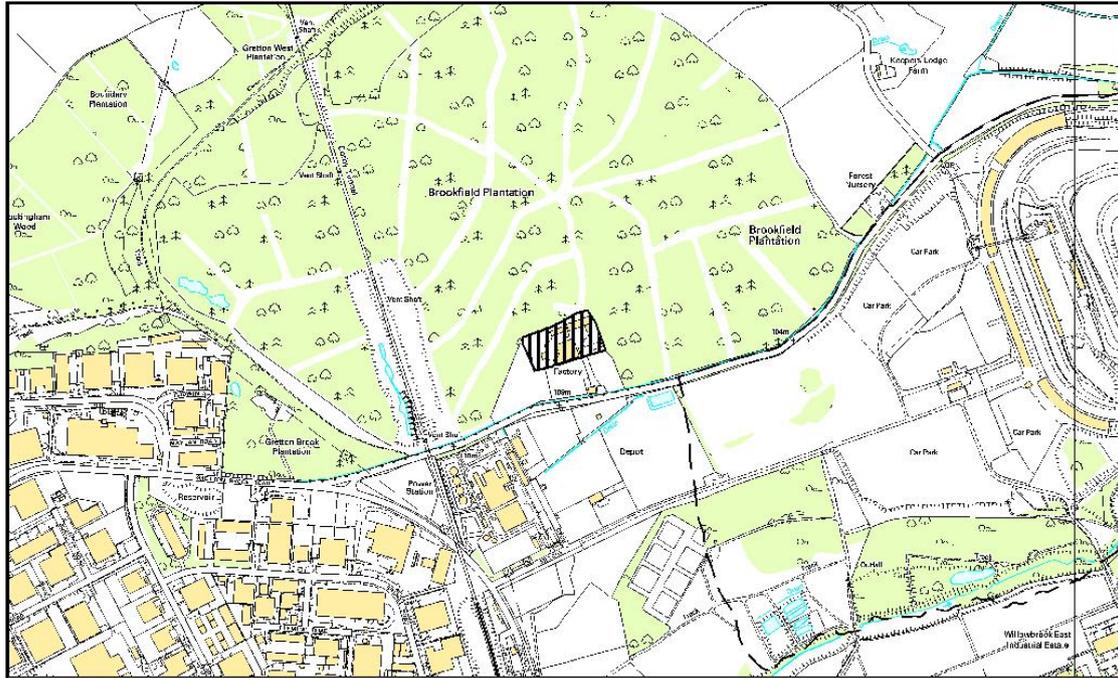
Site characteristics:

- Located in proximity to Wellingborough and Finedon residential areas as well as isolated rural residential dwellings.
- Overlays both a major and minor aquifer, with drains bordering the site to the north and south.
- Abuts Sidegate Land Scrub and Finedon Mines County Wildlife Sites (CWS) and Finedon Top Lodge Quarry Site of Special Scientific Significance.

Development requirements:

- Mitigation measures and restoration to be carried out in line with the HRA for this allocation.
- A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage.

WS9: Corby - Gretton Brook Road



Scale
1:18,000

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Location details:

Parish of Gretton, Corby

Grid Reference:

SP 897 915

Area:

1.7 ha

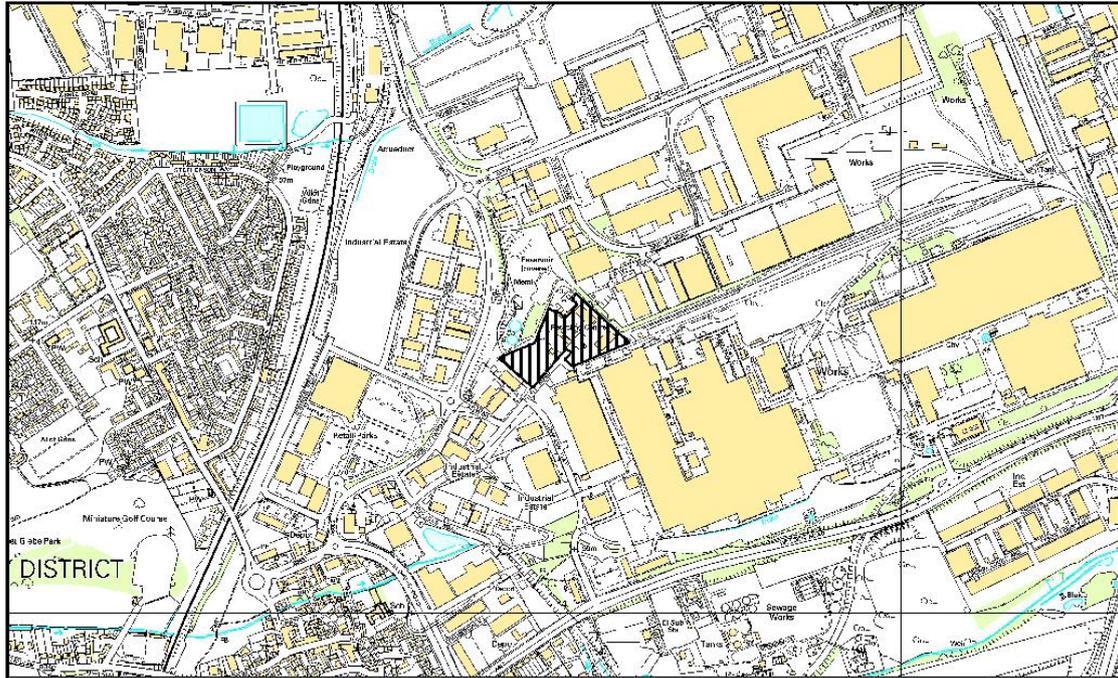
Site characteristics:

- Located in an existing industrial area, near a power station.
- Directly abuts the Brookfield Plantation CWS.
- Overlays a minor aquifer, is adjacent an indicative floodplain, identified flood zone and main river (within 100 m).

Development requirements:

- No specific strategic requirements.

WS10: Corby - Pilot Road



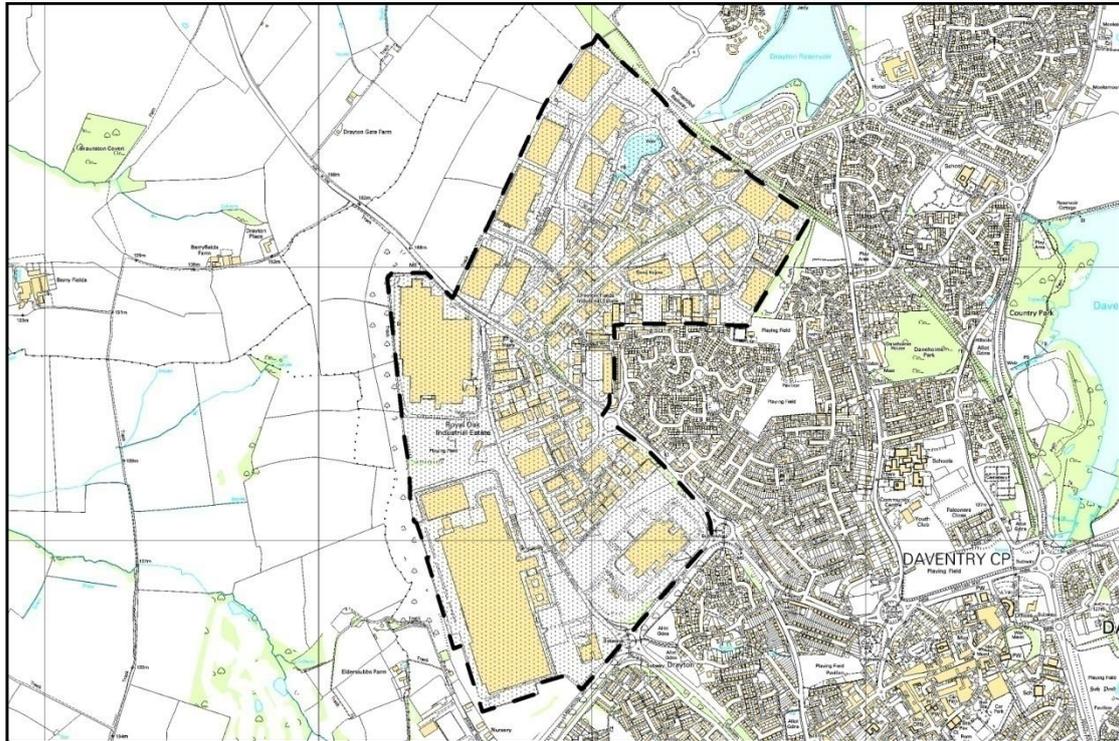
Scale
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Location details:	Corby
Grid Reference:	SP 902 896
Area:	2.8 ha
Site characteristics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Located in an existing industrial area.- Overlays a minor aquifer and is located 1 km from a main river and 450 m from an identified flood zone and indicative flood plain.
Development requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No specific strategic requirements.

Industrial area locations for waste management uses

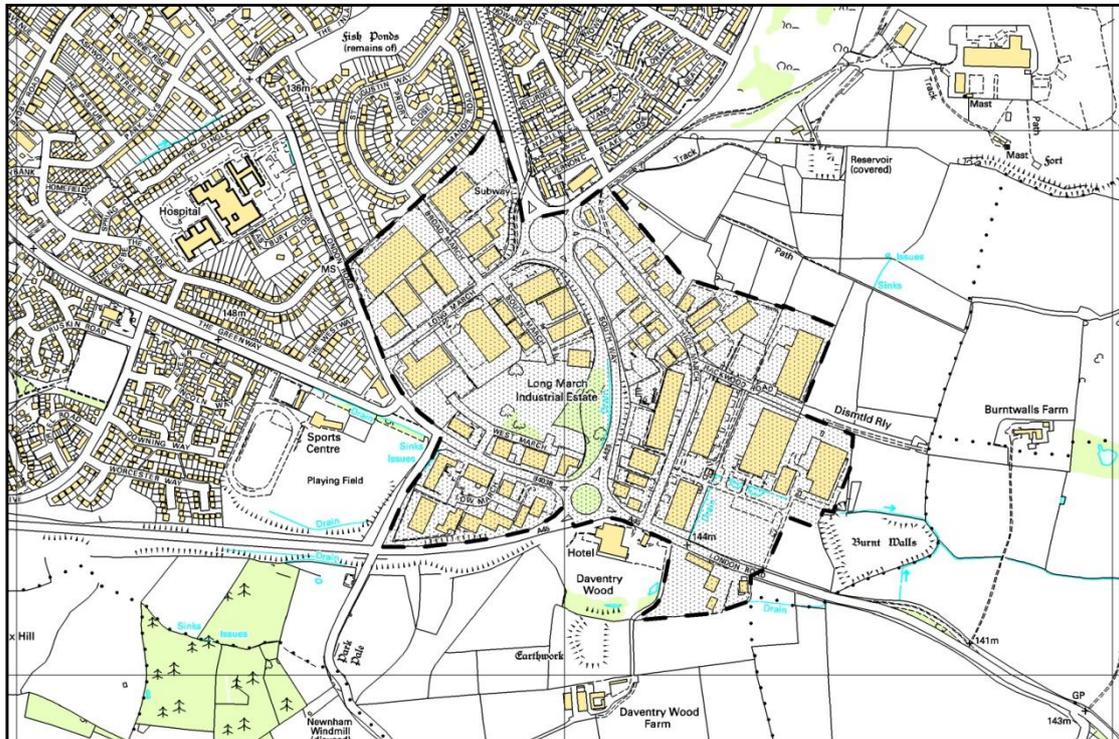
WL1: Daventry - Drayton Fields / Royal Oak



Scale
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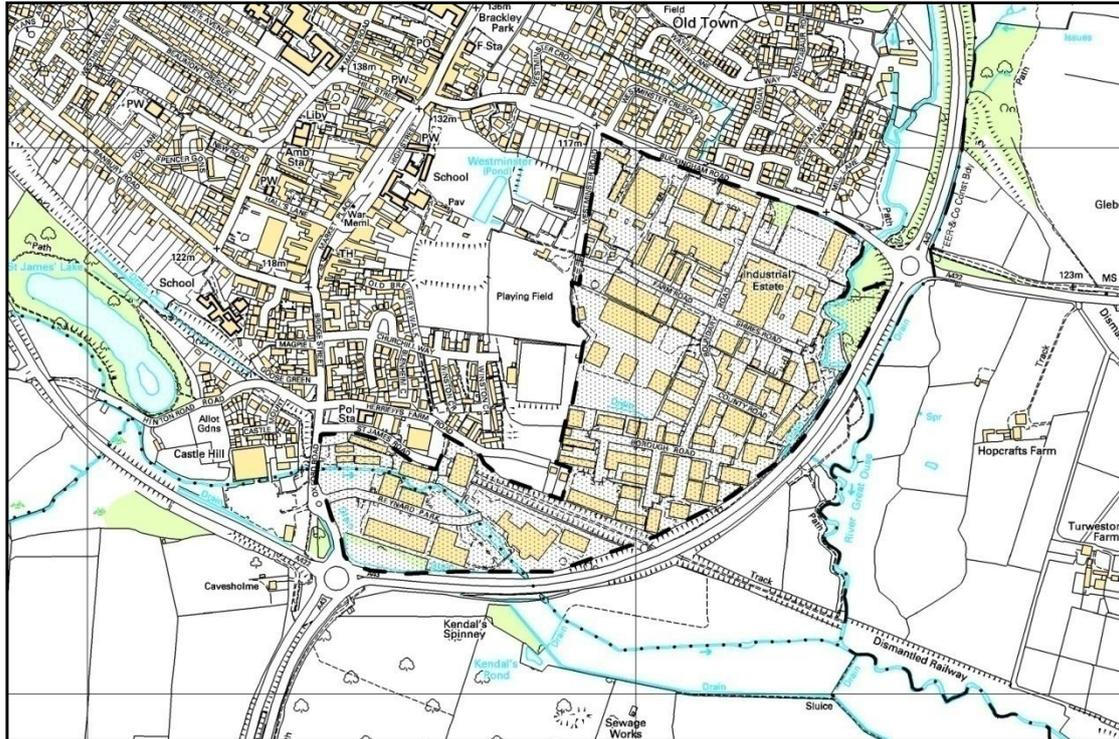
WL2: Daventry - Long March



Scale 1:15,000

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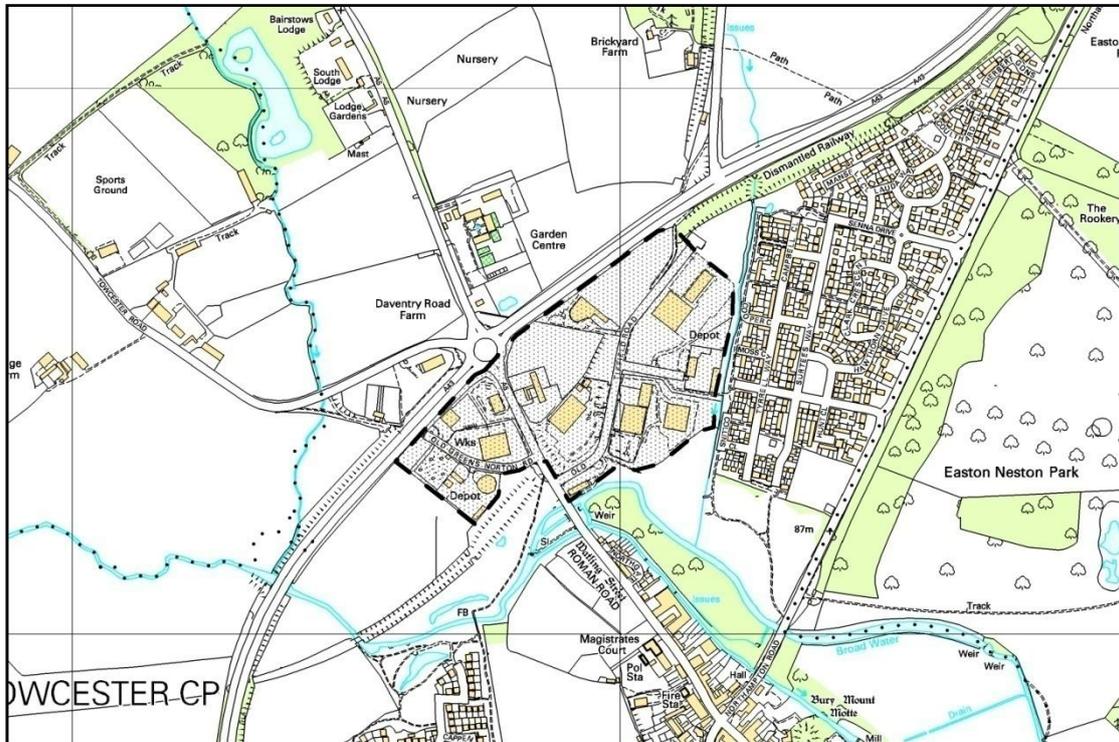
WL3: Brackley - Boundary Road



Scale
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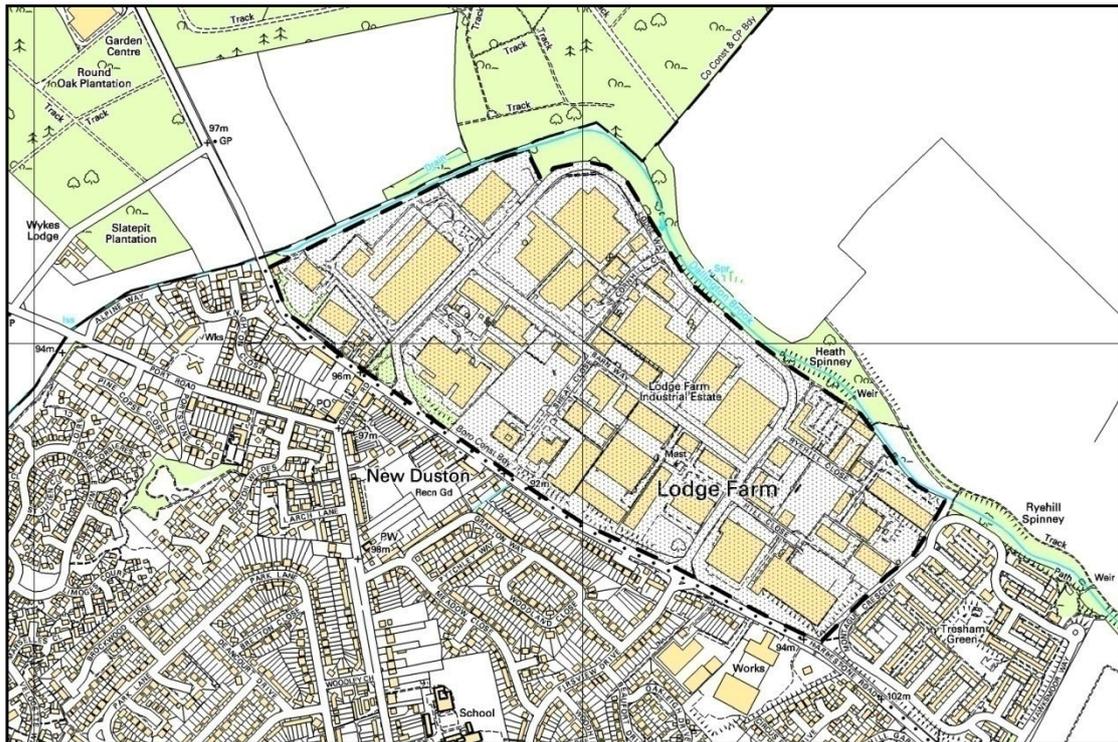
WL4: Towcester - Old Greens Norton Road



Scale
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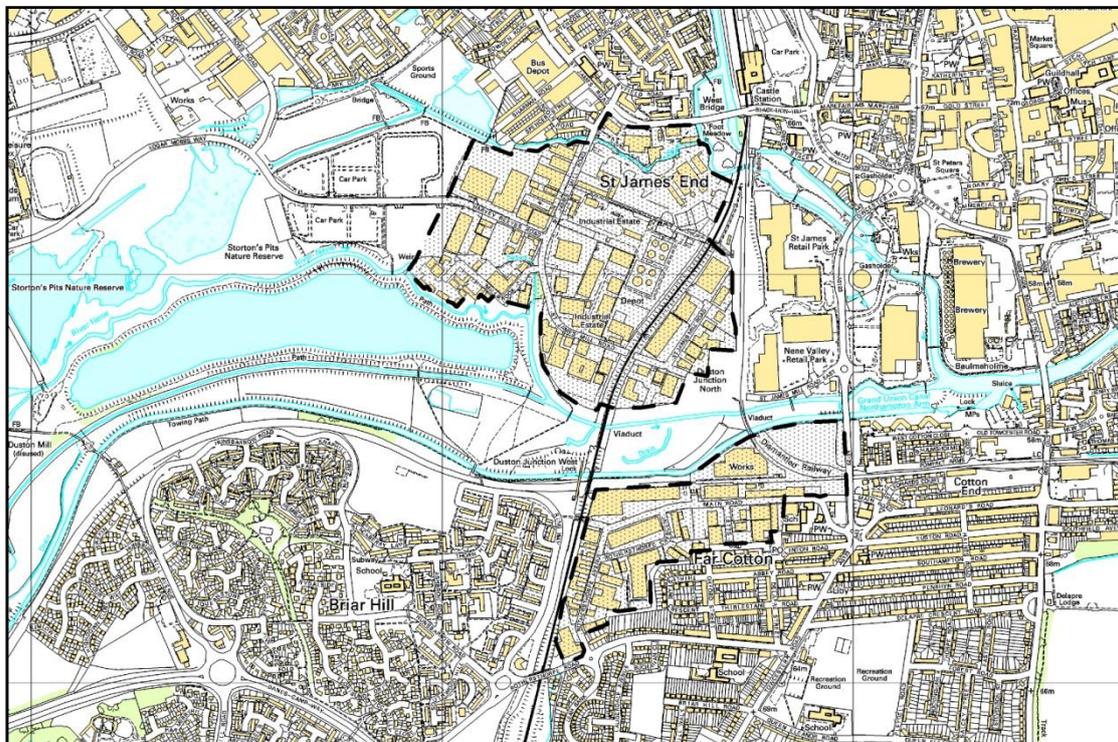
WL5: Northampton - Lodge Farm



Scale
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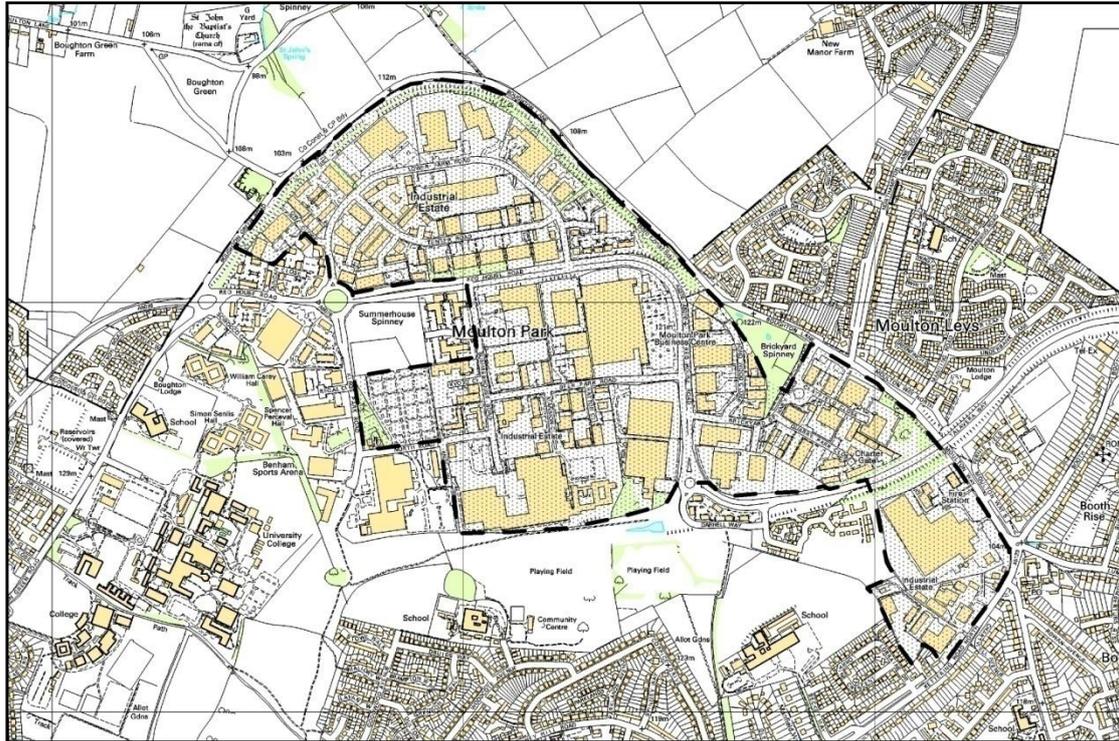
WL6: Northampton - St. James / Far Cotton



Scale
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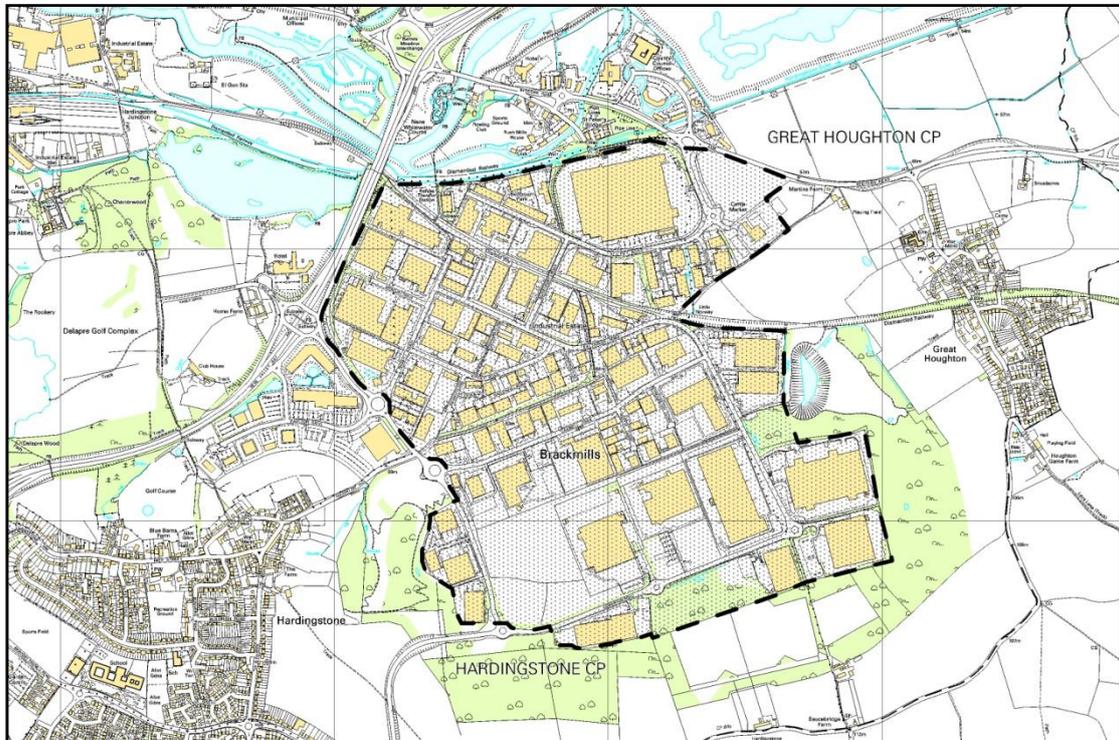
WL7: Northampton - Moulton Park



Scale
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WL8: Northampton – Brackmills



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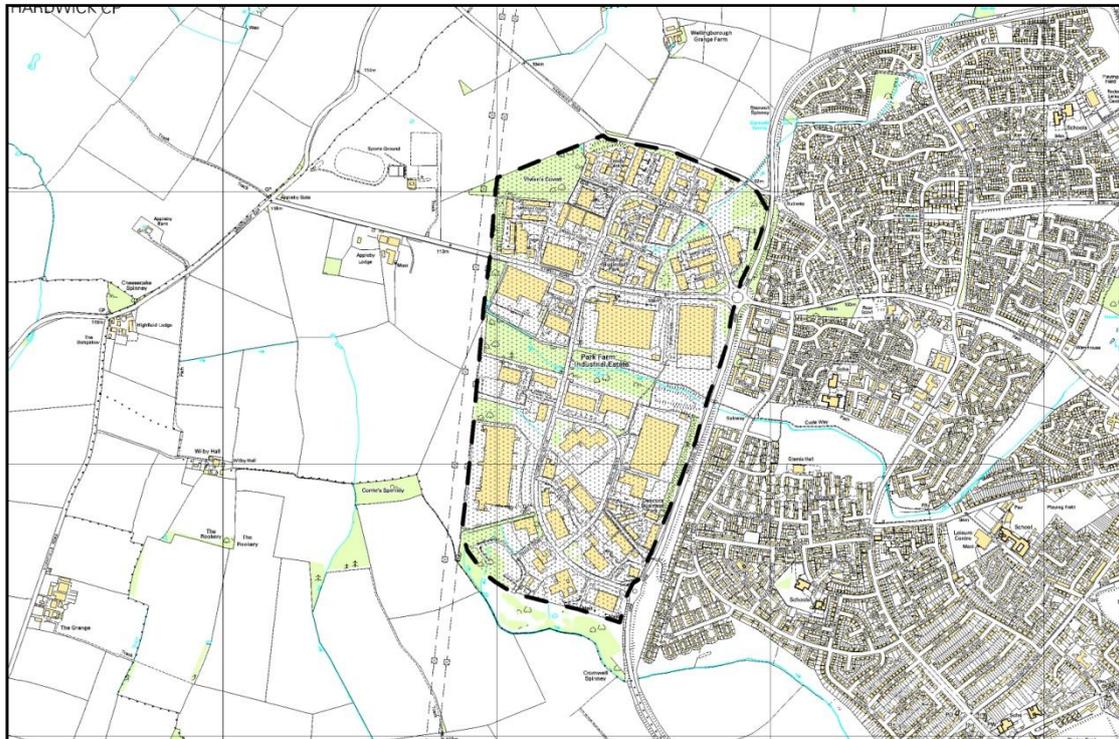
WL9: Northampton - Round Spinney



Scale
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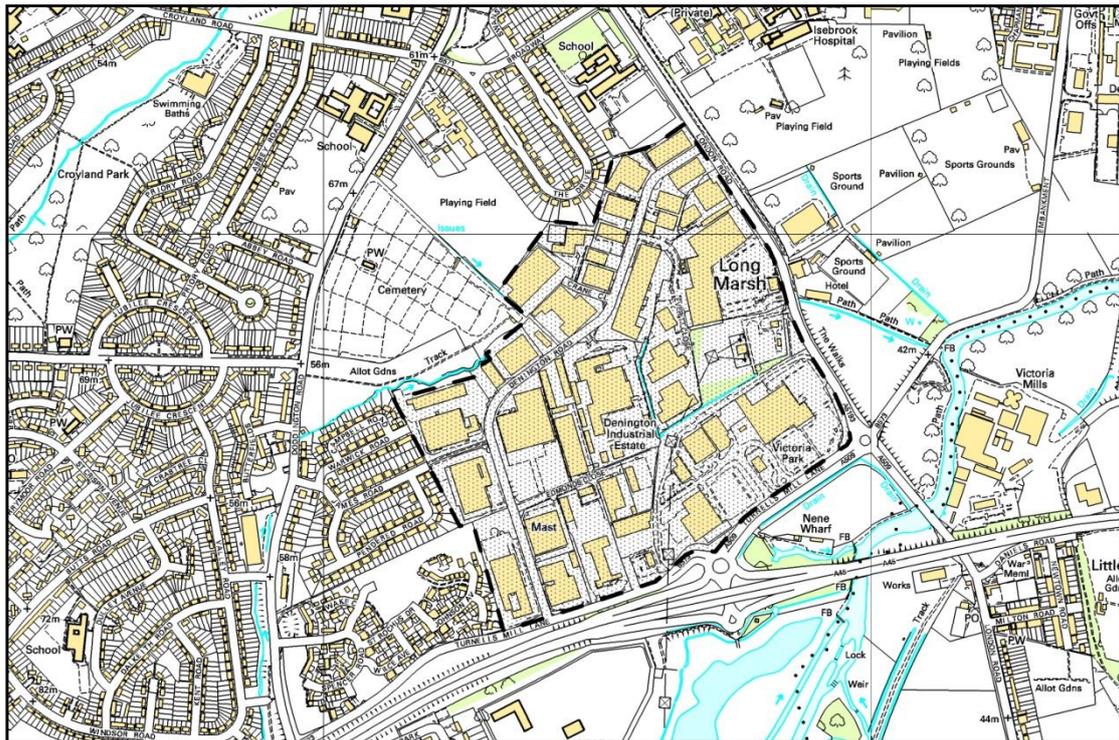
WL10: Wellingborough - Park Farm



Scale
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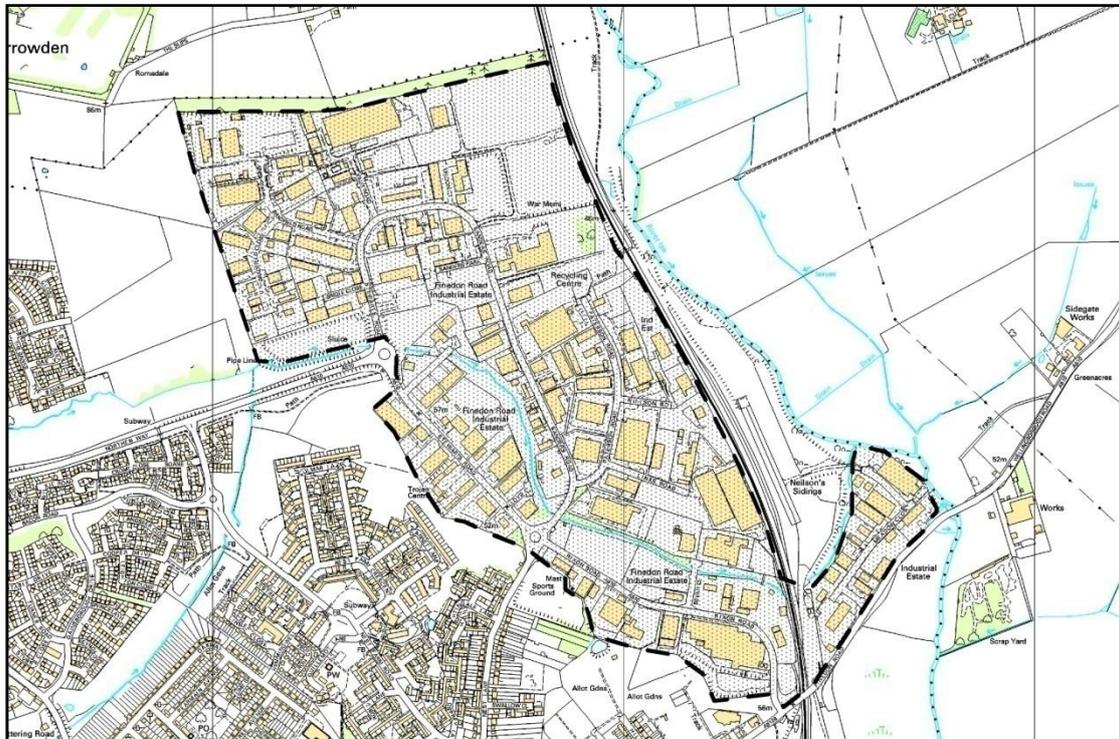
WL11: Wellingborough – Denington



Scale
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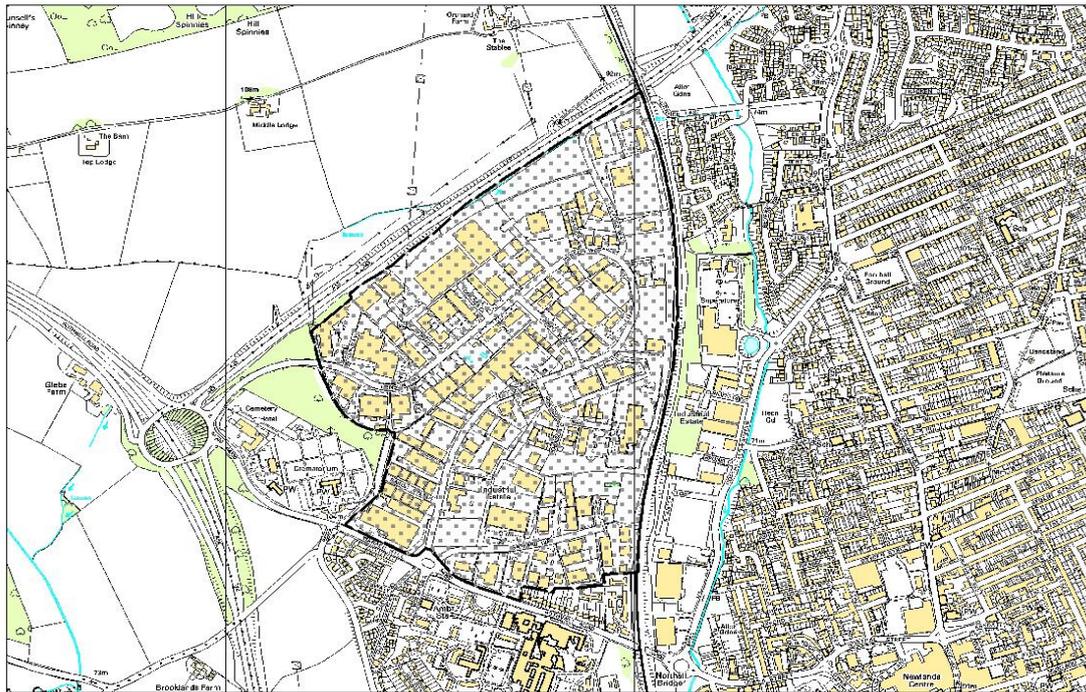
WL12: Wellingborough - Finedon Road



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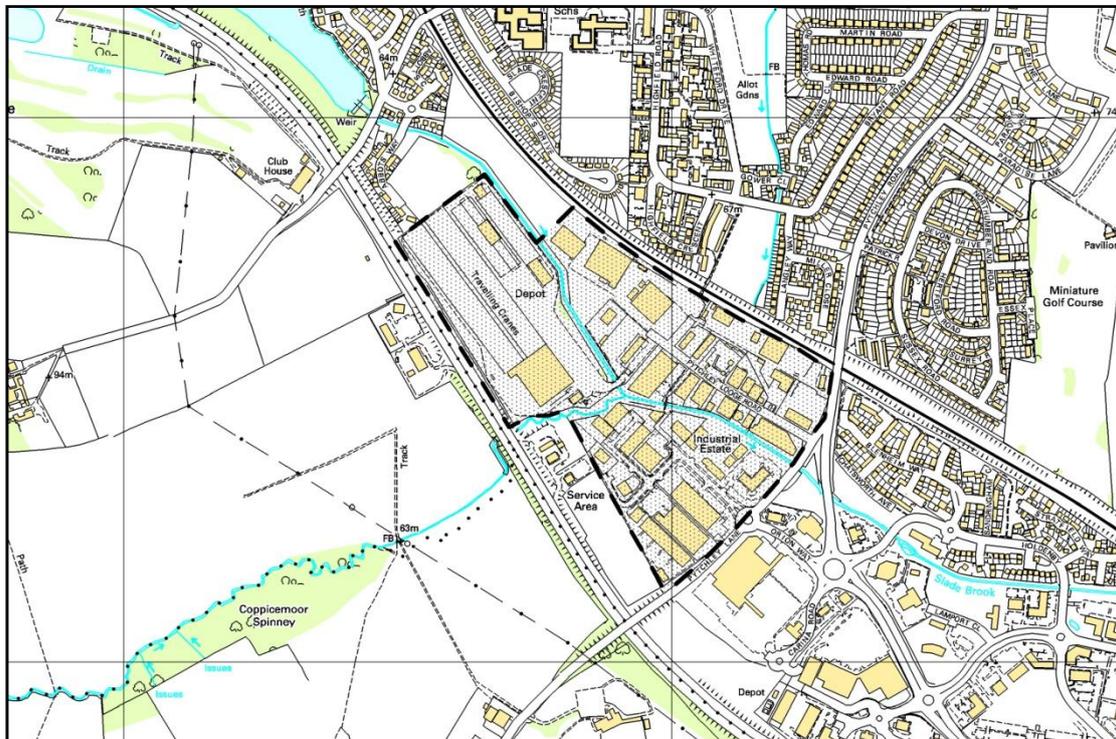
WL13: Kettering - Telford Way



Scale
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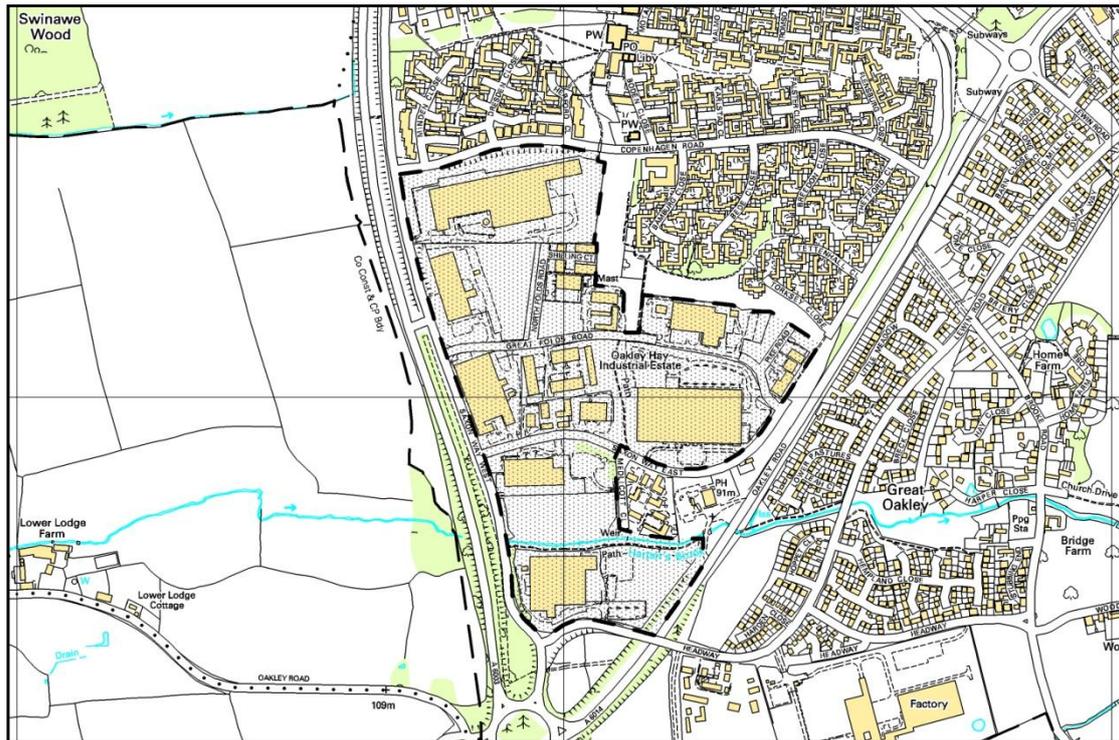
WL14: Kettering - Pytchley Lodge



Scale
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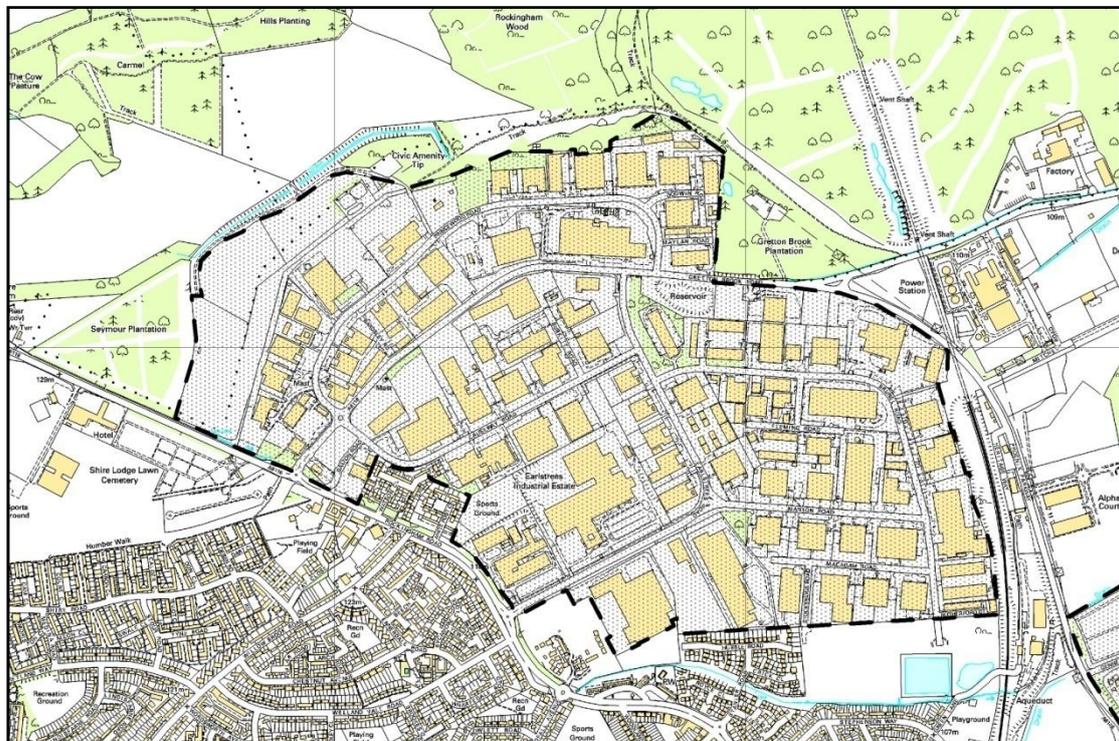
WL15: Corby - Oakley Hay



Scale
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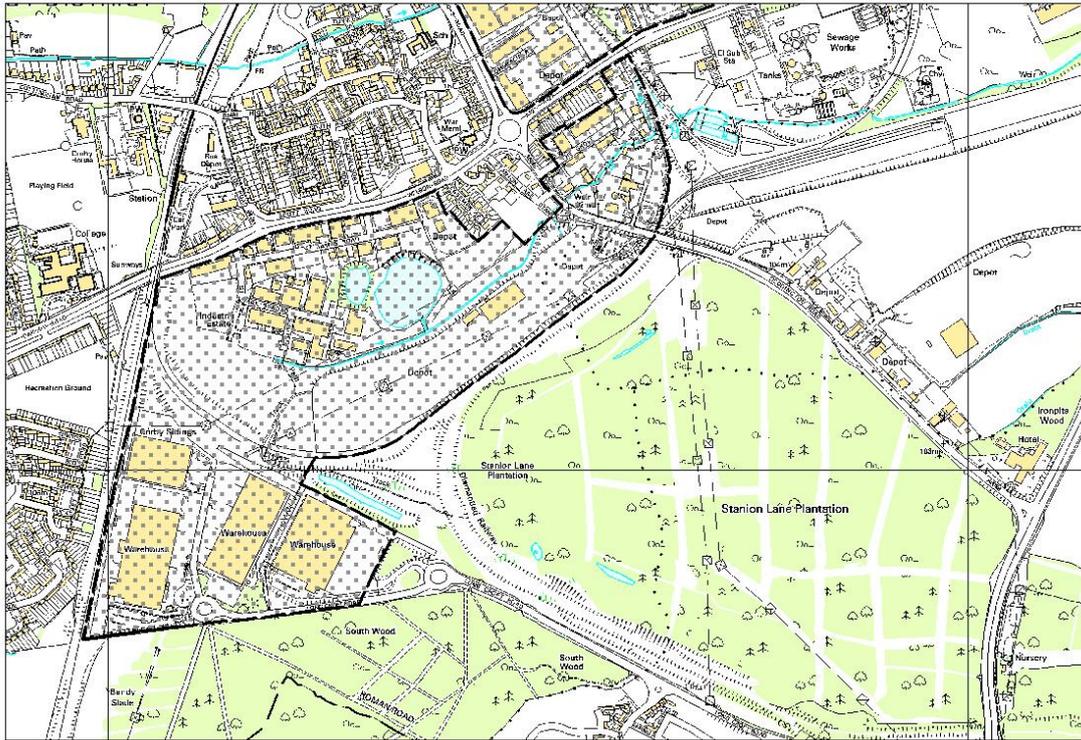
WL16: Corby – Earlstrees



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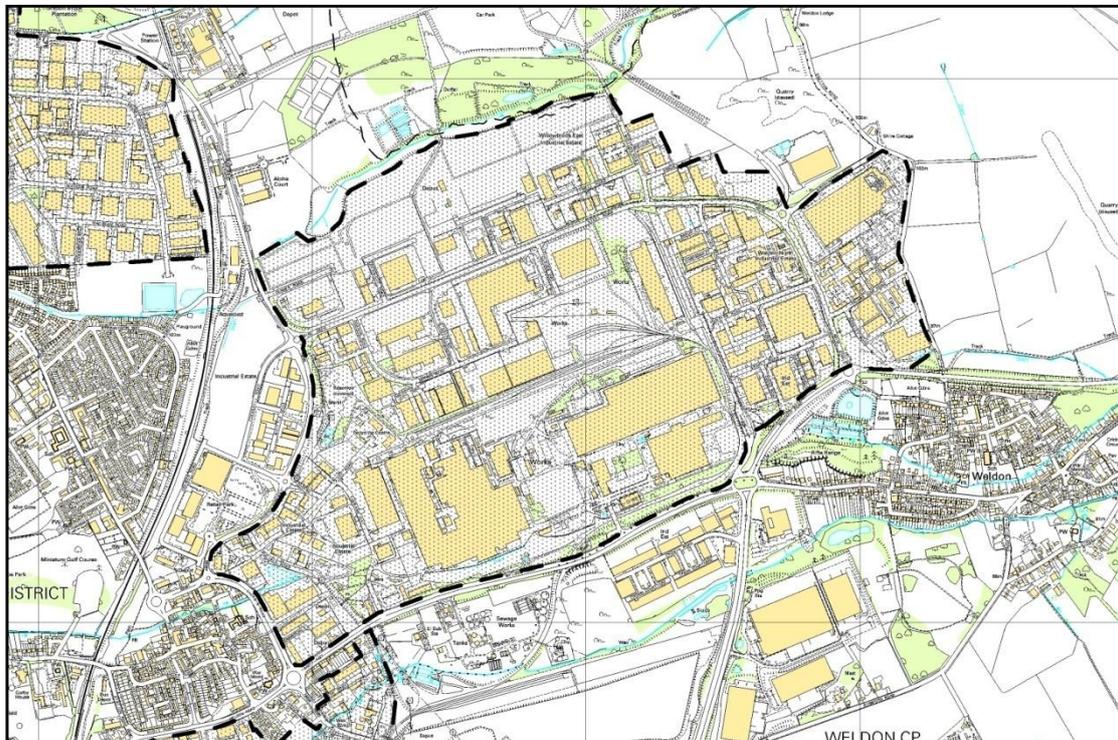
WL17: Corby - Weldon Road



Scale
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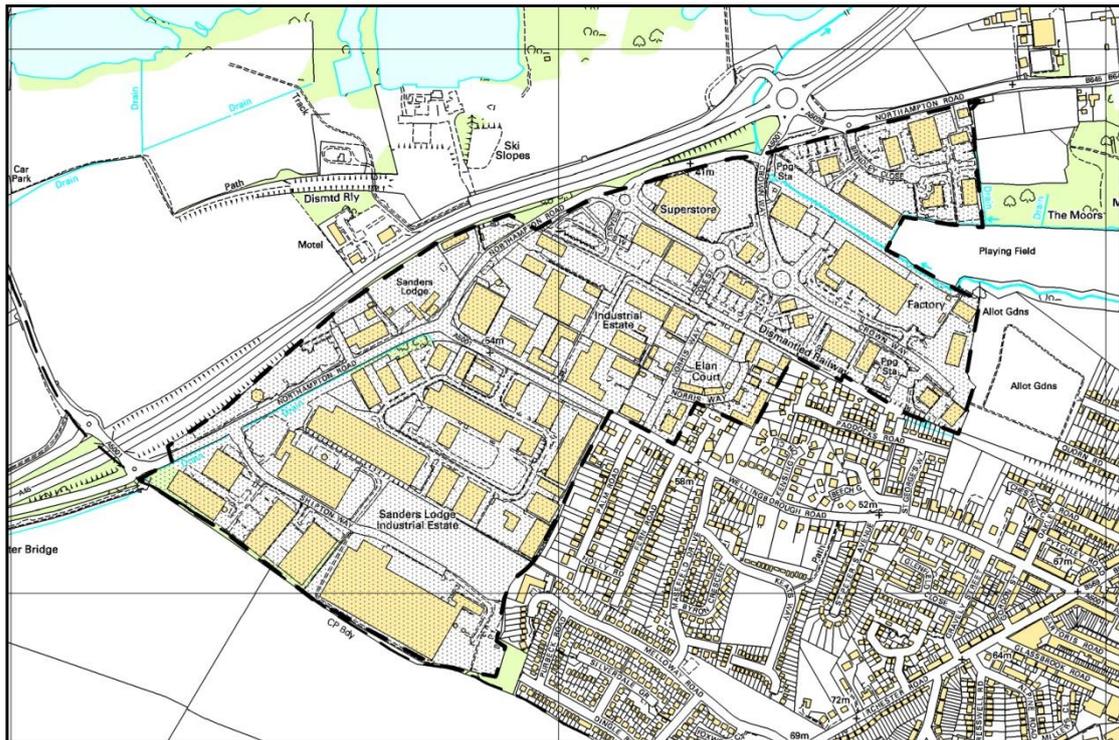
WL18: Corby - North Eastern Industrial Areas



Scale
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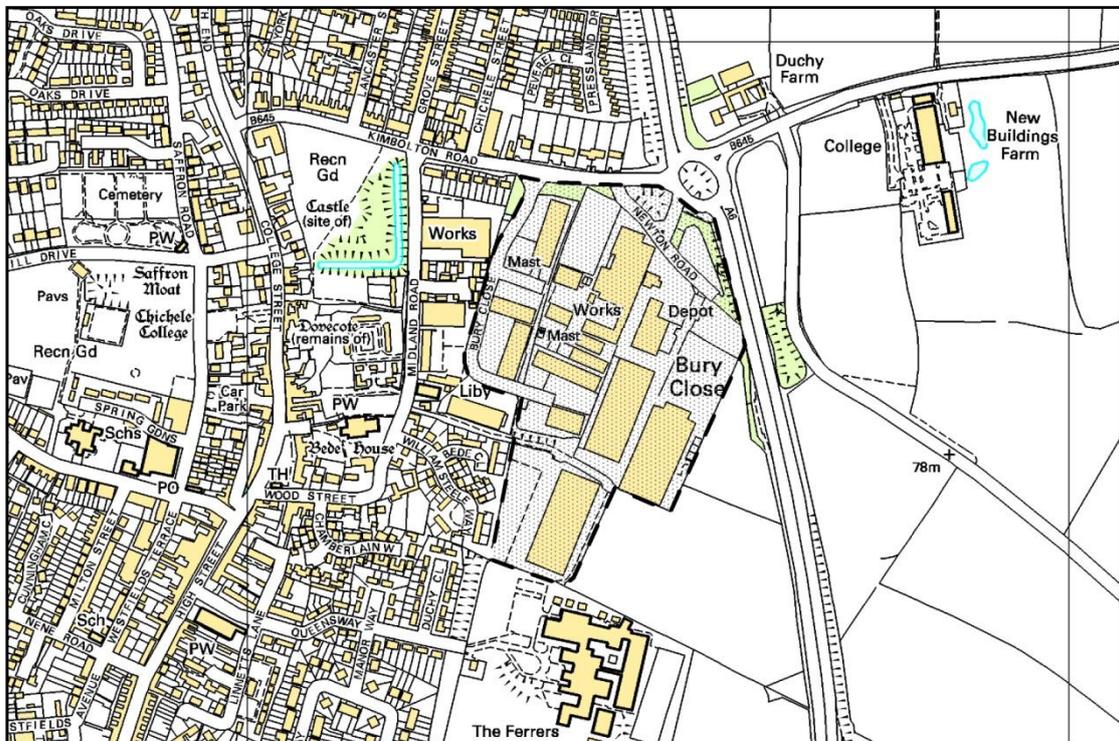
WL19: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - Sanders Lodge



Scale
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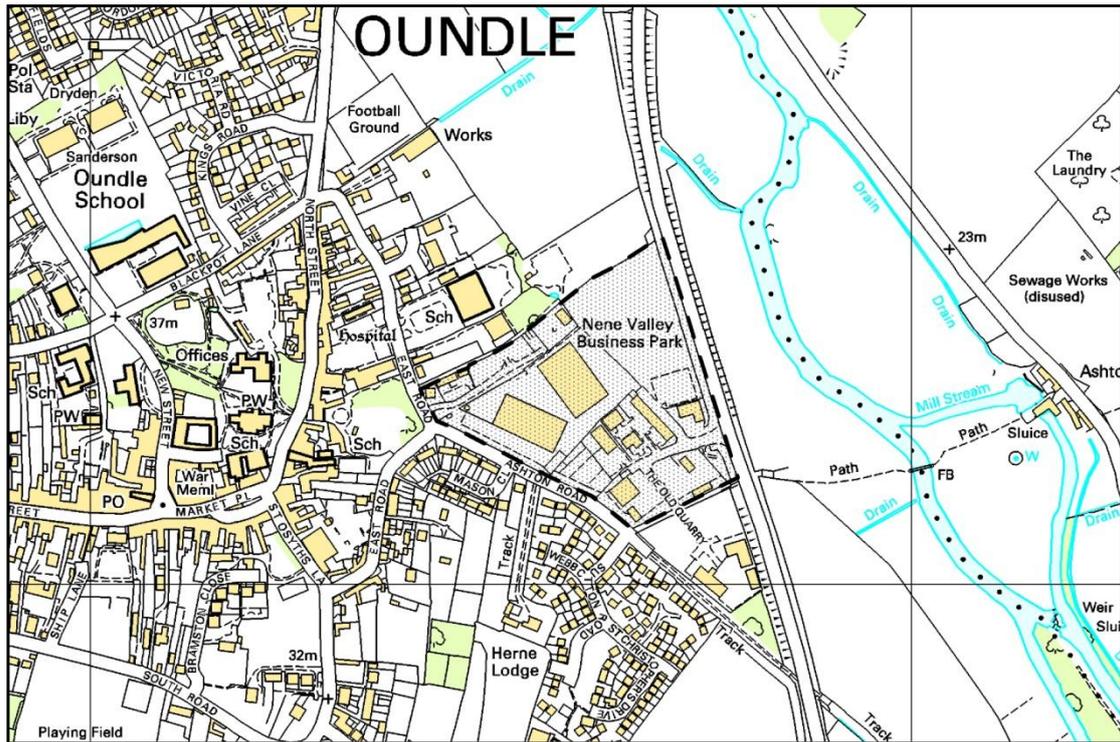
WL20: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - West of Bypass



Scale
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WL21: Oundle - Nene Valley

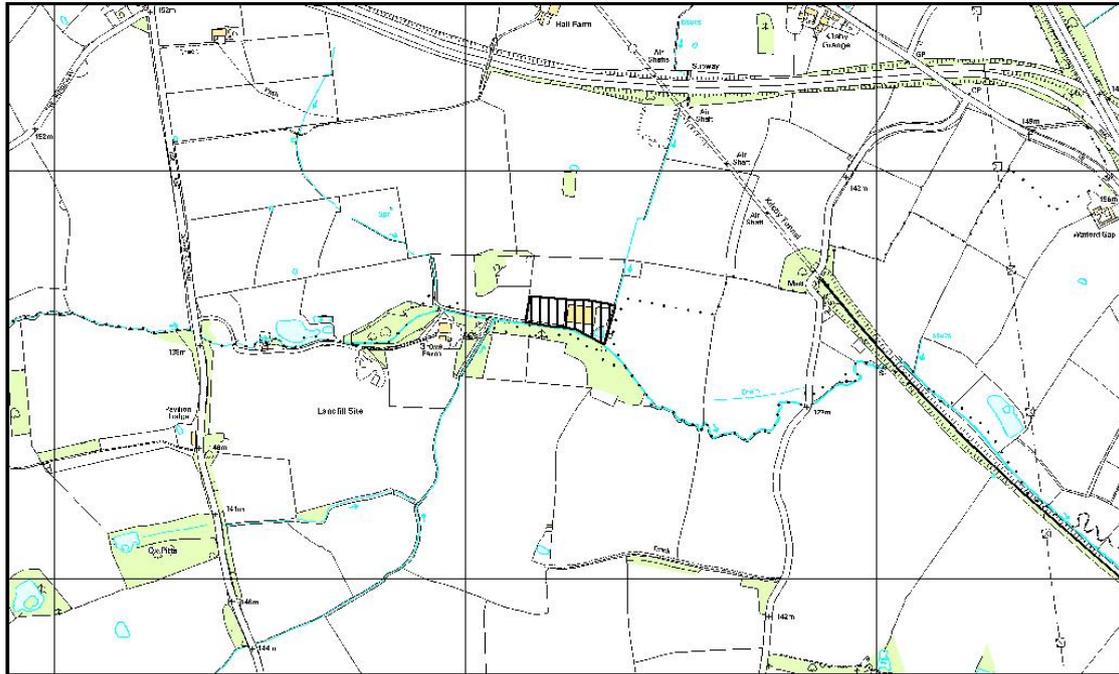


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Identified sites for waste management use in rural areas

WS11: Kilsby



Scale
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Location details:

Parish of Kilsby, Daventry district

Grid Reference:

SP 571 696

Area:

1.5 ha

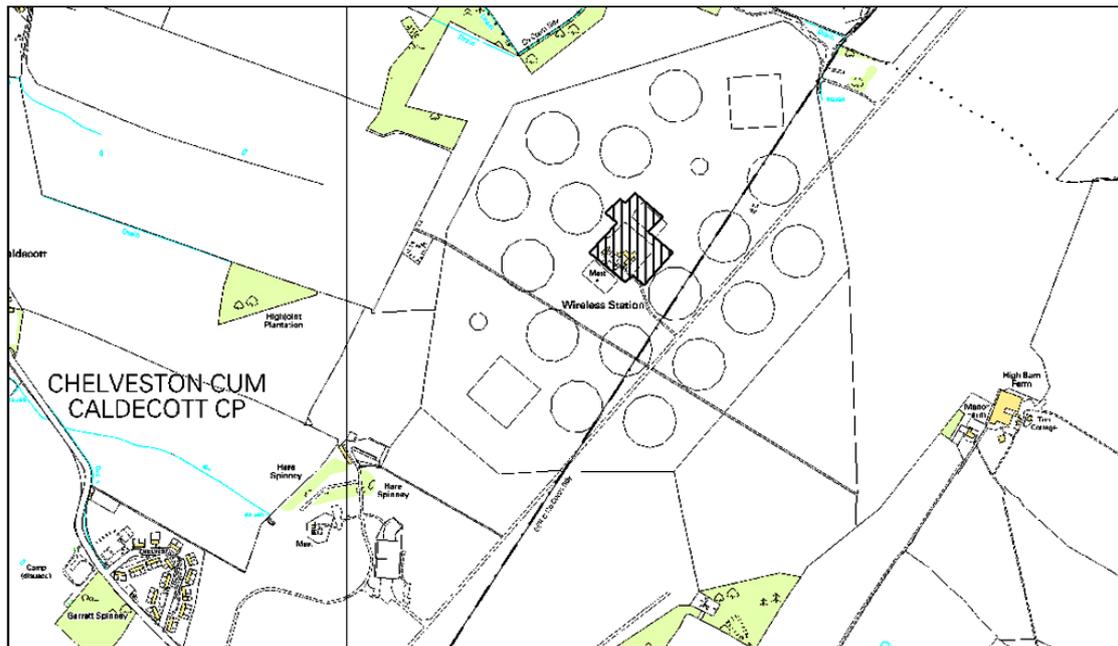
Site characteristics

- Located between Kilsby and Ashby St. Ledgers in a generally rural area away from sensitive residential uses.
- Overlays a minor aquifer.
- Kilsby Landfill Lake CWS lies to the west of the site.

Development requirements:

- Junction of the site with the A361 may require improvement.
- Built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk, avoiding areas affected by highest level of flood risk (south-western corner of the site).

WS12: Chelveston



Scale
1:20,000

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Location details:

Parish of Chelveston Cum Caldecott, East Northamptonshire

Grid Reference:

TL 009 687

Area:

5 ha

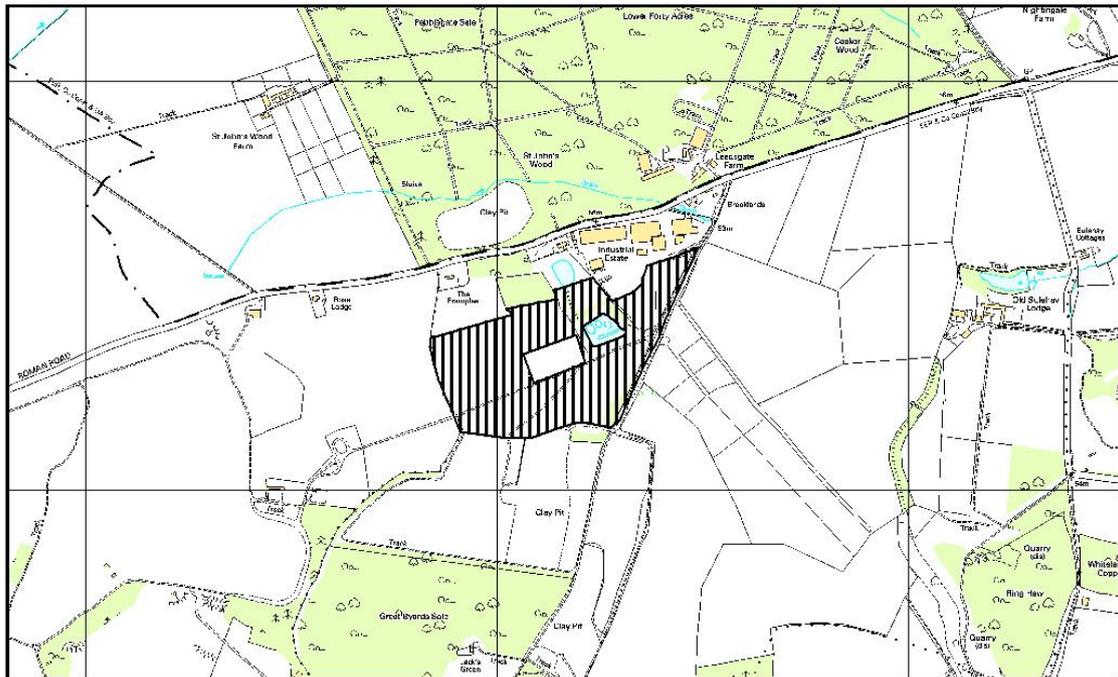
Site characteristics:

- Located largely away from sensitive residential uses but with a small number of rural dwellings located in closer proximity.
- Located within a former military airfield that is used for grazing and generally surrounded by agricultural land use.

Development requirements:

- Access to be via Newton Road.

WS13: Nassington – Kings Cliffe Regeneration Centre



Scale
1:18,000

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Location details:

Parish of Nassington, East Northamptonshire

Grid Reference:

TL 041 983

Area:

14.8 ha

Site characteristics:

- Located in close proximity to isolated residential dwellings.
- Overlays a major and minor aquifer with some water bodies identified in the centre of the site.
- Adjacent to the Bedford Purlieus Woodland.
- Comprises both despoiled land that is part of former quarry workings and an area of employment use associated with old industrial buildings.
- Site is part of a larger area that has planning permission for the extraction of clay and which was not being worked at January 2006.

Development requirements:

- No specific strategic requirements.

APPENDIX 4: COMMITMENTS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

Commitments for waste management and disposal as at end 2012 are set out in the schedule below, and include sites for:

- Waste management (non-inert and inert),
- Non-inert waste disposal,
- Inert waste disposal,
- Hazardous waste management and disposal,
- Radioactive waste disposal, and
- Sewage and waste water treatment.

Permission end dates are included for all commitments as per Article 28 of the Waste Directive Framework. Where the end date is noted as N/A (not applicable) this means that no end date is set out in the planning permission and so the facility should be considered to be permanent.

Appendix 4a: Waste management (non-inert and inert)

Site	Facility	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
			Easting	Northing	
Deer Park Nursery, Crick	Anaerobic digestion	DA/05/0292	459900	272300	N/A
Rothwell Lodge Farm, Kettering Road, Rothwell	Anaerobic digestion	09/00033/WAS 11/00067/WAS 11/00066/WAS	482408	280201	N/A
West Lodge Farm, Courteenhall	Anaerobic digestion	08/00079/WAS 11/00069/WAS	475000	253100	N/A
Westwood, Higham Park, Rushden	Anaerobic digestion	08/00002/WAS 11/00078/WAS 11/00073/WAS	498825	263172	N/A
Blackpits Farm, Welsh Lane, Helmdon, Brackley NN13 5QD	Anaerobic digestion	11/00045/WAS	458400	242300	N/A
Storefield Plant, Storefield Road, Rushton	Bio diesel research and development project	KE/06/0891 11/00048/WAS	484700	283200	30/09/2030
Blackbridge Farm, Cranford Road, Kettering, NN15 5JJ	Biodrying and pyrolysis	09/00014/WAS	490912	276388	N/A
Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, NN8	Biomass fuelled power generation	09/00057/WAS	490153	269582	N/A
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6NJ	Biomass fuelled power generation	08/00053/WAS	466307	284848	N/A
Land at Chelveston Renewable Energy Ltd	Biomass renewable energy plant	08/00003/WAS	500669	268856	N/A
Larner Pallets, Bevan Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough	Biomass fuelled power generation	11/00088/WAS 11/00064/WAS	490164	269605	N/A
Welford Landfill Site	Biomass fuelled power generation	10/00032/WAS	466314	277888	31/12/2050
Landfill Gas Utilisation Plant, Scaldwell Lane, Brixworth, NN6 2BA	Renewable energy plant	12/00034/WAS	466300	277900	31/12/2020
Unit A, Edgemoor Close, Round Spinney Industrial Estate, Northampton NN3 8RF	Refuse derived fuel production	11/00005/WAS	479660	265245	N/A
Blackpits Farm,	Composting	07/00059/WAS	458400	242300	N/A

Site	Facility	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
			Easting	Northing	
Helmdon	(In-vessel, IV)	10/00012/NMA 10/00013/NMA			
Brigstock Road, Stanion, Corby (Land off)	Composting	CO/01/0196	492350	286870	N/A
Lowick Composting Site, Old Aldwincle Road	Composting	EN/06/1416 EN/07/0051C 11/00089/WAS	498400	280700	N/A
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6NJ	Composting (IV and Open Windrow, OW)	08/00054/WAS	466219	284694	N/A
Brigstock Road, Stanion, Corby (Land off)	Composting (IV)	10/00058/WAS	492300	286850	N/A
Burnham Landscapes Ltd, Browns Road, Daventry, NN11 4NS	Composting (IV)	09/00005/WAS 12/00010/WAS	455486	262510	N/A
Kirby Lodge, Gretton Road, Corby	Composting (IV)	07/00007/WAS	491740	292036	N/A
Kislingbury, Field Number 0295	Composting (Windrows)	SN/00/0697	470200	257100	N/A
Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton	Composting (windrows) and bioremediation	09/00018/WAS	484823	283516	30/09/2030
Kilsby Landfill Site, Daventry Road, Kilsby, CV23 8XF	Compost maturation and storage	12/00039/WASF UL	456780	269490	31/08/2014
Browns Road, off Staverton Road, Daventry	HWRC	DA/89/1527	455514	262423	N/A
Garrard Way, Telford Road Industrial Estate, Kettering, NN16 8PP (Kettering HWRC)	HWRC	10/00020/WAS	487328	277613	N/A
Grendon Road, Wollaston	HWRC	BW/78/570	485950	262640	N/A
Kettering Road, Weldon, Corby	HWRC	08/00075/WAS	491900	288500	N/A
Lower Ecton Lane, Great Billing, Northampton	HWRC	NO/86/683	481622	262064	N/A
Northampton Road, Rushden (Land off)	HWRC	EN/92/0376	494000	267600	N/A
Old Greens Norton Road, Towcester	HWRC	SN/86/0855	468662	249306	N/A
Paterson Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough	HWRC	BW/87/0009	489894	270218	N/A
Scaldwell Road, Brixworth	HWRC	DA/88/1307	475373	271075	N/A
Weedon Road, Northampton	HWRC	NO/93/0544	473100	260500	N/A
A45 between M1 motorway junction 16 and Upper Heyford (Land north of)	Inert recycling	SN/05/1558 11/00012/WAS	466800	259700	29/02/2016
Astwick Quarry, Croughton (Former)	Inert recycling	SN/07/0318	456700	233400	30/04/2013
Boughton Quarry	Inert recycling	12/00015/WAS	474600	265500	N/A
Brackley Road, Croughton (Land off)	Inert recycling	08/00058/WAS	455492	233655	N/A

Site	Facility	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
			Easting	Northing	
Castle Manor Farm, Titchmarsh	Inert recycling	09/00006/WAS	501600	278200	30/09/2015
Collyweston Quarry, Duddington	Inert recycling	EN/06/1279	499900	301300	31/12/2018
Great Billing Sewage Treatment Works, Northampton (Land at)	Inert recycling	NO/06/1570	481980	262100	31/03/2015
Great Billing Sewage Treatment Works, Northampton (Land at)	Inert recycling	NO/06/0069	481980	262100	31/03/2015
Gretton Brook Road (Westminster building), Gretton, Corby, NN17 4BA	Inert recycling	10/00051/WAS	489642	291405	When 08/00097/WAS is implemented
Gretton Brook Road, Corby (Land at)	Inert recycling	CO/05/0065	489700	291400	N/A
Harlestone Quarry, Harlestone Road, Harlestone	Inert recycling	DA/05/0876	470794	263581	31/12/2016
King's Cliffe Industrial Estate	Inert recycling	07/00039/WAS	504300	298295	N/A
Lilford Lodge Farm, Lilford, Barnwell, Oundle, Peterborough, PE8 5SA	Inert recycling	09/00049/WAS	504002	284811	N/A
Long Drowpits, The Boughton Estate, Weekley, Kettering	Inert recycling	12/00086/WASVC C 08/00082/WAS	487793	281516	01/12/14 30/11/19
The Potato Store, Oundle Road, Barnwell	Inert recycling	EN/06/2516	504500	285600	N/A
Weldon Landfill Site	Inert recycling	09/00042/WAS	491900	288500	28/02/2026
King's Cliffe Industrial Estate	Inert recycling (glass)	EN/06/2508	504300	298400	N/A
Princewood Road, Corby (Land to the north of)	Inert recycling, transfer and landfill	08/00067/WAS	488338	291511	7 years from commencement
Sywell Shooting School, Kettering Road, Sywell	Inert recycling	10/00074/WAS	482054	269672	30/04/2014
Brookside, Northampton Road, Kislingbury	Metal recovery (vehicles)	SN/03/0179	470100	260100	N/A
Martins Yard, Unit 14A, Northampton	Metal recovery (vehicles)	NO/04/1657	474744	261472	N/A
Sandy Lane, Harpole	Metal recovery (vehicles)	SN/04/1799	470470	261380	N/A
Unit 6, Sallow Road, Corby, NN16 8EG	Metal recovery (including vehicles)	11/00027/WAS	456591	264250	N/A
Blackpits Farm, Helmdon	Recycling and transfer	07/00059/WAS	458400	242300	N/A
Brunel Road, No 1, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 4JW	Recycling and transfer	07/00058/WAS	489062	291095	N/A
Crow Lane, Great Billing, Northampton	Recycling and transfer	NO/96/0071	481000	261000	N/A
Crow Lane, Great Billing, Northampton	Recycling and transfer	NO/04/1034	482200	261500	N/A
Finedon Industrial Estate, Rixon Road, Wellingborough	Recycling and transfer	WP/00/0365	490153	269582	N/A
Grendon Road, Earls	Recycling and	09/00007/WAS	485950	262640	N/A

Site	Facility	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
			Easting	Northing	
Barton, NN6 0RB (The Recycling Centre)	transfer	09/00068/WAS			
Hill Farm Estate, Irthlingborough Road, Little Addington, Kettering, NN14 4AS	Recycling and transfer	08/00084/WAS	496153	273093	N/A
Liliput Road, Brackmills Industrial Estate, Northampton	Recycling and transfer	NO/01/0203	477400	259200	N/A
Martins Yard, Unit 19, Northampton	Recycling and transfer	NO/02/0452	474700	261600	N/A
Martins Yard, Unit 5, Northampton	Recycling and transfer	NO/05/0974	474157	260891	N/A
Monkton Sidings, Fineshade	Recycling and transfer	EN/00/0619	497130	298900	N/A
Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6NJ	Recycling and transfer	10/00038/WAS	466449	284389	N/A
Pilot Road, Phoenix Parkway, Corby, NN17 5YH	Recycling and transfer	07/00044/WAS 11/00021/WAS	490228	289729	N/A
Pilot Road, Phoenix Parkway, Corby, NN17 5YH	Recycling and transfer	CO/97/0267	490900	290300	N/A
Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton	Recycling and transfer	08/00069/WAS 10/00004/WAS	484823	283481	30/09/2017
Shelton Road, Raunds (Land at)	Recycling and transfer	EN/03/0024	500910	271490	N/A
Southfield Avenue, Unit 5, Far Cotton, Northampton	Recycling and transfer	07/00069/WAS 10/00010/WAS	475667	259368	N/A
Telford Way, Furnace Park	Recycling and transfer	10/00059/WAS	485964	280252	N/A
The Old Brickworks, Harborough Road, Pitsford	Recycling and transfer	DA/03/0280	474900	268600	N/A
The Old Brickworks, Harborough Road, Pitsford	Recycling and transfer	09/00054/WAS 11/00016/WAS	474950	268640	N/A
Upper Higham Lane, Chelveston-Cum-Caldecott (Land off)	Recycling and transfer	EN/02/0334	499200	267300	N/A
High March Industrial Estate, Daventry. Same site as DA/05/0904	Recycling and transfer (hazardous storage - asbestos)	DA/05/1008 11/00044/WAS	458200	261800	N/A
Hunters Point, Hunters Road, Weldon North Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 5JE	Recycling and transfer (tyres)	08/00011/WAS	491734	290051	N/A
Tweed Road, Unit C, Weedon Road Industrial Estate, Northampton	Recycling and transfer (tyres)	08/00020/WAS	473441	260460	N/A
MK Skip Hire, Tweed Road, Northampton	Recycling and transfer	12/00044/WAS UL	473441	260460	N/A
Wincanton Site, Mitchell Road, Corby, NN17 5QT	Recycling and transfer	11/00014/WAS	489645	291243	N/A
Westminster Building, Gretton Brook Road, Corby, NN17 4BA	Recycling and transfer	10/00051/WAS	489642	291405	When permission 08/00097/WAS

Site	Facility	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
			Easting	Northing	
					is implemented
Crown House, Gretton Brook Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 4BA	Recycling and transfer	10/00047/WAS 10/00064/WAS 11/00076/WAS	489062	291095	N/A
Boughton Quarry, Brampton Lane, Boughton	Recycling and transfer	10/00078/WAS 12/00015/WAS 12/00014/WAS	474600	265500	31/05/2022
Gretton Brook Road, Corby (Land at)	Renewable fuel production	09/00052/WAS	489756	291459	N/A
Gretton Brook Road, Corby (Land at)	Renewable fuel production and recycling plant	08/00097/WAS	489756	291459	N/A
Unit A, Edgemoor Close, Round Spinney Industrial Estate, Northampton, NN3 8RF	Refuse derived fuel processing plant and recycling facility	11/00005/WAS	479660	265245	N/A
Unit 6B, Sallow Road, Corby	Transfer (vehicles)	11/00087/WAS	491521	290219	N/A
Bottom Farm, Desborough Airfield, Stoke Albany Road, Desborough, NN14 2SP	Transfer (vehicles)	11/00070/WAS	480995	285610	N/A
15-21 Links Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, NN8 4EY	Transfer	10/00016/WAS	490221	269692	N/A
Appleby Lodge Farm, Sywell Road, Wellingborough	Transfer	WP/05/0432	485000	268000	N/A
Hannington Grange Farm, Red House Lane, Hannington	Transfer	DA/05/0679	482300	272000	N/A
Sandy Hill Farm, Overstone Lane, Moulton	Transfer	DA/98/0778	479240	266740	N/A
Sandy Hill Lane, Unit 7, Moulton, Northampton	Transfer	DA/06/1448	479000	266000	N/A
White's Yard, Horsley Road, Kingsthorpe Hollow, Northampton, NN2 6BJ	Transfer	10/00029/WAS	474960	262010	N/A
Woodside, Stoke Albany Road, Desborough	Transfer	12/00018/WAS	480995	285610	N/A
King's Cliffe Landfill Site, Stamford Road, King's Cliffe, Peterborough, PE8 6XX	Treatment soils	12/00030/WAS	500553	300005	31/12/2016
Fawsley Drive, Unit 15, Daventry	WEEE recycling	08/00080/WAS	456015	264359	N/A
High March Industrial Estate, Unit 4, Daventry.	WEEE recycling	DA/05/0904	458000	261800	N/A
Shed 1, Mill Rd Works, Mill Road, Wellingborough	WEEE recycling (including end of life vehicle recycling)	09/00032/WAS 11/00019/WAS	490489	268725	03/08/2014

Site	Facility	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
			Easting	Northing	
The Leyland Trading Estate, Unit 19B, Irthlingborough Road, Northants, NN8 1RT	WEEE recycling	07/00025/WAS	490750	267780	N/A
The Leyland Trading Estate, Unit 21, Irthlingborough Road, Wellingborough	WEEE recycling	WP/05/0179	490750	267780	N/A
Yeldon Court, No 11, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, NN8 4SS	WEEE recycling	08/00072/WAS	489596	270471	N/A
Crown House, Gretton Brook Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 4BA	WEEE recycling	12/00011/WAS	489458	290711	N/A
Arkwright Road, Corby, NN17 5AE (land off)	WEEE recycling	10/00077/WAS	490284	290207	N/A

Appendix 4b: Non-inert waste disposal

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
		Easting	Northing	
Corby Landfill Site	CO/04/0498	491600	288400	30/04/2013
Cranford Landfill Site	09/00016/WAS	488803	280279	31/10/2017
Rushton Landfill Site	08/00101/WAS 09/00018/WAS 11/00046/WAS 11/00047/WAS	485000	283500	30/09/2030
Sidegate Lane Landfill Site	WP/04/0806	491556	270188	31/07/2017
Weldon Landfill Site	09/00042/WAS	491900	288500	28/02/2026

Appendix 4c: Inert waste disposal

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
		Easting	Northing	
Astwick Quarry, Croughton	12/00013/WAS	456700	233400	31/12/2015
Boughton Quarry	08/00014/WAS	474600	265500	30/11/2015
Castle Manor Farm, Titchmarsh	09/00006/WAS	501600	278200	30/09/2015
Churchfield Farm, Oundle	09/00040/WAS	500372	287655	3 years from date of commencement
Collyweston Quarry, Duddington	EN/06/1279	499900	301300	31/12/2018
Earls Barton West	07/00050/MIN 10/00066/EXT	484359	262356	8 years from date of commencement (commencement date extended to 28/01/2011)
Earls Barton Western Extension	SN/06/1670 WP/07/0039	486130	261960	27/08/2023 (11 years from date of commencement)
Harlestone Quarry, Harlestone Road, Harlestone	DA/00/0617 DA/05/0876 10/00022/WAS	470794	263581	31/12/2016
Long Drowpits, The Boughton Estate, Weekley, Kettering	12/00086/WASVOC 08/00082/WAS	487793	281516	01/12/14 30/11/19

Passenham Quarry, Passenham	SN/05/0395	477300	239500	31/05/2017
Princewood Road, Corby (Land to the north of)	08/00067/WAS	488338	291511	7 years from date of commencement
Pury End Quarry, Paulerspury, Towcester	07/00011/MIN 07/00012/MIN	471000	246100	31/12/2018
Sywell Shooting Club, Kettering Road, Northampton	10/00005/WAS	482054	269672	N/A
Sywell Aerodrome, Holcot Lane, Sywell	07/00002/WAS 10/00043/WAS	485000	268000	07/01/2013
Welford Landfill Site (restoration soils only)	DA/03/0926	466300	277900	31/03/2011

Appendix 4d: Hazardous waste management and disposal

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
		Easting	Northing	
East Northants Resource Management Facility	EN/05/1264 12/00031/WAS 12/00030/WAS	400553	300005	31/12/2016
	ENRMF Order 2013			31/12/26

Appendix 4e: Radioactive waste disposal

Site	Permission reference	Grid reference		Permission end date
		Easting	Northing	
East Northants Resource Management Facility	ENRMF Order 2013	400553	300005	31/12/26

Appendix 4f: Sewage and waste water treatment

Site	Facility
42 East Avenue, Kettering	Landfill leachate treatment
Gayton Landfill Site, Milton Malsor Road, Gayton	Landfill leachate treatment
Weldon Landfill Site, Kettering Road, Weldon	Landfill leachate treatment
Wootton Quarry and Landfill, Collingtree	Landfill leachate treatment
Crucible Road, 5B and 5C, Corby	Sewage sludge treatment
Ashton Sewage Treatment Works (STW)	Sewage Treatment Works (STW)
Aston Le Walls STW	STW
Barnwell STW	STW
Benefield STW	STW
Blakesley STW	STW
Bozeat STW	STW
Braunston STW	STW
Braybrooke STW	STW
Bridgstock STW	STW
Brington STW	STW
Brixworth STW	STW
Broadholme STW	STW
Broughton STW	STW
Bugbrooke STW	STW
Byfield STW	STW
Caldecote STW	STW
Castle Ashby STW	STW
Chacombe STW	STW
Charwelton STW	STW
Chipping Warden STW	STW
Clipston STW	STW
Collyweston STW	STW

Site	Facility
Corby STW	STW
Corby STW, Weldon, Corby	STW
Courteenhall STW	STW
Cranford STW	STW
Creaton STW	STW
Croughton STW	STW
Culworth STW	STW
Dingley Sewage Treatment Tanks	STW
Dingley STW	STW
Draughton STW	STW
East Haddon STW	STW
Easton Maudit STW	STW
Easton Maudit STW	STW
Easton on the Hill STW	STW
Evenley STW	STW
Everdon STW	STW
Eydon STW	STW
Gayton STW	STW
Geddington STW	STW
Grafton Underwood STW	STW
Great Billing STW	STW
Great Doddington STW	STW
Great Oxendon STW	STW
Greatworth STW	STW
Greens Norton STW	STW
Grendon STW	STW
Gretton STW	STW
Hackleton STW	STW
Hanging Houghton STW	STW
Hardwick STW	STW
Hargreave 2 STW	STW
Harrington STW	STW
Harringworth STW	STW
Helmdon STW	STW
Hemington STW, off Main Street, Hemington	STW
Holdenby STW	STW
Hollowell STW	STW
Irchester STW	STW
Islip STW	STW
Kilsby STW	STW
Kilsby STW, Rugby Road, Kilsby	STW
King's Sutton STW, Mill Lane, King's Sutton	STW
Kingscliffe STW	STW
Lamport STW	STW
Little Addington STW	STW
Loddington STW	STW
Long Buckby STW	STW
Lutton STW	STW
Manor House, Winwick (Land adjacent to the entrance of)	STW
Marston Trussell STW	STW
Middleton Cheney STW	STW

Site	Facility
Middleton STW	STW
Moreton Pinkney STW	STW
Nassington STW	STW
Newnham STW	STW
Newton Bromswold STW	STW
Norton STW	STW
Oundle STW	STW
Potterspury Lodge STW	STW
Preston Capes STW	STW
Princewood Road, Corby	STW
Pytchley STW	STW
Quinton STW	STW
Radstone STW	STW
Raunds STW, Stanwick Road, Raunds	STW
Ravensthorpe STW	STW
Rockingham STW	STW
Rushton STW	STW
Sibbertoft STW	STW
Silverstone STW	STW
Stanion STW	STW
Staverton, Daventry (Land to the West of)	STW
Stoke Albany STW	STW
Stoke Bruerne STW	STW
Syresham STW	STW
Thorpe Malsor STW	STW
Thorpe Mandeville STW	STW
Tiffield STW	STW
Titchmarsh STW	STW
Towcester STW	STW
Wappenham, STW	STW
Warmington STW	STW
Watford STW	STW
Weedon STW	STW
Welford STW	STW
Welton STW	STW
Weston By Welland STW	STW
Whilton STW	STW
Whitfield STW	STW
Winwick Grange Farm (Land adjacent to entrance of)	STW
Wollaston STW	STW
Woodnewton STW	STW
Yardley Hastings STW	STW
Dodson and Horrell Ltd, Kettering Road, Islip, Kettering	Waste Water Treatment (WWT) (Reedbeds)
Kilsby Landfill Site, Grove Farm, Daventry Road, Kilsby	WWT

Note:

The locations of commitments are not indicated on the hard copy Local Plan Policies Map. This information can be viewed via the County Councils online interactive map (<http://northamptonshire.opus3.co.uk/ldf/maps>) or in hardcopy upon request to the County Council.

The identification of a site as a commitment does not necessarily mean that the permission has been implemented or that the site is currently operational.

APPENDIX 5: GLOSSARY

A

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

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

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

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

Anaerobic digestion (AD) - The biological treatment of biodegradable organic waste in the absence of oxygen, utilising microbial activity to break down the waste in a controlled environment. AD results in the generation of: biogas which is rich in methane and can be used to generate heat and/or electricity; fibre (or digestate) which is nutrient rich and can potentially be used as a soil conditioner; and a liquor which can potentially be used as a liquid fertiliser²⁵. Where AD includes energy recovery it can be classified as “other recovery” (under the waste hierarchy) or as an advanced treatment process under the Local Plan.

Archaeological interest - An interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. These heritage assets are part of a record of the past that begins with traces of early humans and continues to be created and destroyed²⁶.

B

Best Available Techniques (BAT) - The most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing the basis for emission limit values and other permit conditions designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole: (a) 'techniques' includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned; (b) 'available techniques' means those developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the Member State in question, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator; (c) 'best' means most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole. (European Union 2010/75 Industrial Emissions Directive)

Biological processing - Treatment of biodegradable organic waste utilising microbial activity to break down the waste matter (e.g. composting or anaerobic digestion).

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

²⁵ ODPM 2004 Planning for waste management facilities - A research study.

²⁶ DCLG 2010 PPS 5 Planning for the historic environment.

C

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

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

Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste - Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment²⁷.

Composting - A biological process in which micro-organisms convert biodegradable organic matter into a stabilised residue known as compost. The process uses oxygen drawn from the air and produces carbon dioxide and water vapour as by-products. Composting can be undertaken in either an open-windrow or in-vessel system. (ODPM 2004)

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

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

D

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.

Dimension stone - A natural stone that has been selected and fabricated (i.e. trimmed, cut, drilled, ground, or other) to specific sizes or shapes; the main applications of which is building materials such as solid stone building blocks (i.e. building façades), decorative / ornamental exterior and interior structures, paving, etc.

E

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

F

Floodplain - All land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences where they exist.

G

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

²⁷ Environmental Protection Act 1990 (S5.75(7)).

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

Groundwater - Water associated with soil or rocks below the ground surface, usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone.

H

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

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

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

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

Household waste recycling centre – See civic amenity site.

I

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

Inert waste - Waste which will not biodegrade or decompose (or will only do so at a very slow rate), examples include glass, concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, and soil & stone (excluding topsoil & peat).²⁸

L

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

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

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

²⁸ The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (SI No. 1559) (as amended), Schedule 1(4).

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

M

Major development - Means development involving any one or more of the following: (a) the provision of dwelling houses where (i) the number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more, or (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (a)(i); (b) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or (c) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.²⁹

Materials recycling facility (MRF) - A facility that is designed to process recyclables. A 'clean MRF' processes source separated / co-mingled dry recyclables, whereas a 'dirty MRF' handles comingled wastes including putrescible materials³⁰.

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

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

Minerals processing facilities - means rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials, sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material (NPPF paragraph 143).

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

N

Non-inert (non-hazardous) waste - Also known as degradable or putrescible waste. Waste which will quickly or slowly biodegrade or decompose, releasing environmental pollutants but is not classified as hazardous waste.

O

Old minerals permission - A planning permission held for the extraction of minerals (often ironstone in Northamptonshire) and any overlying materials granted under the Town and Country Planning Acts between 1948 and 1983. Also includes dormant sites (which have valid planning permission but where there has been no substantial working of minerals between 22 February 1982 and 6 June 1995).

P

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

²⁹ Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure Order 1995).

³⁰ Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) 2006 Residual Waste Treatment Technologies Information Sheets.

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

Preliminary treatment - Any waste management process that involves the recycling or biological processing of waste, for example materials recycling facility, recycling / processing of inert waste, composting, anaerobic digestion (without energy recovery), etc.

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

Progressive restoration / rehabilitation - Restoration or rehabilitation undertaken progressively or having a staged approach, commencing when areas become available within the operational land.

Public rights of way - Footpaths, bridleways, tracks and lanes used as public paths and public byways.

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

R

Recovery - The collection, reclamation and separation of materials from the waste stream. That is, any waste management operation that diverts a waste material from the waste stream and which results in a certain product with a potential economic or ecological benefit. Recovery mainly refers to the following operations: material recovery (i.e. recycling), energy recovery (i.e. re-use as a fuel), biological recovery (e.g. composting), and re-use³¹.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³¹ European Environment Agency (EEA) 2006 <http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/definitions>.

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

S

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

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

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

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

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

Site Specific Management Plan - A site or project specific plan agreed in writing with the council setting out identification of potentially adverse impacts on the receiving environment (and community), avoidance and / or mitigation measures required to reduce such impacts to an acceptable level (and what these levels are), practical or on-ground implementation measures, a schedule / timeframe for implementation, reporting and / or monitoring measures and corrective actions. This should include matters set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment and planning permission and identify personnel (from the minerals / waste operator) responsible for ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the plan.

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

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

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

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

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

T

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

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

Treatment - Defined according to a 'three point test' (1) a physical / thermal chemical or biological process including sorting that: (2) changes the characteristics of waste and (3) does so in order to reduce its volume, or reduce its hazardous nature, or facilitate its handling or enhance its recovery.

W

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

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

Waste management strategy – Also known as the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Northamptonshire (JMWMS) approved 2008. A non-statutory document setting out the (mainly technical) strategy for the management (including collection and treatment) of Municipal Solid Waste in Northamptonshire for the period 2007 to 2021. The JMWMS is produced by the Northamptonshire Waste Partnership (NWP) comprising the County Council (as Waste Disposal Authority, WDA) and the district and borough councils (as Waste Collection Authorities, WCAs).

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

Waste recovery - Waste recovery is about using waste to replace other non-waste materials to achieve a beneficial outcome in an environmentally sound manner. The clearest indicator of waste recovery is when it can be shown that the waste used is a suitable replacement for non-waste material that would otherwise have to be used to achieve the end benefit³².

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).

³² Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Regulatory Guidance (EPR13). Defining waste recovery: Permanent deposit of waste on land.

APPENDIX 6: ABBREVIATIONS

APC	- Air Pollution Control
AWP	- Aggregates Working Party
BAP	- Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan
Bq/g	- Becquerels per gram
C&I	- Commercial and industrial
CA	- Civic amenity
CD&E	- Construction, demolition and excavation
CHP	- Combined heat and power
DCLG	- Department of Communities and Local Government
DPD	- Development Plan Document
EA	- Environment Agency
EEA	- European Environment Agency
EfW	- Energy from waste
EMAWP	- East Midlands Aggregates Working Party
GDF	- Geological disposal facility
GVA	- Gross Value Added
ha	- Hectare
HLW	- High Level (radioactive) Waste
HRA	- Habitats Regulations Assessment
HWRC	- Household waste recycling centre
ILW	- Intermediate Level (radioactive) Waste
JMWMS	- Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
km	- Kilometre
LATS	- Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LALLW	- Low Activity Low Level (radioactive) Waste
LLW	- Low Level (radioactive) Waste
LLWR	- Low Level Waste Repository
m	- Metre
MCA	- Minerals Consultation Area
MPA	- Mineral Planning Authority
MPG	- Mineral Planning Guidance
MPS	- Mineral Planning Statement
MSA	- Minerals Safeguarding Areas
MSW	- Municipal solid waste
Mt	- Million tonnes

MWDF - Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWPA - Mineral and Waste Planning Authority
MWMR – Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report
NCC - Northamptonshire County Council
NORM - Naturally occurring radioactive materials
NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework
NWP - Northamptonshire Waste Partnership
ODPM - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPS - Planning Policy Statement
RIGS - Regionally Important Geological Sites
ROMPs - Review of Minerals Permissions
SA - Sustainability Appraisal
SCI - Statement of Community Involvement
SCS - Sustainable Community Strategy
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA - Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SPA - Special Protection Area
SPD - Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest
STW - Sewage Treatment Works
t - Tonnes
tpa - Tonnes per annum
VLLW – Very Low Level (radioactive) waste
WCA - Waste Collection Authority
WDA - Waste Disposal Authority
WEEE - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WPA - Waste Planning Authority
WtE - Waste to energy

APPENDIX 7: REPLACEMENT OF THE MWDF BY THE LOCAL PLAN

Appendix 7a:

The table below provides information on how the sections of the Local Plan relate to the previous MWDF.

Local Plan section	Previous MWDF section
1. About the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan	Section 1 of the Local Plan is an amalgamation of the introductory sections of the four adopted MWDF documents, updated as appropriate. Where necessary new paragraphs have been added to ensure the plan is up-to-date (e.g. paragraphs 1.10 to 1.12). There are no changes to policies and proposals in this section.
2. Context of minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire	Section 2 of the Local Plan is an amalgamation of Section 3 (Policy Context) and Section 4 (Context to Minerals and Waste Development in Northamptonshire) of the Core Strategy, updated to include changes in national guidance and the abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy.
3. The vision and objectives	Section 3 of the Local Plan is an update of Section 5 (The MWDF Vision and Objectives) in the Core Strategy.
4. Strategy, principles and locations for minerals related development	Section 4 of the Local Plan amalgamates, revises and updates Section 7 (Strategy for Minerals Extraction) of the Core Strategy, Section 3 (Allocated and Committed Sites for Minerals-Related Development) from the Locations for Minerals Development DPD and Section 4 (Principles for Minerals Development - Non-allocated Sites) from the Control and Management of Development DPD. It reflects the amended plan period to 2031 and the recalibration of the commencement of the plan period and updates the situation in relation to permissions granted and extraction that has taken place.
5. Strategy, principles and locations for waste related development	Section 5 of the Local Plan amalgamates, revises and updates Section 6 (Strategy for Waste Management and Disposal in Northamptonshire) of the Core Strategy, Section 3 (The Locations for Waste-Related Development) from the Locations for Waste Development DPD and Section 3 (Principles for Waste Development - Non-allocated Sites) from the Control and Management of Development DPD. It reflects the amended plan period to 2031 and incorporates wholly revised waste forecasts. "Waste arisings in Northamptonshire" replaces the equivalent sub-section (paragraphs 6.1 to 6.10) from the Core Strategy.
6. Local planning considerations	Section 6 of the Local Plan amalgamates, revises and updates Section 9 (Other Core Development Planning Considerations) of the Core Strategy and Section 5 (General Development Management Policies) from the Control and Management of Development DPD. In doing so it also re-orders how matters are dealt with and merges the two MWDF policies on preventing land use conflict and the two MWDF policies on restoration and after-use.
7. The Key Diagram	Section 7 of the Local Plan is the unchanged Section 8 of the Core Strategy.
8. Implementation and monitoring of the Local Plan	Section 8 of the Local Plan is an amalgamation of the Implementation and Monitoring Sections of the four adopted MWDF documents.
Appendix 1: Profiles of the allocated sites for minerals development	Appendix 1 of the Local Plan is the unchanged Appendix 1 of the Locations for Minerals Development DPD.
Appendix 2: Commitments for mineral extraction	Appendix 2 of the Local Plan is the updated Appendix 2 of the Locations for Minerals Development DPD.
Appendix 1: Profiles of the allocated sites and identified industrial locations for waste development	Appendix 3 of the Local Plan is the unchanged Appendix 1 of the Locations for Waste Development DPD.
Appendix 4: Commitments for waste	Appendix 4 of the Local Plan is the updated Appendix 2 of the

management and disposal	Locations for Waste Development DPD.
Appendix 5: Glossary	Appendix 5 of the Local Plan is the updated amalgamation of the Glossary of the four adopted MWDF documents.
Appendix 6: Abbreviations	Appendix 6 of the Local Plan is the updated amalgamation of the Abbreviations listing of the four adopted MWDF documents.

Appendix 7b: Policies in the Local Plan - amendments from the MWDF

The table below identifies the previous MWDF policies and the Local Plan policies that they have been superseded by.

Policy reference		
Previous MWDF policy	Superseded by Local Plan policy	Summary of amendments ✓ significant amendments * none or minor amendments
Policy CS1: Northamptonshire's waste management capacity	11	✓ Update of indicative capacity requirements and inclusion of term 'net self-sufficiency'
Policy CS2: Spatial strategy for waste management	12	✗
Policy CS3: Strategy for waste disposal	18	✓ Update of indicative capacity requirements and inclusion of reference to inert 'recovery'
Policy CS4: Spatial strategy for mineral extraction	2	✗
Policy CS5: Providing for an adequate supply of aggregates	1	✓ Update of plan period dates and aggregate provision rates
Policy CS6: Building and roofing stone	6	✗ Updated to refer to Local Plan
Policy CS7: Sustainable design and use of resources	30	✓ Updated to reflect NPPF move towards a low carbon future
Policy CS8: Co-location of waste management facilities with new development	31	✗
Policy CS9: Encouraging sustainable transport movements	23	✓ Updated to strengthen support for sustainable transport, linkage to catchment areas and requirement for sustainable transport assessment
Policy CS10: Minerals Safeguarding Areas	32*	✗ Merged with CMD11
Policy CS11: Safeguarding waste management and minerals related development from alternative uses	33	✗
Policy CS12: Development in the vicinity of minerals and waste development	34*	✗ Merged with CMD12
Policy CS13: Restoration and after-use of minerals and waste development	28*	✗ Merged with CMD13, inclusion of 'open' to clarify 'open water based form (i.e. reference to lakes and similar)
Policy CS14: Addressing the impact of proposed minerals and waste development	22	✓ Updated to reflect NPPF – clarification to ensure heritage assets identified as a key environmental designation; clarification to protect key designated sites; inclusion of flood risk; identification of potentially adverse impacts; and requirement for sites specific management plans to ensure implementation of mitigation measures etc
Policy CMD1: Development criteria for waste management facilities (non-inert and hazardous)	13	✗
Policy CMD2: Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous)	19	✗

Policy reference			
Previous MWDF policy	Superseded by Local Plan policy		Summary of amendments ✓ significant amendments * none or minor amendments
Policy CMD3: Development criteria for inert waste disposal and recovery	20	✗	Updated to refer to Local Plan
Policy CMD4: Development criteria for mineral extraction	3	✗	Updated to refer to Local Plan
Policy CMD5: Development criteria for secondary and recycled aggregate processing facilities	8	✗	
Policy CMD6: Development criteria for borrow pit extraction	10	✗	
Policy CMD7: Natural assets and resources	24	✓	Updated to reflect NPPF – identification of national and international designations
Policy CMD8: Landscape character	25	✗	
Policy CMD9: Historic environment	26	✓	Updated to reflect NPPF – clarification to conserve and enhance the historic environment including careful management of heritage assets, their significance and setting including the avoidance and / or mitigation of potentially adverse impacts
Policy CMD10: Layout and design quality	27	✗	
Policy CMD11: Mineral Safeguarding Areas – Requirements for non-mineral related development	32*	✗	Merged with CS10
Policy CMD12: Preventing land use conflict	34*	✗	Merged with CS12
Policy CMD13: Restoration and after-use	28*	✗	Merged with CS13, inclusion of 'open' to clarify 'open water based form (i.e. reference to lakes and similar)
Policy CMD14: Implementation	29	✗	
Policy M1: Sites for the provision of sand and gravel	4	✗	Dates updated
Policy M2: Sites for the provision of crushed rock	5	✗	Update of dates and tonnages for Wakerley site
Policy M3: Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone	7	✗	Update of dates and reference to Local Plan
Policy M4: Sites for the provision of secondary and recycled materials	9	✗	Update of dates and reference to Local Plan
Policy W1: Sites for integrated waste management facilities	14	✗	
Policy W2: Sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas	15	✗	
Policy W3: Industrial area locations for waste management uses	16	✗	
Policy W4: Sites for waste management use in rural areas	17	✗	
<i>Not previously included in the MWDF</i>	21	✓	New policy addressing radioactive waste disposal

* Policy has been combined with a similar related policy i.e. the strategic policy from the MWDF Core Strategy DPD has been combined with the 'implementation' policy from the MWDF Control and Management of Development DPD.

POLICIES MAP