

# Development and Implementation Principles

Supplementary Planning Document  
Consultation on Revised SPD

my  
county  
council



**This document when adopted will supersede the Development and Implementation Principles SPD adopted March 2007.**

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Northamptonshire County Council  
River Nene Regional Park

## About the draft SPD

The Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was originally adopted by Northamptonshire County Council as a Local Development Document in March 2007. Since this date there have been a number of changes to both the status of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) documents and advancements in technologies. The document's to which the SPD related, the Minerals and Waste Local Plans, have been superseded by the MWDF Development Plan Documents. A review of the SPD is now required to bring the SPD in line with the current MWDF documents, changes to national policy, and industry standards & practice.

A questionnaire was sent to selected stakeholders to assist in development of the draft SPD; this focussed on those that would have used the SPD since its adoption in 2007, including relevant District & Borough Councils, development industry & agents, minerals and waste industry & agents, English Heritage, Environment Agency, Natural England, and relevant County Council Officers.

We are now consulting over a period of eight weeks to seek views on the detailed content of the revised SPD. All representations received during this period will be considered in the preparation of the final SPD which the County Council will adopt.

The closing date for responses is **28 July 2011**. All comments must be received before **5:00pm** on that day.

The draft SPD is available on our website at:

[www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/envirom/planning/mwdf/pages/default.aspx](http://www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/envirom/planning/mwdf/pages/default.aspx)

You can also view hard copies of this information at our offices and libraries.

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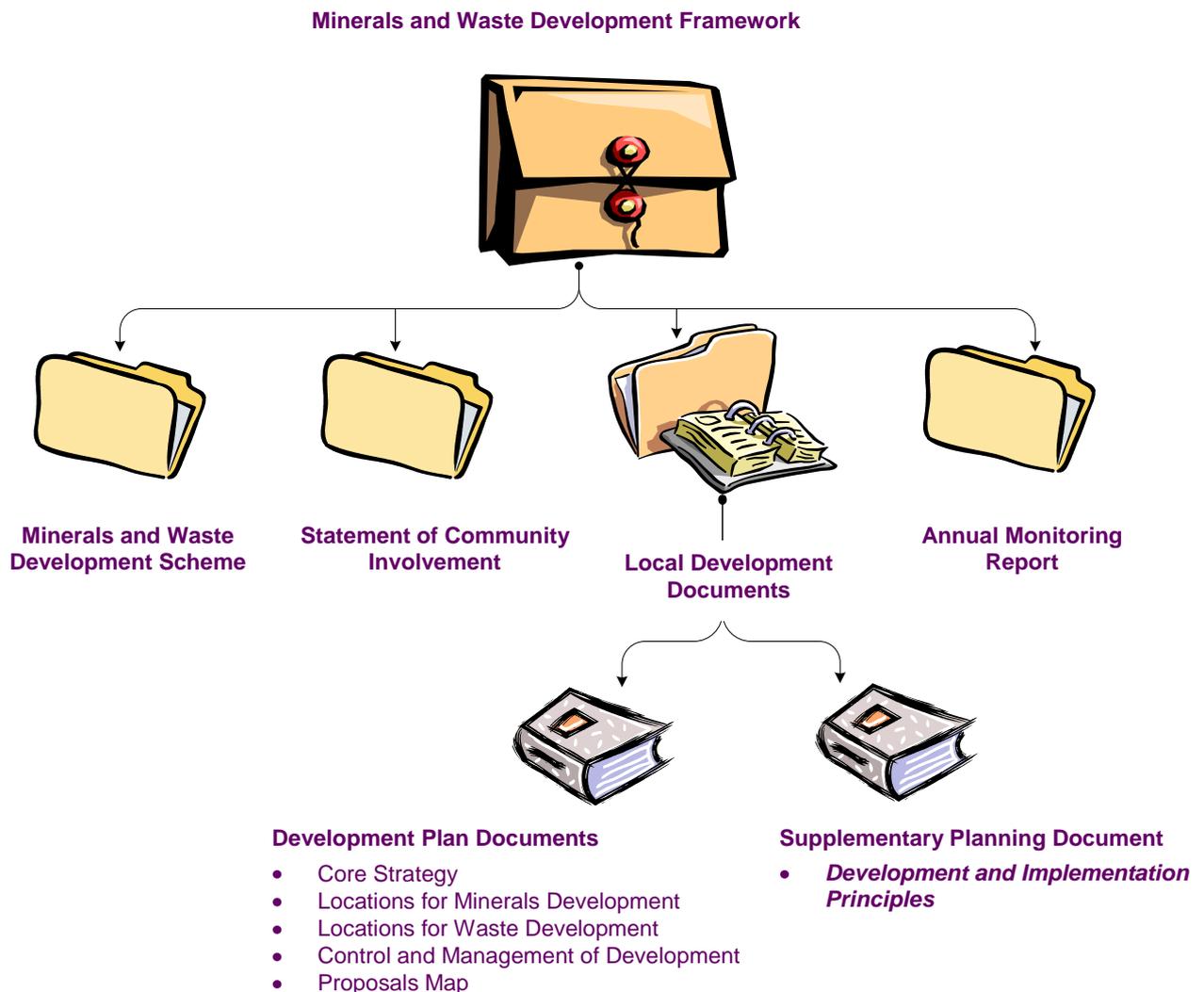
# 1. ABOUT THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- 1.1. The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework, or MWDF, is the land use planning strategy for minerals and waste related development in the county. It provides the basis for investment in new minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire, and where in the county it should go to.
- 1.2. The MWDF identifies what minerals and waste related development should go where, why it should go there, and how by doing so it can make other land use and infrastructure systems function better. It considers the impact and design of new minerals and waste development, and focuses on how this development can best relate to the surrounding land use and link with the wider community.
- 1.3. It is also intended to act as a driver for new investment and identifies how investment in minerals and waste development can be optimised for everyone's benefit. It focuses, and where appropriate, integrates minerals and waste development activity and investment with other development and investment in the county. As such it is referred to as a 'spatial plan'.
- 1.4. The MWDF consists of a portfolio of plans which each cover distinct matters relating to minerals and waste development. It must have a Core Strategy, but beyond this it is up to each council what to include in it. The components of Northamptonshire's MWDF are set out in the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS).
- 1.5. Together, the adopted MWDF components provide the basis for determining planning applications for, or covering, minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire.

## The MWDF portfolio

- 1.6. The Northamptonshire MWDF comprises the:
  - **Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)**, which sets out the broad strategy for minerals and waste in the county and the amount of provision we will need to make for such development.
  - **Locations for Minerals Development DPD**, which identifies specific sites for minerals-related development.
  - **Locations for Waste Development DPD**, which identifies specific sites and locations for waste-related development.
  - **Control and Management of Development DPD**, which covers aspects of controlling & managing minerals and waste development, such as development criteria and locally specific issues (built & natural environment, design, restoration, Mineral Safeguarding Areas, and preventing land use conflict).
  - **Proposals Map**, which identifies the sites on a detailed map.
  - **Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**, which provides practical guidance concerning all other forms of development (such as waste minimisation & management and preventing land use conflict), as well as those specific to minerals and waste development (such as catchment areas, design, and restoration).
- 1.7. There are also two related documents that, although part of the MWDF, are not local development documents:
  - The **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**, which sets out how the County Council will consult and engage with people during the preparation of the MWDF as well as on significant planning applications submitted to the County Council.
  - The **Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)**, which monitors how the County Council is progressing with the MWDF, and particularly how its policies are being implemented. This is produced every December.

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



**Figure SPD1: The MWDF portfolio**

### Sustainability and environmental assessment of the plan

- 1.9. Under the Planning Act 2008 (section 180) SPDs do not require a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), nor are they subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC). This SPD does not introduce new policies or proposals, nor does it modify planning documents which have already been subject to a SA; hence this SPD was not subject to a SA.
- 1.10. Habitats Regulations Assessment is required under the European Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna & flora for plans that may have an impact on European Sites (Natura 2000). The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest is designated as a potential Special Protection Area. A Habitats Regulations (Screening) Assessment was not required for this SPD as by its nature it is generally not likely to have a significant effect on European sites.

## The role and status of the Development and Implementation Principles SPD

- 1.11. As part of the Northamptonshire MWDF we need to provide additional practical guidance on specific aspects of the MWDF to clarify what is required from developers and ensure consistent county-wide implementation of policies. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD forms this component of the MWDF, however it is a non-statutory document and does not form part of the statutory Development Plan. Rather, it will act to supplement and strengthen the effectiveness of implementation of specific policies within a DPD.
- 1.12. This SPD is applicable to all forms of development. It is intended to be a practical tool to assist planners and developers alike. The SPD is to be regarded as an important (material) consideration in the planning decision making process.
- 1.13. The objective of the SPD is to identify principles and provide guidance to support:
- Minimisation of development related waste.
  - Incorporating waste design and neighbourhood facilities (with other development).
  - Prevention of land use conflict between minerals or waste and incompatible development.
  - Implementation of catchment areas for waste management facilities.
  - Sensitive design of minerals and waste development incorporating sustainable development practices.
  - Responsible stewardship which provides beneficial after-use of minerals and waste development.
- 1.14. The purpose of the SPD is to provide detailed guidance on the standards and requirements applicable to:
- **All development** in relation to the minimisation of development related waste, incorporating waste design & neighbourhood facilities with other development, and preventing land use conflict.
  - **Minerals and waste development** in relation to catchment areas for waste management facilities, design, and site restoration, after-care & after-use.

### Relationship with other components of the MWDF

- 1.15. This SPD provides detailed guidance to assist in the implementation of specific policies from the MWDF, as set out in Table SPD1.

**Table SPD1: Policy links to the MWDF**

Guidance within the SPD	DPD policy
<b>Development and implementation principles for general development</b>	
<b>Development related waste minimisation</b>	Core Strategy DPD Policy CS7: Sustainable design and use of resources
<b>Incorporating waste design and neighbourhood facilities</b>	Core Strategy DPD Policy CS7: Sustainable design and use of resources Policy CS8: Co-location of waste management facilities in new development
<b>Preventing land use conflict</b>	Control and Management of Development DPD Policy CMD12: Preventing land use conflict
<b>Development and implementation principles for minerals and waste development</b>	
<b>Catchment areas for waste management facilities</b>	Core Strategy DPD Policy CS2: Spatial strategy for waste management
<b>Sensitive design</b>	Control and Management of Development DPD Policy CMD10: Layout and design quality
<b>Responsible stewardship and restoration</b>	Control and Management of Development DPD Policy CMD13: Restoration and after-use

## 2. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES FOR GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

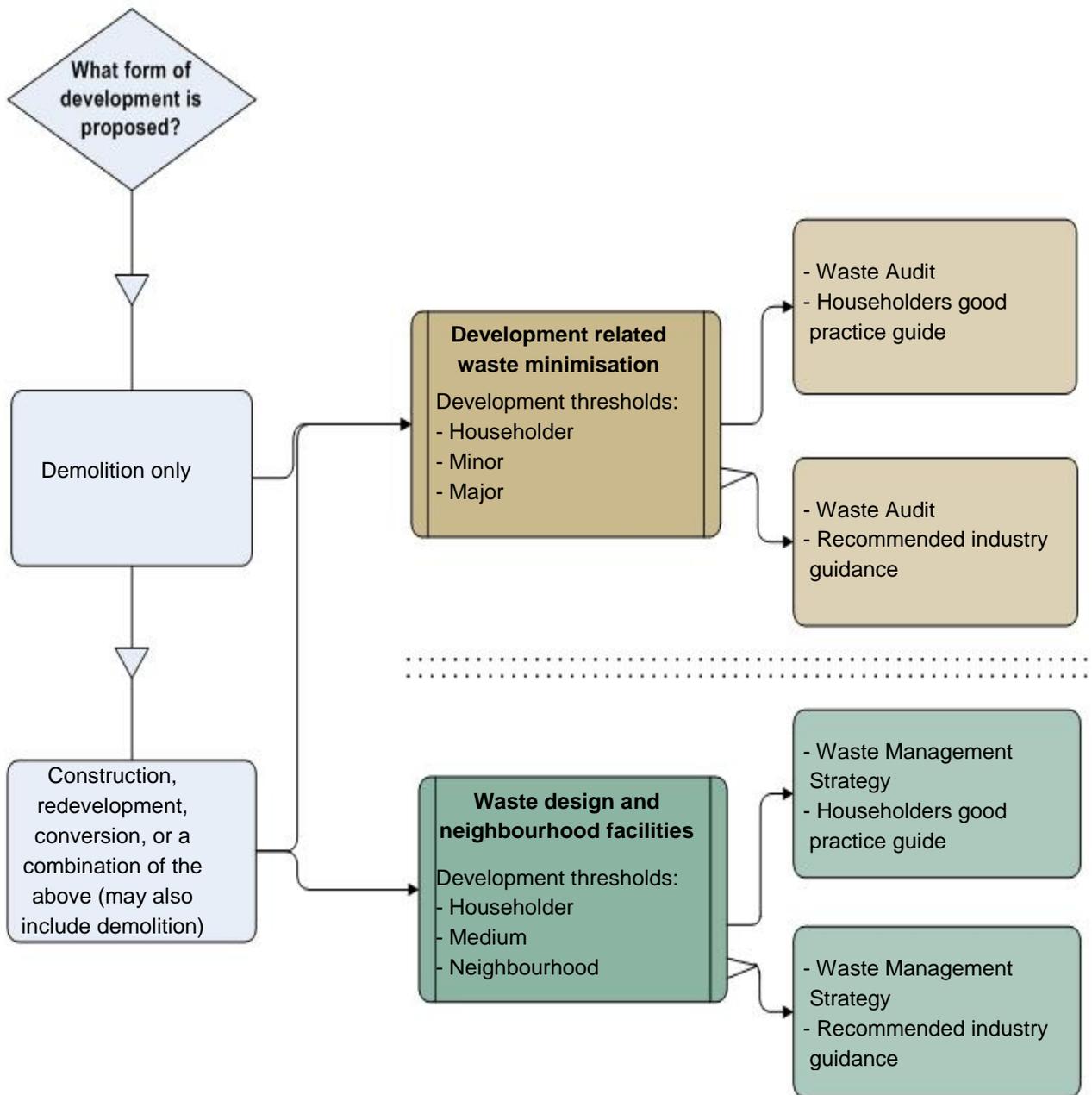
- 2.1. Sustainable waste management is essential in the move towards developing sustainable communities. The development and implementation principles for general development are applicable to all forms of development in relation to the minimisation of development related waste, incorporating waste design and neighbourhood facilities with other development, and preventing land use conflict.
- 2.2. The District and Borough Councils, as Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), are responsible for administering the development and implementation principles for general development and related policies. Where a development is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the County Council will act as a referral body.
- 2.3. Where the proposed development is for minerals or waste development the County Council as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority (MWPA) is responsible for administering the development and implementation principles for general development and related policies.

### Incorporating sustainable waste management with other forms of development

- 2.4. Waste management is most effective when incorporated into the formative stages of proposal design. Hence requirements within the SPD are incorporated into the planning application process to enable effective implementation.
- 2.5. Incorporating sustainable waste management with other forms of development is addressed in this SPD through:
  - the minimisation of development related waste, and
  - incorporating waste design and neighbourhood facilities with other development.
- 2.6. The form, scale, and nature of a development determine impacts on the surrounding environment. It is generally accepted that the scale of development is relative to resource consumption and waste production implications. That is, the larger the development the more resources required and greater waste production and the greater the potential for positive contribution towards waste management and efficient use of resources. However, the cumulative impact of many smaller developments should not be dismissed. The approach of applying measures that are both reasonable and practicable must also take into consideration the potential capacity of developers to contribute.
- 2.7. For this purpose, thresholds to determine the specific waste management requirements applicable to different scales of development have been identified for the minimisation of development related waste, and incorporating waste design and neighbourhood facilities with other development.
- 2.8. Obligations for developers and the different thresholds are summarised in Figure SPD2.

### Waste duty of care

- 2.9. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (section 34) requires everyone to take all reasonable steps to keep waste safe through the Waste Duty of Care. The Duty of Care applies to anyone who produces or imports, keeps or stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste, and includes acting as a broker and arranging the aforementioned activities. For example, if you give waste to someone else, you must be sure that they are authorised to take it and can transport, recycle, or dispose of it safely. The Duty of Care applies to all controlled waste. For further information refer to Waste management - The duty of care: a code of practice (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, DEFRA). The Waste Duty of Care has been incorporated into the SPD to assist people in meeting requirements under the Duty of Care regarding waste management during development.



**Figure SPD2: Obligations for developers - Incorporating sustainable waste management**

## Development related waste minimisation

- 2.10. Continuing emphasis on brownfield development means that the re-use of on-site materials will continue to be an issue. Development related waste should be considered as a rich source of valuable resources as it carries the inherent value of virgin or primary resources. The use of recovered waste materials and re-use or conversion of existing buildings and structures reduces environmental impact and the demand for virgin resources, as well as having significant financial benefits. The minimisation of waste through more effective use and recovery with a greater focus on preventing waste is essential in the move towards sustainable waste management as it can significantly reduce the quantity of waste generated and ultimately the quantity of waste requiring management and / or disposal.

### Box SPD1: Principles for development related waste minimisation

Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles:

**Waste hierarchy** – System of preferential sustainable waste management options where prevention and minimisation are the most preferred followed by re-use, processing of recyclates (including composting), and energy recovery; with disposal to landfill being the least preferred option. The hierarchy acts as a guide and in most circumstances a combination of the above management options may be required to deal appropriately with wastes generated.

**Site based waste minimisation** – Prevention, minimisation, and re-use of waste materials on-site.

**Materials resource efficiency** – Using materials (including materials, water, and energy) as efficiently as possible in order to minimise the total use of materials and energy, use of primary materials, waste disposed of to landfill, and maximise the recycled content of materials.

**Designing for deconstruction** – Specific detailing for the deconstruction of buildings aimed at maximising materials resource efficiency (including re-use and recycling of components) and flexibility of building use as well as minimising whole-of-life environmental impacts.

**Sustainable development** – Incorporate sustainable development practices that promote the prudent use of natural resources (including the use of 10% (by value) recycled products in construction projects), waste minimisation, and water & energy efficiency.

## Development thresholds

- 2.11. Development thresholds to be used to determining obligation and reporting requirements for developers regarding the minimisation of development related waste are set out below.
- 2.12. **Householder development** – Individual dwelling house and residential extensions.
- 2.13. **Minor development** – Development involving any one or more of the following:
- The provision of dwelling houses where the -
    - number of dwelling houses to be provided is less than ten, or
    - development is to be carried out on a site having an area of less than 0.5 hectare and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (a)(i).
  - The provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is less than 1,000 square metres.
  - Development carried out on a site having an area of less than one hectare.

- 2.14. **Major development**<sup>1</sup> – Development involving any one or more of the following:
- a) The provision of dwelling houses where the -
    - i. number of dwelling houses to be provided is ten or more, or
    - ii. 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.
  - c) Development carried out on a site having an area of one hectare or more.
  - d) The winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits.
  - e) Waste development.
  - f) Development subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.

### Planning applications

- 2.15. Applications for all developments are required to address site waste management, including waste minimisation measures, management methods to be employed for wastes generated, design for deconstruction, and practical measures to be implemented. Developers must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the minimisation of development related waste and drive waste up the hierarchy.
- 2.16. All developers are required to prepare and submit a Waste Audit, which is to accompany the planning application. This allows for informed decision making and consideration of waste management issues throughout the planning process. Where both a Waste Audit and Waste Management Strategy are required, the two documents are able to be combined where appropriate.
- 2.17. Any construction project costing over £300,000 needs a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) under the SWMP Regulations 2008. A SWMP sets out how building materials, and resulting waste, is to be managed during the project. Where both a SWMP and Waste Audit are required the two documents are able to be combined.
- 2.18. The Waste Audit must be submitted to the relevant LPA for approval prior to commencement of development works on site and is to be assessed against the SPD principles and other relevant Government guidance. Permitted development is to be undertaken in accordance with the approved Waste Audit.
- 2.19. Where the application is for an outline planning permission the requirement for a Waste Audit still exists, however the content is to address the broad principles of waste minimisation and management methods. A site specific detailed Waste Audit is to be submitted with the reserved matters application. This is to be implemented through the inclusion of a planning condition in the permission.
- 2.20. The deferral of submission of the Waste Audit through a planning condition is not acceptable.
- 2.21. Where an application is received that is not accompanied by a Waste Audit the LPA can refuse the application on the basis that insufficient information has been provided to allow the authority to fully determine potential effects of the development. Alternatively, where a LPA has adopted a validation checklist<sup>2</sup> specifying required information for submission of a planning application (this may be suitable for waste management issues), the authority can refuse to register the application.

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<sup>1</sup> Derived from Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.

<sup>2</sup> Best practice guidance of the validation of planning applications (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, ODPM, 2005).

### Important notes

Where possible standard planning application or supplementary forms should be amended in order to incorporate the SPD requirements to facilitate consistent county-wide implementation.

Where appropriate the LPA should consult with the relevant District or Borough Waste Management section (e.g. major developments and where there are opportunities to encourage innovative techniques or form industry partnerships).

The opportunity for District or Borough Waste Management sections to act as referral bodies on a wider scope of developments should be explored by individual Councils.

The intent of the SPD with respect to minimisation of development related waste is to be adequately reflected through all Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) within the Northamptonshire area.

### Monitoring and enforcement

- 2.22. Monitoring and enforcement of implementation of Waste Audits should be incorporated into standard site visit activities undertaken by the relevant LPA. Alternatively the LPA can request that the developer submits, upon cessation of development works (prior to occupation), a statement confirming that the development was undertaken in accordance with the approved Waste Audit. Such mechanisms assist in verifying that the measures proposed in the Waste Audit have been implemented. Suggested standard planning conditions are outlined in paragraph 2.30.
- 2.23. The use of legal planning agreements as an enforcement mechanism may be considered by the LPA where appropriate. For example, where there has been a history of non-compliance, or where major development is unable to contribute towards practical implementation of the SPD principles and the opportunity exists to contribute in another form.
- 2.24. LPAs are to report on information collected from Waste Audits in their Annual Monitoring Report as per the monitoring framework (Table SPD4).

### Reporting requirements

#### Householder development

- 2.25. The Waste Audit for householder development should take the form of a written statement and must include:
- an estimate of the type and quantity of waste likely to be produced during development,
  - how waste will be managed, both on-site and off-site (including identification of contractors), in doing so have regard to the SPD principles, and
  - demonstrate how responsibilities under the Waste Duty of Care have been satisfied.
- 2.26. For further information refer to the Householder Good Practice Guide, available on the County Council website.

#### Minor development

- 2.27. The Waste Audit for minor development should take the form of a brief written report and must include:
- an estimate of the type and quantity of waste anticipated to be produced during development,
  - identification of waste management targets (e.g. re-use, recovery, and recycling),
  - on-site based waste minimisation and management measures to be employed (including practical measures to be implemented to ensure effective sorting, storage, re-use, recovery, and recycling),
  - off-site waste management methods to be employed (including the type & quantity of waste, and identification of waste management sites and / or contractors),
  - demonstrate how the SPD principles are to be addressed, and
  - demonstrate how responsibilities under the Waste Duty of Care have been satisfied.

## Major development

- 2.28. The Waste Audit for major development should take the form of a detailed written report (accompanied by layout plans where appropriate) and must include:
- identification of responsible person (including contact details),
  - description of the development detailing the existing building including structures & fixtures, proposed buildings (including site area and curtilage), and the re-use potential of buildings, hard standings, service infrastructure, etc,
  - estimation of the type and quantity of waste anticipated to be produced at all stages of the development,
  - waste management targets (e.g. re-use, recovery, and recycling),
  - on-site waste minimisation and management methods to be employed (including practical measures to be implemented to ensure effective sorting, storage, re-use, recovery, and recycling),
  - off-site waste management methods to be employed (including the type & quantity of waste, and identification of waste management sites and / or contractors),
  - sustainable development measures including materials & water resource efficiency, use of sustainable materials, percentage (by value) of recycled products used, and reduction in pollution potential of unavoidable wastes,
  - practical measures to reduce wastage during demolition and support designing for deconstruction,
  - demonstrate how the SPD principles are to be addressed, and
  - demonstrate how responsibilities under the Waste Duty of Care have been satisfied.
- 2.29. Recommended industry guidance specific to minimisation of development related waste for minor and major development is available on the County Council website.

## Standard conditions

- 2.30. The following standard conditions are recommended for inclusion in planning permissions to ensure effective implementation of the SPD.

### Compliance with Waste Audit

*Development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents: Waste Audit, (insert other relevant plans and documents).*

*Reason: Clarify the scope of the permission.*

### Requirement for Waste Audit to accompany reserved matters application

*A site specific Waste Audit must be submitted to the Local Planning Authority accompanying the reserved matters application. The Waste Audit must address the SPD principles.*

*Reason: Ensure compliance with requirement for site specific detailed Waste Audit accompanying the reserved matters application.*

## Incorporating waste design and neighbourhood facilities with other development

- 2.31. The provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities in combination with complementary waste management design features that support the separation, storage, and collection of waste can assist in increasing the efficiency of subsequent re-use, recycling, and treatment. This provides for a practical avenue to target awareness of sustainable waste management practices and behavioural patterns.

### Box SPD2: Principles for waste design and neighbourhood facilities

Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles:

**Waste hierarchy** – System of preferential sustainable waste management options where prevention and minimisation are the most preferred followed by re-use, processing of recyclates (including composting), and energy recovery; with disposal to landfill being the least preferred option. The hierarchy acts as a guide and in most circumstances a combination of the above management options may be required to deal appropriately with wastes generated.

**High quality innovative design** – Waste management facilities should be of high quality, sympathetic to surrounding built environment, incorporate sustainable development practices (including materials resource efficiency), and of innovative design (where appropriate). Design of facilities should accommodate potential for future change in waste management methods, collection processes, and occupation or function of the individual buildings & development.

**Provision of complementary facilities** – The provision of waste management facilities should complement and support existing facilities & services. Adequate provision should be made for ongoing maintenance and management of facilities.

**Environmental protection and enhancement** – Avoid adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health, and where necessary ensure appropriate mitigation measures are implemented.

**Adequate space and access** – Provision of adequate space for, and access to, facilities for separation, storage, and collection of waste.

**Environmental education** – Maximise opportunities for environmental education and promote awareness of sustainable waste management.

**Public safety** – The design, layout, and landscaping components associated with waste management facilities should seek to 'plan out crime' by creating safe & secure environments, increasing the risk of detection of criminal or antisocial activity, and make crime more difficult to commit.

### Development thresholds

- 2.32. Development thresholds to be used to determining obligation and reporting requirements for developers regarding the incorporation of waste design and neighbourhood facilities with other development are set out below.
- 2.33. **Householder development** – Individual dwelling house and residential extensions (where the extension specifically pertains to the kitchen, utility room, or other domestic waste storage areas).

- 2.34. **Medium development** – Development involving any one or more of the following:
- a) The provision of more than one or less than 100 dwelling houses.
  - b) Retail or shopping centres where development or redevelopment relates to floor space of 500 square metres or less.
  - c) Minor transport, leisure, recreation, tourist, community, commercial, or industrial development that is unlikely to attract a significant number of people.
  - d) Development or redevelopment where occupation is unlikely to generate sufficient quantities of waste<sup>3</sup> to accommodate the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities.
- 2.35. **Neighbourhood development** – Development involving any one or more of the following:
- a) The provision of 100 or more dwelling houses,
  - b) Retail, leisure, recreation, tourist, community, commercial, or industrial development:
    - i. with floor space of more than 500 square metres, or
    - ii. that will attract a significant number of people, or
    - iii. where occupation is likely to generate sufficient quantities of waste to accommodate the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities.
  - c) Development or significant redevelopment where occupation presents viable opportunities for integrated waste management (due to waste type and quantity) and would accommodate the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities (such as commercial or industrial parks).

### Planning applications

- 2.36. Applications for all developments are required to address the integration of waste management design features and provision of neighbourhood facilities. Developers must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the provision of such features and / or facilities.
- 2.37. All developments are required to prepare and submit a Waste Management Strategy, which is to accompany the planning application. This allows for informed decision making and consideration of waste management issues throughout the planning process. Where both a Waste Audit and Waste Management Strategy is required, the two documents are able to be combined where appropriate.
- 2.38. The Waste Management Strategy must be submitted to the relevant LPA and approved prior to commencement of development works on site. The Waste Management Strategy is to be assessed against the SPD principles and other relevant Government guidance. Permitted development is to be undertaken in accordance with the approved Waste Management Strategy.
- 2.39. Where the application is for an outline planning permission the requirement for a Waste Management Strategy still exists, however the content is to address the broad principles of waste management and outline the provision of waste management facilities and design features. A site specific detailed Waste Management Strategy is to be submitted with the reserved matters application. This is to be implemented through the inclusion of a planning condition in the permission.
- 2.40. The deferral of submission of the Waste Management Strategy through a planning condition is not acceptable.
- 2.41. Where an application is received that is not accompanied by a Waste Management Strategy the LPA can refuse the application on basis that insufficient information has been provided to allow the authority to fully determine potential effects of the development. Alternatively, where a LPA has adopted a validation checklist specifying required information for submission of a planning application (this may be suitable for waste management issues), the authority can refuse to register the application.

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<sup>3</sup> A guide to the required throughput for various waste management facilities is provided in 'Planning for waste management facilities – A research study' (ODPM, 2004) or 'Waste planning information sheets' (Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, SEPA, 2006).

### Important notes

Where possible standard planning application forms or supplementary forms should be amended in order to incorporate the SPD requirements to facilitate consistent county-wide implementation.

LPA's should consult with the relevant District or Borough Waste Management section in relation to the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities. The opportunity for District or Borough Waste Management sections to act as referral bodies on a wider scope of developments should be explored by individual Councils.

The intent of the SPD with respect to the provision of waste management facilities is to be adequately reflected through all LDFs within the Northamptonshire area.

Developers should note that it is important to consult the Highways Agency in relation to potential impacts on the transport infrastructure network (specifically relating to potential impacts on trunk roads).

### Monitoring and enforcement

- 2.42. Monitoring and enforcement for the provision of waste management facilities is to be incorporated into standard site visit activities undertaken by the relevant LPA. Specific reporting requirements are outlined in paragraph 2.49 to 2.52. This is to be implemented through the inclusion of a planning condition in the permission. Suggested standard planning conditions are outlined in paragraph 2.55.
- 2.43. The use of legal planning agreements as a management or enforcement mechanism may be considered by the LPA where appropriate. For example, in order to secure satisfactory management of facilities, or where a financial contribution to the authority is required for upgrading of existing facilities.
- 2.44. LPA's are to report on information collected from Waste Management Strategies in their Annual Monitoring Report as per the monitoring framework (Table SPD4).

### Development contribution towards the provision of waste management facilities

- 2.45. All forms of development must contribute towards the provision of waste design features and neighbourhood facilities through the practical implementation of the SPD principles. Waste management design features (internal and / or external) should support the separation, storage, and collection of waste in order to increase the efficiency of its subsequent re-use, recycling, and treatment<sup>4</sup>.
- 2.46. Neighbourhood development must also contribute towards the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities.
- 2.47. The specific scale and form of development contribution towards the provision of waste management facilities is to be assessed and negotiated on an individual site basis through the planning process. The scale of contribution should reflect the scale of the development, for example:
- **Householder development** – Contributions may include the provision of internal design features that assist in the separation and storage of recyclables (such as space for accommodating recycling containers or kitchen receptacles), composting bins, and external enclosed storage areas for waste bins & recycling containers.
  - **Medium development** – Contributions may include the provision of both internal and external design features such as those listed above for householder development, and where appropriate neighbourhood waste management facilities (identified in paragraph 2.48).

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<sup>4</sup> The inclusion of design features to facilitate the separation and storage of waste is an essential factor in the subsequent re-use, recycling, and treatment of wastes. Although normally considered outside the scope of the planning system, it is recognised as good practice to provide adequate storage space and other design features for the appropriate separation and storage of recyclables. Basic storage requirements are specified by Building Regulations (Amendment) Regulations 2001: Solid Waste Storage Requirements (Part H6, 2002).

- **Neighbourhood development** – Contributions should include the provision of both internal and external design features such as those listed above for householder development as well as neighbourhood waste management facilities (identified in paragraph 2.48).

### Provision of appropriate neighbourhood waste management facilities

2.48. The following facilities are considered to be appropriate for the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities however the acceptability of individual facilities is to be assessed in context with the surrounding environment:

- bring or recycle collection sites where complementary to operating kerbside collection systems,
- communal composting facilities or collection sites (may incorporate communal gardens or allotments to facilitate local use of composted materials),
- baling or 'mini-MRF' (Material Recycling Facility) facilities for commercial or industrial developments,
- small-scale waste to energy facilities, and
- alternative or emerging technologies assessed on merit, where in compliance with relevant Plan policy.

#### Important notes

Proposals for the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities should be negotiated with the LPA, relevant Waste Management section and developers through pre-application discussions and throughout the planning decision-making process.

Commercial premises are required under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (section 46 & 47) to enter into a commercial waste agreement with a registered waste carrier for the collection, transport, and disposal of their waste.

### Reporting requirements

#### Householder development

2.49. The Waste Management Strategy for householder development should take the form of a written statement (including accompanying layout and design plans) and must address:

- a) identification of appropriate waste management design features (internal and / or external), and
- b) demonstrate adequate space and access provisions for waste management features.

2.50. For further information refer to the Householder Good Practice Guide, available on the County Council website.

#### Medium development

2.51. The Waste Management Strategy for medium development should take the form of a brief written report (including accompanying layout and design plans) and must address:

- a) description of the development (proposed buildings, site area, curtilage, future use, and occupancy),
- b) estimation of the type and quantity of wastes anticipated to be produced during occupation of the development,
- c) identification of appropriate waste management design features (internal and / or external) and facilities,
- d) demonstrate adequate space and access provisions for waste management features and facilities, and
- e) demonstrate how the provision of design features and facilities:
  - i. is in accordance with the SPD principles, other relevant Plan policies, and the Northamptonshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy,
  - ii. compliments and contributes towards the existing waste management infrastructure network and sustainable waste management.

## Neighbourhood development

- 2.52. The Waste Management Strategy for neighbourhood development should take the form of a detailed written report (including accompanying layout and design plans) and must address:
- a) identification of responsible person (including contact details),
  - b) description of the development (proposed buildings, site area, curtilage, future use, and occupancy),
  - c) estimation of the type and quantity of wastes anticipated to be produced during occupation of the development,
  - d) identification of appropriate neighbourhood waste management design features (internal and / or external) and facilities,
  - e) demonstrate adequate space and access provisions for waste management features and facilities,
  - f) assessment of neighbourhood waste management facility capacity,
  - g) demonstrate how the provision of facilities and design features:
    - i. is in accordance with the SPD principles, other relevant Plan policies, and the Northamptonshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy,
    - ii. compliments and contributes towards the existing waste management infrastructure network and sustainable waste management, and
  - h) requirement and provision made for ongoing facility management and maintenance, including the collection and use of recycled & composted materials.
- 2.53. Depending on the neighbourhood facility being proposed a separate planning application may be required to be submitted to the Waste Planning Authority (WPA).
- 2.54. Recommended industry guidance specific to the provision of waste management facilities for medium and neighbourhood development is available on the County Council website.

## Standard conditions

- 2.55. The following standard conditions are recommended for inclusion in planning permissions to ensure effective implementation of the SPD.

### Compliance with Waste Management Strategy

*Development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents: Waste Management Strategy, (insert other relevant plans and documents).*

*Reason: Clarify the scope of the permission.*

### Requirement for Waste Management Strategy to accompany reserved matters application

*A site specific Waste Management Strategy must be submitted to the Local Planning Authority accompanying the reserved matters application. Waste Management Strategy must address the SPD principles.*

*Reason: Ensure compliance with requirement for site specific detailed Waste Management Strategy accompanying the reserved matters application.*

## Preventing land use conflict

- 2.56. Proposals for new or extensions to existing minerals or waste development must take account of the surrounding land use and capacity of the receiving environment to accommodate the proposed development. This is true for all forms of development. That is, proposals for development that is incompatible with minerals or waste development must also take account of the potential impact of the proposed development on the surrounding land use.
- 2.57. In relation to the MWDF this is of particular relevance where the proposed development is located adjacent, or within close proximity, to minerals or waste related development (committed or allocated). It would be unreasonable to expect a minerals or waste operator to alter their operations due to the encroachment of incompatible development. As such it is essential that such factors are identified and measures taken to avoid or mitigate potential impacts during the formative stages of proposal design.
- 2.58. Consultation requirements regarding the potential for land use conflict and minerals & waste development are set out in the Control and Management of Development DPD (paragraph 5.46).
- 2.59. Committed and allocated minerals and waste developments can be identified using the online MWDF Proposals Map, available on the County Council website.

## Compatibility of development

- 2.60. 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 & furnishing, food processing.
  - Medium level of sensitivity: schools, residential areas, food retailers, glasshouses and nurseries, horticultural land, offices.
  - Low level of sensitivity: farms, industry and outdoor storage.
- 2.61. Incompatible development for waste related development may include: residential, commercial, or recreational development.
- 2.62. Proposals for other forms of development not listed above should also give consideration to compatibility with surrounding land uses, such as committed or allocation minerals or waste development, and potential sources of land use conflict.

## Potential sources of land use conflict

- 2.63. Proposals for development that is incompatible with either committed or allocated minerals or waste related development should consider potential sources of land use conflict and mitigation measures. Potential sources of land use conflict are identified in Table SPD2.
- 2.64. Note that potential impacts are based on typical operational activities and should be used as a guide only; it is the developers responsibility to determine site specific potential impacts and identify & implement mitigation measures where necessary.

**Table SPD2: Potential sources of land use conflict**

Type of minerals or waste development	Typical operational activities	Potential sources of land use conflict <sup>5</sup>
<b>Sand and gravel extraction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil stripping</li> <li>• Extraction</li> <li>• Dewatering</li> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs or conveyor)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Dewatering</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Crushed rock extraction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil stripping</li> <li>• Extraction</li> <li>• Blasting</li> <li>• Dewatering</li> <li>• Crushing</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Vibration &amp; air overpressure</li> <li>• Dewatering</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Building and roofing stone extraction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil stripping</li> <li>• Extraction</li> <li>• Blasting</li> <li>• Dewatering</li> <li>• Crushing</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Vibration &amp; air overpressure</li> <li>• Dewatering</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Recyclables processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorting / screening / separation</li> <li>• Bulking</li> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Recycled and secondary aggregates processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crushing</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Biological processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorting / shredding</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Turning</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust (open-windrow)</li> <li>• Odour (open-windrow)</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Bioaerosols</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Advanced treatment facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorting / shredding / mixing</li> <li>• Storage (short term)</li> <li>• Thermal processing</li> <li>• Electricity / heat generation</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Bioaerosols</li> <li>• Air emissions</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Transfer station</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorting</li> <li>• Storage (short term)</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust</li> <li>• Odour</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Bioaerosols</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Inert disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tipping                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compaction</li> <li>• Profiling</li> <li>• Capping</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Odour, dust, and litter may be generated when waste is loaded / unloaded, transferred, or treated / processed for all types of waste developments, however should not be a significant issue for sites that employ good housekeeping and / or adequate mitigations measures such as negative air pressure and air filters.

Vermin, flies, and birds may be attracted to other types of waste facilities however on-site management measures should reduce or eliminate this potential.

Type of minerals or waste development	Typical operational activities	Potential sources of land use conflict <sup>5</sup>
<b>Non-inert disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sorting</li> <li>• Tipping</li> <li>• Compaction</li> <li>• Covering</li> <li>• Extraction of leachate</li> <li>• Leachate treatment</li> <li>• Extraction of landfill gas</li> <li>• Electricity generation (landfill gas)</li> <li>• Capping</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Odour</li> <li>• Bioaerosols</li> <li>• Vermin, flies and birds</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>
<b>Sewage and waste water treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-treatment</li> <li>• Screening</li> <li>• Skimming</li> <li>• Filtration</li> <li>• Lagooning</li> <li>• Settlement / sedimentation</li> <li>• Treatment (pre, primary and secondary, and tertiary)</li> <li>• Drying</li> <li>• Capture of methane gas</li> <li>• Flaring / generation of electricity from gas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Odour</li> <li>• Noise</li> <li>• Bioaerosols</li> <li>• Air emissions</li> <li>• Transport (HGVs)</li> </ul>

### Practical mitigation measures

- 2.65. Potential sources of land use conflict can be summarised to include (dependant on the operations) dust, noise, odour, bioaerosols, air emissions, transport (HGVs), dewatering effects (e.g. drawdown on the local water table), pests (such as vermin, flies, and birds), and vibration & air overpressure. Where the potential for bioaerosol, dewatering, and vibration & air overpressure is identified site specific studies are likely to be required to determine the likelihood and extent of potential impacts as well as appropriate mitigation measures. For this reason general mitigation measures for such impacts have not been identified.
- 2.66. Possible mitigation measures that can be applied on-site for proposals for incompatible development are identified below:
- Separation areas,
  - Strategic site layout,
  - Bunding (earthen) or screening (e.g. vegetative screening) incorporated into landscaping,
  - Acoustic screening,
  - Air filtration systems (e.g. for hi-tech industry, food processing and other high level sensitivity uses),
  - Insulation and window glazing integrated into building design, and
  - Design of site access and roads should be suitable for HGVs where necessary.
- 2.67. Note that this list is not exhaustive and should be used as a guide only; it is the developer's responsibility to determine site specific potential impacts and identify & implement mitigation measures where necessary. Depending on the nature of the proposed development and surrounding land use mitigation measures may be effective alone or may require multiple measures acting in-combination.

### Separation areas

- 2.68. Separation areas can be used to avoid or reduce the potential for land use conflict and adverse impacts (e.g. environmental nuisance associated with dust, odour, noise, etc). Separation areas are an informal buffer between incompatible forms of development (e.g. housing) and minerals or waste development. This does not mean that development cannot occur within such areas, however the application of mitigation measures may be required to avoid land use conflict.

- 2.69. A guide to separation areas to be applied to incompatible development for minerals and waste related development is provided below:
- Minerals development
    - Sand and gravel – 100 to 200 meters (m) from the site boundary.
    - Crushed rock – 200 to 500 m from the site boundary (dependant on nature of operations e.g. where blasting forms part of the operations a larger separation area or other mitigation measures may be required due to potential release of fine dust particles).
  - Waste-related development
    - Recycled and secondary aggregates processing – 100 to 250 m from the site boundary.
    - Collection, sorting and processing of recyclables – 100 m from the site boundary.
    - Biological processing – 250 m from the site boundary.
    - Advanced treatment – 100 to 250 m from the site boundary.
    - Waste transfer – 250 m from the site boundary.
    - Disposal – Sites close to disposal facilities may require a risk assessment to determine acceptability of potential impacts.
    - Landfill gas plant – 250 m from the site boundary.

### Planning applications

- 2.70. Proposals for development that is incompatible with committed or allocated minerals or waste development must be made in accordance with the Control and Management of Development DPD Policy CMD12: Preventing Land Use Conflict, and other relevant MWDF policies.
- 2.71. Applications for such development are required to undertake an assessment of compatibility of the proposed development with the committed or allocated minerals or waste development which is to accompany the planning application. The assessment and identification of appropriate mitigation measures (including layout and design plans) can form part of another report where appropriate (e.g. Environmental Report) and is to be submitted to the LPA for approval prior to commencement of development works on site. This allows for informed decision making and consideration of land use impacts throughout the planning process.
- 2.72. Where the application is for an outline planning permission the requirement to undertake an assessment of land use compatibility still exists, however the content is to address the broad principles of land use compatibility and mitigation measures. A site specific detailed assessment and plan for implementation of mitigation measures is to be submitted with the reserved matters application. This is to be implemented through the inclusion of a planning condition in the permission.
- 2.73. The deferral of submission of an assessment of land use compatibility through a planning condition is not acceptable.
- 2.74. Where an application is received that is not accompanied by an assessment of land use compatibility the LPA can refuse the application on basis that insufficient information has been provided to allow the authority to fully determine potential effects of the development. Alternatively, where a LPA has adopted a validation checklist specifying the required information for submission of a planning application, the authority can refuse to register the application.
- 2.75. The consultation buffers identified in the Control and Management of Development DPD can be used as a general guide to whether proposals for incompatible development require assessment, as set out below:
- Minerals or waste development – within 300 m from the site boundary.
  - Minerals development involving the extraction of crushed rock – within 500 m from the site boundary.
  - Sewage and waste water treatment facilities – within 400 m from the site boundary.
- 2.76. The above distances are intended as a guide only; it is the developer's responsibility to determine whether the potential for land use conflict and adverse impacts exists.

### Important notes

Where possible standard planning application or supplementary forms should be amended in order to incorporate the SPDs requirements to facilitate consistent county-wide implementation.

The intent of the SPD with respect to preventing land use conflict is to be adequately reflected through all LDFs within the Northamptonshire area.

### Monitoring and enforcement

- 2.77. Monitoring and enforcement for the implementation of mitigation measures is to be incorporated into standard site visit activities undertaken by the relevant LPA. This is to be implemented through the inclusion of a planning condition in the permission. Suggested standard planning conditions are outlined in paragraph 2.80.
- 2.78. The use of legal planning agreements as a management or enforcement mechanism may be considered by the LPA where appropriate, for example, in order to secure implementation of mitigation measures.
- 2.79. LPAs are to report on compliance with SPD requirements in their Annual Monitoring Report as per the monitoring framework (Table SPD4).

### Standard conditions

- 2.80. The following standard conditions are recommended for inclusion in planning permissions to ensure effective implementation of the SPD.

#### Compliance with assessment of land use compatibility

*Development hereby permitted shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved assessment of land use compatibility including mitigation measures and layout / design plans (unless otherwise approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority).*

*Reason: Ensure compliance with Policy CMD12 and the SPD requirements.*

#### Requirement for assessment of land use compatibility to accompany reserved matters application

*A site specific assessment of land use compatibility including mitigation measures and layout / design plans must be submitted to the Local Planning Authority accompanying the Reserved Matters Application.*

*Reason: Ensure compliance with Policy CMD12 and the SPD requirements.*

### 3. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES FOR MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1. This section of the SPD applies to **all minerals and waste development**.
- 3.2. The incorporation of sustainable design aspects into development is most effective during the formative stages of proposal design. Hence requirements within this section of the SPD are incorporated into the planning application process to enable effective implementation.
- 3.3. The County Council, as the MWPA, is primarily responsible for administering the development and implementation principles for minerals and waste development and related Plan policies.

#### Catchment areas for waste management facilities

- 3.4. The identification of catchment areas assists in determining where waste that is being treated within the County is coming from, and subsequently if there is sufficient waste management and disposal capacity within the County (in line with the Core Strategy).
- 3.5. Broad catchment areas have been identified within Northamptonshire and include national, regional, sub-regional, local, and neighbourhood. The principles surrounding these broad catchment areas are set out within the Core Strategy (paragraph 4.15 to 4.16) and are linked to the spatial strategy for waste management through Policy CS2: Spatial Strategy for Waste Management (for additional detail refer to paragraphs 6.11 to 6.21). Criteria for each of the catchment areas are set out in the Control and Management of Development DPD (paragraph 3.12).
- 3.6. Catchment areas have been broadly defined to reflect the criteria set out in the Control and Management of Development DPD (Table SPD3) and can be demonstrated in a number of ways including direct reference to relevant authority or regional administrative area, the equivalent geographical area (square kilometres, km<sup>2</sup>), or the equivalent radial distance (expressed either in kilometers, km<sup>2</sup>, or miles).

**Table SPD3: Defining catchment areas**

Catchment level	Covering the area of ...	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Maximum radius (km / miles)
National	England or an equivalent geographical area within Great Britain.	130,395	204 km / 127 miles
Regional	East Midlands or an equivalent geographical area.	15,627	71 km / 44 miles
Sub-regional	Northamptonshire or an equivalent geographical area.	2,360	27 km / 17 miles
Local <sup>6</sup>	Up to two adjacent LPA areas or an equivalent geographical area.	964	18 km / 11 miles

- 3.7. There may be some instances where a proposal could be demonstrated to (for example) have a regional catchment area even though the area extends beyond what is defined as 'regional'. Specifically where the proposed facility will form part of an existing operational network (e.g. waste transfer stations, MRFs, advanced treatment facilities, etc) and some minor components of the existing operational network (e.g. a transfer station) falls outside the regional area. In this situation the proponent would need to demonstrate that the waste intended to be received and managed on site was in compliance with the principles, policies, and criteria set out in the MWDF.

<sup>6</sup> Local km<sup>2</sup> area and radial distances have been calculated using the average area for District and Borough Councils (as well as unitary authorities of Milton Keynes, Bedford, Rutland, and City of Peterborough) within and adjacent to Northamptonshire.

## Planning applications and reporting requirements

- 3.8. Proposals for waste-related development must include an assessment of the intended catchment area which is to address the following:
- specify the intended catchment area (with regard to Table SPD3) demonstrating how this is linked to the waste to be managed on the site,
  - demonstrate compliance with relevant MWDF criteria and policies,
  - clearly show on a map the proposed facility(ies), site boundary, catchment area(s), and where relevant operational linkages, and
  - proposals for integrated waste management facilities should differentiate between individual facilities to be located on-site.
  - Map(s) of the catchment areas are to be of an appropriate size, scale and detail (i.e. main transport networks, urban settlement, etc) to allow the WPA to determine the areas within, and boundary of, the catchment area.
- 3.9. An assessment of the intended catchment area is to accompany the planning application to be submitted to the WPA for approval prior to commencement of development works on site. Permitted development is to be undertaken in accordance with the approved catchment area(s) and accompanying map(s).
- 3.10. Where an application is received that does not include an assessment of the intended catchment area the WPA can refuse the application on basis that insufficient information has been provided to allow the authority to fully determine potential effects of the development. Alternatively, if the WPA has adopted a validation checklist specifying the required information for submission of a planning application the authority can refuse to register the application.

## Monitoring and enforcement

- 3.11. Monitoring and enforcement is to be incorporated into the Annual Monitoring Report process (to be submitted to the WPA).. This is to be implemented through the inclusion of a planning condition in the permission. Suggested standard planning conditions are outlined in paragraph 3.12.

## Standard conditions

- 3.12. The following standard conditions are recommended for inclusion in planning permissions to ensure effective implementation of the SPD.

### Compliance with identified catchment area(s)

*Development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents: catchment area map, (insert other relevant plans and documents).*

*Reason: Clarify the scope of the permission.*

### Requirement for Annual Monitoring Report

*An Annual Monitoring Report is to be submitted on the anniversary date of the planning permission to the Waste Planning Authority and must address the following matters: compliance with catchment area, (insert relevant monitoring and reporting requirements).*

*Reason: Ensure compliance with the planning permission.*

## Sensitive design of minerals and waste development

- 3.13. Consideration of the design of operations and physical appearance of minerals and waste developments can greatly influence the level of impact on the surrounding environment, and hence alter public perception and acceptance of developments.

### Box SPD3: Design principles for minerals and waste development

Proposals for development must incorporate the following principles:

**High quality design** – High quality design that accommodates the nature of operations and is in context with and complementary to the surrounding landscape and townscape.

**Holistic design** – Holistic design incorporating all components of the built form into a consistent architectural treatment. Including all buildings (operational, offices, reception, security, etc), building components (ventilation, extractor grills, service pipes, etc), storage areas, structures, secure boundary treatments (gates and fences), service infrastructure, wash bays, weigh bridges, etc.

**Local distinctiveness** – Support local distinctiveness and character.

**Environmental protection and enhancement** – All design aspects (built form, site layout, lighting, access, landscaping, etc) should seek to avoid and where necessary mitigate adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and human health (including air, water, land, noise, odour, amenity, landscape, biodiversity, heritage assets, geodiversity, and flood risk) whilst maximising beneficial outcomes.

**Sustainable development** – Incorporate sustainable development practices that promote the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation, and energy efficiency.

**Strategic site layout** – Seek to reduce impact on both the immediate surrounds and the broader landscape level through strategic site layout.

**High quality landscaping and boundary treatments** – High quality landscaping and boundary treatments that are in context with and complementary to the surrounding landscape character. Landscaping and boundary treatments should be maintained to a high standard and positively contribute towards amenity, biodiversity, heritage assets, and nature conservation where possible. Landscaping and boundary treatments should seek to balance the needs of both the historic and natural environment, and not compromise heritage assets.

**Effective buffers** – Provision of adequate and effective buffers to reduce adverse impacts on sensitive receptors or areas. Buffers are to be in context with and complementary to surrounding landscape or townscape, and may include aspects of the built form, landscaping, and boundary treatments. Buffers should seek to positively contribute towards amenity, biodiversity, heritage assets, nature conservation, habitat enhancement, and catchment conservation where possible. Buffers should balance the needs of, and protect, both the historic and the natural environment. Access opportunities within buffer areas should be maximised where safe.

**Lighting** – Minimise light pollution (includes sky glow, glare, light spill, and trespass).

**Site access** – Site entry and public access areas are to be well maintained and act to reduce the visual impact of the site. Public rights of way should be retained where possible. Access to the major transport network should seek to reduce impacts on sensitive receptors.

**Sustainable transport** – Incorporate sustainable or alternative transport options where appropriate (e.g. rail and water transport).

**Integrated development** – Maximise opportunities to locate complementary operations and activities together.

**Public safety** – The design, layout, and landscaping components should seek to 'plan out crime' by creating safe and secure environments, increasing the risk of detection of criminal or antisocial activity, and make crime more difficult to commit.

## Planning applications

- 3.14. Applications for all minerals and waste developments are required to address the implementation of sustainable design and identify practical measures for implementation. Developers must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure that any potential adverse impacts are minimised and positive impacts are maximised. The implementation of sensitive design and sustainable development practices presents opportunities to facilitate this.
- 3.15. All proposals for minerals and waste development must prepare and submit a Design Statement to accompany the planning application..
- 3.16. The Design Statement must be submitted to the MWPA and approved prior to commencement of development works on site. The Design Statement is to be assessed against the SPD principles and other relevant Government guidance. Permitted development is to be undertaken in accordance with the approved Design Statement.
- 3.17. The deferral of submission of the Design Statement through a planning condition is not acceptable.
- 3.18. Where an application is received that is not accompanied by a Design Statement, the MWPA can refuse the application on basis that insufficient information has been provided to allow the authority to fully determine potential effects of the development. Where the level of detail is insufficient the MWPA is able to request additional information. Alternatively, where the MWPA has adopted a validation checklist specifying required information for submission of a planning application, the authority can refuse to register the application.

### Important notes

Developers should refer to Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk and the Environment Agency for advice on flood risk.

Developers should note that it is important to consult the Highways Agency in relation to potential impacts on the transport infrastructure network (specifically relating to potential impacts on trunk roads).

Developers should note that it is important to consult English Heritage in relation to potential impacts on designated heritage assets.

## Monitoring and enforcement

- 3.19. Monitoring and enforcement relating to compliance with the Design Statement is to be incorporated into standard site visits and inspection activities undertaken by the MWPA. Compliance will be assessed against the planning permission and in line with the relevant MWDF policy and Government guidance. Suggested standard planning conditions are outlined in paragraph 3.24.
- 3.20. The use of legal planning agreements as a management or enforcement mechanism may be considered by the MWPA where appropriate.

## Reporting requirements

- 3.21. The minimum reporting requirements for minerals and waste development include:
- a detailed written Design Statement (including layout and design plans) demonstrating the practical implementation of the SPD principles to be submitted with the planning application, and
  - a brief statement outlining implementation of the Design Statement within the Annual Monitoring Report<sup>7</sup> (where applicable) to demonstrate compliance and implementation.

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<sup>7</sup> Annual Monitoring Reports are required for both minerals and waste developments through standard planning conditions and may also include monitoring and reporting requirements for noise, soil

### Industry guidance

- 3.22. A guide to good practice measures and recommended industry guidance on sensitive design is available on the County Council website.
- 3.23. For further information regarding the Environmental Characterisation Assessment (ECA) and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) refer to the Minerals and Waste Industry Guide – Reclaiming Biodiversity and Landscape Diversity in Northamptonshire, available on the County Council website.

### Standard conditions

- 3.24. The following standard conditions are recommended for inclusion in planning permissions to ensure effective implementation of the SPD.

#### Compliance with Design Statement

*Development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents: Design statement, (insert other relevant plans and documents).*

*Reason: Clarify the scope of the permission.*

#### Requirement for Annual Monitoring Report

*An Annual Monitoring Report is to be submitted on the anniversary date of the planning permission to the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority and must address the following matters: implementation of the Design Statement, (insert relevant monitoring and reporting requirements).*

*Reason: Ensure ongoing compliance and implementation of the Design Statement.*

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stripping, environmental nuisance (e.g. dust, odours), transport movements, heights / levels of landfill, quantities of waste disposed or treated, etc.

## Responsible stewardship and restoration

- 3.25. Appropriate restoration practices (including after-care and after-use) of minerals and waste development sites presents opportunities to provide beneficial after-use that is sensitive to local requirements and sympathetic to the surrounding landscape character.

### Box SPD4: Principles for responsible stewardship and restoration

Proposals for minerals and waste development must incorporate the following principles:

**After-care** – Provision of adequate resources and management to ensure establishment of vegetation and other landscape features (hard and soft) as well as any buildings, infrastructure, or services. Where necessary ongoing management provisions should be identified.

**After-use** – Provision of appropriate and beneficial after-use that is sensitive to local requirements and sympathetic to surrounding environmental character.

**High quality innovative practices** – High quality and innovative restoration practices and design measures (including materials and landscaping).

**Local distinctiveness** – Restoration and after-use that is in context with and complementary to local distinctiveness.

**Maximise opportunities** – After-use with the primary after-use objective of restoration to agriculture, forestry, economic development (built development, infrastructure, etc), and amenity purposes should seek to integrate secondary objectives in order to maximise opportunities for landscape & habitat enhancement (and re-creation), nature conservation, flood attenuation, enhancement of heritage assets, recreation, biodiversity, catchment conservation, geodiversity, or environmental education.

**Environmental protection and enhancement** – Avoid and where necessary minimise and mitigate adverse environmental and human health impacts (including air, water, land, noise, odour, amenity, biodiversity, heritage assets, geodiversity, and flood risk) whilst maximising beneficial outcomes.

**Connectivity** – After-use should seek to support enhancement of habitat corridors and landscape connectivity on a broad landscape scale.

**Sustainable development** – Incorporate sustainable development practices and design features that promote the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation, and energy efficiency.

**Developing sustainable communities** – The planning and decision making process involved in restoration should seek to increase community capacity through community engagement and development of stakeholder partnerships to ensure that the after-use provides a beneficial use, is sensitive to local requirements and maximises public access, countryside recreation, and environmental education opportunities.

**Public safety** – The design, layout and landscaping components should seek to 'plan out crime' by creating safe and secure environments, increasing the risk of detection of criminal or antisocial activity, and make crime more difficult to commit.

## Planning applications

### Proposals for minerals and waste development

- 3.26. Developers must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure progressive restoration of minerals or waste sites to an acceptable condition that provides beneficial after-use, where the agreed land-use is stable and self sustaining, as well as securing ongoing management where necessary.

- 3.27. All proposals for minerals and waste development (excluding permanent waste facilities) must address the practical implementation of the SPD principles through the Restoration Scheme to accompany the planning application. The MWPA may require permanent facilities located in the open countryside to submit a Restoration Scheme to accompany the planning application, or alternatively include a planning condition to secure restoration of the site.
- 3.28. The Restoration Scheme must be submitted to the MWPA and approved prior to commencement of development works on site. The SPD principles and other relevant Government and local guidance are to be used to assess the Restoration Scheme where it pertains to implementation of the SPD. Permitted development is to be undertaken in accordance with the approved Restoration Scheme.
- 3.29. The deferral of submission of the Restoration Scheme through a planning condition is not acceptable.
- 3.30. Where an application is received that is not accompanied by a Restoration Scheme, the MWPA can refuse the application on the basis that insufficient information has been provided to allow the authority to fully determine potential effects of the development. Where the level of detail is insufficient the MWPA is able to request additional information. Alternatively, where the MWPA has adopted a validation checklist specifying required information for submission of a planning application, the authority can refuse to register the application.

#### **Existing temporary facilities and permanent waste management facilities**

- 3.31. Existing temporary facilities and permanent waste management facilities (where permanent facilities cease operations) are required to prepare and submit a Restoration Scheme upon cessation of operations for approval by the MWPA. Implementation and restoration works are to be undertaken in accordance with the approved Restoration Scheme (unless otherwise approved in writing by the MWPA).

#### **Monitoring and enforcement**

- 3.32. Monitoring and enforcement relating to compliance with the Restoration Scheme is to be incorporated into standard site visits and inspection activities undertaken by the relevant MWPA. Compliance will be assessed against the planning permission and in line with relevant MWDF policy and Government guidance. Suggested standard planning conditions are outlined in paragraph 3.37.
- 3.33. The use of legal planning agreements as a management or enforcement mechanism may be considered by the MWPA where appropriate. For example to ensure compliance with and completion of restoration, or where the deposit of a 'bond' or financial assurance is required to secure restoration.

#### **Important notes**

Where partnerships have been identified to ensure the provision of ongoing management the capacity for the partnership body to act as a technical advisory body (e.g. assist in restoration planning and monitoring activities) should be negotiated on an individual basis.

Developers should refer to Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk and the Environment Agency for advice on flood risk.

## Reporting requirements

- 3.34. The minimum reporting requirements for minerals and waste development include:
- a) A detailed statement (including layout and design plans where appropriate) forming a component of the Restoration Scheme<sup>8</sup> is to be submitted with the planning application, and should address the following:
    - i. Practical implementation of the SPD principles,
    - ii. Demonstrate how the restoration measures and identified after-use form the most appropriate option. Including an assessment of the current landscape character (and potential contribution towards identified Landscape Character Area from restoration), environmental function (where necessary accompanied by surveys), flood risk (where necessary accompanied by a site specific flood risk assessment), and the potential future capacity to contribute towards primary and secondary after-use objectives.
    - iii. Identification of environmental impacts of the proposed Restoration Scheme.
    - iv. Development and implementation of a monitoring scheme addressing restoration objectives, targets (specifically relating to desired environmental outcomes of restoration objectives and identified after-use), measurable indicators, and relationship with the phasing of works.
    - v. Identification of requirement and provision made for ongoing management and maintenance.
  - b) A brief statement within the Annual Monitoring Report (where applicable) outlining practical implementation of the SPD principles, Restoration Scheme, and results of monitoring activities (in relation to identified targets) to demonstrate compliance and implementation.

## Industry guidance

- 3.35. A guide to good practice measures and recommended industry guidance on restoration is available on the County Council website.
- 3.36. For further information regarding the ECA and BAP refer to the Minerals and Waste Industry Guide – Reclaiming Biodiversity and Landscape Diversity in Northamptonshire, available on the County Council website.

## Standard conditions

- 3.37. The following standard conditions are recommended for inclusion in planning permissions to ensure effective implementation of the SPD.

### Compliance with Restoration Scheme

*Development hereby permitted shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents: Restoration scheme, (insert other relevant plans and documents).*

*Reason: Clarify the scope of the permission*

### Requirement for Annual Monitoring Report

*An Annual Monitoring Report is to be submitted on the anniversary date of the planning permission to the Minerals or Waste Planning Authority and must address the following matters: implementation of the Restoration Scheme, (insert relevant monitoring and reporting requirements).*

*Reason: Ensure ongoing compliance and implementation of the Restoration Scheme.*

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<sup>8</sup> Further advice regarding required content of Restoration Schemes can be obtained from Planning Officers Society (July 2003) Good Practice guide for minerals and waste planning conditions.

## 4. MONITORING THE SPD

- 4.1. 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 SPD 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. The approach taken to monitoring should be objective and target led. It is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely.
- 4.2. The most appropriate vehicle for monitoring the MWDF and its individual components is the MWDF AMR, produced each December. Monitoring is therefore to be undertaken on an annual basis in line with the AMR.
- 4.3. The monitoring framework for the SPD is set out in Table SPD4.

**Table SPD4: SPD monitoring framework**

Control and management of development policy and link to objectives	Key indicator(s)	Target	Implementation partners
<b>General development</b>			
Development related waste minimisation	Approved proposals meet criteria (where relevant).	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development industry and agents</li> <li>• LPA</li> <li>• WPA</li> </ul>
Incorporating waste design and neighbourhood facilities	Approved proposals meet criteria (where relevant).	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development industry and agents</li> <li>• LPA</li> <li>• WPA</li> </ul>
Preventing land use conflict	Approved proposals meet criteria (where relevant).	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development industry and agents</li> <li>• LPA</li> <li>• WPA</li> </ul>
<b>Minerals and waste development</b>			
Catchment areas for waste management facilities	Approved proposals meet criteria.	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste industry and agents</li> <li>• WPA</li> </ul>
Sensitive design of minerals and waste development	Approved proposals meet criteria.	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minerals and waste industry &amp; agents</li> <li>• MWPA</li> </ul>
Responsible stewardship and restoration	Approved proposals meet criteria.	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minerals and waste industry &amp; agents</li> <li>• MWPA</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY

### A

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

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

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

### B

**Baling facility / mini 'MRF'** – A Materials Recovery Facility is a processing centre where recyclables are sorted and separated, contamination is removed and the different products are baled into cubes.

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

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

**Building**<sup>9</sup> – Any structure or erection, and any part of a building, but does not include plant or machinery or any structure in the nature of plant or machinery.

**Bulking** – The compaction of different waste types (e.g. plastics or paper) into high density bales to decrease the wastes volume for transfer or treatment.

### C

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

**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)

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

**Crushing** – The breaking of run of mine rock to reduce its size for further processing to match requirements. (Good Quarry, GQ, [www.goodquarry.com](http://www.goodquarry.com) 2011)

### D

**Development** – Construction, demolition or deconstruction and redevelopment or conversions.

**Dewatering** – The removal of surface and groundwater from the mining area and surrounds prior to, and during, mining and quarrying operations. It also applies to removal of water from a product. (GQ 2011)

**Dwelling house** – Residential house not including a building containing one or more flats, or a flat contained within such a building.

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<sup>9</sup> Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995.

## E

**Extraction** – Extraction involves removing material from the ground and delivering it to a production plant in a form suitable for processing; it is also referred to as quarrying. A quarry is any surface working where minerals are extracted. It may also be referred to as a surface mine, open pit or opencast mine; as opposed to a mine, which is defined in the UK as an underground working. (GQ 2011)

## F

**Filtration** – Removal of suspended matter or particles through either synthetic or biological screens.

**Flaring** – Process by which excess gas (e.g. methane) is collected from non-inert landfill or sewage treatment works and combusted (burnt off) to generate electricity or avoid release of gases into the atmosphere.

## H

**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)

## I

**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).<sup>10</sup>

## J

**Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy** – A non-statutory document setting out a mainly technical strategy for waste management in Northamptonshire to 2020.

## L

**Lagooning** – A tertiary treatment technique that consists of the storage of wastewater or effluent in ponds or basins, known as biological or stabilization / settlement ponds, within which a series of treatment processes (biological, biochemical, and physical) can take place to make the water safe to release.

**Landfill** – The deposition of waste onto hollow or void space in the land, usually below the level of the surrounding land or original ground water level in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented. Former mineral workings have historically been used for this purpose.

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

**Leachate** – Any liquid percolating through the deposited waste and emitted from or contained within a waste facility, including polluted drainage, which may adversely affect the environment if not appropriately treated. (GQ 2011)

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<sup>10</sup> The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (SI No. 1559) (as amended), Schedule 1(4).

## 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 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<sup>11</sup>.

**Minerals development** – The winning or working of minerals (including aggregates) or use of land for minerals deposits.

## P

**potential Special Protection Area (pSPA)** – A Special Protection Area is a designation under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds/ SPAs are also referred to as Natura 2000 sites. A potential SPA is a site that satisfies the criteria of the directive but has not yet ratified and formally designated.

**Profiling** – The creation of new land levels or contours during restoration (achieved through the deposit of inert fill).

**Progressive restoration** – Restoration undertaken progressively or staged approach to rehabilitation, commencing when areas become available within the operational land.

**Public rights of way** – Footpaths, bridle ways, tracks and lanes used as public paths and public byways.

## R

**Recovery** – The collection, reclamation and separation of material from the waste stream. That is, any waste management operation that diverts a waste material from the waste stream and which results in a certain product with a potential economic or ecological benefit. Recovery mainly refers to the following operations: material recovery (i.e recycling), energy recovery (i.e re-use as a fuel), biological recovery (e.g. composting), and re-use<sup>12</sup>.

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

**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).

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

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

## 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, through they differ in the size of their respective particles.

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<sup>11</sup>Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) 2006 Residual waste treatment technologies information sheets.

<sup>12</sup>European Environment Agency (EEA) 2006 <http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/definitions>.

**Screening** – Method of particle size separation (sizing) by means of a screen (flat sieve-like structure) of specified aperture. The process is usually carried out with water, but dry screening is also used to produce building sand. (GQ 2011)

**Sensitive receptor** – Any physical or natural resource, special interest or viewer group that will experience an impact.

**Shredding** – Process where waste is put through a shredding machine in order to reduce its size or volume for transfer or treatment.

**Skimming** – Removal of floating debris or materials from the surface of fluid (e.g. during treatment of sewage or wastewater).

**Soil stripping** – The removal of the upper layers of soil (stored for later use during restoration) to allow extraction of minerals.

**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

**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 facilitates 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 development** – Any operational development designed to be used wholly or mainly for the purpose of, or a material change of use to, treating, storing, processing or disposing of refuse or waste materials.

**Waste management design features** – Internal or external design features which facilitate the separation and storage of waste and recyclable materials, such as bin stores, formalised (screened) footprints, waste receptacles, etc.

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

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

**Waste to energy recovery** – The treatment of waste to create heat that can be used directly to generate electricity or some other form of power.

## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMR – Annual Monitoring Report  
BAP – Biodiversity Action Plan  
CMD – Control and Management of Development  
CS – Core Strategy  
DCLG - Department of Communities and Local Government  
DEFRA – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
DPD – Development Plan Document  
ECA – Environmental Characterisation Assessment  
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment  
HGV – Heavy Goods Vehicle  
km – kilometre  
LDF – Local Development Framework  
LPA – Local Planning Authority  
m - meters  
MRF – Materials Recycling Facility  
MPG – Minerals Planning Guidance  
MPS – Minerals Planning Statement  
MWDF – Minerals and Waste Development Framework  
MWDS – Minerals and Waste Development Scheme  
MWPA – Minerals and Waste Planning Authority  
ODPM – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister  
PPG – Planning Policy Guidance  
PPS – Planning Policy Statement  
SA – Sustainability Appraisal  
SCI – Statement of Community Involvement  
SEPA – Scottish Environmental Protection Agency  
SPD – Supplementary Planning Document  
WPA – Waste Planning Authority

## APPENDIX 3: THE TESTS OF SOUNDNESS

The tests of soundness require that the SPD should be justified, effective, and consistent with national policy.

**Justified** means that the SPD must be:

- Founded on a robust and credible evidence base.
- The most appropriate when considered against the reasonable alternatives.

**Effective** means that the SPD must be:

- Deliverable - A SPD should show how the vision, objectives and strategy in the Core Strategy will be delivered and by whom, and when.
- Flexible - The SPD should be flexible enough to be able to respond to unexpected changes in circumstance.
- Able to be monitored - A SPD must have clear arrangements for monitoring and reporting its effectiveness.

**Consistent with national policy** means:

- The SPD should be consistent with national policy, unless there is a specific local justification for any departure. Furthermore policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance should also not be included.







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This information can be made available in other languages and formats upon request such as large print, Braille, audio cassette and electronic. Contact 01604 236014.

