1. **ABOUT THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL PLAN**

1.1. The Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, or the Local Plan, is the land use planning strategy for minerals and waste related development in the county. It provides the basis for investment in new minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire, and where in the county it should go to.

1.2. The Local Plan identifies what minerals and waste related development should go where, why it should go there, and how by doing so, it can make other land use and infrastructure systems function better. It considers the impact and design of new minerals and waste development, and focuses on how this development can best relate to the surrounding land use and link with the wider community.

1.3. It is also intended to act as a driver for new investment and identifies how investment in minerals and waste development can be optimised for everyone’s benefit. It focuses, and where appropriate, integrates minerals and waste development activity and investment with other development and investment in the county. As such it is referred to as a ‘spatial plan’.

1.4. The adopted Local Plan provides the basis for determining planning applications for, or covering, minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire. It sets out:

- the broad strategy for minerals and waste related development in the county and the amount of provision we will need to make for such development,
- the long-term vision for minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire to 2031,
- the plans objectives, required to realise the vision,
- policies addressing the control and management of development such as development criteria and locally specific issues (such as co-location of waste management facilities with new development, sustainable use of resources, addressing potentially adverse effects, Mineral Safeguarding Areas, preventing land use conflict, design and layout, and restoration),
- site-specific allocations for minerals-related development, and
- locations for waste-related development, including site-specific allocations.

1.5. The Local Plan also contains a separate Policies Map which identifies the sites and policies (where possible) on a detailed OS map of the county.

1.6. The Development and Implementation Principles Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) accompanies the Local Plan. The SPD provides practical guidance concerning all other forms of development (such as waste minimisation and management and preventing land use conflict), as well as those specific to minerals and waste development (such as catchment areas, addressing potentially adverse effects, design and restoration).

1.7. The plan period is from 2011 to 2031 (1 January 2011 to 1 January 2031), a period of twenty years.

1.8. There are also two related documents to the Local Plan:

- The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which sets out how the County Council will consult and engage with people during the preparation of the Local Plan as well as on significant planning applications submitted to the County Council.
- The Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report (MWMR), which monitors how the County Council is progressing with the Local Plan, and particularly how its policies are being implemented. This is to be produced annually.

1.9. The Local Plan, along with those prepared by the district planning authorities in Northamptonshire (including the joint planning committees) form the Development Plan for the area.
Box 1: What development is covered by the Local Plan?

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

Minerals

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

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

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

Waste

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

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

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

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

Hazardous waste has historically been considered material that poses the greatest risk to human health or the environment, including materials such as asbestos, oils, solvents and chemical wastes. The Landfill Directive refers to some wastes as ‘hazardous’, rather than ‘special’, broadening the definition to include everyday items such as fluorescent tubes, monitors and televisions that have reached the end of their lives. Hazardous materials are subject to strict controls on carriage, treatment and disposal.
1.10. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the Local Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Government’s National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has the presumption in favour of sustainable development as its fundamental component.

1.11. In preparing the Local Plan this means that:
- Planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area.
- Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole, or specific policies in the NPPF indicate development should be restricted.

1.12. In making decisions on planning applications proposals that accord with the Local Plan should be approved without delay. Where the Local Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out-of-date permission should be granted unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole, or specific policies in the NPPF indicate development should be restricted.

The role of the Local Plan

1.13. The Local Plan is applicable to all proposals for minerals and waste related development, and all other forms of development, made in Northamptonshire. This is regardless of whether or not the proposal relates to an allocated site (or location) identified in the Local Plan or to any other site.

1.14. In developing proposals, and for the County Council to determine them, the policies in the Local Plan should not be read in isolation. Rather they are intended to be read in conjunction with national planning policy and legislation as well as European legislation and directives.

1.15. The general intention of the new planning system is that where a national policy does not require specific local amplification, there is no need for repetition. On the other hand, where the plan is silent on issues there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development (where in compliance with national policy). Therefore we need to capture locally specific issues at the right level and identify potential future issues in order to deliver the vision for Northamptonshire.
1.16. The Local Plan addresses:

- The spatial strategy, development principles and allocations for minerals and waste related development.

- Local planning considerations such as the built and natural environment, design, restoration, Mineral Safeguarding Areas and preventing land use conflict. These locally specific matters need to be considered in determining proposals for minerals and waste development (regardless of whether a proposal is for an allocated site or not), as well as proposals for all other forms of development. These key areas do not reiterate the detail of national policy but act as signposts and give a Northamptonshire specific context.

1.17. The Local Plan allocates sites for minerals and waste related development within the county. For minerals this includes specific sites for the extraction of sand and gravel, crushed rock (limestone), other mineral extraction and facilities. For waste this includes specific industrial locations where waste management uses would be acceptable in principle and sites for waste management facilities.

1.18. Site specific allocations take the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and other policies forward to ensure delivery of the:

- required aggregate provision, thus maintaining landbanks to ensure an adequate supply of aggregates for the construction industry over the plan period, and

- required waste management and disposal capacity to support growth within Northamptonshire throughout the plan period.

1.19. In all cases any proposed development will be expected to comply with relevant parts of the Local Plan, in particular the spatial strategies for minerals and waste related development. Furthermore, proposals for allocated sites should be in accordance with other policies set out in the Local Plan.

Implementation and monitoring of the plan

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

Sustainability and environmental assessment of the plan

1.21. The Local Plan has undergone both a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

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

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

Policy context

2.1. The Local Plan has to be prepared within the wider strategic policy context, this is set out at the national and european level (including legislation, directives and planning policy, in particular the NPPF\(^1\)) as well as the local level (in particular the Sustainable Community Strategy).

Minerals policy context

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

Waste policy context


2.4. The national policy context is primarily set out through the Waste Regulations 2011, which transposes the Waste Framework Directive to UK law and national planning policy. The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the high level strategy for supporting the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste Framework Directive. Although the NPPF influences the context of waste planning it does not specifically address waste matters. Detailed waste planning policy is set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW). The NPPW is to be read in conjunction with the NPPF, Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements (NPS) for waste water and hazardous waste. There have been considerable policy changes recently, including the end of the Landfill Allowance and Trading Scheme (LATS) after the 2012/3 scheme year in England. LATS was no longer considered to be the major driver for diverting waste. The landfill tax escalator is a more effective incentive for local authorities to reduce the waste they send to landfill. However, the aim of moving waste disposal up the waste hierarchy (shown in Figure 1) remains a key element.

2.5. National policy context regarding radioactive waste is set out through a number of documents, those of specific relevance to Northamptonshire’s local circumstance address low level radioactive waste, including the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.

---

\(^1\) The majority of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), Minerals Planning Guidance (MPGs) and Minerals Policy Statements (MPSs) were cancelled with the publication of the NPPF. However, a number of minerals and waste documents have been retained, these will remain in force until such time as they are cancelled or replaced. www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/policieswasteminerals/
At a local level, the Northamptonshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) sets out the County’s aims, objectives and targets for the management of municipal waste. The JMWMS sets out how the councils in Northamptonshire will manage the collection and treatment of municipal waste and identifies the types of services and technologies needed to reach the partnership’s goals.

**Figure 1: Waste hierarchy**

**Waste management and disposal targets**

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

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

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

---

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

- Household waste recycling (including composting) rate of 48% by 2012/3, 52% by 2015/6 and 56% by 2019/20.

The Sustainable Community Strategy

2.8. The Local Plan is part of the development plan system but it has an important inter-relationship with the Northamptonshire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The SCS is a partnership document prepared following consultation with local communities and key local partners through the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP), but led by the local authority. The SCS replaces Community Strategies, and in the case of a two tier local authority area, such as Northamptonshire, the county-wide strategy becomes the overarching strategy with which district level strategies must dovetail.

2.9. The SCS sets out the strategic vision for a place. It provides the vehicle for considering and deciding how to address difficult cross-cutting issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and climate change. Building these factors into the community's vision in an integrated way is at the heart of creating sustainable development at the local level.

2.10. The inter-relationship is such that the SCS has to take full account of spatial, economic, social and environmental issues, many of which are set out and articulated in the county’s Local Plan; whilst the key spatial planning objectives for the area as set out in the Local Plan are fully aligned with SCS priorities.

2.11. The SCS for Northamptonshire was approved in October 2008. It contains four ambitions for Northamptonshire:
- Ambition 1: To be successful through sustainable growth and regeneration.
- Ambition 2: To develop through having a growing economy and more skilled jobs.
- Ambition 3: To have safe and strong communities.
- Ambition 4: Healthy people who enjoy a good quality of life.

2.12. A number of aspirations are identified under each theme. For the Local Plan the first ambition, ‘to be successful through sustainable growth and regeneration’ is the most relevant. This ambition contains three aspirations that link between the Local Plan and the SCS.

2.13. The manner in which the Local Plan will seek to meet these aspirations is set out in Table 1 below.

---

3 The JMWMS incorporates EU and National targets for household and municipal waste. As such it is only necessary to address these in the report and models. Please refer to the JMWMS for full details.
Table 1: How the Local Plan supports the ambitions and aspirations of the Northamptonshire Sustainable Community Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambition 1: To be successful through sustainable growth and regeneration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents will live in housing that is sustainable, affordable and of good quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What the Sustainable Community Strategy says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How the Local Plan will help bring this about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will use new materials and technologies if this doesn’t clash with current buildings or countryside and we will make sure that we manage water, waste and energy in a sustainable way. Through Policy 26 on sustainable design and use of resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The physical and social infrastructure will be in place to match expected growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What the Sustainable Community Strategy says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How the Local Plan will help bring this about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We must plan new infrastructure so that it can take the strain of a large increase in population. For waste management infrastructure, through Policy 27 on the co-location of waste management facilities with new development and the general spatial strategy for waste management in Policy 11. We also identify the amount of mineral extraction, and where this should broadly come from, to support growth and new infrastructure in Policies 1 and 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our buildings and countryside will be improved and protected for future generations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What the Sustainable Community Strategy says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How the Local Plan will help bring this about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will help our residents and businesses to reduce the amount of waste they produce and increase the amount of waste that is recycled, composted and re-used. Through the general policies in the Local Plan, especially Policies 10 and 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic planning context

2.14. Northamptonshire is a county at the heart of England, but has no particular alignment to any region. It has traditionally been ‘officially’ part of the East Midlands region, which includes Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, yet Birmingham is the nearest major regional city to the county. There is also a strong affinity with the South East and East of England. Although east-west road links are good the key transport communication links, and therefore other links, are with the world city of London. Taken together the closeness of the relationships with the east, south-east and London make Northamptonshire effectively a part of the wider south-east functional area.
Plan 1: Northamptonshire in its wider context

Northamptonshire and growth and development

2.15. Planning for minerals and waste related development needs to reflect Northamptonshire’s regional context, but also fundamentally requires to be linked to the wider development picture. This is one that sees Northamptonshire continuing as an important area for growth and development.

2.16. The broad development strategy for Northamptonshire comes forward through the plans prepared by the county’s Local Planning Authorities (LPAs).

2.17. Within the County development will generally be concentrated in two main areas: Northampton and Corby / Kettering / Wellingborough, with a secondary focus at Daventry (in other words five of the current six main population centres), but there will also be some development at Towcester and Rothwell / Desborough. There will be more local development at the remaining towns and a very small number of other settlements. The exact location of this development and the identification of the other settlements are set out in jointly created plans, produced for the west and the north of
the county by the West and North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Units which cover all development planning matters except for minerals and waste development. Whilst the County is split for development and growth management purposes, it is recognised that Northamptonshire does not functionally operate as distinct northern and western areas, and that it is important to develop economic and planning proposals that can form a coherent whole, especially for minerals and waste matters.

2.18. The scale and location of growth within the county will emphasise that the population focus for Northamptonshire will be very much along the Northampton - Wellingborough / Rushden - Kettering - Corby axis. Population and job growth has implications for both minerals and waste development. Minerals and waste facilities will be required to support development (through the supply of building materials and handling of waste from construction) and throughout the community’s life (e.g. provision of waste management facilities).

2.19. Planning for minerals and waste should therefore seek to ensure the provision of an adequate and steady supply of minerals and the development of a sustainable waste management network. The approach to mineral extraction and waste management (and where necessary disposal) in this county is guided at a strategic level by national guidance but also should acknowledge the growth and development strategies set out in the plans prepared by the county’s LPAs.

Economy and jobs

2.20. Whilst Northamptonshire is relatively self-contained in employment terms, its labour markets are linked to those of surrounding areas and its businesses function within national and international supply chains. However there are growing flows of people to destinations elsewhere such as Milton Keynes, Cambridge and London. Significant housing growth should ideally be matched with commensurate economic development, otherwise people will increasingly live in Northamptonshire and work elsewhere. Already the labour market pull of the larger towns in Northamptonshire, and particularly Northampton itself, is not as strong as could be expected.

2.21. Northamptonshire has maintained a relatively strong economy; in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA) per head, the county performs above national averages. It should also be borne in mind that GVA is highest in urban authorities compared to rural ones; Northamptonshire under this measure is a rural authority area. Its high GVA is therefore a good performance. The high GVA per head performance derives from the high levels of employment; Northamptonshire has economic activity rates approaching 81.9% and an employment rate of 76.5% (4.3% of the population are economically inactive but seeking employment). On average those that are working in the county are in relatively low value jobs, however average earnings are higher than the East Midlands average.

2.22. The concentration of businesses and levels of entrepreneurship per capita is generally higher in the rural areas of South Northamptonshire, Daventry and East Northamptonshire, with lower concentrations in Corby and Northampton.

2.23. Although classed as being economic development, minerals and waste related development has a very limited role to play in addressing the structural issues highlighted above compared to other elements of planning and development. Waste development has the greater role of the two, particularly as new technologies for waste management come forward and the industry moves from being a predominantly low value, low skilled sector into a more balanced one. Waste management is a key part of the Environmental Technologies job sector, along with renewable energy, and this job sector is one that Northamptonshire’s economic agencies consider should be supported to grow in the county, particularly in North Northamptonshire.

2.24. Historically there has been a tendency to dispose of waste (with the emphasis very much on disposal rather than treatment) in former mineral workings. As most of these workings were located in rural areas the majority of waste was not disposed of, let alone treated, close to where it was generated. The strong move away from waste disposal to treatment, coupled with advancements in waste technologies and design,
has resulted in waste management facilities being able to be co-located with other forms of development (i.e. no longer rural-centred). They can therefore be better linked to where waste is actually generated.

Locations for mineral extraction in Northamptonshire

2.25. Mineral deposits suitable for use as aggregates are not evenly distributed and as such there are often geographical imbalances between where the demand for aggregates arises and the location of the resources which can meet those demands. This can often result in the need to import and export a proportion of a particular mineral requirement from / to other sub-regions or regions. As far as is practical however, minerals should be sourced indigenously; as required by national policy. This will help to minimise the transportation of minerals and support local markets.

2.26. The main resources present in Northamptonshire are sand and gravel, limestone and ironstone. Historically, in terms of economic value, sand and gravel is the most important mineral resource found in the county. Recently however trends for growing limestone sales highlight the potential demand for limestone to outweigh that of sand and gravel in the future.

2.27. Within the county there are three main types of sand and gravel deposits: glacial and pre-glacial which are found in the north-west and south-central parts of the county, and post-glacial which are present in river valleys across Northamptonshire. Limestone (crushed rock) is primarily found in the north and north-east of the county. Ironstone deposits are also found in large parts of central and east Northamptonshire but have minimal economic importance and are no longer extracted.

2.28. In the twenty years prior to 2011 sand and gravel extraction in Northamptonshire has been focused in the Nene Valley between Northampton and Stanwick, with extraction from a number of small sites elsewhere in the county including the Milton Sands area to the south-east and south-west of Northampton, and at one site in the Great Ouse Valley. Crushed rock extraction has been focused to the north and north-west of Northampton and at one site in the north-east of the county.

2.29. Soft sand production in the recent years up to the beginning of the Local Plan period has been concentrated at a site to the south-west of Northampton in the Milton Sands belt, where working has now ceased. It is becoming increasingly difficult to identify new sites for soft sand extraction in the county. As there is no specific requirement to have a specific soft sand provision rate, it is considered to be appropriate in the Northamptonshire context to have a general sand and gravel provision rate which does not separate out soft sand.

2.30. Whether extraction should be from the river valley or glacial areas has been a key issue in respect of mineral extraction in the county in the recent past and had led to a policy stance, set out in the Minerals Local Plan 1997 and its 2006 review, to move away from river valley extraction to more upland (glacial) areas of Northamptonshire.

2.31. This stance was largely driven by landscape and restoration issues. The concerns were that past extraction from the Nene Valley and its restoration to lakes had adversely altered the landscape character, and that further extraction in river valleys would continue to do so. It was considered that there would not be the same impact on overall landscape character if extraction took place in the glacial areas.
Plan 2: Geological map of the chief mineral resources of Northamptonshire
However, the view that the impact of extraction and restoration in glacial areas would not be as marked as in the river valleys, is complicated by the fact that landscape and other impacts in the pre-glacial, and in particular the glacial areas, can be as significant in their own way in landscape terms (if not landscape character terms). As such there would need to be either restoration to agriculture through bringing in replacement fill or alternatively for the land to be re-shaped following extraction.

Furthermore restoration of extracted sites in river valleys to lakes would now no longer be pursued even if extraction was permitted, and restoration to a mix of agriculture and wetland habitats would instead occur. This would involve bringing in replacement fill as would be the case for the glacial sites. It should also be noted that river valley restoration is seen to be more conducive to increasing biodiversity.

When the move away from river valleys was first set out in policy in the mid 1990s, the view was that the glacial areas, when added to supplies from the pre-glacial areas, would provide a reasonable alternative supply of minerals to the river valleys.
However, glacial deposits for potential extraction have not been put forward by the minerals industry, let alone worked, because the quality of resources is variable therefore reducing the economic viability of extraction. It is also now acknowledged by geologists that the resources in the glacial areas are far more limited in extent than originally envisaged.

2.35. This has therefore moved the agenda from being simply a landscape issue, to also one of needing to ensure the supply of quality sand and gravel in a growing county. Where extraction is currently taking place such as the central Nene Valley or the Great Ouse, rather than valleys such as the Ise where there is no history of extraction, then extraction would be focused in these locations together with extraction from glacial and pre-glacial areas.

Catchment areas for waste management and disposal

2.36. The Local Plan seeks to provide waste management and disposal capacity equivalent to meet the County’s own needs, i.e. net self-sufficiency. There is no requirement for Northamptonshire to take a proportion of London’s waste. Although London is seen to have considerable difficulties in being self-sufficient in its ability to deal with the waste it generates this does not mean that it should not endeavour to take responsibility for the waste produced by its community.

2.37. Northamptonshire is a net importer of waste, by applying a catchment area approach we recognise that although cross boundary movements do occur the preference is to keep these to a minimum or achieve a mass balance; this is primarily for reasons of sustainability. There will inevitably be some cross-border flows for reasons of geographical convenience, which may be broadly balanced. This may occur due to some waste management facilities (both within and outside the County) requiring a wider catchment area as a result of operational requirements and treatment processes or the specific waste stream.

2.38. This approach also means that we should be able to better plan for sustainable waste management and disposal in the county as we are more aware of waste movements and, coupled with our goal of achieving net self-sufficiency, means that we do not need to specifically provide for another area’s waste generation.

2.39. The Local Plan recognises that waste management is becoming more specialised and is also a higher value industry than previously. It is not appropriate to oppose facilities serving wider catchments when other industries and commercial enterprises are not so constrained. However, in the wider interests of sustainability, it is not envisaged that Northamptonshire should take on a role as a key sub-national location for waste management or disposal facilities.
3. **THE VISION AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1. The Local Plan is underpinned by a ‘vision’ and ‘objectives’ to realise the vision. Policies and proposals set out through the plan reflect the vision and objectives.

3.2. The vision is about stating the desired outcome for the future, and therefore is the cornerstone for the Local Plan. The vision for the Local Plan is strongly based around how minerals and waste development will contribute to the management of the significant growth that is taking place in the county.

3.3. The objectives are derived from, and support, the vision and should be clearly defined and measurable. They should also seek to build upon national planning policy, but provide a Northamptonshire perspective.

**The vision for minerals and waste related development in Northamptonshire**

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

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

**The objectives – our path to achieving the vision**

**Objective 1: Developing sustainable communities**

*Support the development of sustainable communities in Northamptonshire by facilitating the provision of infrastructure, facilities and services through ensuring:*  
- a steady and adequate supply of minerals to the construction industry, and  
- development of a modern network of sustainable waste management facilities which contributes towards achieving net self-sufficiency and meets community, business and industry needs.

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

**Objective 2: Sustainable minerals and waste development in Northamptonshire**

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

3.5. This is about optimising the use of resources by making sure that only those that are really needed are used and that sustainable alternatives are used instead. Resources in this context also include man-made resources.
Objective 3: Promoting a clear investment framework

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

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

Objective 4: Spatial distribution of minerals development

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

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

Objective 5: Spatial distribution of waste development

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 7: Safeguarding Northamptonshire’s mineral resources

_Safeguard Northamptonshire’s key mineral resources, particularly sand and gravel, from sterilisation by other forms of development._

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

Objective 8: Safeguarding Northamptonshire’s waste management network

_Safeguard Northamptonshire’s waste management network from incompatible development._

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

Objective 9: Supporting local identity

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 11: Responsible stewardship through restoration

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

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

Objective 12: Safe and healthy communities

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

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

Provision to be met

4.1. An annual aggregates provision rate for Northamptonshire is required to be made in this plan to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates is maintained to meet anticipated needs of the construction industry and growth.

4.2. The NPPF sets the requirement for MPAs to prepare LAA’s which provide the basis for identifying the plans aggregate provision rates. This method of calculation replaces the previous sub-regional approach to apportionment determination where a nationally prescribed regional apportionment figure was sub-divided within each region.

4.3. Northamptonshire’s aggregate provision rate is for an average annual figure of 0.89 Mt of aggregates to be provided consisting of 0.50 Mt of sand and gravel and 0.39 Mt of crushed rock (limestone) per annum.

4.4. The figure for sand and gravel calculated on the basis of average aggregate sales over a ten year rolling period (2001 – 2010) is 0.50 Mt per annum (Mtpa). The figure for crushed rock calculated on the basis of average aggregate sales over a ten year rolling period (2001 – 2010) was 0.33 Mtpa. This was increased to 0.39 Mtpa to reflect the steady increase in sales in recent years and the increase in sites that have been coming forward for permission and being implemented, unlike for sand and gravel. Table 2 below shows the average aggregate sales over a ten year rolling period (2001 – 2010).

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

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

4.5. Movements of aggregates into and out of Northamptonshire are not self-balancing. Northamptonshire is a net importer of both sand and gravel and crushed rock; imports outweighed exports by 23% and 250% (of the county’s total production) respectively. The destination of the majority of Northamptonshire’s sand and gravel is largely unknown other than being within the East Midlands. The main destinations for sand and gravel exported beyond the region include the adjoining county of Bedfordshire in the East of England, and the West Midlands region. Sand and gravel is imported from within the East Midlands. The origin of imports from beyond the region is largely unknown. The majority of Northamptonshire’s crushed rock is exported to the adjoining area of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and elsewhere within the East of England, with the remainder exported to the East Midlands and South East. Crushed rock is imported only from the East Midlands region, with the majority supplied from Leicestershire and Rutland.
4.6. Northamptonshire cannot be expected to provide the resources for growth solely from within the county. This is because, like most authorities, not all of the different types of material required to support growth are found within the county, but also because greater imports are expected into Northamptonshire as it is usual for aggregate movements to be into areas of higher growth to support development. The permission at Wakerley is likely to assist in addressing any imbalance regarding crushed rock. Notwithstanding this more allocations are identified in the plan than is required to meet the plans total provision.

4.7. Within Northamptonshire the provision of aggregates effectively refers to sand and gravel and crushed rock (limestone) for which sufficient allocations have been identified in the Local Plan to meet the required provision.

4.8. To meet the needs of growth in Northamptonshire it may be more sustainable for certain aggregate requirements related to major construction works to be met from borrow pits; therefore a specific policy addressing borrow pits has been included in the Local Plan (Policy 9).

4.9. A specific provision figure for building and roofing stone is not identified in the Local Plan, but the promotion of building and roofing stone extraction is contained in a specific policy identifying the criteria against which proposals would be judged. In addition specific sites for building or roofing stone extraction are also included in the Local Plan.

4.10. There will not be provision made for the extraction of refractory minerals, this will be met through incidental working of other sites for extraction. Working of limestone for agricultural purposes other than that permitted under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1995 will not be provided for.

Policy 1: Providing for an adequate supply of aggregates

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

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

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

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

Landbanks

4.11. A landbank is a stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction over a specified time period. Government guidance requires landbanks to be maintained for all aggregate minerals, with the recommended landbank period for sand and gravel being at least seven years. A longer time period of at least ten years is recommended for crushed rock. However, landbanks can only be maintained in practice if the minerals industry comes forward with planning applications in the right place at the right time. In Northamptonshire there has been a long period where the landbank for sand and gravel has been below these figures, but where this has not impacted on the annual provision being delivered. Nevertheless, the aim will be to maintain and at the end of the plan period, have a landbank of at least seven years for sand and gravel and at least ten years for crushed rock based on the annual provision rates. To this end the plan will seek to identify sufficient allocations to provide for the
maintenance of landbanks at the end of the plan period. This equates to an additional 3.5 Mt of sand and gravel and 3.9 Mt for crushed rock (limestone).

Old minerals permissions for crushed rock (limestone) extraction

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

Commitments

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

Sand and gravel

4.14. At the commencement of the plan period, there were six sand and gravel sites that had planning permission:
   - Bozeat, Church Farm,
   - Earls Barton Spinney,
   - Earls Barton West,
   - Passenham,
   - Thrapston, Castle Manor Farm, and
   - Warmington, Elton Estate (agricultural reservoir).

4.15. Since the commencement of the plan period (and up to 1 January 2016), planning permission has been granted at Lilford Lodge Farm, White Mills Marina and Passenham Quarry South Extension. All sites are operational apart from Earls Barton Spinney and Earls Barton West (where extraction commenced to implement the permissions only but remain inactive) and Castle Manor Farm, Thrapston (now fully worked). The sand and gravel quarry at Passenham is active but is currently only processing materials from across the county border in Milton Keynes (and this does not count towards Northamptonshire provision). During the period 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 sales comprised 1.93 Mt.

4.16. The baseline position for the Local Plan is that the estimated committed reserves for Northamptonshire were 3.94 Mt as at 1 January 2016.

4.17. To meet the provision of 0.5 Mtpa up to 2031 as set out in the Local Plan (Policy 1) and maintain a landbank of seven years beyond the plan period (i.e. up to 2038) a total of 13.5 Mt is required; minus the estimated committed reserves (3.94 Mt) and sales (1.93 Mt) leaving a figure of 7.63 Mt of sand and gravel for which allocations need to be identified.

Crushed rock

4.18. At the commencement of the plan period the following crushed rock sites with planning permission were operational:
   - Collyweston, Duddington (limestone),
   - Harlestone (sandstone),
   - Pury End (limestone and building stone), and
   - Rushton (limestone).
4.19. A further six sites have old mineral planning permissions which were reviewed under the Environment Act 1995 with modern conditions agreed. All sites were inactive (with the exception of Priors Hall):
- Cowthick Quarry / Weldon Landfill (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Park Lodge (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Pitsford (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Priors Hall (ironstone and overlying minerals),
- Wakerley (ironstone and overlying minerals), and
- Weekley / Geddington (ironstone and overlying minerals).

4.20. The commitment with modern conditions at Wakerley is to be discounted from this Local Plan and instead substituted with the Wakerley site as permitted. The Wakerley site has been effectively re-shaped (from that of the old mineral planning permission) to reduce potentially adverse environmental effects. Planning permission for the Wakerley site was issued in December 2015 following signing of the S106 agreement. The site has a ten year implementation period from issue of planning permission. The estimated yield from this site is 11.25 Mt, with 6 Mt expected to be extracted up to 2041.

4.21. The quantity of the economically viable resources at the above locations, other than Wakerley, was not known at the commencement of the plan period. The Priors Hall site has been worked in connection with an adjacent urban extension with extraction ceasing in 2014.

4.22. In addition there were a further 28 dormant ironstone sites in Northamptonshire. No prohibition or revocation orders have been served to date on these sites with the exception of Land at Boughton-Pitsford-Moulton (dormant but subject to ROMP in 2014 due to the intent to extract the small amount of remaining crushed rock and building stone reserves). The MPA has no intention to serve any other prohibition or revocation orders for the foreseeable future. The quantity of economically viable mineral resources, if any, within these dormant sites is unknown.

4.23. Since the commencement of the plan period (and up to 1 January 2016), planning permission has been granted at: Harley Way, Oundle (operational) with a primary focus on the extraction of building stone; Ringstead Grange (operational); and Stonehill Quarry, Wansford (operational). During the period 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2015 aggregate sales comprised 1.1 Mt.

4.24. The baseline position for the Local Plan is that the estimated committed reserves (excluding the dormant sites) for Northamptonshire were 9.86 Mt as at 1 January 2016.

4.25. To meet the provision of 0.39 Mtpa up to 2031 as set out in the Local Plan (Policy 1) and maintain a landbank of ten years beyond the plan period (i.e. up to 2041) a total of 11.7 Mt is required; minus the estimated committed reserves (9.86 Mt) and aggregate sales (1.1 Mt), leaving a figure of 0.74 Mt of crushed rock (limestone) for which allocations need to be identified.

Building and roofing stone

4.26. At the commencement of the plan period the following sites had planning permissions that, as well as providing for crushed rock, included extraction of building and roofing stone:
- Duddington (roofing stone),
- Harlestone (building stone),
- Pury End (building stone),
- Rushton, Storefield Lodge (building stone), and
- Pitsford (building stone).
Of the above, all sites except Pitsford were operational.

---

4 Only 6 Mt from the Wakerley site has been included in calculations as although the estimated yield from this site is 11.25 Mt, it is thought that only 6 Mt of this will be extracted up to 2041.
4.27. Since the start of the plan period (and up to 1 January 2016) planning permission has also been approved at: Harley Way, Oundle (operational); Stonehill Quarry, Wansford (operational); Stonepits Quarry, Benefield (not yet implemented); and Collyweston Slate Mine, Collyweston (not yet implemented). All of which have a primary focus on the extraction of building and roofing stone.

Secondary and recycled materials

4.28. Secondary and recycled aggregates represent a potential major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and reducing the waste produced.

4.29. The NPPF requires aggregate provision to include ‘alternative materials’ (i.e. secondary and recycled materials). A specific provision rate is not identified in the Local Plan, nevertheless, given the importance of such materials, sites for the provision of secondary and recycled materials are required.

4.30. At the commencement of the plan period (and up to 1 January 2016) the following sites had planning permission for the processing of recycled materials:

- Astwick Quarry Croughton (now closed),
- Boughton Quarry Northampton,
- Castle Manor Farm quarry Titchmarsh (now closed),
- Collyweston,
- Cowthick Landfill Weldon (inactive),
- (former) Potato Store Oundle Road Corby,
- Gretton Brook Road Corby,
- Harlestone Quarry,
- Kislingbury Composting Site Wrights Lane, Kislingbury (inactive),
- Lakeside Works Crow Lane Great Billing,
- Land at Passenham Quarry (inactive),
- Land north of A45, between M1 Junction 16 and Upper Heyford,
- Long Drow Pits Weekly Wood Geddington,
- Monkton Sidings Fineshade,
- Nielson Road Finedon Road industrial estate Wellingborough,
- Northampton Coating Plant Great Billing,
- Ringstead Grange Quarry,
- Rushton Landfill Site,
- The Old Brickworks Harborough Road Pitsford,
- The Old Sewage Works, Blisworth,
- Tweed Road, Northampton, and
- Weldon Landfill Site, Corby (inactive).

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

Refractory minerals / clay

4.32. Northamptonshire has two sites with permission to extract refractory minerals and / or clay: East Northamptonshire Resource Management Facility (ENRMF) and Nassington. The former is part of the ENRMF landfill site. The latter is related to a foundry that has now closed and under the current permission no material can be exported off site.
Sand and gravel and crushed rock

Spatial strategy for mineral extraction

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

4.34. The spatial development strategy for mineral extraction in the county is to focus extraction in glacial and pre-glacial areas, and selected river valleys where there is currently or has been mineral extraction. River valley provision will therefore come from the Nene Valley west of Wellingborough and the Great Ouse Valley. This strategy acknowledges that supply and quality issues are the key to delivering aggregates for growth. In river valleys, restoration should not be predominantly to lakes or large areas of open water.

4.35. Inclusion of parts of the Nene and Great Ouse Valleys supports the strategic approach of having locations for minerals and waste development that are closely related to existing and proposed development; with the Nene locations directly supporting growth at Northampton and Wellingborough, and Great Ouse locations linking to Towcester.

4.36. Allocations for sand and gravel sites comply with the spatial strategy and include both extensions to existing sites and new sites. There will be no requirement to identify sites for soft sand provision, to meet a notional provision of soft sand from within the wider sand and gravel provision rate, due to this not being a national requirement. However soft sand sites can be identified if assessments identify such sites as appropriate for allocation.

4.37. The spatial strategy focuses on sand and gravel extraction as this is where a clear spatial approach to identifying provision is required. Should proposals come forward for working old mineral permissions, a reduction in the impact of sites and, where appropriate, of their size will be sought through the process of negotiating modern conditions.
Plan 3: The spatial strategy for mineral extraction

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

Policy 2: Spatial strategy for mineral extraction

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

Development principles for mineral extraction

4.38. The Local Plan identifies sufficient sites for both sand and gravel and crushed rock to meet the plans total provision and for the maintainence of landbanks at the end of the plan period. As such preference will be given to proposals for development on allocated sites. Proposals for sand and gravel and crushed rock extraction at
unallocated sites (including extensions to existing sites and extensions to allocated sites), will be required to robustly justify the requirement for extraction, specifically in relation to the need for the site to maintain supply in line with the adopted Local Plan provision rates and / or the maintenance of the aggregates landbank.

4.39. Determination of proposals for the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock will be made in line with Policy 3. Proposals should also seek to comply with the spatial strategy for mineral extraction set out in the Local Plan (Policy 1).

Policy 3: Development criteria for mineral extraction

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

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

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

Allocations for mineral extraction

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

Sand and gravel

4.41. The sites allocated for sand and gravel (under Policy 4) have a total estimated provision of 7.75 Mt. This, in addition to the estimated committed reserves of 3.94 Mt (at 1 January 2016) and sales of 1.93 Mt (for the period 2011 – 2016), equates to a total of 13.62 Mt, and will meet the required provision of 13.5 Mt for the plan period plus maintenance of landbanks at the end of the plan period (with an overprovision of 0.12 Mt). The allocated sites and their likelihood of delivery will be monitored throughout the plan period. In order to maintain flexibility and ensure that the plan can respond to market drivers, the plan allows for unallocated sites to come forward if in line with Local Plan policies.

4.42. The currently worked river valleys of the Nene between Northampton and Wellingborough and of the Great Ouse, will play a significant role in delivering the provision to be met. The Earls Barton West extension site (M4) will provide the vast majority of the worked river valley supply. This site will help to ensure continuity of good quality supplies throughout the plan period and thus complement and support the pre-glacial and glacial allocations. The Milton Malsor site (M1) will provide soft sand; all other sites will provide sharp sand and gravel.

4.43. The Elton Extension site, although not located within the areas of focus identified in Policy 2, is an extension to an existing operation (Elton Estate, Warmington) and will help to maintain a balance of supply across the county.

4.44. As the former gravel pits in the Nene Valley are now designated as a site of European importance in relation to birds (Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA), it is important
that further extraction from allocated sites in this valley will not lead to adverse effects on the integrity of this designation. Potential sites were subject to HRA through the plan-making process. The planning application for mineral extraction at the Earls Barton West extension (M4) site will be required to undergo further HRA to ensure that development would not adversely affect the integrity of the SPA sites.

**Policy 4: Sites for the provision of sand and gravel**

A supply of sand and gravel to contribute to meeting the provision of sand and gravel will be provided for by: production since 1 January 2011, sites with planning permission as at 1 January 2016 and the following allocated sites.

Pre-glacial and glacial areas

- **M1:** Milton Malsor - 1.2 million tonnes (approximately)
- **M2:** Strixton - Bozeat - 1.5 million tonnes (approximately)

Central Nene Valley

- **M3:** Heyford - 1.4 million tonnes (approximately)
- **M4:** Earls Barton West Extension - 2.6 million tonnes (approximately)

Great Ouse Valley

- **M5:** Passenham Extension South - 0.2 million tonnes (approximately)

Other locations

- **M6:** Elton Extension - 0.85 million tonnes (approximately)

**Crushed rock (limestone)**

4.45. Both the Harlestone and Pury End Quarry Extensions have been allocated primarily for their contribution to the provision of building stone (under Policy 7) but will also contribute to crushed rock provision (combined estimated provision of 1.66 Mt).

4.46. The sites allocated for crushed rock have a total estimated provision of 1.66 Mt. This, in addition to the estimated committed reserves of 9.86 Mt (at 1 January 2016) and sales of 1.1 Mt (for the period 2011 – 2015), equates to a total of 12.62 Mt, and will meet the required provision of 11.7 Mt for the plan period plus maintenance of landbanks at the end of the plan period (with an overprovision of 0.92 Mt).

**Policy 5: Sites for the provision of crushed rock**

A supply of crushed rock to contribute to meeting the provision of crushed rock (limestone) will be provided for by: production since 1 January 2011, sites with planning permission as at 1 January 2016 and by the following allocated sites.

- **M7:** Pury End Quarry Extension - (limestone and building stone) - 0.85 million tonnes (approximately)
- **M8:** Harlestone Quarry Extension - (limestone and building stone) - 0.81 million tonnes (approximately)
Building and roofing stone

4.47. Building stone produced in Northamptonshire includes ironstone, sandstone and limestone which range in colour and texture. Collyweston stone slate is used locally for roofing. These traditional materials play an important role in the restoration of historic buildings and are also used in new buildings, extensions and walling in order to preserve and enhance local distinctiveness and local building character.

4.48. The use of locally sourced building and roofing stone has become a significant factor in the promotion of local identity and in creating a sense of place, and as such the demand for traditional building materials has increased. This is particularly relevant where a match to existing stone and roofs is specified for new development (for example, through the use of design codes).

4.49. In order for a source of building or roofing stone to be commercially workable a number of physical characteristics or parameters have to be satisfied including colour, texture, hardness and homogeneity. It is important to recognise that building and roofing stone are quarried from geological formations which may be very restricted in occurrence. In addition, sudden changes in the variability of the deposit can make many areas unsuitable. The working and processing of building and roofing stone generally involves smaller areas and lower production rates than other mineral operations. However, working may continue for very long periods due to the intermittent nature of works.

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

Strategy for building and roofing stone

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

Policy 6: Building and roofing stone

Provision of building and roofing stone should be made for its use in:
• the restoration and renewal of existing historic buildings and structures, or
• new buildings in conservation areas, or
• the enhancement of local character and distinctiveness in other sensitive locations.

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

Development principles for building and roofing stone

4.52. It is important that building and roofing stone quarries are operated for the principal purpose of extracting traditional building materials and not just for aggregates under
the guise of extraction of stone; this must be clearly demonstrated through proposals for such development. It is understood that although the principal purpose of extraction will be for stone, the sale of aggregate by-products may be required to ensure economic viability and efficient use of resources.

4.53. It is possible that additional sites for the extraction of building and roofing stone may be required during the plan period. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy 3.

4.54. Proposals for the extraction of building and roofing stone on unallocated sites will be required to show that the stone complements locally sourced building materials and that it will be used for high quality building and / or conservation works, i.e. not for general construction use.

4.55. At any time throughout the plan period should the need arise to manage the provision of building and roofing stone to prevent oversupply, or to prevent further provision of general crushed rock aggregates, preference will be given to allocated sites unless there is a proven need on technical grounds (i.e. to provide stone with the technical properties required for restoration works) for a new source of stone to be granted permission.

Allocations for building and roofing stone

4.56. Three sites for the extraction of building and roofing stone are allocated in the Local Plan: Collyweston Village; Pury End Quarry Extension; and Harlestone Quarry Extension (the latter two being extensions to existing operations).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy 7: Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building and roofing stone will be provided for by: sites with planning permission as at 1 January 2016, the following allocated sites, and by any other site that comes forward in line with Local Plan policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M7: Pury End Quarry Extension (limestone and building stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M8: Harlestone Quarry Extension (limestone and building stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M9: Collyweston Village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Secondary and recycled aggregate facilities

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

Strategy and development principles for secondary and recycled aggregate facilities

4.58. No specific provision is made for the processing of secondary and recycled aggregates (including inert recycling), however it is possible that additional sites may be required during the plan period. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy 8. Proposals for the development of secondary and recycled aggregate facilities should comply with the spatial strategy for waste management set out in the Local Plan (Policy 11). This type of facility typically produces noise and dust, therefore are most suitably located at industrial or existing

Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan
Adopted July 2017
28
waste sites, or disused railheads and wharves. At locations that are only temporarily in use, only temporary facilities will be permitted.

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

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

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

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

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

**Allocations for secondary and recycled aggregate facilities**

4.59. No sites for the processing of secondary and recycled aggregates have been allocated in this Local Plan. Committed (permanent and temporary) sites, along with sites linked to key construction work, will provide a reasonable mix of secondary and recycled materials processing facilities. Other sites will come forward through the planning application process as appropriate, and be determined in line with Local Plan policies.
Plan 4: The spatial strategy for mineral extraction showing allocated sites for minerals development

Refractory minerals and clay

4.60. Refractory minerals and clay are used for a variety of industrial purposes. Within Northamptonshire these materials are primarily used for engineering works and fill including the lining and capping of landfill sites. A number of limestone and landfill sites have permission to extract refractory minerals and clay (on site) for such purposes.

4.61. The quantity of refractory minerals and clay used for such purposes is not significant. Demand within the county can therefore be met through such incidental working, or through the use of alternative materials. No sites for the extraction of refractory minerals and clay have been allocated in the Local Plan. Proposals for such extraction will need to be made having specific regard to Policy 3.

Borrow pit extraction

4.62. There is often a need for large quantities of aggregates or clay for major construction and engineering works (such as road improvements). In some instances, it will be preferable to supply mineral from a borrow pit in close proximity to the construction
works rather than creating additional heavy traffic by importing material from elsewhere. Determination of proposals for such development will be made in line with Policy 9.

4.63. Sites will need to be either progressively restored or restored as quickly as possible upon cessation of the project. Restoration of the borrow pit should utilise inert waste arising or extracted from the construction project in question.

**Policy 9: Development criteria for borrow pit extraction**

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

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

Waste arisings in Northamptonshire

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

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

5.2. In recent years Northampton has experienced a growth in the waste management industry. This has been beneficial to the development of a sustainable waste management network throughout the county and has greatly increased our operational capacity, particularly in relation to preliminary treatment, i.e. preparing for re-use and recycling. Although the county has made headway in this regard, there is still a need to continue to drive waste up the hierarchy, recognise waste as a resource and maximise recovery.

5.3. A Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs (November 2013) was undertaken to inform the plan-making process in relation to the current situation and future waste planning requirements. This included forecasts (or projections) of how much waste is likely to be generated throughout the plan period for each waste stream: Municipal Waste, Commercial and Industrial (C&I), Construction Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) and hazardous waste. Forecasts are used to determine the permitted and operational capacity, future capacity requirements (for the different types of waste and management methods) and the type of facilities needed to manage waste and contribute towards the continuing development of a sustainable waste management network to 2031 and beyond.

5.4. Waste forecasts are based on arisings for Northamptonshire. Subsequently the indicative capacity requirements represent the need to manage at least the equivalent amount of waste produced within the county, i.e. net self-sufficient. The movement (imports and exports) of waste across authority boundaries has been taken into consideration.

5.5. It is widely recognised that gaining accurate and up-to-date data on waste arisings, origin, fate and movements can be difficult. In assessing the county’s needs the most up-to-date and reliable data (at the time) was used, for detailed information regarding the forecasts refer to the Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs.
5.6. Data for municipal waste is the most accurate data available (due to the requirement for local government to monitor and report on activities); as such confidence can be placed in projections based on such data. There is less confidence in the historic data for other waste streams and subsequently there may be considerable uncertainty associated with making forecasts.

5.7. Although it is not possible to address the growth (or decline) of the other waste streams in quite the same way as for municipal waste, it is important to recognise that there are similar factors that are likely to influence waste arisings. These include increasing landfill tax, Aggregates Levy and producer responsibility measures such as the Packaging, End of Life Vehicles and Batteries Directives, as well as changes to the Landfill Regulations.

5.8. Economic and population growth will tend to lead to increases in waste arisings, as increased activity will produce wastes. However the correlation is not linear, with the above noted factors largely acting to ‘decouple’ or break the link between growth and waste arisings. In addition, although waste arisings have generally been seen to increase over time, it is important to understand that past trends in waste arisings are not necessarily a good indication of what will occur in the future.

5.9. Facilities in the county have traditionally been landfill. Due to increasing restrictions on disposal to landfill, all waste will require treatment prior to disposal; this treatment can involve a number of waste management methods, including sorting. The waste management capacity has been identified by management method, including preparing for re-use and recycling, composting, advanced treatment and disposal. It is assumed that re-use and recycling rates will not decrease. Waste management capacity equivalent to at least ten years has been demonstrated. In order to facilitate improved monitoring of waste arisings and uptake of waste management capacity throughout the plan period, both waste arisings and indicative waste management (and disposal) capacity requirements have been provided at five year intervals, set out in Table 3.

5.10. Residual waste arisings have been determined by applying the minimum residual output rates per tonne of waste input for: processing of recyclables (3%), composting (5%) and advanced treatment (20%)\(^5\). Small amounts of hazardous residual waste may also be produced from advanced treatment processes at a rate of 2%. Outputs vary widely and are dependant on the technology employed, scale of facility and quality of waste input (i.e. waste stream or mix, contaminant level and calorific value). Not all of this material needs be disposed of to landfill; it can be re-used within the operational cycle, further processed using other technologies, used in construction or recycled. Potential residual waste arisings are derived from a limited range of technologies which may not reflect the final technologies which come on stream during the plan period. This is due to the dynamic nature of the waste management industry and emerging technologies. Hence it is recognised that, although it is necessary to acknowledge the potential future capacity requirements for disposal, forecasts for residual arisings requiring disposal to landfill cannot be determined with any level of certainty.

5.11. Sewage and waste water treatment were not included in the Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs. Sewage and waste water treatment in Northamptonshire is, depending on the part of the county, managed by Anglian Water, Severn Trent Water and Thames Water. Water Cycle Strategies and Strategic Flood Risk Assessments have been undertaken by the District and Borough councils within Northamptonshire. These studies identify major issues associated with the planned growth for the area such as sewage treatment, water quality, supply and efficiency, flood risk management and sustainable drainage systems.

---

\(^5\) Residual arisings rates are derived from: ODPM 2004 Planning for Waste Management Facilities; and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) 2006 Residual Waste Treatment Technologies Information Sheets.
### Table 3: Waste arisings and management method

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

---

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

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

5.13. Due to the requirements on the management of hazardous wastes, facilities generally have a wider catchment area. As such it may be appropriate to consider the provision of hazardous waste management and disposal facilities at a much wider than local scale (e.g. regional or even national).

5.14. Data on hazardous wastes is relatively precise and is reported through the Environment Agency’s (EA) Hazardous Waste Interrogator, which indicates that 51,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was produced within Northamptonshire in 2011, with the majority (70%) exported. Wider waste movements (imports and exports) show that on balance Northamptonshire is a net importer of hazardous waste; importing over four times as much as it exports, with over 200,000 tonnes of hazardous waste managed within Northamptonshire in 2011. Hazardous waste arisings and anticipated capacity requirements throughout the plan period are identified in Table 4.

5.15. These patterns reflect the fact that such facilities specialise in particular aspects of hazardous waste management and disposal and so are considered to have a specialist nature. The ENRMF located at Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire is a hazardous waste disposal (landfill) and treatment facility; this facility has a national catchment and is one of few such facilities in the Country.

Table 4: Hazardous waste arisings and management method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy level</th>
<th>Management method</th>
<th>Waste arisings (1,000 tonnes per annum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing for re-use and recycling</td>
<td>Recycle / reuse</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other recovery</td>
<td>Treatment (includes incineration)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal to landfill</td>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total waste arisings</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Radioactive waste

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

- Higher activity wastes - this includes Intermediate Level (ILW) and High Level (HLW) wastes. Higher activity waste is not suitable to be disposed of in the same way as Low Level Waste, i.e. at near surface facilities for disposal. These wastes require storage (some may be treated before storage) in secure containers or are ‘packaged’ to allow for radioactivity to undergo a natural decay process. Current ‘interim’ storage arrangements in the UK cover periods of 50 - 100 years. The Government is looking at other longer term or even indefinite options, one being geological disposal facilities (GDF), which are an engineered containment facility deep inside a suitable rock formation at a depth of 200 - 1,000 metres (m). Solutions for such wastes are considered at the national level. Northamptonshire does not produce higher activity wastes.

- Low-level waste can be disposed of at near surface facilities. Very Low Level Wastes (VLLW) is a sub-category of LLW. Waste at the lower activity range may not require the level of engineering and containment provided by the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) at Drigg in Cumbria and could be disposed of via alternative routes, such as disposal to existing landfill including non-inert landfill7 (where permitted for such activities).

---

7 Herein reference to non-inert landfill is taken to mean non-inert / non-hazardous landfill.
5.17. The UK Radioactive Waste Inventory provides information on radioactive waste and material in stock and estimated future arisings. The inventory also identifies waste arisings from individual sites. Northamptonshire does not produce radioactive waste from the nuclear industry. A survey undertaken by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in 2008, Data Collection on Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Non-nuclear Sector, indicated that Northamptonshire produced 34 m$^3$ of (lower activity) LLW from the non-nuclear industry.

5.18. Although LLW makes up the majority (90%) of the UK’s total volume of radioactive waste it contains only a very small amount of the total radioactivity (less than 0.01%) (NDA 2013). The majority of the UK’s solid LLW is managed by LLWR Ltd and either disposed of at the LLWR or diverted along alternative routes. The LLWR gained planning permission in 2016 for an additional disposal capacity of 263,000 m$^3$ of LLW, until 2045. The useful lifetime of this site could be extended by using other approaches for managing waste at the lower end of the LLW activity range (such as incineration, metals recycling and alternative disposal). This is likely to result in the site being able to meet future disposal needs.

5.19. The predicted volume of LLW arising between 2016 - 2030 is 289,420 m$^3$, with an additional 90,000 m$^3$ of VLLW (average of 6,000 m$^3$ per annum) in the period up to 2030; totalling approximately 379,420 m$^3$ (NDA 2013). The majority of this would be building rubble, soil and steel items from decommissioning of existing reactors and other facilities and site remediation. It is estimated that total UK arisings from the non-nuclear industry are very unlikely to exceed 100,000 m$^3$ per year; survey results suggest that the majority of this can be attributed to the medical and research sectors. NORM waste arising from the oil and gas industries (e.g. from the decommissioning of oil and gas rigs) is currently not quantified, but significant quantities could arise for disposal in the future.

5.20. There are very few facilities currently available within the UK to dispose of LLW, one of these is the ENRMF in Kings Cliffe, Northamptonshire, others include Clifton Marsh in Lancashire and Lillyhall in Cumbria. The ENRMF is also used to dispose of

---

**Box 3: Management of radioactive wastes**

How radioactive waste is dealt with depends to a large extent on how radioactive it is. LLW unsuitable for re-use, recycling or incineration is sent to the LLWR in Cumbria or, for wastes with small amounts of radioactivity, to landfill type facilities soon after it is produced. ILW is stored in tanks, vaults and drums, with most waste requiring concrete to shield operators from the radiation; some ILW is being cemented as it arises. HLW is stored as liquid in water-cooled, stainless steel tanks or as glass blocks, and needs thick concrete walls to shield operators from the high radiation.

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

Wastes may be transported for treatment, packaging, storage and disposal. Transport is usually by road or rail and is subject to strict conditions.

Most (high activity) LLW is sent to LLWR where it is now grouted in metal containers before being stacked in concrete lined, highly engineered vaults. A cap will cover the containers when the vaults are full. Application of the waste hierarchy has encouraged new approaches for managing LLW in a more sustainable way - including incineration, metals recycling and alternative disposal. Authorised landfill sites can accept LLW with very low levels of radioactivity for disposal alongside municipal and commercial wastes. There are strict limitations on how much waste can be disposed of in this way.

Further information on the management of LLW as well as ILW and HLW is detailed on the NDA website.

(Source: NDA 2013 UK Radioactive Waste Inventory https://ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/)
hazardous wastes and treat contaminated soils, for which it has a national catchment area.

Waste movements

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

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

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

Current permitted capacity

5.22. The total permitted waste management and disposal capacity within the County (as at 2016) is 7.27 Mtpa, this is broken down by the various methods in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Permitted waste management and disposal capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste management / disposal method</th>
<th>Million tonnes per annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Materials Recycling Facility (and transfer stations)</td>
<td>3.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and End of Life Vehicle recovery</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced (thermal) treatment</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous treatment</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert landfill</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill (non-inert)</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous landfill</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This is the position as at 1 January 2016 and does not take into account applications determined since that date.

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

Indicative capacity requirements

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

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

5.26. In line with the requirements set out under Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (concerning Waste Management Plans) the analysis of capacity

---

NCC 2016 Planning permissions database and EA 2010 Waste infrastructure report dataset
requirements also included how the current waste management and disposal capacities will change over time in response to the closure of existing waste management and disposal facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure. The Council undertook a survey to identify the need for the closure of existing waste management and disposal facilities; the result of which were inconclusive. As closure dates for sites within Northamptonshire were not disclosed to the Council the end date of the current planning permissions has been used (detailed in Appendix 4). A couple of waste operators did indicate that their sites may be ‘mothballed’ at some point in the near future for an unknown period, as no date was given it has been assumed that this may occur in the short-term, i.e. the next five years (by 2018). This has been taken into consideration in this process.

5.27. Where planning permission expires within the plan period there will be a commensurate decline in the available waste management and / or disposal capacity. This will require (where found to be appropriate through the development assessment process) either the development of additional waste management and / or disposal facilities, expansion of existing facility(ies) or an extension in time to the planning permission.

5.28. Further details regarding the analysis of capacity requirements, waste arisings and the effect of closures and expiry of planning permissions (including a comparison against forecast waste arisings by broad management type) is set out in the Local Assessment of Waste Management Needs. This information will be updated and monitored through the MWMR.

5.29. Indicative capacity requirements for management and disposal for the plan period are detailed below.

5.30. The permitted capacity\(^9\) for waste management and disposal is sufficient to meet Northamptonshire’s current requirements with the exception of non-inert landfill and advanced treatment. Mid-way through the plan period (2021) the permitted capacity for (non-inert) recycling, biological processing, inert recovery / landfill, hazardous landfill and hazardous treatment are sufficient. By the end of the plan period (2031) (non-inert) recycling, biological processing and hazardous treatment have sufficient capacity. This means that, for these particular management methods Northamptonshire is net self-sufficient. Overall the total permitted capacity is sufficient to meet Northamptonshire’s needs up to the end of the plan period. This reflects the fact that Northamptonshire, as a net importer of waste, has developed capacity greater than its own needs for several specific waste management methods. There is a significant excess in permitted capacity within Northamptonshire for (non-inert) recycling capacity, biological processing and hazardous waste treatment.

5.31. Where particular management methods have been shown to be sufficient through the plan period, or for part thereof, proposals would have to demonstrate how the proposal promotes the development of a sustainable waste network and facilitates delivery of the County’s waste management capacity requirements (as per Policy 10). Where this capacity would be surplus to our requirements it would be prudent to demonstrate a wider need for the facility and that the benefits for the receiving environment (including the community) outweigh potentially adverse impacts of the county acting as a net importer of waste, e.g. such as impacts on sustainable transport. This reinforces the importance of communities taking more responsibility for their waste and encouraging sustainable transport movements (and in doing so identifying the origin of waste being managed within the county).

5.32. The following indicative capacity gaps have been identified by the end of the plan period (2031):
- inert recycling 0.27 Mtpa,
- hazardous recycling 0.02 Mtpa,
- advanced treatment 0.27 Mtpa,

\(^9\) Permitted capacity may be significantly different from the operational capacity due to permissions not being implemented, market constraints, etc.
- non-inert landfill 0.67-0.85 Mtpa,
- inert recovery/landfill 0.13 Mtpa, and
- hazardous landfill 0.006-0.02 Mtpa.

5.33. A range of different facilities of various types and sizes will be required to manage waste produced within Northamptonshire and ensure that waste is moved up the waste management hierarchy; maximising the recovery of resources. The indicative waste management and disposal capacity requirements suggest that there are opportunities for increased capacity for recycling of inert and hazardous wastes as well as advanced treatment and disposal to landfill of municipal, C&I, CD&E and hazardous wastes at various stages during the plan period.

5.34. Identifying potential combinations of facilities can help to demonstrate the range of facilities that may be required to support sustainable communities and move towards a low carbon economy. As a rough indication, the capacity requirements could see a need for up to five inert recycling and two advanced treatment facilities as well as facilities for inert recovery/disposal and non-inert disposal (in addition to current commitments). This is an example only and should be treated with caution - the waste industry and management technologies are dynamic and being overly prescriptive may stifle innovation and uptake of emerging technologies.

### Table 6: Indicative capacity requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy level</th>
<th>Management method</th>
<th>Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing for re-use and recycling</td>
<td>Recycle</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Composting and anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous recycling</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other recovery</td>
<td>Advanced treatment</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inert recovery / landfill</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous treatment</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>Non-inert landfill</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disposal of residual waste to non-inert landfill (arising from other forms of treatment)</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inert recovery/landfill</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous landfill</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disposal of residual waste to hazardous landfill (arising from advanced treatment)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

10 Although it is possible to give a rough indication of the types and number of facilities that may be needed to deliver the required capacity throughout the plan period, any such estimates are very general and may bear little weight in reality. This is because such estimates are based on average annual throughputs for broad management methods and cannot take account of emerging technologies. In addition it is possible that some of the additional capacity will be taken up through the expansion of, or an extension in time to, the planning permissions of existing facilities. Given the wider catchment and specialised nature of hazardous waste management and disposal these facilities have not been included in estimates.
### Table 7: Indicative capacity gap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy level</th>
<th>Management method</th>
<th>Current capacity (2012) (million tonnes per annum)</th>
<th>Capacity gap (million tonnes per annum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preparing for re-use and recycling</strong></td>
<td>Recycle</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>3.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Composting and anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous recycling</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other recovery</strong></td>
<td>Advanced treatment</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>-0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inert recovery / landfill</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous treatment</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disposal</strong></td>
<td>Non-inert landfill* (no residual / includes residual)</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>-0.33 to -0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inert recovery / landfill</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous landfill (no residual / includes residual)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

5.35. The Waste Framework Directive seeks the clear identification of allocated sites, in addition the NPPW states that WPAs should identify sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations. This Local Plan therefore attempts, in the interest of flexibility and deliverability, to strike a balance between identifying allocations and also allowing unallocated sites to come forward. Consequently the Local Plan seeks to secure delivery of the indicative capacity requirements in two ways: (1) identification of specific industrial locations where waste management uses would be acceptable in principle along with sites for waste management facilities; and (2) identification of locally specific policies on which the acceptability of proposals for waste-related development that come forward on unallocated sites can be determined.
Commitments

5.36. This Local Plan does not specifically include commitments (i.e. sites with planning permission or equivalent) for waste-related development. However, these commitments make a fundamental contribution in delivering the waste infrastructure that will enable the treatment of Northamptonshire’s waste to 2031, and for the Local Plan to meet its objectives. It should be noted that the Local Plan seeks to safeguard waste sites from alternative non-waste uses through Policy 29.

5.37. Commitments in the county are identified in Appendix 4, and include sites for:
- Waste management (non-inert and inert),
- Non-inert waste disposal,
- Inert waste disposal,
- Hazardous waste management and disposal,
- LLW disposal, and
- Sewage and waste water treatment.

5.38. Proposals for extensions or change in waste-related development on the committed sites (and on other sites on which planning permission for waste use has been subsequently granted) must be in accordance with the Local Plan policies. However, it is accepted that being commitments confers a favourable status on these sites for a continuation of a waste use where this meets the intent of the Local Plan strategy and policies, and is also in accordance with national planning policy.

Waste management facilities

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

Spatial strategy for waste management

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

The central spine and sub-regional centre

5.41. The main urban areas of the county extend from Northampton in the west to Corby in
the north-east, and encompass Wellingborough, Rushden / Higham Ferrers and
Kettering and also the smaller towns of Irthlingborough, Burton Latimer, Rothwell and
Desborough. Although these urban areas vary in both size and role, together they
comprise a central spine of urban locations within which the majority of facilities
should be sited.

5.42. Significant integrated facilities and the majority of advanced treatment facilities should
be located within the central spine. Preliminary facilities that serve the central spine
and its hinterlands, and which are compatible with or complementary to urban
development, should also be provided within these areas. As an emerging sub-
regional centre, and a secondary focus for growth in the county, Daventry should also
be a focus for advanced and preliminary treatment facilities.

5.43. Within the central spine and the sub-regional centre of Daventry, both areas of
general industrial use and areas of significant new residential and commercial
development would be the favoured locations for such development. Indeed the co-
location of advanced and preliminary waste management facilities with complimentary
activities within major areas of new development, such as urban extensions, would
also not only be encouraged, but in most cases expected.

Beyond the central spine and sub-regional centre

5.44. Preliminary facilities that would feed into the advanced treatment facilities in the
central spine will be encouraged in the rural service centres of Brackley, Oundle,
Raunds, Thrapston and Towcester. Locations such as general industrial areas and
any new development areas would be the preferable locations within these rural
service centres.

5.45. Facilities provided for within the rural hinterlands should have a local or
neighbourhood catchment and should mainly be for preliminary treatment. Facilities
located within the rural hinterlands may also include those whose siting is
incompatible with, or not complementary to, urban development; for example due to
facility operational requirements (such as in the case of anaerobic digestion). In such
circumstance, the facility should deal with waste generated from identified urban
centres and be appropriately located to serve those centres.

5.46. Facilities within urban areas should generally be located within industrial areas or co-
located with new residential and commercial development. Facilities in rural areas
should where possible be linked to existing employment uses.

5.47. Waste generated in the rural hinterlands will normally be expected to go to the most
appropriate facilities within the respective catchment for the waste for treatment.
Depending on where this is generated this will either be provided in the urban areas
of the central spine, the sub-regional centre of Daventry or the rural service centres.
However rural areas on the fringes of the county could be served by their functional
equivalents in neighbouring areas outside the county: Milton Keynes, Banbury,
Rugby, Market Harborough and Stamford.

Facilities with a national or regional catchment

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

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

**Plan 5: The spatial strategy for waste management**
Development principles for waste management facilities

5.50. As a first priority any proposal for a non-inert waste management facility must support the spatial strategy and promote the development of a sustainable waste management network in Northamptonshire. Proposals within the Central Spine should also demonstrate how the development affects the overall distribution of Northamptonshire’s waste management network, and helps to balance out the distribution of waste development within the county.

5.51. Proposals must also demonstrate a specific need for the facility, specifically addressing the intended functional role and catchment area. All proposals should identify both the intended functional role and catchment area of facilities included in the proposed development.

5.52. The intended functional role of facilities should be considered within the broader context of creating a sustainable waste management network within Northamptonshire. The intended functional role and the contribution that the development makes towards the waste management capacity requirements should be clearly set out in the proposal. Proposals should also demonstrate that there is a clearly identified market base for the waste outputs, and that the intended catchment area for the facility is in general conformity with the principle of managing waste close to its source. In this regard the operation of the facility should minimise transportation of waste from its source, and collect and recover waste in the most efficient way possible. Specifically regarding advanced treatment facilities, proposals must ensure that waste has undergone preliminary treatment prior to advanced treatment.

5.53. All proposals, particularly those for advanced treatment, should aim to integrate and co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities. Proposals should also seek to maximise opportunities to integrate the re-use of energy, heat and residues.

5.54. The development of non-inert waste management facilities should maximise the use of previously developed (brownfield), despoiled or redundant sites. Proposals for non-inert waste management facilities on greenfield or previously undeveloped sites will be required to demonstrate a need for the facility at that specific location.

5.55. Determination of proposals for non-inert waste management will be made in line with Policy 12.

5.56. Development principles and allocations for inert waste management facilities are set out under ‘secondary and recycled materials’.
5.57. In line with national and European requirements for plans to give clear locational guidance on where waste uses should be sited, the Local Plan adds to the guidance provided through the spatial strategy by also identifying on the Policies Map specific industrial locations where waste uses would be acceptable in principle. These 21 detailed industrial locations are also supplemented by two site specific allocations for integrated waste management facilities. Proposals elsewhere in Northamptonshire can also come forward through the planning application process as appropriate.

5.58. All proposals should be in line with the strategy and policies of the Local Plan.

5.59. It is important to note that the identification of locations and allocation of sites within this Local Plan does not equate to the grant of planning permission.

5.60. All proposals should identify both the catchment area and functional role of facilities included in the proposed development. Catchment areas identified within Northamptonshire include national, regional, sub-regional, local and neighbourhood. Different facilities and/or types of wastes managed on one site may have different catchment areas. Further guidance on catchments areas is given in the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.

**Industrial area locations for waste management uses**

5.61. Within the central spine and sub-regional centre the spatial strategy for waste management states that the preferred locations for urban-located waste management uses will be general industrial areas or areas of significant residential and commercial development. General industrial areas within which waste management uses would
be acceptable in principle are identified in Policy 13. Such areas may be suitable for advanced treatment facilities subject to compliance with other policies in the Plan.

5.62. Industrial areas, or parts thereof, not identified (as well as other industrial areas in the central spine, sub-regional centre and rural service centre locations) are not ruled out through this policy but do not have the same ‘in principle’ support. This is because they are not predominantly general industrial areas (i.e. they also comprise such uses as B1 offices, retail or large distribution warehouses), or the extent of the industrial area is small in comparison with other industrial areas in the urban area.

Sites for integrated waste management facilities

5.63. Sites for integrated waste management facilities are those on which an integrated facility should be sited, and which would comprise either a mix of advanced and preliminary treatment facilities, or a mix of preliminary treatment facilities. Two sites are specifically allocated within the central spine that have the potential to accommodate integrated waste management facilities; one at Northampton and one at Corby (Policy 13).

5.64. Both sites already have a waste-related use or planning permission for such a use (as at 1 January 2016). The Northampton - East site was historically used for waste water treatment purposes, but lies outside of the current operational boundaries of the waste water treatment works. Permission was recently granted to use part of the northern half of the site for a waste-related use. The Corby allocation comprises two adjacent sites in different ownership; this site is also considered appropriate (in principle) to include an in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion facility.

5.65. The capacity of facilities coming forward at these two locations cannot be fully calculated until planning applications relating to them are made and determined.
Policy 13: Locations for waste management facilities

Industrial area locations for waste management uses

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

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

Sites for integrated waste management facilities

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

WS1: Northampton - East
WS2: Corby - South East
Plan 6: The spatial strategy for waste management showing the locations for waste management facilities

Sewage and waste water treatment

5.66. It is essential that adequate sewage and waste water infrastructure is in place prior to development taking place in order to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment, such as sewage flooding residential or commercial properties, or the pollution of land and watercourses.
5.67. In some cases it may not be possible to extend an existing site due to physical constraints (i.e. additional plant may not be able to fit within the existing site boundary).

5.68. The location of new Sewage Treatment Works (STWs) is often constrained by the need to be in proximity to a watercourse that is able to receive effluent discharge, however this should have regard to the spatial strategy for waste management (Policy 11). In addition it is often preferable for STWs to be located away from residential development to ensure potential environmental health impacts (e.g. odour) are minimised.

5.69. The Local Plan does not allocate new sewage and waste water sites or extensions to existing sites. Where an increase in sewage and waste water treatment capacity is required to serve existing or proposed development in accordance with the adopted Development Plan, or in the interests of long term waste water management such development (including extensions) will normally be permitted where in compliance with relevant policies of this Local Plan, particularly Policy 11 (note that Policy 12 does not apply to sewage and waste water treatment). There may be some potential for sewage treatment sites to accommodate other waste management facilities or joint arrangements such as co-composting or anaerobic digestion which utilise household waste and sewage sludge.

Waste disposal facilities

5.70. Disposal is the least preferred option, but one that must be adequately catered for in order to manage wastes prior to the provision of new advanced treatment facilities and to cater for residual wastes for which there is no alternative management method available. Moves towards alternative waste management methods will significantly reduce the quantity of waste requiring disposal to landfill but a requirement will remain.

5.71. There is uncertainty regarding: the impact of legislative and financial instruments (particularly relating to C&I and inert wastes); cross-boundary and wider waste movements; difficulty in determining exact recovery rates; and the volume of residual waste requiring disposal. It is therefore difficult to ascertain the space required for future landfill with any precision. Nonetheless, estimated residual waste arisings have been calculated for the plan period and are included in the indicative capacity requirements (refer Tables 6 and 7).

5.72. As a first priority any proposal for a waste disposal facility must promote the development of a sustainable waste management network in Northamptonshire ensuring that only residual wastes are disposed of. Proposals must also robustly justify a need for the facility and specifically address the indicative capacity requirements and the intended catchment area.

Strategy and development principles for non-inert disposal

5.73. Non-inert disposal facilities have not been specifically identified through the spatial strategy for waste management. However, in view of the degree of uncertainty and the limited existing void availability, careful monitoring will be required, and suitable sites allocated to enable provision to be made at the right time. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that additional landfill capacity for residual wastes should be provided, preference would be for an extension to an existing site. In addition, proposals for development on a committed non-inert disposal site should not prejudice the permitted waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location. However, it should not be assumed that because a particular area has hosted, or hosts, waste disposal facilities that it is appropriate to add to these or extend their life.

5.74. Landfill sites that are outside of urban areas (or future boundaries of urban areas) should be restored to a non-waste management use once they have completed their landfill role. However, in certain circumstances a specific case for their continuance in some other waste management role could be considered on the basis of the spatial strategy for waste management and other policies in the Local Plan.
5.75. Determination of proposals for non-inert waste disposal will be made in line with Policy 15.

**Policy 14: Strategy for waste disposal**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy level</th>
<th>Management method</th>
<th>Indicative capacity requirement (million tonnes per annum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>Non-inert landfill</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inert recovery / landfill</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous landfill</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Policy 15: Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous)**

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

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

**Locations for non-inert waste disposal**

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

**Strategy and development principles for inert waste disposal and recovery**

5.77. The expectation is that disposal of inert waste (also known as clean fill) will normally be at currently worked mineral extraction sites, where the material can be used as much needed restoration material. As at 1 January 2016 there was broadly 9 Mt of material required to restore sites currently worked or with a planning permission (granted or agreed). Therefore preference would be for disposal or recovery of inert wastes to support the restoration of committed or allocated mineral extraction sites rather than alternative proposals that would prejudice such restoration.
5.78. Additional capacity for disposal should normally only be provided by existing commitments, and through sites allocated for mineral extraction where inert waste will be used as restoration material (inert / clean fill).

5.79. New sites, or extensions to existing sites, should not be permitted where this does not involve restoration of former mineral workings. However, there may be occasion when this is not practicable, surplus waste is available for disposal by other means (such as for engineering or agricultural works) or there are alternative beneficial uses for the disposal of inert waste (such as land reclamation). In such cases proposals will need to show that significant amounts of material are not being diverted away from, and would not prejudice restoration of, mineral sites. In addition, applicants will be expected to demonstrate that there is a clear justification for the use of the inert material for the type of works proposed.

5.80. It is acknowledged that in some cases the depositing of inert waste onto land may constitute recovery. Any proposals for such activities must satisfy regulatory guidance.

5.81. Determination of proposals for inert waste disposal and recovery will be made in line with Policy 16.

**Policy 16: Development criteria for inert waste disposal and recovery**

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

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

**Locations for inert waste disposal**

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

**Strategy and development principles for hazardous waste management and disposal**

5.83. The ENRMF provides for hazardous waste management and disposal and is recognised as being of national significance, equating to a national catchment. Given its significance it is important that the best use is made of the facility and that its primary role is maintained. Whilst it is accepted that the specialised nature of the industry and market economics will not lead to a number of such sites in every region, there is a concern that the current disposition of facilities is leading to an undersupply of facilities in the wider London and South East.

5.84. On this basis the focus of the role of the ENRMF should be one where: (a) its current particular national specialisms in hazardous waste are maintained; and (b) its primary role continues to support the wider management of hazardous waste, subject to any extant planning permission.

5.85. Proposals for additional capacity will be required to, in addition to the priorities set out above, robustly justify the specialism of the facility, this should be linked to the need and intended catchment area. The proposal should not prejudice the permitted waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location. It should not be assumed that because a particular area has hosted, or hosts, waste disposal facilities that it is appropriate to add to these or extend their life.

5.86. Determination of proposals for hazardous waste management and disposal will be made in line with Policy 12 and Policy 15 respectively.

---

11 Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Regulatory Guidance (EPR13), Defining waste recovery: Permanent deposit of waste on land.
Locations for hazardous waste management and disposal

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

Strategy and development principles for radioactive waste management

5.88. LLW can be managed via alternative routes (i.e. other than the LLWR at Drigg), the Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom (2007) allows for the disposal of some types of LLW to landfill, including: controlled burials of LLW and high volume very low level waste (VLLW). VLLW is a sub-category of LLW. Such landfills could include non-inert landfill, the disposal of such waste to landfill is regulated by the EA under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. The Policy for LLW 2007 sets out the need for early, transparent and iterative engagement with communities which may be impacted (including any host community in the vicinity of a treatment or disposal facility) during the preparation of the nuclear site(s) waste management plan. The UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Nuclear Industry 2016 identifies a set of key principles, central to which are the development of appropriate LLW management plans, implementation of the waste hierarchy, application of Best Available Techniques (BAT), appropriate engagement with stakeholders, availability of robust information to support decision making, regulation, development of new routes / approaches to LLW management and the availability of infrastructure. The Strategy recognises that it is essential to undertake careful and considered engagement with local communities early in the waste management planning and decision making process, particularly where the implementation of this strategy leads to proposals for new waste management facilities or changes in the approach to LLW management. Such engagement needs to be open and transparent in order to build confidence and credibility. The Strategy also outlines sharing of this responsibility between organisations involved in the implementation of the Strategy. The Local Plan supports the national policy direction.

5.89. BAT is a key principle of the European Union Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75, the UK Strategy for LLW and is a requirement of the Environmental Permitting process. BAT review complements the preparation of waste management plans for generators of radioactive wastes, including nuclear sites, and is prepared by the waste producer / consignor. The BAT review assesses the management options available and seeks to ensure that the waste producer optimises operations in order to reduce and keep exposures from the disposal of radioactive waste into the environment as low as reasonably achievable (As Low As Reasonably Achievable, ALARA\(^\text{12}\)), and that economic and social factors are taken into consideration. The BAT review includes consideration of the disposal options for LLW that cannot be managed by means higher up the waste hierarchy including identification of the nearest appropriate installation (including on-site disposal) taking into account the nature of the waste and suitability of waste disposal facilities.

5.90. LLW (at the lower activity range) is currently disposed of at the ENRMF, this facilities primary role is hazardous waste disposal (and treatment) for which it has a national catchment area. The disposal of LLW generally does not require the same level of engineering as a hazardous landfill (LLW may be disposed of at permitted non-inert landfills). It is important to note that the diposal of LLW at permitted non-inert landfills does not mean that the dose and risk standards which apply to the disposal of LLW have changed.

5.91. National policy is for LLW to be managed and / or disposed of in a manner that satisfies the waste hierarchy and enables waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations. Proposals for the management/disposal of LLW, in addition to the priorities set out above, must demonstrate that the proposal satisfies

---

\(^{12}\) ALARA is a radiation safety principle for minimising radiation doses and releases of radioactive materials by employing all reasonable methods.
national requirements (including relevant guidance, strategies and policies) and supports sustainable development (including sustainable transport movements)\(^{13}\). Where a proposal for disposal involves co-location at a committed site, the disposal of LLW should not prejudice the existing waste use unless it can be clearly demonstrated that it is no longer required at that location. Determination of proposals for radioactive waste disposal will be made in line with Policy 17 and other relevant Local Plan policies.

**Policy 17: Development criteria for radioactive waste management**

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

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

**Locations for radioactive waste management**

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

**Locational hierarchy**

5.93. The hierarchy of areas for locating waste management facilities are defined as:

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

**Functional role of facilities**

5.94. It has been recognised that a variety of different types and sizes of facilities distributed throughout the county will be required to deal appropriately with the different types of waste produced, and to establish a sustainable waste management network. Facilities which perform a similar role have been categorised into a hierarchy for the purpose of this Local Plan.

5.95. The functional role of waste management and disposal facilities are defined as:

- **Preliminary treatment** – Includes civic amenity sites and household waste recycling centre’s, material recycling facilities, composting (open windrow / in-vessel), anaerobic digestion (without energy recovery), mechanical biological / heat treatment, inert processing, other recycling facilities and waste transfer stations.

\(^{13}\)These requirements are in addition to consideration of Best Available Technique (BAT).
• **Advanced treatment** – Includes thermal, pyrolysis, gasification, plasma arc, other waste to energy processes and other emerging advanced technologies.

• **Inert waste recovery** – Deposit of inert waste onto land may constitute recovery where this is in compliance with regulatory guidance.

• **Disposal** – Deposit of waste to landfill or landraise.

• **Sewage and waste water treatment** – Includes sewage and waste water treatment plants.

**Catchment area of facilities**

5.96. Due to its geographic location, surrounded by ten other county and unitary authorities, Northamptonshire has no specific socio-economic alignment to surrounding areas. In seeking to provide for net self-sufficiency regarding our waste management and disposal capacity requirements it is important to recognise that, given our spatial context and our existing role as a logistics and distribution hub, the potential exists for the county to become a waste hub. Despite the waste management industry becoming more technology based and also a higher value industry than previously, it is not considered appropriate given sustainability issues for Northamptonshire to take on a role as a key sub-national location for waste management (and disposal) facilities.

5.97. It is considered necessary to reinforce this through practical implementation measures such as the application of specific catchment areas for individual facilities. This approach recognises that cross-boundary movements are likely to occur but should be consistent with enabling waste to be managed and disposed of as close to its source as possible; whilst minimising waste movements where possible. As a consequence Northamptonshire should be able to better plan for sustainable waste management and disposal in the county as it does not need to specifically provide for waste generated from other areas.

5.98. Urban areas are typically densely populated. Facilities serving communities, commercial premises and industry within urban areas should be able to capture an adequate amount of waste (to support the required operational throughput) if the facility is well placed in relation to its market. Many other industries and commercial enterprises operate on a similar basis. However, some waste management facilities can have a highly specialised role that means they have a larger catchment area extending beyond the county. Such specialisms need to be addressed so that they are not unnecessarily constrained.

5.99. Proposals for waste development will need to specify the intended catchment area. This will assist the WPA in determining the extent to which a proposal supports the development of sustainable communities which take responsibility for the waste they produce.

5.100. To this end broad catchment areas have been identified. Catchment areas identified for the purpose of this Local Plan include national, regional, sub-regional, local and neighbourhood.

5.101. Proposals must identify the relevant catchment area(s) and demonstrate how this is linked to the waste to be managed on the site; this should be clearly shown on an indicative map to accompany the planning application. Integrated waste management facilities may require a range of waste types from different catchment areas in order to satisfy the operational requirements of the individual facilities present onsite; the differentiation between what types of waste fall within each catchment area will need to be identified.

5.102. Catchment areas are to be defined against the following criteria:

**National** –

• Waste to be managed on site originates from within England or an equivalent geographical area within Great Britain.
• The facility is of a specialised nature specifically relating to the waste to be managed or the nature of the processes involved; on the basis of its specialised role the facility is one of very few of its type nationally (or identified area).
• Waste to be managed does not include untreated / unsorted municipal\textsuperscript{14}, CD&E or green waste.
• The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste, unless disposal forms the last available option.

**Regional –**
• Waste to be managed on site originates from within the East Midlands or an equivalent geographical area.
• The facility is of a specialised nature specifically relating to the waste to be managed or the nature of the processes involved.
• Waste to be managed does not include untreated / unsorted municipal\textsuperscript{15}, CD&E or green waste.
• The facility supports the waste hierarchy and is not for the disposal of waste, unless disposal forms the last available option.

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

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

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

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

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

\textsuperscript{14} Municipal waste would only be acceptable at national or regional scale catchment sites in a state where it would be fed directly into an advanced treatment process (e.g. RDF pellet) to be fed into a waste to energy facility.

\textsuperscript{15} As per above footnote.
6. **LOCAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

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

### Addressing the impact of minerals and waste development

6.2. All development wherever it is sited, and whether it is specifically allocated in the Local Plan or comes forward through the development control process through the submission of a planning application, has some form of local impact. This has to be addressed before any development can be allowed to proceed. This will also apply to its operation.

6.3. Minerals and waste development, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, may have potential impacts that are required to be addressed when planning permission is granted or managed as part of subsequent operations. Appropriate implementation measures that will reduce potential impacts and maximise beneficial outcomes will need to be applied.

6.4. Development proposed within general industrial areas, either allocated through Policy 13 or coming forward through the planning application process, should have regard to potential impacts on existing and allocated landuse both within the industrial area and the local area, specifically where the industrial area neighbours more sensitive landuses such as residential development.

---

**Policy 18: Addressing the impact of proposed minerals and waste development**

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

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

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

---

### Encouraging sustainable transport movements

6.5. The impact on the local environment and amenity from traffic associated with minerals and waste development is a key matter for consideration in the planning process. Transport impact can be reduced through routing agreements to control traffic movements and / or encourage uptake of alternative transport methods such as rail or water. Use of these more sustainable transport methods is encouraged.

6.6. However it is usually the case that sites are not necessarily in the right place to take advantage of alternative methods of transport, being away from navigable waterways or the rail network. Furthermore where there is an alternative mode potentially available, the use of such alternative transport methods may not be economically viable unless applied to large amount of materials or to long distances transported to or from their source. Consequently the primary transport method used within both the minerals and waste industry is therefore road based transport.
6.7. Minerals can only be worked where they are found and so it may not be possible to strategically locate these operations in relation to their intended market or alternate transport methods. Within the minerals industry transportation costs work to minimise distance and movements with the majority of quarry products (80%) used within 30 miles from source. However, it may be possible for other minerals related development such as the processing of inert waste and secondary and recycled aggregates to be more strategically located.

6.8. Waste can often end up traveling much further distances, even across the country. This may be due to market drivers (such as contracts) or the nature of the waste which may require a specific management method that may be of a more specialised nature. To encourage sustainable transport movements the Local Plan has identified catchment areas to be applied to different types / sizes of facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy 19: Encouraging sustainable transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals and waste related development should seek to minimise transport movements and maximise the use of sustainable or alternative transport modes. Where possible minerals and waste related development should be located, designed and operated to enable transport by rail, water, pipeline or conveyor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals and waste related development should be well placed to serve their intended markets or catchment area(s) in order to minimise transport distances and movements in order to support the development of sustainable communities that take responsibility for the waste that they produce and work towards self-sufficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposals for new development or development that would result in a significant increase in transport movements should include a sustainable transport statement to demonstrate how the above has been taken into consideration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural assets and resources

6.9. Northamptonshire has a range of sites recognised for their environmental quality, a number of which have international through to local level designations (Box 4). However, in terms of proportional area, Northamptonshire has below the UK average of statutorily protected sites. Within the existing policy hierarchy, individual wildlife sites designated at an international or national level receive statutory protection (under specific legislation) whilst others designated at a local level receive less protection. It is acknowledged that such sites of local importance represent a vital aspect of environmental systems. Locally designated sites form a significant and important part of the county’s natural resource, often contributing to ecological connectivity and landscape linkages. In the future these will help habitats and species adapt to the effects of climate change. The Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area (NIA) includes the River Nene, its tributaries and associated waterbodies and habitat areas. The purpose of the NIA is to improve ecological connectivity and biodiversity at a landscape scale within the Nene Valley through joined up management and identification of opportunities for habitat enhancement.

6.10. Components of the local ecological networks (including designated sites, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them) are shown on the online interactive map.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 4: Relevant natural environmental designations in Northamptonshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>International</strong> – Special Protection Areas (SPAs) such as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National</strong> – Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves and Registered Parks and Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local</strong> – Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, Protected Wildflower Verges, Pocket Parks and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.11. Natural assets cannot be easily re-created once lost. As such, in conjunction with protecting designated natural assets and resources, the main focus of seeking locally specific development management measures is to secure enhancement of those features. The possibility of significant environmental effects associated with any particular development site must be fully understood before consideration can be given as to whether the proposed development is acceptable at that location. Without this, there is the potential of permanently losing the ability to deliver priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat, green infrastructure network linkages or buffers to protect existing natural assets.

Box 5: Biodiverse habitats and green infrastructure networks of Northamptonshire

Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

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

Green infrastructure and the Environmental Characterisation Assessments (ECAs)

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

6.12. Biodiverse habitats, especially those that develop in very specific conditions, can be difficult to re-create (if at all). The presence of any important habitat type must be taken into consideration, as it may not be possible to regain the same level of biodiversity post-development through restoration measures. Therefore, where habitat creation is undertaken, the area created should be significantly larger than that lost in order to compensate for such difficulties.

6.13. Proposals for minerals and waste development will be subject to an ecological evaluation where considered appropriate by the planning authority, and where necessary a programme of mitigation and/or compensation will be agreed in advance. Consideration should be given to how the site can contribute to the county’s identified green infrastructure networks, BAP targets and the Environmental Characterisation Assessments (ECA). Proposals must also demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the county’s geological and natural assets, in particular the importance of underlying geological conditions on the local ecology in relation to the ability of the site to support specific vegetative communities and associated habitat. For example calcareous grassland (a BAP priority habitat) is mainly associated with the old ironstone quarries of the county where thin nutrient poor calcareous soils have been exposed by quarrying operations. In addition, proposals that may have an adverse impact on a European (Natura 2000) site must satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.

6.14. Requirements regarding natural assets and resources to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 20.

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

6.16. Northamptonshire’s landscape has been largely altered by the actions of man; this has in turn led to locally-distinctive landscapes and features that are part of our cultural heritage. It is important to protect the county’s landscapes for the sake of their intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of wildlife, as well as the wealth of their natural resources. Once lost such features can be difficult to re-create.

6.17. Northamptonshire has no landscape designations, such as National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Special Landscape Areas (SLAs), which have local status, only remain over parts of Daventry and South Northamptonshire local authority areas (as of 1 January 2016). National guidance states that such designations should only be maintained or, exceptionally, extended where it can be clearly shown that the necessary protection cannot be provided by policy alone. Where designated in a revised adopted district Local Plan they will form a material planning consideration.

6.18. Instead of SLAs a more rounded approach to landscape safeguarding and enhancement is being pursued, which acknowledges the intrinsic character inherent in all of Northamptonshire’s landscapes. ECAs have been undertaken throughout the county, including for landscape character. This approach may help to promote a joined-up approach to green infrastructure.

6.19. Particular features that create a specific aspect of local distinctiveness or character should be protected from future loss; this includes such features as topography (e.g. hills and dales), habitats that are unique to an area (e.g. ironstone gullies or quarries, acid grassland and ancient woodland), geology (e.g. unique formations and historic quarries) and historic landscapes (which may contain features such as ancient hedgerows, stone walls and survivals of former field systems such as ridge and furrow).

6.20. Proposals for minerals and waste development with the potential to significantly affect landscape values will be subject to a landscape impact assessment addressing both the potential impact and any mitigation measures considered necessary.

6.21. Requirements regarding landscape character to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 21.

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

6.23. The historic environment contributes towards creating local distinctiveness and a sense of place by understanding our past. This is particularly relevant for land use planning as it creates a direct link between previous settlement and land use patterns and our current or future land uses and activities.

6.24. Nationally designated heritage assets within Northamptonshire include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. The designation of heritage assets has largely focused on more tangible or visible interest, and as such there are many areas of archaeological interest which are of national importance that are not scheduled. Designated sites receive statutory protection under heritage protection legislation. However, others that are considered locally significant (such as ridge and furrow) or, that may not yet be identified (such as in the case of archaeological interests), do not. Such assets may present an important resource in terms of place-making and developing an understanding of our history, which if not addressed early may be lost.

6.25. Minerals development, more so than waste, is generally quite an intensive activity in relation to potential impacts on the historic environment due to its extractive nature. However, it is acknowledged that both minerals and waste development have the potential to affect different types of heritage assets and their setting.

6.26. For this reason, it is important that adequate information and evidence is available to inform the decision making process, ensuring that the potential impact of the proposal on the historic environment and the significance of heritage assets (including undesignated assets) and their setting is understood. In the case of archaeology, such interests are often not identified until the process of assessment or evaluation has begun. Where there is thought to be a risk of such interests being present a phased approach for assessing the significance of heritage assets involving desk-based assessments and / or field evaluations may be required.

6.27. It may not be necessary to manage all aspects of an asset; this will need to be determined through consideration of the relative significance of the asset, its specific interest and setting. In addition, the presence of heritage assets does not preclude development from occurring; rather it should be seen as an opportunity to build on our knowledge and seek to utilise heritage assets for an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation, and which makes a positive contribution to local character and place-making. Opportunities may exist to incorporate specific features into restoration of sites thereby strengthening our linkage to the historic environment and contribution towards creating a sense of place.

6.28. The historic environment can also include natural heritage; in this sense natural heritage should be incorporated into ecological surveys where appropriate, as habitats which have developed over many years (often hundreds or thousands) cannot be re-created. Furthermore the potential impacts of development on the setting of heritage...
assets should also be taken into consideration as this may bear wider impacts regarding landscape linkages and connectivity. Further information on Northamptonshire’s historic landscape character is set out in the ECAs (Box 5).

6.29. Proposals for minerals and waste development involving a site which includes heritage assets (including development within the setting of an asset), particularly those with an archaeological interest, will be required to carry out appropriate desk based and / or field evaluations in order to identify and determine the nature, extent, level of significance of the asset and any potential impacts (having regard to the ECA). Proposals should also detail the requirement for a programme of post-permission works including any mitigation measures considered necessary to manage or enhance the asset and its setting, such as preservation in situ of archaeological remains, use of buffer zones, ‘post excavation’ assessment (including analysis, archiving and dissemination of information), ‘preservation by design’ (e.g. where dewatering is required measures to prevent waterlogged archaeological remains from drying out and being destroyed) and long-term monitoring.

6.30. Requirements regarding the historic environment to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 22.

6.31. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of the historic environment in the design and restoration of minerals and waste development.

**Policy 22: Historic environment**

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

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

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

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

**Layout and design quality**

6.32. The design and form of development is as important as its scale and location, this is as relevant to minerals and waste development as it is to other types of development. The layout and design of minerals and waste development can help to reduce potential impacts, increase public perception of such activities, improve safety and security, as well as increasing operational efficiency.

6.33. Strategic site layout can significantly reduce potential impacts on the immediate surrounding area and broader landscape. It can also allow for greater opportunities to incorporate elements of visual interest, reflect local identity in the design or provide for effective buffers. The provision of landscaping schemes and boundary treatments can contribute positively towards amenity and biodiversity, particularly where they incorporate native species.

6.34. Visual design elements of such developments can either seek to facilitate integration into the surrounding landscape or townscape, or create visual interest and highlight innovation (dependant on the developer’s intention, acceptability of design and the nature of the receiving environment). However, functional aspects and impacts of visual design should also be considered.
6.35. Waste management facilities involving advanced treatment often include some form of emission stack (chimney) and increasingly feature the use of lighting for the joint purpose of security and visual interest, and may include the use of reflective surfaces as a design feature. This is particularly important in Northamptonshire given the presence of military flight paths and large numbers of migratory birds. The presence of tall structures (particularly where involving atmospheric emissions) or reflective surfaces under flight paths may present air safety risks. Proposals for development surrounding areas known to be of importance for migratory bird species (e.g. the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and associated habitats) should also consider the potential for building bird strike resulting from tall structures and reflective surfaces. It is therefore important to highlight the need for consideration of such matters during the formative stages of proposal research and design.

6.36. Many solid waste materials are combustible and therefore fires at waste sites may result in substantial property damage and cause harm to people and the environment, including through the release of pollutants via air (from smoke) and water (firewater run-off). The number of waste sites will continue to increase in line with recycling and landfill diversion targets. In addition waste-related development is increasingly compatible with industrial development resulting in more facilities located in urban areas near infrastructure, transport routes and communities. As such it is important that due consideration is given to such matters. Proposals for waste-related development should incorporate measures to reduce fire risk and in doing so have regard to relevant guidance16 (in addition to legislative requirements).

6.37. Requirements regarding layout and design quality to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 23.

6.38. Proposals for minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate that the development is set in the context of the area in which it is to be sited, including the landscape, streetscape and the character of existing buildings as appropriate.

6.39. The integration of sustainable design and use of resources is required to be addressed through the Local Plan (Policy 26). Proposals should therefore also address the need to incorporate sustainable design including the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation (i.e. re-use and recycling of materials) and energy efficiency. The utilisation of local building materials wherever practicable, and the building-in of safety and security features as appropriate should also be addressed.

6.40. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on the consideration of design and layout of minerals and waste development.

**Policy 23: Layout and design quality**

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

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

---

16 Such as the Environment Agency guidance on Fire Prevention Pans and “Reducing Fire Risk on Waste Management Sites” issued by the Waste Industry Safety and Health Forum in October 2014 (or relevant documents superseding this reference), which provides advice and standards on good and acceptable practice to reduce the risk of fire on waste sites.
Restoration and after-use

6.41. Most mineral development is of a temporary nature, as is some waste development, notably that related to landfill. Development that is temporary in nature should always have an approved scheme for restoration and an end date by which this will have been implemented. Restoration of minerals and waste sites must be done progressively, with sections of the site worked and then restored at the earliest opportunity.

6.42. Responsible stewardship and restoration of minerals and (temporary) waste development sites can provide for a wide range of opportunities for enhancement and beneficial after-uses. However, opportunities for enhancement should not take precedence over the need to protect and maintain existing environmental assets.

6.43. There are often competing interests in terms of achieving different restoration and after-use objectives. It is important to balance these competing interests to ensure that outcomes reflect the needs and desires of the local community.

6.44. Restoration should maximise public and environmental benefit, but its after-use should be determined in relation to its land use context and surrounding environmental character. Public benefit could include uses that benefit the local community, whilst environmental benefit could include habitat creation that meets Northamptonshire BAP priorities. A wider scope of restoration, rather than a simple re-instatement to the previous use, allows for consideration of both local circumstance and broader linkages and can support the integration of investment priorities in line with spatial planning principles.

6.45. In river valleys restoration of extracted sites to (predominantly) lakes or large areas of open water would not be appropriate, due to the landscape change it would bring about, but wetland biodiversity restoration would be encouraged. For certain mineral extraction, particularly in the more upland areas of the county (in effect the glacial deposits), in order to minimise transport of fill back to extracted sites for restoration works, restoration of land to a lower level than previously (particularly if the site is on a slope) may be appropriate where it would have no significant adverse impact on the landscape character of the vicinity. Such restoration should still seek to provide related benefits such as increasing nature conservation.

6.46. After-use with the primary objective of restoration to agriculture, forestry, economic development and amenity purposes should seek to integrate secondary after-use objectives in order to maximise opportunities. Secondary after-use objectives may include: landscape enhancement, habitat enhancement or creation for the purpose of achieving a coherent ecological network (contributing towards BAP targets and green infrastructure linkages), water catchment conservation, flood attenuation, enhancement of the historic environment, geodiversity, recreation and environmental education. Such objectives (primary and secondary) are often inter-related, with one being a product of the other. Indeed a mix of after-uses may be the most valuable way of restoring a piece of land and maximising opportunities. Restoration schemes should also secure after-care and ongoing management of sites to ensure long-term success.

6.47. Minerals and waste developments have the potential to make a significant contribution to a number of BAP species and habitat targets. For some specific habitats, the entire creation target for the county could be achieved through appropriate restoration of minerals development.

6.48. Environmental conditions are important particularly when considering the creation or restoration of BAP habitats. These are often limited by the distribution of suitable underlying geological conditions. For example mineral extraction offers some of the best habitat creation opportunities in the county for calcareous grassland, due to the exposed underlying geology and poor soils. Therefore, the need to create BAP habitats should take precedence over other restoration aims in situations where suitable conditions exist. The same applies to strategic biodiversity networks as these occur where there are already networks of existing habitat, and where the right conditions exist to connect these with suitable new habitats.
6.49. Similarly, opportunities to promote geodiversity and enhance specific heritage assets are restricted to where such assets occur as they have a direct association specific to the location. Hence where geodiversity or important heritage assets occur precedence should be given to incorporating these objectives into the after-use. Consideration should also be given to the impact of ecological projects on the historic environment. The proposed schemes should balance the needs of both the historic and natural environment.

6.50. Restoration can provide the opportunity to disseminate and promote heritage assets both lost through extraction and those surviving. This can lead to an improved local understanding of the historic environment within an identified specific localised area and provide for the future management of the surviving assets.

6.51. Restoration of mineral sites may present opportunities for improvement to flood risk management, for example making space for water by improving flood flow routes and / or providing flood storage. Surface water run-off rates following restoration should be limited to the pre-extraction or pre-development rates, and where possible seek to improve rates (thereby reducing flood risk). Such measures will help to ensure that flood risk off-site is not increased.

6.52. Detailed Northamptonshire-specific criteria based on the Local Plan principles and requirements regarding restoration and after-use to be addressed by proposals for minerals and waste development are detailed in Policy 24. Further guidance is set out in the Development and Implementation Principles SPD, including the Habitat Opportunity Assessment and Map which identifies potential habitat creation opportunities as options for the restoration of allocated minerals sites in Northamptonshire.
Policy 24: Restoration and after-use

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

The after-use of a site will be determined in relation to its land use context, the surrounding environmental character and any specific local requirements, but on the basis that it:
- enhances biodiversity, the local environment and amenity, and
- benefits the local community and/or economy.

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

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

Managing the implementation of minerals and waste development

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

Planning conditions and obligations

6.54. Minerals and waste developments have the potential, dependant on the nature of the development and the receiving environment, to not only affect the immediate surrounds but also the wider area. These impacts need to be addressed and, where ongoing, managed. The use of planning conditions (attached to the grant of planning permission) and obligations (legal agreements relating to the planning approval) can do this, and may therefore allow the development to go ahead where it would otherwise be refused. The preference of the MWPA is always to try to address matters by condition first and only go down the route of applying planning obligations where conditions alone would not prove adequate.

6.55. Areas where conditions and obligations would be utilised in relation to the granting of planning permission would be:
- improving and maintaining access (including public rights of way) and highways,
- traffic routing agreements,
- catchment areas for waste-related development,
- protecting and re-creation of environmental features and natural resources (including landscaping, habitat and species),
- restoration and after-care,
- protecting local amenity, and
- long-term management and monitoring of the development (including maintenance of water levels in relation to mineral extraction).

6.56. Planning obligations can be used not only to mitigate the effects of development, they can also bring tangible and more subtle benefits to the local community, including the:
- provision of waste awareness and publicity campaigns for the local community and / or the introduction of local waste minimisation projects, and
- enhancement of local community facilities.

6.57. The benefits derived from planning obligations should relate to the proposed development.

6.58. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including planning conditions and obligations, are detailed in Policy 25.

Monitoring

6.59. Monitoring is an important part of the planning process to ensure that development is undertaken in accordance with the conditions attached to a planning permission. Effective monitoring can also identify and avert potential problems before they arise and help minimise the need for enforcement action. It ensures the promotion of best practice within the industry, and helps to foster a good working relationship between the planning authority, industry and local communities.

6.60. Baseline monitoring and data are usually required as part of the information submitted with an application for planning permission and in some cases this will form part of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

6.61. In order to properly monitor sites and maintain an accurate and up-to-date database on which to judge how policies are performing, the planning authority will seek to obtain relevant information from operators post-approval. This will be held on a confidential basis. If information is required under other means, e.g. AWP data, then this will not need to be re-produced. The monitoring information will be used by the planning authority, and ideally should also be used by the operator themselves, to monitor performance and identify trends.

6.62. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including monitoring, are detailed in Policy 25.

Local Liaison Groups

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

6.64. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including the establishment of Local Liaison Groups, are detailed in Policy 25.

Prohibition orders

6.65. MPAs are permitted to make orders prohibiting the resumption of minerals development in, on or under land where no such development has been carried out to any substantial extent for a period of at least two years and where, on the evidence
available to the authority at the time when they make the order, it appears that development is unlikely to resume to any substantial extent.

6.66. The intention of prohibition orders is to establish without doubt that minerals development has ceased, to ensure that development cannot resume without a fresh grant of planning permission, and to secure the restoration of the land. A prohibition order can encompass any number of permissions for mineral development which apply to the land or site to which it relates, including plant and machinery.

6.67. There are a number of sites in the county with valid planning permissions, where the winning and working of minerals has not taken place for a considerable period of time. Most of the dormant sites identified by the Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMPs) process fall into this type of site.

6.68. Subject to availability of council resources, it remains the MPAs intention to remove the possibility of the re-opening of these sites through the service of Prohibition Orders under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This will provide clarity and certainty for all parties but in particular for the public. In deciding whether to make a prohibition order, the planning authority will follow the procedures set out in primary and secondary legislation.

6.69. Measures for controlling and managing the implementation of minerals and waste development, including prohibition orders, are detailed in Policy 25.

**Policy 25: Implementation**

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

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

**Sustainable development**

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

**Sustainable design and use of resources**

6.71. Given the increasing emphasis on sustainable development, one of the principal objectives of the minerals planning system is to minimise the production of waste and encourage efficient use of materials.

6.72. Planning and the building control regimes along with the construction industry have a major role to play in ensuring that sustainable design, construction and demolition principles are applied to all built development. The emphasis should be on maximising
the reuse of materials, preferably on-site as this reduces the need for transport, and failing that, the wastes arising from construction should be managed using more sustainable methods. Additional requirements relating to energy and water efficiency should also apply to new minerals and waste development.

6.73. Minerals and waste related development should support the move towards a low carbon economy by reducing the production of greenhouse gases produced. New and existing facilities should aim to meet national standards.

Secondary and recycled aggregates

6.74. Secondary and recycled aggregates represent a potential major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and reducing the waste produced. They make up a comparatively small contribution to meeting the need for higher quality aggregates as the majority are used for lower quality end uses. Nevertheless the substitution of secondary and recycled materials for primary aggregates has clear environmental advantages, although the processing of recycled or secondary materials can be similar to the processing of primary aggregates and therefore have environmental and amenity impacts.

6.75. Demand and production of secondary and recycled aggregates is increasing. Secondary and recycled aggregates are estimated to contribute 25% of the total aggregate consumption. Past government research indicated that of the construction and demolition waste sent to landfill, 40% is of a composition that would be appropriate for recycling. Hence there are still greater opportunities to increase recycling rates.

6.76. However, it should be noted that secondary and recycled materials already contribute towards aggregate consumption within the construction industry. Therefore, merely increasing the number of such facilities in Northamptonshire would not lead to a reduction in the amount of extracted provision that is needed to be met.

6.77. Secondary and recycled materials should be used in new development, with the use of higher value materials where secondary and recycled materials will suffice actively discouraged. The use of non-mineral construction materials should be encouraged except where considerations of conserving the existing character of an area would apply.

Waste minimisation in new development

6.78. The waste implications, both in waste generation and in what it means in respect of the facilities for its treatment and disposal, for all development should be considered at the earliest possible stage and given the necessary priority. New development, whether it is housing, commercial or other development, should contribute to the minimisation of waste. Because of the increase in the availability of kerbside schemes for the separation and collection of waste materials, it will be important to ensure that there is adequate space and facilities for the separation, storage and collection of waste within individual buildings in new developments.

6.79. For residential and commercial development, SPDs for local areas and Development Briefs for individual sites should reflect these principles. For individual development proposals the volumes and types of waste to be generated by the proposed development and the measures to deal with their minimisation and management will be expected to accompany planning applications.

6.80. Detailed Northamptonshire-specific criteria, based on the principles set out in Policy 26 below, are covered in the Local Plan through the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.
Co-location of waste management facilities with other development

6.81. To create a more holistic and integrated approach to waste management within neighbourhoods and communities, there should be an increase in communities, particularly those comprising significant new development, having neighbourhood waste management facilities within them.

6.82. The provision of neighbourhood facilities within, or related to, new development should therefore be facilitated, and the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) will expect all proposals for significant residential and commercial development within the county to identify how this will be achieved. This will apply in relation to:

- large scale housing development,
- retail, leisure, recreation, tourist, community, commercial or industrial uses / facilities that will attract a significant number of people / users, or
- occupation that is likely to generate significant quantities of waste that would accommodate the provision of neighbourhood waste management facilities (such as commercial or industrial parks).

6.83. Such facilities should be appropriate for their location and will need to complement any kerbside system in operation. All facilities will also need to be well designed and properly maintained and operated, with their management and funding planned and agreed beforehand.

6.84. Detailed Northamptonshire-specific criteria based on Policy 27 below is covered in the Local Plan through the Development and Implementation Principles SPD.

Policy 27: Co-location of waste management facilities with new development

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

Managing the impact of other forms of development

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

6.86. In a county where minerals resources permitted for extraction are not in ample supply (as evidenced by a historically low landbank of permissions for sand and gravel extraction), the issue of safeguarding known minerals resources from other development that could sterilise its eventual extraction becomes a more important issue, especially as Northamptonshire is a growing county. It is a Government requirement that known resources should not be needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, and that there should be prior extraction of the mineral if it is necessary for such development to take place.

6.87. The key resource in Northamptonshire is sand and gravel; therefore any such sand and gravel resource that can effectively be extracted economically should be safeguarded. Limestone also plays an important role in providing aggregate resources in the county (especially in recent years where production levels have been maintained), key resources of this should also be safeguarded as these have an economic importance. On the other hand, ironstone and clay are not in demand in Northamptonshire, and it is unlikely that this situation will change in the long term. These resources are not therefore considered to be of economic importance.

6.88. The resources of economic importance identified for long-term safeguarding have been designated as Minerals Safeguarding Areas, or MSAs, and are shown on the Local Plan Policies Map. This is based on mineral resources identified on British Geological Survey mapping, but has been refined to exclude areas of small resources or those generally within urban areas.

6.89. To ensure these mineral resources of economic importance are safeguarded Minerals Consultation Areas (MCAs) are also designated, whose boundaries are co-terminous with the MSAs. Within the MCAs district councils should consult the County Council, as the MPA, over any proposals for significant development that could lead to sterilisation of mineral resources (Box 6). This expectation for consultation should also be extended beyond Northamptonshire’s boundary in circumstances where development in neighbouring authorities has the potential to significantly sterilise resources that exist within the county. The County Council will object to proposals that are considered to sterilise resources of economic importance.

**Box 6: MSA and MCA thresholds for significant development**

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

a) the provision of dwelling houses where -
   i. the number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more, or
   ii. the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectare or more and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (a)(i),

b) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more, or

c) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more, or

d) any development subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment under the Environmental Impact Regulations.

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

a) the provision of one or more dwelling houses but not including extensions to existing dwelling houses or those within the recognised settlement boundaries, or

b) the provision of permanent buildings or structures but not including extensions under 1,000 square metres, conversions, or demolition, or

c) redevelopment of commercial or industrial sites over 1 hectare or more, or

d) any development subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment under the Environmental Impact Regulations.

6.90. Within the MSAs / MCAs safeguarding should be limited to development where significant sterilisation may potentially occur, and thus where the prior extraction of
minerals is likely to be viable (as small developments are unlikely to present viable opportunities for prior extraction). However a number of urban extensions and other areas of new development will be developed in the county up to and beyond 2031. Where such development encroaches into MSAs / MCAs, the prior extraction of minerals will always be sought where this is appropriate.

6.91. Plan 7 shows the combined MSAs / MCAs. The Local Plan only has a remit within Northamptonshire and so these can only be shown on the Policies Map within the county. However, because proposals just over the county boundary may have the potential to impact on Northamptonshire, the County Council as the MPA, will seek to put in place procedural arrangements with neighbouring authorities to facilitate cross-border cohesiveness of the safeguarding policies.

Plan 7: Northamptonshire's Minerals Safeguarding Areas

6.92. The approach for safeguarding mineral resources within Northamptonshire is set out through Policy 28 and details requirements regarding MSA / MCAs to be addressed by proposals for non-mineral related development.

6.93. Proposals for significant development within a MSA must demonstrate that the sterilisation of mineral resources of economic importance will not occur as a result of the development, and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to
future extraction. The developer should obtain site specific geological survey data\textsuperscript{17} to establish the existence or otherwise of a mineral resource of economic importance (such as type, quality and quantity of the reserve and overburden to reserve ratio).

6.94. Geological information should be provided in a minerals resource assessment to accompany the planning application. Such information will be used to ascertain the likelihood and viability of the mineral being worked before any application for development that might sterilise the potential deposit is determined.

6.95. The MPA may advise that development on or near mineral reserves should not proceed before the mineral is extracted, or that steps are taken to avoid sterilisation of the deposit. However, the MPA will not seek to prevent development where extraction is unlikely to occur in the future.

6.96. Where it is determined that it is necessary for the development to take place the MPA will seek prior extraction of the mineral subject to the following:

- the size and nature of the proposed surface development, particularly for new urban extensions,
- the quantity and quality of the mineral that would be recovered, and the economic viability of doing so,
- the practicability of extraction,
- the environmental impacts of mineral extraction, and
- utilisation (where possible) of the resources extracted to supply the development concerned.

6.97. Where mineral extraction is to be allowed under Policy 28, not all of the criteria of Policy 3 will necessarily apply.

6.98. Separate planning applications will be required for the prior extraction and the non-minerals development.

6.99. The thresholds for significant development\textsuperscript{18} concerning both the MSAs and MCAs are set out in Box 6.

\textsuperscript{17} In addition to the MSAs and BGS mapping data.

\textsuperscript{18} MSA and MCA thresholds for significant development are derived from the Town and County Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 definition for ‘major development’.
Safeguarding minerals and waste related development from alternative uses

6.100. Existing waste management sites are part of the infrastructure network for waste development in Northamptonshire. Depending on individual circumstances, such sites may also have the potential to increase their capacity, or be able to diversify to provide additional waste services and facilities. As some waste management facilities can be of a relatively low value land use, they may be vulnerable to redevelopment for other uses.

6.101. Permanent sites and those with a long term temporary planning permission should therefore be safeguarded from development for non-waste management uses. This general principle will also apply to minerals-related uses (such as storage / processing facilities, rail head / links and wharfage facilities) and sewage treatment works. However, the opportunity to set aside the safeguarding requirement is acknowledged where: (a) an alternative site in the same catchment area was to be provided, which was at least as appropriate for the use as the safeguarded location (and there is no break in operations), or (b) it can be clearly proven that there is no longer a need for a facility of this nature in either the vicinity or, in certain circumstances, the wider catchment area.

Policy 28: Minerals Safeguarding Areas

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

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

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

Policy 29: Safeguarding minerals and waste related development from alternative uses

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

6.102. It should be noted that within Northamptonshire Safeguarding Directions have been made by Secretary of State for Transport relating to the HS2 safeguarding area, which runs diagonally through the South Northamptonshire district council area (north-east of Brackley to west of Upper Boddington), shown in the Policies Map.
Preventing land use conflict

6.103. The encroachment of incompatible activities around minerals and waste development may create conflict due to either the more sensitive nature of other forms of development, or their ongoing occupation or usage. This could potentially impose constraints, reducing the viability of future operations.

6.104. The use of separation areas between minerals and waste development (committed or allocated sites) and other incompatible activities can prevent encroachment and significantly reduce the potential for land use conflict and adverse impacts. The general compatibility of minerals and waste development with other forms of land use is outlined in Box 7.

Box 7: Compatibility of minerals and waste development with other forms of land use

Minerals-related development
The compatibility of development with minerals-related development may be determined relative to levels of sensitivity:
- High level of sensitivity: hospitals and clinics, retirement homes, hi-tech industry, painting and furnishing and food processing.
- Medium level of sensitivity: schools, residential areas, food retailers, glasshouses and nurseries, horticultural land and offices.
- Low level of sensitivity: farms, industry and outdoor storage.

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

6.105. The practical application of separation areas will need to be considered based on the:
- nature of both the minerals and/or waste development and proposed development (including duration),
- compatibility of the proposed activity with the minerals and/or waste development,
- characteristics of any potential adverse effects likely to arise as a result of land use conflict, and
- any additional measures considered necessary to mitigate potentially adverse impacts.

6.106. Separation areas may be able to be reduced following assessment of local circumstance and identification of effective implementation measures (to be implemented prior to occupation). It is the developer’s responsibility to determine site specific potential impacts, as well as identification and implementation of mitigation measures where necessary.

6.107. Requirements regarding the prevention of land use conflict to be addressed by proposals for development considered to be incompatible with minerals or waste development are detailed in Policy 30.

6.108. The MWPA may advise that development should not be permitted if it would constrain the effective operation of committed sites, or future use of land and/or associated infrastructure allocated through the Local Plan for a mineral or waste related use. Consultation requirements for proposals within MSA/MCAs is set out under ‘Managing the impact of other forms of development – Safeguarding mineral resources’. For all other forms of minerals and waste development, the MWPA is to be consulted by local planning authorities on proposals for major development that is considered to be incompatible with the affected minerals and/or waste development within 300 m with the exception of sewage and waste water treatment facilities for...
which the distance is 400 m and crushed rock extraction for which the distance is 500 m.

6.109. Specific to sewage treatment works the risks associated with the proposals will be assessed to inform decisions. There is a presumption against allowing development of a sensitive nature that would pose medium to high risks of loss of amenity to future occupants or restrict the statutory undertakers ability to operate in accordance with national legislation or any subsequent requirements. Where new development is proposed within 400 m of a sewage treatment works that involves buildings which would normally be occupied, the proposal should be accompanied by an odour assessment report. The assessment must consider existing odour emissions of the waste water treatment works at different times of the year and in a range of different weather conditions.

6.110. The Development and Implementation Principles SPD provides additional guidance on potential sources of land use conflict arising from typical operations associated with minerals and waste related development, separation areas and associated practical implementation measures.

Policy 30: Preventing land use conflict

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

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

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

---

19 Including the Water Industry Act 1991
7. **THE KEY DIAGRAM**

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

Plan 8: Local Plan key diagram
8. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE LOCAL PLAN

Implementation

8.1. The Local Plan will ultimately be implemented through the grant of planning permission for individual proposals that are then realised on the ground. Planning permission will be forthcoming in accordance with the national planning policy, the policies of the Local Plan and any relevant policies in the Development Plan for Northamptonshire.

8.2. However activities that can affect the delivery of the Local Plan may rely on the operation of other policies, work of other agencies, behaviour of the general public and actions of industry. Such projects, place making activities, investment decisions and behaviour include the:
   - Sustainable Community Strategy for Northamptonshire (and the district ones that flow from it),
   - JMWMS for Northamptonshire,
   - programmes and projects of the statutory agencies,
   - procurement decisions of companies and organisations (including the County Council and its partners in relation to waste management procurement),
   - actions and decisions of infrastructure providers, and
   - actions of the general public.

8.3. Production and implementation of these strategies, and the actions of these bodies or individuals, may impact upon planning for minerals and waste related development within the plan area. The MWPA will take such matters into account as necessary, including through the process of monitoring and review.

8.4. The County Council, as the MWPA, will therefore seek to meet the Local Plan objectives through its own actions such as:
   - Waste management activities - for example, encouraging behavioural change, through the preparation of the JMWMS and procurement of waste management services (contracts).
   - Corporate behaviour - for example, through the procurement of materials and goods which in their production have sought to minimise waste, made efficient use of materials that are used, encouraged the use of recycled materials and used local materials.
   - Its development and construction activities - for example, in the construction and operation of County Council owned new schools and community facilities.
   - Implementation of other plans and strategies - for example, the Local Transport Plan.

Monitoring

8.5. The purpose of monitoring is twofold, as monitoring needs to consider both beneficial and adverse effects. Firstly, to measure the actual significant effects of implementing the Local Plan policies and measure contribution towards achievement of desired objectives. Secondly, it assists in identification of unforeseen adverse effects and the need to undertake appropriate remedial action. Monitoring should aim to answer questions such as:
   - Are the policies contributing towards the plans vision and objectives, as well as the SA objectives and sustainable development as predicted?
   - Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
   - Are there any adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action desirable?
8.6. The approach taken to monitoring should be objective and target led. It is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely; instead monitoring should be focused on significant effects. Monitoring should involve measuring performance against indicators which may establish a causal link between implementation of the plan and the likely significant effects being monitored.

8.7. In addition it may be beneficial for monitoring requirements to build on existing monitoring systems (such as the SA monitoring framework) in order to reinforce links and ensure efficiency within planning processes. Gaps in existing information will be identified so that consideration might be given to how these could be addressed in the longer term.

8.8. There is a specific requirement for the implementation of the Local Plan and its individual components to be monitored. The most appropriate vehicle for this is the MWMR, which is produced by the MWPA annually. Monitoring is undertaken on an annual basis (unless otherwise specified) in line with the MWMR. The MWMR will also incorporate the annual LAA and an update on Duty to Co-operate matters undertaken over the previous year by the Council as MWPA.

8.9. The plan period for the Local Plan is by calendar year of January to December rather than by April to March. This is largely because monitoring of minerals production by the AWP is on this basis.

8.10. The following Table 8 shows how the Plan will be monitored in relation to its policies. However, the County Council will also seek to monitor other elements relating to the Local Plan and its implementation including production and cross-border movements, although recognising that at present the availability of this information is limited.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Plan policy and link to objectives</th>
<th>Key indicator(s)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Implementation partners</th>
<th>Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Policy 1: Providing for an adequate supply of aggregates**  
Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4 | Amount of aggregate produced in line with annual provision  
Size of landbanks for sand and gravel and crushed rock | Sand and gravel production of 0.50 Mtpa  
Crushed rock production of 0.39 Mtpa | Minerals industry  
Minerals industry  
AWP | Trends identified through the LAA indicate that the average aggregate sales over a ten year period is consistently (over a three year period) different (+/- 20%) to the adopted provision rates  
Landbank falls below target for more than two years |
| **Policy 2: Spatial strategy for mineral extraction**  
Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4 | Approved proposals are consistent with spatial strategy | 100% of approvals are consistent with spatial strategy | Minerals industry  
NCC as MWPA | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not in line with spatial strategy |
| **Policy 3: Development criteria for mineral extraction**  
Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4 | Approved proposals meet criteria  
No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria | 100% of approvals meet criteria  
No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria | NCC as the MWPA  
Minerals industry  
Waste industry | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria |
| **Policy 4: Sites for the provision of sand and gravel**  
Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4 | Amount of sand and gravel produced from identified sites is in line with annual provision | Allocated sites come forward to ensure sand and gravel production of 0.50 Mtpa | Minerals industry  
Environment Agency  
Highways Agency | More than two unallocated sites are given planning permission during the plan period |
| **Policy 5: Sites for the provision of crushed rock**  
Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 4 | Amount of crushed rock produced from identified sites is in line with annual provision | Allocated sites come forward to ensure crushed rock production of 0.39 Mtpa | Minerals industry  
Environment Agency  
Highways Agency | More than two unallocated sites are given planning permission during the plan period |
| **Policy 6: Building and roofing stone**  
Contributes towards Objective 9 | Approved proposals are consistent with policy  
No appeals lost on proposals not consistent with policy | 100% of approvals are consistent with policy  
No appeals lost on proposals not consistent with policy | NCC as the MWPA  
Minerals industry | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not consistent with policy |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Plan policy and link to objectives</th>
<th>Key indicator(s)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Implementation partners</th>
<th>Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Policy 7: Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone**  
*Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 & 4* | Amount of building and roofing stone produced and consumed (sales) annually | Allocated sites for building and roofing stone extraction approved | - Building and roofing stone industry  
- Environment Agency  
- English Heritage | No sites for the provision of building and roofing stone are operational within the county (at any time during the plan period) |
| **Policy 8: Development criteria for secondary and recycled aggregate processing facilities**  
*Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 2* | Approved proposals meet criteria | 100% of approvals meet criteria  
No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria | - NCC as the MWPA  
- Minerals industry  
- Waste industry | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria |
| **Policy 9: Development criteria for borrow pit extraction**  
*Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 6* | Approved proposals meet criteria | 100% of approvals meet criteria  
No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria | - NCC as the MWPA  
- Minerals industry  
- Waste industry | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria |
| **Policy 10: Northamptonshire’s waste management capacity**  
*Contributes towards Objectives 1 & 2* | Permitted waste management capacity for different waste streams | Meet the indicative capacity requirements in the plan | - Waste industry  
- NCC as WDA  
- Environment Agency  
- DEFRA | Fail to meet capacity requirements by 20% over a three year period’ |
| **Policy 11: Spatial strategy for waste management**  
*Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 5* | Approved proposals are consistent with spatial strategy | 100% of approvals are consistent with spatial strategy | - Waste industry  
- NCC as WDA | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not in line with spatial strategy |
| **Policy 12: Development criteria for waste management facilities (non-inert and hazardous)**  
*Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 & 5* | Approved proposals meet criteria | 100% of approvals meet criteria  
No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria | - NCC as the MWPA  
- Minerals industry  
- Waste industry | More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria |
| **Policy 13: Locations for waste management facilities** | Sites come forward for planning permission from the identified | Planning permission granted / proposal is implemented | - Waste industry  
- Environment Agency | No proposals come forward and are given permission from the |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Plan policy and link to objectives</th>
<th>Key indicator(s)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Implementation partners</th>
<th>Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributes towards Objectives 1, 3 &amp; 5</td>
<td>Industrial areas and site specific allocations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial areas or site specific allocations within a two year and five year period (respectively) during the plan period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 14: Strategy for waste disposal</td>
<td>Approved proposals are consistent with the strategy</td>
<td>100% of approvals are consistent with the strategy</td>
<td>Waste industry, Minerals industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that are not in line with spatial strategy. Less than four years landfill capacity remains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributes towards Objectives 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Permitted landfill capacity</td>
<td>Landfill capacity sufficient to meet ten years requirement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 15: Development criteria for waste disposal (non-inert and hazardous)</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria</td>
<td>NCC as the MWPA, Minerals industry, Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributes towards Objective 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 16: Development criteria for inert waste disposal and recovery</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria</td>
<td>NCC as the MWPA, Minerals industry, Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributes towards Objective 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 17: Development criteria for radioactive waste management</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria</td>
<td>NCC as the WPA, Waste industry</td>
<td>Any proposal approved (within the plan period) that does not meet criteria. Any appeal lost on proposals not meeting criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributes towards Objectives 10 &amp; 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 18: Addressing the impact of proposed minerals and waste development</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria</td>
<td>Minerals industry, Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Plan policy and link to objectives</td>
<td>Key indicator(s)</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Implementation partners</td>
<td>Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 19: Encouraging sustainable transport</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- Minerals industry - Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 20: Natural assets and resources</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - Natural England</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 21: Landscape character</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - Natural England</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 22: Historic environment</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - English Heritage</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 23: Layout and design quality</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 24: Restoration and after-use</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet policy objectives and criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry - Natural England - English Heritage</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet policy objectives and criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 25: Implementation</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- NCC as the MWPA - Minerals industry - Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 26: Sustainable design and use of resources</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- Development industry - Local planning authorities - Minerals industry - Waste industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 27: Co-location of</td>
<td>Approved proposals meet</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet</td>
<td>- Development industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Plan policy and link to objectives</td>
<td>Key indicator(s)</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Implementation partners</td>
<td>Trigger point for correction and / or mitigation measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waste management facilities with new development</td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td>- Local planning authorities - Waste industry</td>
<td>approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 28: Minerals Safeguarding Areas</strong></td>
<td>Approved proposals do not have an adverse effect on a safeguarded mineral resource and meet criteria</td>
<td>No sterilisation of mineral resource 100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- Development industry - Local planning authorities - Minerals industry</td>
<td>More than two proposals are approved (within the plan period) that do not meet criteria and result in sterilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 29: Safeguarding waste management and minerals related development from alternative uses</strong></td>
<td>Approved proposals meet requirements</td>
<td>100% of approvals meet requirements</td>
<td>- Development industry - Local planning authorities - Waste industry - Minerals industry</td>
<td>More than two approved proposals (within the plan period) result in a loss of waste management or minerals processing facility (with no alternative provision made)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 30: Preventing land use conflict</strong></td>
<td>Approved proposals do not adversely affect minerals and waste development and meet criteria</td>
<td>No development in vicinity of a waste or minerals related use has adversely affected its operation 100% of approvals meet criteria No appeals lost on proposals not meeting criteria</td>
<td>- Development industry - Local planning authorities - Waste industry - Minerals industry</td>
<td>More than two approved proposals (within the plan period) are seen to have adversely affected an operation or do not meet criteria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1: BOUNDARIES AND PROFILES OF THE ALLOCATED SITES FOR MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

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

Allocations for minerals-related development

Policy 4: Sites for the provision of sand and gravel
M1: Milton Malsor
M2: Strixton-Bozeat
M3: Heyford
M4: Earls Barton West Extension
M5: Passenharn Extension South
M6: Elton Extension

Policy 5: Sites for the provision of crushed rock
M7: Pury End Quarry Extension
M8: Harlestone Quarry Extension

Policy 7: Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone
M7: Pury End Quarry Extension
M8: Harlestone Quarry Extension
M9: Collyweston Village
Sites for the provision of sand and gravel

M1: Milton Malsor

Location: Parish of Milton Malsor, South Northamptonshire
Grid Reference: E 474217 N 255749
Area: 14 hectares (ha)
Quantity: 1.18 million tonnes
Site characteristics:
- Lies between and is no close proximity to Collingtree residential areas and Milton Malsor village; the M1 and the rail line separates the site from Collingtree and Milton Malsor respectively.
- Despite the location the site has a rural character and is currently used for agricultural production (arable fields) with agricultural land to the north and the south of the site.
- Overlay a minor aquifer and is not located with a flood risk zones.
- Within the Bugbrooke and Daventry Landscape Character Area.
Development requirements:
- Transport assessment required to accompany planning application.
- Access to not be via the village centres of Milton Malsor and Collingtree. Materials to be transported over the rail bridge north of the site and then via haul road to Towcester Road (former A43).
M2: Strixton - Bozeat

Location: Parish of Strixton, Wellingborough
Grid Reference: E 490084 N 260703
Area: 14.8 hectares (ha)
Quantity: 1.5 million tonnes

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

Development requirements:
- Access to be through existing access off A509 to existing quarry operation.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant or existing infrastructure and plant (on associated extraction / processing sites) in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.
M3: Heyford

Location: Parish of Upper Heyford, South Northamptonshire

Grid Reference: E 467174 N 259175

Area: 35.4 ha

Quantity: 1.4 million tonnes

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

Development requirements:
- Protection and enhancement measures to be identified regarding Bugbrooke Meadows SSSI.
- Restoration of site to include some creation of wet grassland to link with the SSSI.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be locate in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.
M4: Earls Barton West Extension

Location: Parish of Ecton, Wellingborough
Grid Reference: E 483375 N 262113
Area: 153 ha
Quantity: 3 million tonnes

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

Development requirements:
- Transport assessment required to accompany planning application.
  Access to site via eastern or western end (and therefore A45 junctions). If access is taken from the west then this could be via a one-way system from Lower Ecton Lane or a two-way system from the existing access off Crow Lane.
- Mitigation measures and restoration to be carried out in line with the HRA for this allocation.
- A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant or existing infrastructure and plant (on associated extraction / processing sites) in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding.
Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be locate in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.
M5: Passenham Extension South

Location: Parish of Deanshanger, South Northamptonshire

Grid Reference: E 476887 N 238329

Area: 17.2 ha

Quantity: 0.2 million tonnes

Site characteristics:
- Extension of an existing extraction operation.
- Located in proximity to the village of Deanshanger (and also Beachampton in Buckinghamshire), a number of isolated rural residences and a golf course. The site (which comprises two separate parts) is separated from Deanshanger by the A422.
- Located in an indicative flood plain, historic flood area, an identified flood zone and the Grand Union Canal Buckingham Arm (not currently navigable) runs close to the western boundary.
- Located adjacent to existing quarrying operations, with surrounding use being arable farmland.
- Located in close proximity to the Deanshanger Gravel Pits Local Wildlife Site (LWS).
- Within the River Tove Floodplain Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:
- Site should utilise existing extraction infrastructure and access should be via existing Passenham site to the north.
- Restoration to enhance linkages with existing LWS.
- Use of on-site water management systems and mobile plant or existing infrastructure and plant (on associated extraction / processing sites) in order to reduce potential risks associated with flooding. Associated infrastructure (static plant) and built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk. Restoration of site should give consideration to flood alleviation measures.
- Transport assessment required to accompany planning application.
M6: Elton Extension

Location: Parishes of Warmington and Fotheringhay, East Northamptonshire
Grid Reference: E 507167 N 291962
Area: 19 ha
Quantity: 0.85 million tonnes

Site characteristics:
- Extension of an existing extraction operation.
- Site falls within two landscape character areas – The Nene: Warmington to Wansford and The Nene: Cotterstock to Warmington.
- Site is located within an indicative and historic flood plain.
- Site is currently used for a mix of grazing and woodland.

Development requirements:
- Site should utilise existing extraction infrastructure and access should be via the existing site entrance off the A605.
Sites for the provision of crushed rock

**M7: Pury End Quarry Extension**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location:</strong></th>
<th>Parish of Paurerspury, South Northamptonshire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grid Reference:</strong></td>
<td>E 470927 N 246275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area:</strong></td>
<td>16 ha (8.2 for Phase 1 extraction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quantity:</strong></td>
<td>0.85 million tonnes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site characteristics:</strong></td>
<td>- Extension of an existing extraction operation. Area to the south is previous and currently worked quarrying operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Site falls within the Whittlewood and Hazelborough Forest Biodiversity Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Located in proximity to the village of Pury End and isolated rural residences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development requirements:</strong></td>
<td>- Transport assessment required to accompany planning application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Site not to be worked until the existing extraction operation is close to completion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M8: Harlestone Quarry Extension

Location: Parish of Harlestone, Northampton
Grid Reference: E 470647 N 263884
Area: 4.5 ha
Quantity: 0.85 million tonnes (0.0425 Mt building stone)
Site characteristics:
- Extension of an existing extraction operation.
- Site falls within the Harlestone Heath and the Bramptons Landscape Character Area.
- Located in proximity to the village of Harlestone and isolated rural residences.
Development requirements:
- Site not to be worked until the existing operations are close to completion.
- Consideration to specifically be given to highway safety and future cumulative impacts on the highway network with other major development in the area.
Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone

M7: Pury End Quarry Extension (see under provision for crushed rock site profiles)

M8: Harlestone Quarry Extension (see under provision for crushed rock site profiles)
M9: Collyweston Village

Location: Parish of Collyweston, East Northamptonshire
Grid Reference: E 500202 N 303695
Area: 8.5 ha
Quantity: 50,000 tonnes

Site characteristics:
- Collyweston stone slate (roofing slate) extraction
- Located in proximity to the villages of Collyweston and Easton on the Hill and isolated residential dwellings.
- Overlays a major and minor aquifer and is adjacent to a historic flood zone.
- Currently used for agricultural production and with agricultural land to the north and west.
- Collyweston Quarries Nature Reserve is to the east of the site.
- Within the Western Clay Uplands Landscape Character Area.

Development requirements:
- No open casting of roofing stone or other materials from this site.
- Site to be extracted from following the completion of extraction from Slate Drift mine (to the south).
APPENDIX 2: COMMITMENTS FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION

Commitments for mineral extraction as at 1 January 2016 are set out in the schedule below, and include sites for:

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

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

Appendix 2a: Sand and gravel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church Farm, Bozeat</td>
<td>WP/96/0340</td>
<td>498744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09/00047/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elton Estate, Warmington</td>
<td>EN/02/0846</td>
<td>508100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09/00047/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earls Barton West Quarry, Grendon Road</td>
<td>SN/06/1670</td>
<td>484359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WP/07/0039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earls Barton Spinney Quarry</td>
<td>07/00050/MIN</td>
<td>486130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10/00066/EXT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenham Quarry, Passenham</td>
<td>SN/05/0395</td>
<td>477300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/00025/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/00026/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/00028/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenham Quarry South Extension, Passenham</td>
<td>15/00035/MINFUL</td>
<td>477322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Mills Marina, Grendon</td>
<td>14/00001/MINFUL</td>
<td>485659</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 2b: Crushed rock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boughton-Pitsford-Moulton</td>
<td>DA/97/1140C</td>
<td>477176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14/00057/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collyweston Quarry, Duddington</td>
<td>EN/98/0374</td>
<td>499900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EN/06/1279</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowthick Quarry, Weldon*</td>
<td>CO/97/0040</td>
<td>492775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlestone Quarry</td>
<td>08/00037/MIN</td>
<td>470811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/00001/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harley Way Quarry, Oundle</td>
<td>08/00037/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Lodge, Gretton*</td>
<td>CO/96/0040</td>
<td>491110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EN/96/0083</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitsford</td>
<td>DA/97/1140</td>
<td>474679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priors Hall Quarry, Weldon</td>
<td>492500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>06/00091</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pury End</td>
<td>SN/01/0938</td>
<td>471000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07/00011/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07/00011/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringstead Grange Quarry</td>
<td>12/00016/MIN</td>
<td>497520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushton Landfill</td>
<td>11/00046/WAS</td>
<td>485000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehill Quarry, Wansford</td>
<td>12/00078/MINFUL</td>
<td>506362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakerley Quarry</td>
<td>08/00026/MIN</td>
<td>494500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekley Hall Wood*</td>
<td>KE/97/0464</td>
<td>487529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: Sites are dormant under the Environmental Protection Act 1995.

Appendix 2c: Building and roofing stone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boughton-Pitsford-Moulton</td>
<td>DA/97/1140C</td>
<td>477176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14/00057/MIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 2d: Clay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collyweston Quarry, Duddington</td>
<td>EN/98/0374 EN/06/1279</td>
<td>499900 301300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collyweston Slate Mine</td>
<td>15/00030/MINFUL</td>
<td>500093 303261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlestone Quarry</td>
<td>08/00037/MIN</td>
<td>470811 264048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harley Way Quarry, Oundle</td>
<td>12/00001/MIN</td>
<td>500663 288017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitsford</td>
<td>DA/97/1140</td>
<td>475473 267241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pury End</td>
<td>SN/01/0938 07/00012/MIN</td>
<td>471000 246100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushton Landfill</td>
<td>08/00102/WAS</td>
<td>485000 283500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone Pits Quarry, Benefield</td>
<td>12/00093/MINFUL</td>
<td>497918 288800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The identification of a site as a commitment does not necessarily mean that the permission has been implemented or that the site is currently operational.
APPENDIX 3: BOUNDARIES OF DESIGNATED INDUSTRIAL AREA LOCATIONS AND ALLOCATED SITES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

The following identifies the boundaries of the industrial area locations within which waste management uses would be acceptable in principle and contains profiles of the allocated sites. The designated industrial area locations and allocated sites are also shown on the Policies Map.

Policy 13: Locations for waste management facilities

Industrial area locations for waste management uses

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

Sites for integrated waste management facilities

WS1: Northampton - East
WS2: Corby - South east
Industrial area locations for waste management uses

WL1: Daventry - Drayton Fields / Royal Oak

WL2: Daventry - Long March
WL3: Brackley - Boundary Road

WL4: Towcester - Old Greens Norton Road
WL5: Northampton - Lodge Farm

WL6: Northampton - St. James / Far Cotton
WL7: Northampton - Moulton Park

WL8: Northampton – Brackmills
WL11: Wellingborough – Denington

WL12: Wellingborough - Finedon Road
WL13: Kettering - Telford Way

WL14: Kettering - Pytchley Lodge
WL17: Corby - Weldon Road

WL18: Corby - North Eastern Industrial Areas
WL19: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - Sanders Lodge

WL20: Rushden / Higham Ferrers - West of Bypass
WL21: Oundle - Nene Valley
Sites for integrated waste management facilities

WS1: Northampton – East

Location details: Northampton
Grid Reference: E 482263 N 262073
Area: 18.5 hectares (ha)

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

Development requirements:
- Access / egress to be from the west. The implementation of a one-way traffic system should be considered. This may utilise: an existing site road from Lower Ecton Lane feeding into the allocation; and land to the south and west of the existing Wastewater Treatment Works, re-joining an existing site road and access to Crow Lane. Carriageway and junction improvements from the site onto Crow Lane, Lower Ecton Lane and the A45 may be required.
- Mitigation measures and restoration to be carried out in line with the HRA for this allocation.
- A site specific (project level) HRA is to be carried out at the planning application stage.
- Built development to be located in areas of lowest flood risk, avoiding areas affected by highest level of flood risk (northern and southern sections of the site).
WS2: Corby - South East

Location details: Parish of Weldon, Corby
Grid Reference: E 491979 N 288494
Area: 25.9 ha

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

Development requirements:
- Access via Kettering Road from A43 to the west with improvements to the A43 junction as appropriate.
APPENDIX 4: COMMITMENTS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

Commitments for waste management and disposal as at 1 January 2016 are set out in the schedule below, and include sites for:
- Waste management (non-inert and inert),
- Non-inert waste disposal,
- Inert waste disposal,
- Hazardous waste management and disposal,
- Radioactive waste disposal, and
- Sewage and waste water treatment.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
<th>Permission end date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deer Park Nursery, Crick</td>
<td>Anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>DA/05/0292</td>
<td>459900</td>
<td>272300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothwell Lodge Farm, Kettering Road, Rothwell</td>
<td>Anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>09/00033/WAS, 11/00067/WAS, 11/00066/WAS</td>
<td>482408</td>
<td>280201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westwood, Higham Park, Rushden</td>
<td>Anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>08/00002/WAS, 11/00078/WAS, 11/00073/WAS</td>
<td>498825</td>
<td>263172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackpits Farm, Welsh Lane, Helmdon, Brackley NN13 5QD</td>
<td>Anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>11/00045/WAS</td>
<td>458400</td>
<td>242300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12B Earlstrees Road, Corby</td>
<td>Anaerobic digestion</td>
<td>14/00097/WAS</td>
<td>488775</td>
<td>290768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushton WMP, Storefield Road, Rushton</td>
<td>Bio diesel research and development project, Solid Recovered Fuel</td>
<td>KE/06/0891, 11/00048/WAS, 14/00019/WAS</td>
<td>484700</td>
<td>283200, 30/09/2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbridge Farm, Cranford Road, Kettering, NN15 5JJ</td>
<td>Biodrying and pyrolysis</td>
<td>09/00014/WAS</td>
<td>490912</td>
<td>276388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, NN8</td>
<td>Biomass fuelled power generation</td>
<td>09/00057/WAS</td>
<td>490153</td>
<td>269582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebble Hall Farm, Theddington, Leicestershire, LE17 6NJ</td>
<td>Biomass fuelled power generation Thermophilic Aerobic Digestion</td>
<td>08/00053/WAS, 13/00117/WAS</td>
<td>466307</td>
<td>284848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land at Chelveston Renewable Energy Ltd</td>
<td>Biomass renewable energy plant</td>
<td>08/00003/WAS</td>
<td>500669</td>
<td>268856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larner Pallets, Bevan Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Biomass fuelled power generation</td>
<td>08/00049/WAS, 11/00088/WAS, 11/00064/WAS</td>
<td>490164</td>
<td>269605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welford Landfill Site</td>
<td>Biomass fuelled power generation</td>
<td>10/00032/WAS</td>
<td>466314</td>
<td>277888, 31/12/2050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Billing Waste Recycling Centre, Crow Lane, Northampton</td>
<td>Biomass renewable energy plant</td>
<td>09/0041/FUL, 13/00114/WAS</td>
<td>481952</td>
<td>261955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill Gas Utilisation Plant, Scaldwell Lane, Brixworth, NN8 2BA</td>
<td>Renewable energy plant</td>
<td>12/00034/WAS</td>
<td>466300</td>
<td>277900, 31/12/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willowbrook East Industrial Estate, Shelton Road, Corby</td>
<td>Energy recovery centre</td>
<td>13/00079/WAS</td>
<td>491033</td>
<td>290891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Permission reference</td>
<td>Grid reference</td>
<td>Permission end date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford Landfill Site, Thrapston, Cranford St John</td>
<td>Renewable energy scheme</td>
<td>KE/06/0301</td>
<td>Easting 493100 Northing 276660</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit A, Edgemead Close, Round Spinney Industrial Estate, Northampton NN3 8RF</td>
<td>Refuse derived fuel production</td>
<td>11/00005/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 479660 Northing 265245</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land off Eagle Avenue, Magnetic Park, Desborough</td>
<td>Combined heat and power</td>
<td>12/00043/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 479813 Northing 284245</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby Landfill, Corby</td>
<td>Landfill gas fuelled power generation</td>
<td>08/00065/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 491611 Northing 288501</td>
<td>11/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilsby Landfill Site, Daventry Road, Ashby St Ledgers</td>
<td>Landfill gas electricity generation</td>
<td>08/00074/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 456780 Northing 269490</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weldon Landfill Site, Kettering Road, Weldon</td>
<td>Landfill gas electricity generation</td>
<td>CO/96/0155 CO/02/0280</td>
<td>Easting 491900 Northing 288500</td>
<td>02/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackpits Farm, Helmdon</td>
<td>Composting (In-vessel, IV)</td>
<td>07/00059/WAS 10/00012/NMA 10/00013/NMA</td>
<td>Easting 458400 Northing 242300</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigstock Road, Stanion, Corby (Land off)</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>CO/01/0196</td>
<td>Easting 492350 Northing 286870</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowick Composting Site, Old Aldwincle Road</td>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>EN/06/1416 EN/07/0051C 11/00089/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 498400 Northing 280700</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6NJ</td>
<td>Composting (IV and Open Windrow, OW)</td>
<td>08/00054/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 466219 Northing 284694</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigstock Road, Stanion, Corby (Land off)</td>
<td>Composting (IV)</td>
<td>10/00058/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 492300 Northing 286850</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnham Landscapes Ltd, Browns Road, Daventry, NN11 4NS</td>
<td>Composting (IV)</td>
<td>09/00005/WAS 12/00010/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 455486 Northing 262510</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirby Lodge, Gretton Road, Corby</td>
<td>Composting (IV)</td>
<td>07/00007/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 491740 Northing 292036</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton</td>
<td>Composting (windrows) and bioremediation</td>
<td>09/00018/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 484823 Northing 283516</td>
<td>30/09/2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilsby Landfill Site, Daventry Road, Kilsby, CV23 8XF</td>
<td>Compost maturation and storage</td>
<td>14/00038/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 456780 Northing 269490</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browns Road, off Staverton Road, Daventry</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>DA/89/1527</td>
<td>Easting 455514 Northing 262423</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrard Way, Telford Road Industrial Estate, Kettering, NN16 8PP (Kettering HWRC)</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>10/00020/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 487328 Northing 277613</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grendon Road, Wollaston</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>BW/78/570</td>
<td>Easting 485950 Northing 262640</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettering Road, Weldon, Corby</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>08/00075/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 491900 Northing 288500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Ecton Lane, Great Billing, Northampton</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>NO/86/683</td>
<td>Easting 481622 Northing 262064</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton Road, Rushden (Land off)</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>EN/92/0376</td>
<td>Easting 494000 Northing 267600</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Greens Norton Road, Towcester</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>SN/86/0855</td>
<td>Easting 468662 Northing 249306</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Permission reference</td>
<td>Grid reference</td>
<td>Permission end date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>BW/87/0009</td>
<td>Easting 489894</td>
<td>270218  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaldwell Road, Brixworth</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>DA/88/1307</td>
<td>Easting 475373</td>
<td>271075  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weedon Road, Northampton</td>
<td>HWRC</td>
<td>NO/93/0544</td>
<td>Easting 473100</td>
<td>260500  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A45 between M1 motorway junction 16 and Upper Heyford (Land north of)</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>SN/05/1558/13/0007/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 466800</td>
<td>259700  29/02/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boughton Quarry</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>12/00015/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 474600</td>
<td>265500  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackley Road, Croughton (Land off)</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>08/00058/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 455492</td>
<td>233655  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collyweston Quarry Duddington</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>EN/06/1279</td>
<td>Easting 499900</td>
<td>301300  31/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gretton Brook Road (Westminster building), Gretton, Corby, NN17 4BA</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>10/00051/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 489642</td>
<td>291405  When 08/00097/WAS is implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gretton Brook Road, Corby (Land at)</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>CO/05/0065</td>
<td>Easting 489700</td>
<td>291400  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlestone Quarry, Harlestone Road, Harlestone</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>DA/05/0876</td>
<td>Easting 470794</td>
<td>263581  31/12/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s Cliffe Industrial Estate</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>07/00039/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 504300</td>
<td>298295  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Drowpits, The Boughton Estate, Weekley, Kettering</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>C08/00082/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 487793</td>
<td>281516  14/2/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Potato Store, Oundle Road, Barnwell</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>EN/06/2516</td>
<td>Easting 504500</td>
<td>285600  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weldon Landfill Site</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>09/00042/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 491900</td>
<td>286500  28/02/2026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringstead Grange, Raunds Road, Ringstead</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>12/00016/MIN</td>
<td>Easting 497520</td>
<td>274535  2029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenham Quay, Buckingham Road</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>14/00011/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 477293</td>
<td>239580  31/5/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s Cliffe Industrial Estate</td>
<td>Inert recycling (glass)</td>
<td>EN/06/2508</td>
<td>Easting 504300</td>
<td>298400  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Road, Corby</td>
<td>Inert sorting and recovery (glass)</td>
<td>15/00027/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 490217</td>
<td>289629  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princedwood Road, Corby (Land to the north of)</td>
<td>Inert recycling, transfer and landfill</td>
<td>08/00067/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 488338</td>
<td>291511  7 years from commencement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sywell Shooting School, Kettering Road, Sywell</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>13/00102/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 482054</td>
<td>269672  2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kistlingbury Composting Site, Gayton Road</td>
<td>Inert recycling</td>
<td>13/00059/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 470123</td>
<td>257040  09/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old Sewage Works, Blisworth</td>
<td>Inert transfer and recycling</td>
<td>09/00055/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 472739</td>
<td>254243  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boddington Road, Byfield</td>
<td>Inert Storage and recovery</td>
<td>12/00019/WAS</td>
<td>Easting 450284</td>
<td>253368  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookside, Northampton Road, Kistlingbury</td>
<td>Metal recovery (vehicles)</td>
<td>SN/03/0179</td>
<td>Easting 470100</td>
<td>260100  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins Yard, Unit 14A, Northampton</td>
<td>Metal recovery (vehicles)</td>
<td>NO/04/1657</td>
<td>Easting 474744</td>
<td>261472  N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Lane, Harpole</td>
<td>Metal recovery (vehicles)</td>
<td>SN/04/1799</td>
<td>Easting 470470</td>
<td>261380  N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan
Adopted July 2017
116
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
<th>Permission end date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Princewood Road, Corby</td>
<td>Metal recovery (vehicles)</td>
<td>13/00087/WAS</td>
<td>487824</td>
<td>290847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Road, Daventry</td>
<td>Metal recovery (vehicles)</td>
<td>DA/03/1456</td>
<td>458100</td>
<td>261000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6, Sallow Road, Corby, NN16 8EG</td>
<td>Metal recovery (including vehicles)</td>
<td>11/00027/WAS</td>
<td>456591</td>
<td>264250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackpits Farm, Helmdon</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>SN07/0382</td>
<td>458400</td>
<td>242300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/00059/WAS</td>
<td>14/00098/WAS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunel Road, No 1, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 4JW</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>07/00058/WAS</td>
<td>489062</td>
<td>291095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow Lane, Great Billing, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>NO/96/0071</td>
<td>481000</td>
<td>261000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow Lane, Great Billing, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>NO/04/1034</td>
<td>482200</td>
<td>261500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finedon Industrial Estate, Rixon Road, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>WP/00/0365</td>
<td>490153</td>
<td>269582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grendon Road, Earls Barton, NN6 0RB (The Recycling Centre)</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>09/00007/WAS</td>
<td>485950</td>
<td>262640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Way, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 5JW</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>12/00080/WASFUL</td>
<td>489709</td>
<td>290261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill Farm Estate, Irthlingborough Road, Little Addington, Kettering, NN14 4AS</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>08/00084/WAS</td>
<td>496153</td>
<td>273093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liliput Road, Brackmills Industrial Estate, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>NO/01/0203</td>
<td>477400</td>
<td>259200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins Yard, Unit 19, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>NO/02/0452</td>
<td>474700</td>
<td>261600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins Yard, Unit 18, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>14/00092/WAS</td>
<td>477171</td>
<td>261718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martins Yard, Unit 5 and 9, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>NO/05/0974</td>
<td>474157</td>
<td>260891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkton Sidings, Fineshade</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>EN/00/0619</td>
<td>497130</td>
<td>298900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pebble Hall Farm, Theddingworth, Leicestershire, LE17 6NJ</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>10/00038/WAS</td>
<td>466449</td>
<td>284389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Road, Phoenix Parkway, Corby, NN17 5NY</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>07/00044/WAS</td>
<td>490228</td>
<td>289729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Road, Phoenix Parkway, Corby, NN17 5YH</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>CO/97/0267</td>
<td>490900</td>
<td>290300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushton Landfill Site, Oakley Road, Rushton (Land at)</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>11/00049/WAS</td>
<td>484823</td>
<td>283481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton Road, Raunds (Land at)</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>EN/03/0024</td>
<td>500910</td>
<td>271490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southfield Avenue, Unit 5, Far Cotton, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>07/00069/WAS</td>
<td>475667</td>
<td>259368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telford Way, Furnace Park</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>10/00059/WAS</td>
<td>485964</td>
<td>280252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old Brickworks, Harborough Road, Pitsford</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>DA/03/0280</td>
<td>474900</td>
<td>268600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA/04/1494</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Permission reference</td>
<td>Grid reference</td>
<td>Permission end date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old Brickworks, Harborough Road, Pitsford</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>09/00054/WAS 11/00016/WAS</td>
<td>474950</td>
<td>268640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Higham Lane, Chelveston-Cum-Caldecott (Land off)</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>EN/02/0334</td>
<td>499200</td>
<td>267300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradfield Road, Unit 1, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>08/00025/WAS</td>
<td>489332</td>
<td>270285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High March Industrial Estate, Daventry. Same site as DA/05/0904</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer (hazardous storage - asbestos)</td>
<td>DA/05/1008 11/00044/WAS</td>
<td>458200</td>
<td>261800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunters Point, Hunters Road, Weldon North Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 5JE</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>08/00011/WAS</td>
<td>491734</td>
<td>290051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tweed Road, Unit C, Weedon Road Industrial Estate, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer (tyres)</td>
<td>08/00020/WAS</td>
<td>473441</td>
<td>260460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Lyveden Road, Brackmills, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer (tyres)</td>
<td>14/00075/WAS</td>
<td>477481</td>
<td>258366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK Skip Hire, Tweed Road, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>12/00044/WAS UL</td>
<td>473441</td>
<td>260460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wincanton Site, Mitchell Road, Corby, NN17 5QT</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>11/00014/WAS</td>
<td>489645</td>
<td>291243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster Building, Gretton Brook Road, Corby, NN17 4BA</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>10/00051/WAS</td>
<td>489642</td>
<td>291405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown House, Gretton Brook Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 4BA</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>10/00047/WAS 10/00064/WAS 11/00076/WAS 14/00006/WAS 12/00084/WAS</td>
<td>489062</td>
<td>291095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boughton Quarry, Brampton Lane, Boughton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>10/00078/WAS 12/00015/WAS 12/00014/WAS</td>
<td>474600</td>
<td>265500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plots 19-26 Sanders Lodge Industrial Estate, Rushden</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>15/00034/WAS 14/00058/WAS</td>
<td>493861</td>
<td>267320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glebe Farm, Rothwell Road, Kettering</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer</td>
<td>13/00003/WAS</td>
<td>484647</td>
<td>279737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larner Pallets, Bevan Close, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer (wood)</td>
<td>WP/00/0365</td>
<td>490153</td>
<td>269582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallington Grange, Mill Lane, Kingsthorpe, Northampton</td>
<td>Recycling and transfer (wood and green waste)</td>
<td>13/00007/WAS 13/00007/WAS</td>
<td>473900</td>
<td>263273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gretton Brook Road, Corby (Land at)</td>
<td>Renewable fuel production</td>
<td>09/00052/WAS</td>
<td>489756</td>
<td>291459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gretton Brook Road, Corby (Land at)</td>
<td>Renewable fuel production and recycling plant</td>
<td>08/00097/WAS 08/00097/WAS</td>
<td>489756</td>
<td>291459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit A, Edgemoed Close, Round Spinney Industrial Estate, Northampton, NN3 8RF</td>
<td>Refuse derived fuel processing and recycling facility</td>
<td>11/00005/WAS</td>
<td>479660</td>
<td>265245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidegate Lane, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Refuse derived fuel processing</td>
<td>12/00056/WAS</td>
<td>492068</td>
<td>270121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6B, Sallow Road, Corby</td>
<td>Transfer (vehicles)</td>
<td>11/00087/WAS</td>
<td>491521</td>
<td>290219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Permission reference</td>
<td>Grid reference</td>
<td>Permission end date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom Farm, Desborough Airfield, Stoke Albany Road, Desborough, NN14 2SP</td>
<td>Transfer (vehicles)</td>
<td>11/00070/WAS</td>
<td>480995</td>
<td>285610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-21 Links Road, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, NN8 4EY</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>10/00016/WAS</td>
<td>490221</td>
<td>269692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleby Lodge Farm, Sywell Road, Wellingborough</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>WP/05/0432</td>
<td>485000</td>
<td>268000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannington Grange Farm, Red House Lane, Hannington</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>DA/05/0679</td>
<td>482300</td>
<td>272000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Hill Farm, Overstone Lane, Moulton</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>DA/98/0778</td>
<td>479240</td>
<td>266740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Hill Lane, Unit 7, Moulton, Northampton</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>DA/06/1448</td>
<td>479000</td>
<td>266000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White's Yard, Horsley Road, Kingsthorpe Hollow, Northampton, NN2 6BJ</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>10/00029/WAS</td>
<td>474960</td>
<td>262010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Sanders Park, Sanders Road</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>14/00032/WAS</td>
<td>489576</td>
<td>270306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Way, Corby</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>12/00080/WAS</td>
<td>489709</td>
<td>290261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land at Lower Ecton Lane, Northampton</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>14/00096/WAS</td>
<td>481520</td>
<td>261979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davey Road, Corby</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>CO/94/0184</td>
<td>490270</td>
<td>289770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Cliffe Landfill Site, Stamford Road, King's Cliffe, Peterborough, PE8 6XX</td>
<td>Treatment soils</td>
<td>ENRMF Order 2013</td>
<td>500553</td>
<td>300005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Way, Corby</td>
<td>Treatment soils</td>
<td>15/00003/WAS</td>
<td>489709</td>
<td>290261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High March Industrial Estate, Unit 4, Daventry.</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>DA/05/0904</td>
<td>458000</td>
<td>261800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Leyland Trading Estate, Unit 19B, Irthlingborough Road, Northants, NN8 1RT</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>07/00025/WAS</td>
<td>490750</td>
<td>267780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Leyland Trading Estate, Unit 21, Irthlingborough Road, Wellingborough</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>WP/05/0179</td>
<td>490750</td>
<td>267780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeldon Court, No 11, Finedon Road Industrial Estate, Wellingborough, NN8 4SS</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>08/00072/WAS</td>
<td>489596</td>
<td>270471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown House, Gretton Brook Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby, NN17 4BA</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>12/00011/WAS</td>
<td>489458</td>
<td>290711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkwright Road, Corby, NN17 5AE (land off)</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>10/00077/WAS</td>
<td>490284</td>
<td>290207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pytchley Lodge Road Industrial Estate,</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>14/00081/WAS</td>
<td>487275</td>
<td>276513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 4b: Non-inert waste disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
<th>Permission end date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kettering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasmyth Road, Drayton Fields, Daventry</td>
<td>WEEE recycling</td>
<td>10/0072/FUL</td>
<td>455843 264140</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford Landfill Site</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/00016/WAS</td>
<td>488803 280279</td>
<td>31/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushton Landfill Site</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/00101/WAS 09/00018/WAS 11/00046/WAS 11/00047/WAS</td>
<td>485000 283500</td>
<td>30/09/2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidegate Lane Landfill Site</td>
<td></td>
<td>WP/04/0806</td>
<td>491556 270188</td>
<td>31/07/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weldon Landfill Site</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/00042/WAS</td>
<td>491900 288500</td>
<td>28/02/2026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 4c: Inert waste disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
<th>Permission end date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astwick Quarry, Croughton</td>
<td></td>
<td>12/00013/WAS</td>
<td>456700 233400</td>
<td>31/12/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton Seagrave Cricket Club, Barton Road, Barton Seagrave</td>
<td></td>
<td>15/00021/WAS</td>
<td>489077 277140</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chacombe Hill Farm, Chacombe</td>
<td></td>
<td>14/00022/WAS</td>
<td>450456 243479</td>
<td>1 year from date of commencement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchfield Farm, Oundle</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/00040/WAS</td>
<td>500372 287655</td>
<td>3 years from date of commencement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collyweston Quarry, Duddington</td>
<td></td>
<td>EN/06/1279</td>
<td>499900 301300</td>
<td>31/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land North of Eagleshorpe, Warmington</td>
<td></td>
<td>13/00073/MIN</td>
<td>507585 291992</td>
<td>31/07/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earls Barton Spinney</td>
<td></td>
<td>07/00050/MIN 10/00066/EXT</td>
<td>484359 262356</td>
<td>8 years from date of commencement (commencement date extended to 28/01/2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land west of Earls Barton Quarry</td>
<td></td>
<td>SN/06/1670 WP/07/0039</td>
<td>486130 261960</td>
<td>27/08/2023 (11 years from date of commencement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harley Way, Oundle</td>
<td></td>
<td>13/00099/MIN</td>
<td>500850 288020</td>
<td>31/12/2029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlestone Quarry, Harlestone Road, Harlestone</td>
<td></td>
<td>DA/05/0876 15/00014/MIN</td>
<td>470794 263581</td>
<td>31/12/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Drowpits, The Boughton Estate, Weekley, Kettering</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/00082/WAS</td>
<td>487793 281516</td>
<td>14/02/2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passehnam Quarry, Passehnam</td>
<td></td>
<td>SN/05/0395 15/00035/MIN</td>
<td>477300 239500</td>
<td>09/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitsford Pond/Quarry, Harbor Road, Pitsford</td>
<td></td>
<td>13/00001/WAS</td>
<td>476039 266949</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princewood Road, Corby (Land to the north of)</td>
<td></td>
<td>08/00067/WAS</td>
<td>488338 291511</td>
<td>7 years from date of commencement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pury End Quarry, Paulerspury, Towcester</td>
<td></td>
<td>07/00011/MIN 07/00012/MIN</td>
<td>471000 246100</td>
<td>31/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringstead Grange, Raunds Road, Ringstead</td>
<td></td>
<td>12/00016/MIN</td>
<td>497520 274535</td>
<td>2029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehill, Off Kings Cliffe Road, Yarwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>13/00004/MIN</td>
<td>506041 298992</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sywell Shooting Club, Kettering Road, Northampton</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/00005/WAS</td>
<td>482054 269672</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan
Adopted July 2017
120
### Appendix 4d: Hazardous waste management and disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
<th>Permission end date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Northants Resource Management Facility</td>
<td>ENRMF Order 2013</td>
<td>400553 300005</td>
<td>31/12/2026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 4e: Radioactive waste disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Permission reference</th>
<th>Grid reference</th>
<th>Permission end date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Northants Resource Management Facility</td>
<td>ENRMF Order 2013</td>
<td>400553 300005</td>
<td>31/12/2026</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appendix 4f: Sewage and waste water treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42 East Avenue, Kettering</td>
<td>Landfill leachate treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayton Landfill Site, Milton Malsor Road, Gayton</td>
<td>Landfill leachate treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weldon Landfill Site, Kettering Road, Weldon</td>
<td>Landfill leachate treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolton Quarry and Landfill, Collingtree</td>
<td>Landfill leachate treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucible Road, 5B and 5C, Corby</td>
<td>Sewage sludge treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Sewage Treatment Works (STW)</td>
<td>Sewage Treatment Works (STW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aston Le Walls STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnwell STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefield STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blakesley STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bozeat STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braunston STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braybrooke STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgstock STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brington STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brixworth STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadholme STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broughton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugbrooke STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byfield STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldecote STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Ashby STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chacombe STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charwelton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipping Warden STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipston STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collyweston STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby STW, Weldon, Corby</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courteenhall STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creaton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croughton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culworth STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingley Sewage Treatment Tanks</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingley STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draughton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Haddo STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton Maudit STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton Maudit STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton on the Hill STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evenley STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everdon STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eydon STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geddington STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grafton Underwood STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Billinge STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Doddington STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Oxendon STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greatworth STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greens Norton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grendon STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gretton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackleton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging Houghton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwick STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hargreave 2 STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrington STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harringworth STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmdon STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemington STW, off Main Street, Hemington</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdenby STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollowell STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irchester STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islip STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilsby STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilsby STW, Rugby Road, Kilsby</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Sutton STW, Mill Lane, King’s Sutton</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingscliff STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamport STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Addington STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loddington STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Buckby STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor House, Winwick (Land adjacent to the entrance of)</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marston Trussell STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleton Cheney STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moreton Pinkney STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassingt STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newnham STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton Bromswold STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oundle STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potterspury Lodge STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston Capes STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princewode Road, Corby</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pytchley STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radstone STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raunds STW, Stanwick Road, Raunds</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravensthorpe STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockingham STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibbertoft STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverstone STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanion STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staverton, Daventry (Land to the West of)</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke Albion STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke Bruerne STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syresham STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorpe Malsor STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thorpe Mandeville STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tifffield STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titchmarsh STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towcester STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wappenham, STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmington STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watford STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weedon STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welford STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weston By Welland STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whilton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winwick Grange Farm (Land adjacent to entrance of)</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wollaston STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodnewton STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yardley Hastings STW</td>
<td>STW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodson and Horrell Ltd, Kettering Road, Islip, Kettering</td>
<td>Waste Water Treatment (WWT) (Reedbeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilsby Landfill Site, Grove Farm, Daventry Road, Kilsby</td>
<td>WWT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

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

The identification of a site as a commitment does not necessarily mean that the permission has been implemented or that the site is currently operational.
APPENDIX 5: GLOSSARY

A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B

Best Available Techniques (BAT) - Defined (using the definition in article 2 of the Pollution Prevention & Control (PPC) Directive) as the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation, which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing, in principle, the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and impact on the environment as a whole. The OECD definition of BAT is best available technology; which is taken to mean the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, of facilities or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges. The BAT NICOP defines BAT as the latest stage of development of processes, facilities or methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting waste arisings and disposal. In determining what constitutes BAT consideration shall be given to;

1. comparable processes, facilities or methods which have been tried out successfully
2. technological advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding
3. the economic feasibility of such techniques
4. time limits for installation in both new and existing plants

20 ODPM 2004 Planning for waste management facilities - A research study.
21 DCLG 2010 PPS 5 Planning for the historic environment.
5. the nature and volume of the disposals concerned

It follows that BAT will change with time in the light of technological advances, economic and social factors, and changes in scientific understanding.

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

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

**C**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**D**

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

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

**E**

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

---

22 Environmental Protection Act 1990 (S5.75(7)).
F

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

G

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

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

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

H

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

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

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

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

**Household waste recycling centre** – See civic amenity site.

I

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

**Inert waste** - Waste which will not biodegrade or decompose (or will only do so at a very slow rate), examples include glass, concrete, bricks, tiles & ceramics, and soil & stone (excluding topsoil & peat).23

---

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

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

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

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

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

Low level waste (LLW) - Radioactive waste that includes metals, soil, building rubble and organic materials, which arise principally as lightly contaminated miscellaneous waste. Metals are mostly in the form of redundant equipment. Organic materials are mainly in the form of paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment that have been used in areas where radioactive materials are used – such as hospitals, research establishments and industry. LLW contains radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with municipal and general commercial or industrial waste. It is defined as: “radioactive waste having a radioactive content not exceeding four gigabequerels per tonne (GBq/te) of alpha or 12 GBq/te of beta/gamma radioactivity”.

M

Major development - Means development involving any one or more of the following: (a) the provision of dwelling houses where (i) the number of dwelling houses to be provided is 10 or more, or (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (a)(i); (b) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or (c) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.24

Materials recycling facility (MRF) - A facility that is designed to process recyclables. A ‘clean MRF’ processes source separated / co-mingled dry recyclables, whereas a ‘dirty MRF’ handles comingled wastes including putrescible materials25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R
Recovery - The collection, reclamtion and separation of materials from the waste stream. That is, any waste management operation that diverts a waste material from the waste stream and which results in a certain product with a potential economic or ecological benefit. Recovery mainly refers to the following operations: material recovery (i.e. recycling), energy recovery (i.e. re-use as a fuel), biological recovery (e.g. composting), and re-use26.

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S

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

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

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

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

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

Site Specific Management Plan - A site or project specific plan agreed in writing with the council setting out identification of potentially adverse impacts on the receiving environment (and community), avoidance and / or mitigation measures required to reduce such impacts to an acceptable level (and what these levels are), practical or on-ground implementation measures, a schedule / timeframe for implementation, reporting and / or monitoring measures and corrective actions. This should include matters set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment and planning permission and identify personnel (from the minerals / waste operator) responsible for ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the plan.
**Soft sand** - Sand of a generally fine rounded grain shape (also known as “building sand”). Soft sand is used in a variety of building operations, such as the manufacture of mortar, and in the manufacture of asphalt for road construction purposes.

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

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

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

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

**T**

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

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

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

**V**

**Very low level waste (VLLW)** - VLLW - Covers waste with very low concentrations of radioactivity. It arises from a variety of sources, including hospitals and the wider non-nuclear industry. Because VLLW contains little total radioactivity, it has been safely treated by various means, such as disposal with municipal and general commercial and industrial waste directly at landfill sites or indirectly after incineration. Its formal definition is:

(a) in the case of low volumes (‘dustbin loads’) of VLLW “Radioactive waste which can be safely disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial or industrial waste (“dustbin” disposal), each 0.1m³ of waste containing less than 400 kilobecquerels (kBq) of total activity or single items containing less than 40 kBq of total activity. For wastes containing carbon-14 or hydrogen-3 (tritium): (i) in each 0.1m³, the activity limit is 4,000 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together; (ii) for any single item, the activity limit is 400 kBq for carbon-14 and hydrogen-3 (tritium) taken together. Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, are not necessary.

(b) in the case of high volumes of VLLW “Radioactive waste with maximum concentrations of four megabecquerels per tonne (MBq/te) of total activity which can be disposed of to specified landfill sites. For waste containing hydrogen-3 (tritium), the concentration limit for tritium is 40MBq/te. Controls on disposal of this material, after removal from the premises where the wastes arose, will be necessary in a manner specified by the environmental regulators”.

**W**

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

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

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

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

**Waste recovery** - Waste recovery is about using waste to replace other non-waste materials to achieve a beneficial outcome in an environmentally sound manner. The clearest indicator of waste recovery is when it can be shown that the waste used is a suitable replacement for non-waste material that would otherwise have to be used to achieve the end benefit.\(^{27}\)

**Waste to energy recovery** - The treatment of waste to create heat that can be used directly or to generate electricity or some other form of power. (See also Combined Heat and Power).

\(^{27}\) Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 Regulatory Guidance (EPR13). Defining waste recovery: Permanent deposit of waste on land.
APPENDIX 6: ABBREVIATIONS

APC - Air Pollution Control
AWP - Aggregates Working Party
BAP - Northamptonshire Biodiversity Action Plan
Bq/g - Becquerels per gram
C&I - Commercial and industrial
CA - Civic amenity
CD&E – Construction, demolition and excavation
CHP - Combined heat and power
DCLG - Department of Communities and Local Government
DPD - Development Plan Document
EA - Environment Agency
EEA - European Environment Agency
EfW - Energy from waste
EMAWP - East Midlands Aggregates Working Party
GDF - Geological disposal facility
GVA - Gross Value Added
ha – Hectare
HLW - High Level (radioactive) Waste
HRA - Habitats Regulations Assessment
HWRC - Household waste recycling centre
ILW - Intermediate Level (radioactive) Waste
JMWMs - Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
km - Kilometre
LATS - Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LLW - Low Level (radioactive) Waste
LLWR - Low Level Waste Repository
m - Metre
MCA - Minerals Consultation Area
MPA - Mineral Planning Authority
MPG - Mineral Planning Guidance
MPS - Mineral Planning Statement
MSA - Minerals Safeguarding Areas
Mt – Million tonnes
MWDF - Minerals and Waste Development Framework
Inset Map 4

- **Mineral locations - Policy 4**
  Sites for the provision of sand and gravel

- **Mineral locations - Policy 5**
  Sites for the provision of crushed rock

- **Mineral locations - Policy 7**
  Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone

- **Waste locations - Policy 13**
  Industrial area locations for waste management uses

- **Waste locations - Policy 13**
  Sites for integrated waste management facilities

- **Limestone safeguarding area - Policy 28**

- **Sand and gravel safeguarding area - Policy 28**

- **Preventing land use conflict consultation buffer**
  Policy 30 minerals and waste allocations
Inset Map 7

- Mineral locations - Policy 4
  Sites for the provision of sand and gravel

- Mineral locations - Policy 5
  Sites for the provision of crushed rock

- Mineral locations - Policy 7
  Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone

- Waste locations - Policy 13
  Industrial area locations for waste management uses

- Waste locations - Policy 13
  Sites for integrated waste management facilities

- Limestone safeguarding area - Policy 28

- Sand and gravel safeguarding area - Policy 28

- Preventing land use conflict consultation buffer
  Policy 30 minerals and waste allocations

© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100019331. MSA layers Licence number 2007/075. British Geological Survey © NERC. All rights reserved

Scale 1:40,000
Inset Map 9

- Mineral locations - Policy 4
  Sites for the provision of sand and gravel
- Mineral locations - Policy 5
  Sites for the provision of crushed rock
- Mineral locations - Policy 7
  Sites for the provision of building and roofing stone
- Waste locations - Policy 13
  Industrial area locations for waste management uses
- Waste locations - Policy 13
  Sites for integrated waste management facilities
- Limestone safeguarding area - Policy 28
- Sand and gravel safeguarding area - Policy 28
- Preventing land use conflict consultation buffer
  Policy 30 minerals and waste allocations

© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100019331. MSA layers Licence number 2007/075 British Geological Survey © NERC. All rights reserved