

Bradford Local Plan Waste Management DPD

Duty to Cooperate Statement

May 2016

CONTENTS	Page
1. Introduction	2
2. Duty To Cooperate	3
3. Strategic Context	4
• Strategic geography	
• Planning in Leeds City Region	
• Position of adjoining Local Plans	
4. Strategic issues in Waste Management DPD	13
• Background	
• Core Strategy	
• Waste Management DPD	
• Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)	
• Hazardous	
5. Conclusion	21
6. Publication Draft Consultation Update	22

Appendices

1. Leeds City Region Statement of Cooperation – separate document
2. Example DTC Emails
3. Yorkshire and the Humber WTAB Memorandum of Understanding July 2014
4. Yorkshire and the Humber Waste Position Statement 2014
5. Yorkshire and the Humber Waste Position Statement Update 2015
6. Yorkshire and the Humber Waste Position Statement Update 2016
7. Position Statement for Bradford and Potential Capacity Gap issues in WY
8. Yorkshire and the Humber WTAB Email 6th November 2014
9. DUTY TO CO-OPERATE TABLE – BRADFORD WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD – PUBLICATION – FINAL DRAFT – SEPTEMBER 2015
10. Strategic Economic Plan – Self Assessment (March 2016) – separate document
11. Strategic Transport Plan – Self Assessment (March 2016) – separate document

Figures

1. Leeds City Region Authorities
2. Leeds City Region Profile
3. Leeds City Region Spatial Priorities

1. Introduction

1.1 The overarching priority for national planning policy (NPPF) is to deliver long term sustainable growth, ensuring that councils positively take into account the three pillars of sustainable development – economic, environmental and social - in their local plans. Many social, environmental and economic issues can only be effectively addressed over a number of local authority administrative boundaries. This is because people and businesses do not confine their activities to one council area. For example:

- employees may live in one area and work in another
- retail development may attract customers from across a wide catchment area
- people may travel to visit tourist attractions, leisure facilities or sporting venues

1.2 Similarly, from an environmental perspective:

- residents in some areas may consume water and power that has travelled hundreds of miles
- surface water run-off in one location may present a flooding hazard to communities further 'downstream'
- water and air pollution may have a damaging impact on environmental assets some distance away.

1.3 It is important that in drawing up Local Plans Local Planning Authorities recognise cross boundary strategic planning relationships and ensure that they properly understood and addressed.

1.4 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and the Humber (adopted May 2008) provided the strategic context for the preparation of Local Plans in the Region. The work undertaken on the Waste Management DPD has been predicated on the need to both implement and align with the policies and strategies outlined in the RSS.

1.5 As part of the Governments planning reforms the Regional Spatial Strategy was removed from being part of the statutory development plan in the Localism Act. In its place the government introduced a new 'Duty to Cooperate' in order to ensure Local Plans dealt effectively with strategic cross boundary issues.

1.6 This Statement sets out the Councils approach to strategic planning and how it has undertaken the 'Duty to Cooperate' and how the work on the Waste Management DPD has met this Legal duty prior to submission and informed the approach of the plan as submitted. Section 2 sets out the legal and regulatory background to the duty. Section 3 sets out the strategic context including the strategic geography and the approaches to strategic planning focusing on the

approach agreed in the Leeds City Region. Section 4 sets out the background for each of the substantive strategic issues. This documents the development of the approach, key relationships, evidence and outcomes.

2.0 Duty to Cooperate

- 2.1 From 2004 Regional Assemblies and Leaders Boards (from 2009) were responsible for strategic planning which was done through regional strategies. In November 2011, the Localism Act signalled the end of regional strategies which were officially revoked in 2013.
- 2.2 Following revocation of the regional strategies in England (outside London), strategic planning is now the responsibility of unitary, district or borough councils. Authorities are expected to address strategic issues in local plans and demonstrate how this has been managed through the '**duty to co-operate**' set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act (link below) and amplified in Paragraphs 178-181 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
- 2.3 Section 110 of the Localism Act (link below) sets out the '**duty to co-operate**'. This applies to all local planning authorities, in England as well as specified other public bodies. The duty:
 - relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning areas or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a county council
 - requires that councils set out planning policies to address such issues
 - requires that councils and public bodies 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to develop strategic policies
 - requires councils to consider joint approaches to plan making where appropriate.
- 2.4 The NPPF (Paragraph 156) sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate. Paragraphs 178-181 give further guidance on 'planning strategically across local boundaries', and highlight the importance of joint working to meet development requirements that cannot be wholly met within a single local planning area, through either joint planning policies or informal strategies such as infrastructure and investment plans. Further guidance on how the **duty to co-operate** should be applied in local planning is included in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
- 2.5 The public bodies to which the Duty also applies include:

- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- Mayor of London
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Homes and Communities Agency
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- National Health Service Commissioning Board
- Office of Rail Regulation
- Highways England
- Transport for London
- Integrated Transport Authorities
- Highway Authorities
- Marine Management Organisation

2.6 These bodies are required to co-operate with councils on issues of common concern to develop sound local plans.

2.7 In October 2014, the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) was adopted as the national strategic planning guidance for waste management. The NPPW further encourages the collaborative working with other planning authorities on the collection and sharing of data and information on waste arisings. The NPPW further emphasises the need to work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities to deliver a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management.

2.7 As Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) are not defined by statute, they are **not** covered by the '**duty to cooperate**'. However, LEPs are identified in the regulations as bodies that those covered by duty 'should have regard to' when preparing local plans and other related activities. Their role in supporting local authorities in plan preparation, particularly in developing the evidence base, is also highlighted in NPPF (Paragraph 160). The role of the Leeds City Region LEP is set out below.

2.8 Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs) are also prescribed in the regulations as bodies which local authorities 'should have regard to' given their role in the management of natural environmental assets, supporting biodiversity and, in particular, identifying Nature Improvement Areas. They are relatively new partnerships and have evolved from recommendations in the Natural Environment White Paper. Bradford is part of two Local Nature Partnerships – the South Pennines LNP and the Yorkshire West LNP which are at an early stage of development. The Yorkshire West LNP is currently developing an approach for responding to area plans and a framework for engaging partners and other LNP's in this work. Bradford will continue to engage with this process as it develops.

3.0 Strategic Context

Strategic Geography

- 3.1 The portrait below sets out the overview of the key strategic spatial issues which are relevant to the Waste Management DPD.

Strategic Location

- 3.2 The District is a key Bradford is a large metropolitan authority which covers approximately 370 sq km (143 sq miles) and forms one of the five districts within the West Yorkshire conurbation. The District is located within the Leeds City Region.

Figure 1 Leeds City Region Local Authorities

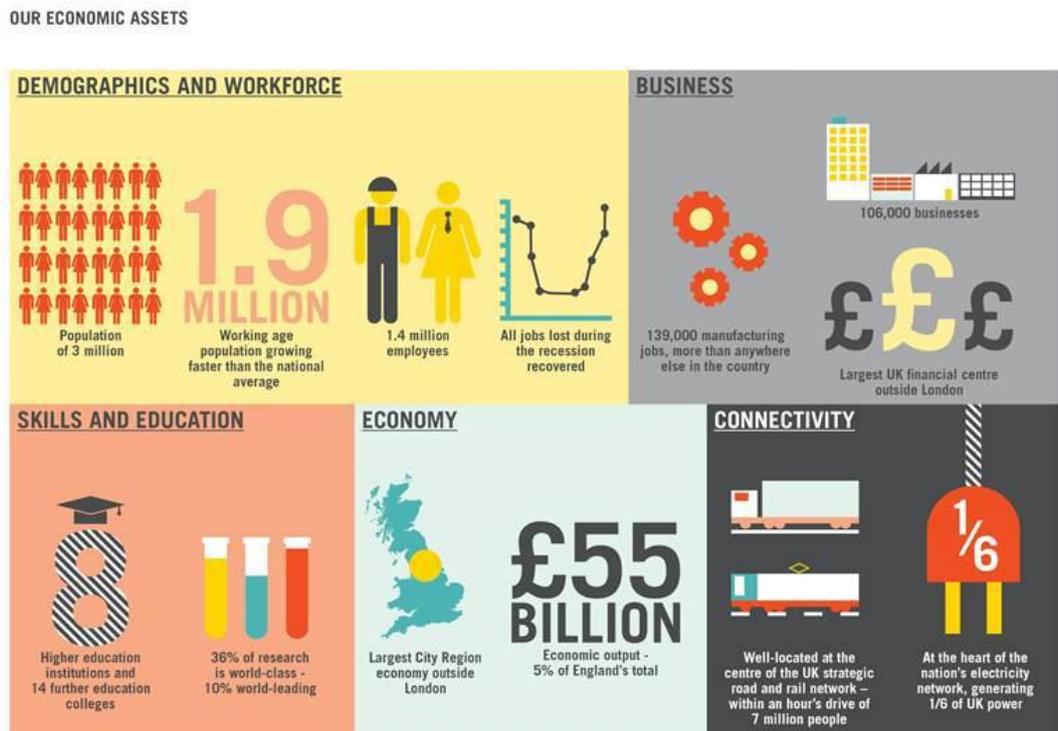


Leeds City Region

- 3.3 Leeds City Region is a diverse and polycentric economy. It covers a large geographical area, from the densest urban settlements to National Parks, and from some of the most prosperous neighbourhoods in the UK to many of the poorest.

- 3.4 Leeds City Region is the biggest of the core city region economies. It has an annual output of £55bn represents 5% of the English total. It has 106,000 businesses including world leading companies, 3 million residents and a workforce of 1.4m. Eight Higher Education institutions (one of which is in the District) and 14 Further Education Colleges (two of which are in the District) are based in LCR, home to a student population of around 230,000.

Figure 2 Leeds City Region Profile



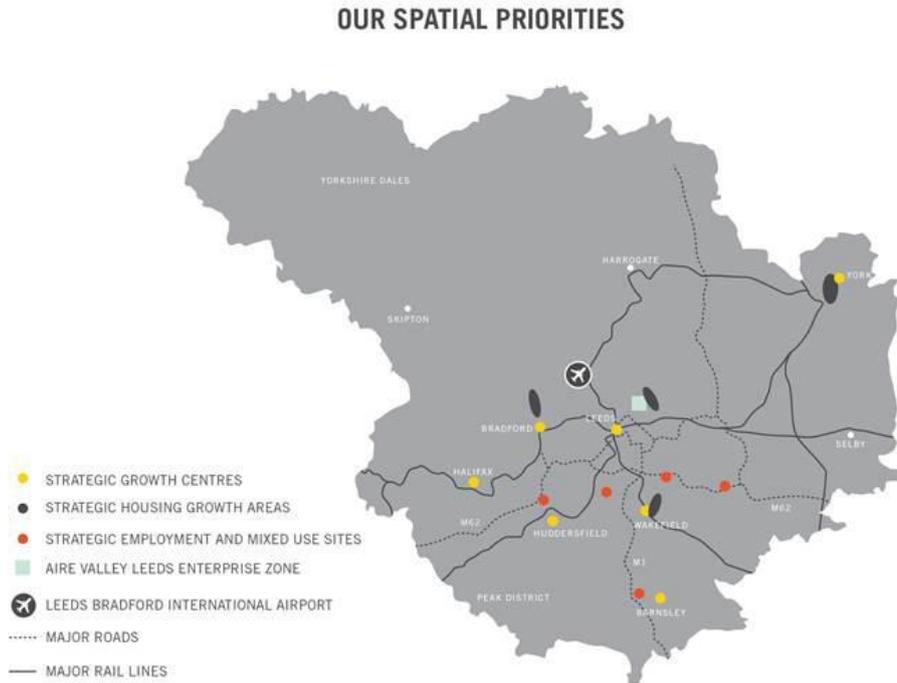
(Source; LCR SEP 2014)

- 3.5 In 2011, the LCR published an overarching LEP Plan, setting out a vision for the City Region. This approach was refined in the 2013 Investment Plan to include more detail on its key spatial priorities for investment in connectivity, housing and regeneration to support economic growth across the City Region. The LEP Plan and the Investment Plan together formed the basis for the further development of ideas presented in the Strategic Economic Plan submitted to government in March 2014 in support of its Growth

Deal. See appendix 9 for SEP Self-Assessment with regard to alignment with DPD.

- 3.6 The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) aims to unlock the full economic potential to become the growth engine for the north.
- 3.7 The SEP is a long term plan to transform the economy of the Leeds City Region. It is designed 'to provide the foundations for growth, aligning our plans with those of public and private sector partners and with government for maximum impact' (SEP Part A, page 3).
- 3.8 The SEP has two purposes:
- A growth plan - how best to use public and other funds, together with devolved powers, to promote growth, based on a strong and clear analysis of the local economy and the barriers and opportunities that it faces;
 - An implementation and delivery plan - detailed proposals and information on projects / programmes, funding, management, monitoring and evaluation.
- 3.9 The Sep vision is that over the next decade and beyond it aims to:
- enable vibrant private sector growth, based on innovation and exports;
 - create a NEET-free City Region, with more and better jobs, and the skilled and flexible local workforce to sustain them;
 - become a lean, resource efficient economy underpinned by a 21st century energy infrastructure;
 - build a 21st century physical and digital infrastructure that enables us to reach our growth potential;
 - and we will make the most of the opportunities presented by HS2 – not just the economic gains from this step change in connectivity, but also the regeneration of towns and cities across the City Region, and the jobs, new skills and business opportunities it will bring.
- 3.10 Connectivity and improvements to transport are a key element of the SEP and subsequent Growth Deal.
- 3.11 The LEP has established three categories of spatial priorities where either the growth opportunities or the level of market failure is of City Region significance: **strategic growth centres; strategic housing growth areas; and strategic employment and mixed use sites**. These are summarised in the map below.

Figure 3 Leeds City Region Spatial Priorities



(Source; LCR SEP 2014)

- 3.12 The growth centres of regional significance are the city and town centres of Bradford, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Leeds, York and Halifax, alongside the Aire Valley Leeds Enterprise Zone.
- 3.13 Housing developments, both small and large, will take place in across Leeds City Region. However, the SEP concentrates only on the largest proposed housing developments, contained within our Strategic Housing Growth Programme, that are close to delivery and present the greatest investment opportunities. These include Bradford-Shipley (Canal Road Corridor).
- 3.14 Additionally, the SEP has identified a number of other major development proposals that are progressing and will combine easy motorway and public transport access with proximity to towns and labour markets. The closest one to Bradford is Cooper Bridge – a strategic employment site in Kirklees between Brighouse and Mirfield, close to the M62 (J25) and with potential focus on manufacturing and engineering.
- 3.15 In July 2012 a ‘City Deal’ was agreed with government to boost jobs and growth, with Leeds City Region

- 3.16 The Deal gives Leeds and its partner Councils greater control over spending and decision-making to ensure interventions are in line with what our economy needs.
- 3.17 Work is currently underway on delivering the City Deal agreement, with the following projects and programmes already established in particular to support infrastructure improvements:
- 10 year £183m allocation of devolved major transport scheme funding to West Yorkshire and York
 - Pooling of business rates for West Yorkshire, York and Harrogate
 - £420m secured in 20 year deal through our [Local Growth Deal](#) to create the West Yorkshire plus Transport Fund envisaged in our City Deal
- 3.18 The Local Growth Deal extends the funding and powers already established through our City Deal to create jobs and begin delivering the ambitious agenda for growth outlined in the Strategic Economic Plan.
- 3.19 The Bradford Metropolitan District plays a major role in the Leeds City Region and beyond due to its size of population, and economy, proximity to other key centres, transport links and connectivity as well as its significant countryside and tourism offer.
- 3.20 These characteristics and what they mean for strategic planning are explored further below.
- 3.21 The Bradford Metropolitan District is characterised by a mixture of urban and rural areas with distinctive character and attractive landscapes. The topography of Bradford means most of the industrial and residential development is in the south of the district and along the valley bottoms, with the majority of the population living in the urban centres of Bradford and within the freestanding settlements of Keighley, Bingley and Shipley, in Airedale, and Ilkley, in Wharfedale. While the urban areas are quite densely developed, two-thirds of the District is rural with moorland and attractive valleys surrounding and penetrating into the urban areas.
- 3.22 The City of Bradford is located on the key transport network with access to wider Leeds City Region in particular Leeds to the east. There being strong two way movement of labour between Bradford and Leeds and north Kikrlees and Calderdale.
- 3.23 The Airedale corridor links a string of communities from South Craven to the north through to Leeds in the east.

Strategic Planning in Leeds City Region (LCR)

- 3.24 There has been a long legacy of strategic cooperation and joint work within the region. The Regional Assembly working collaboratively with the Local Planning Authorities and other key bodies led in the preparation of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and the Humber (adopted May 2008) which provides the strategic context for the preparation of Local Plans in the Region. The Regional Assembly provided a strong forum for coordination and alignment on strategic planning issues backed up with strategic evidence and intelligence as well as regular monitoring.
- 3.25 In addition joint working (both officer and members), has also historically taken place at the sub regional level across West Yorkshire as well as the wider Leeds City Region arrangements prior to the formal establishment of the LEP. Other formal working arrangements are also in place, which relate to specific strategic issues e.g. Pennine prospects.
- 3.26 Following the Localism Act coming into force the Secretary of State revoked the Yorkshire and Humber RSS on 6 July 2010. This revocation was subsequently quashed by High Court ruling published 10th November 2010 and subject to the then emerging Localism Bill passing into law and further work on the Strategic Environmental Assessment which itself was the subject of consultation.
- 3.27 The Government published the updated SEA of the proposed revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan in September 2012.
- 3.28 An order was laid before Parliament on 29 January 2013 to formally abolish the Yorkshire and Humber Plan from 22 February 2013, with the exception of the regional strategy's green belt policies for York which will be retained until York City Council adopts a local plan defining green belt boundaries.
- 3.29 In anticipation of the impending revocation of RSS, the Leeds City Region Leaders Board approved an Interim statement on 21st April 2011 which agreed to continue to follow key elements of the RSS in their ongoing developments plans. See Appendix 1 which includes the Interim Statement.
- 3.30 With the revocation of RSS, under the Localism Act local planning authorities as well as other prescribed bodies have a new 'Duty to Cooperate' on strategic matters which affect more than one local authority. Leeds City Region Leaders agreed the broad approach to be adopted to facilitate this at their meeting on 6 December 2012 in light of the requirements of the Act and guidance provided in NPPF.

- 3.31 The Leaders Board agreed a common methodology to capture the 'beyond the plan area', implications for the strategic priorities set out in paragraph 156 of the NPPF and any additional matters that are identified and shown to have such implications. This approach enables the *common tracking* of the development of understanding of the 'beyond the plan area' implications of the relevant plan and the evolving response to addressing these matters as the plan passes through each stage of preparation.
- 3.32 In addition, it committed to the pursuit of joint approaches to technical work whenever this is practical and will seek to ensure alignment of approaches and methodologies where joint working was not possible or appropriate.
- 3.33 In support of the LCR approach Local Plan lead officers meet bi monthly on Duty to Cooperate matters together with other key bodies including Environment Agency, and the Highways Agency. This informs operational alignment and coordination of strategic matters across the LCR Local plans. It reports where required to LCR Heads of Planning who in turn report to Directors of Development. Updates are reported to the LCR Leaders Board on Duty to cooperate matters when required.
- 3.34 The LCR Planning Portfolio Board has been established which provides a member arena for considering strategic planning issues and looks to support Local Planning authorities to discharge their 'duty to cooperate'.
- 3.35 The approach which has developed to date and process for going forward has been formally approved in the form of a formal statement of cooperation. The 'Leeds City Region Statement of Cooperation' was approved at the Leaders Board at its meeting on 1 July 2014 and subsequently reported for information to the West Yorkshire Combined Authority on 18 September 2014.
- 3.36 The LCR Planning Portfolios Board intends to monitor progress with regard to implementing the commitments in the LCR Statement of Cooperation and will develop these processes, as required. To this end, the document has been recently updated as part of a wider review of strategic planning and in light of emerging good practice. The latest version of the full document is reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 3.37 The Statement identifies how authorities within the Leeds City Region Partnership will work collectively going forward, but it also sets out existing good practice being applied by city region Planning Authorities, as well as setting out the actions to be taken and tools to be used in identifying and addressing cross-boundary issues.

- 3.38 Four high level principles that will influence a joint approach to meeting the Duty to Cooperate have been identified and included in the Statement. These are:
- **Cooperation throughout the development plan process:** the Duty to Cooperate is a statutory requirement for Local Plan preparation, implementation, ongoing monitoring and review; the Duty to Cooperate therefore applies throughout the development planning process.
 - **Going beyond consultation:** effective cooperation requires sustained joint working, identifying actions and achieving outcomes.
 - **Taking a pragmatic approach:** not all issues will require cross-boundary cooperation and the scale at which cooperation needs to take place to achieve the most effective outcomes will be dependent on the nature of the strategic matter.
 - **Responding to all requests to engage:** at a local level where planning authorities within the Leeds City Region partnership request input into their development plan process a response will be provided from other authorities in the partnership.
- 3.39 The statement sets out the agreed LCR duty to cooperate process (Section 3) as well as the approach to strategic cooperation (Section 4). The statement identifies several key thematic strategic issues and work streams which are taking place at the LCR to cooperatively understand and plan for these issues. The details of how Bradford has used the process and arrangements in place is set out below in Section 4.
- 3.40 Outside the LCR arrangements the Local Planning Authority has worked directly with neighbouring/wider relevant LPAs and other bodies where relevant and appropriate on strategic planning matters on an ongoing basis. This has included sharing of data and information as well as discussions on strategy and policy content. These approaches and outcomes are set out below in summary in section 4.

Position of Adjoining Local Plans

- 3.41 The following sets out the position of adjoining Local Planning Authorities in terms of Local Plan preparation and strategic issues relevant to their area.

Leeds

- 3.42 Leeds Natural Resources and Waste DPD adopted on 16th January 2013, with the adoption of policies Mineral 13 and 14 on 16th September 2015.

Wakefield

- 3.43 Wakefield Council adopted their Core Strategy in April 2009 and the Waste Local Plan in December 2009.

Kirklees

- 3.44 Kirklees Draft Local Plan consulted on November 2015.

Calderdale

- 3.45 Currently at an early stage of producing a single local plan, consultation on Site Assessment Methodology taken place in April 2015, and Call for Sites currently taking place.

Craven

- 3.46 Craven Local Plan first informal stage consultation 4th November 2014, with further informal consultation in September 2015.

Harrogate

- 3.47 Currently preparing a single local plan which updates strategic policies including housing need following withdrawal of sites DPD. Local Plan Issues and Options consultation undertaken in July 2015.

Pendle

- 3.48 Submitted Core Strategy in December 2014, with examination hearings concluding in April 2015. Consultation on main modifications August – September 2015.

4.0 Strategic Waste Issues

- 4.1 In line with the LCR agreed approach, a draft table which documents the key strategic issues for the Waste Management DPD has been prepared and developed in consultation with relevant bodies and Local Authorities. The draft was developed through the LCR officer group arrangements. This has been updated to reflect the further work and discussions following publication up to submission. The Draft version is found in Appendix 8. This version was considered by the Planning Portfolio Holders held on 18 September 2015.
- 4.2 The key strategic waste management issues are outlined in more detail below with reference to how they have been developed including the evidence base, policy direction and the nature of any cooperation under the duty and the resulting influence on the plan.

Background

- 4.3 Prior to the 2010 general election the Regional Planning Bodies convened a Regional Technical Advisory Board (RTAB) in accordance

with Planning Policy Guidance 10 (updated through PPS10) in order to provide expert advice on planning for waste and a co-ordinated strategy across the former Region. These arrangements ended in 2010.

- 4.4 PPS10 remained in force with the requirement for a RTAB still in place, but between 2010 and 2013 only occasional ad hoc meetings on waste between various Yorkshire & Humber planning authorities took place. The NPPF, although making reference to waste as strategic infrastructure, it excludes specific policies on waste, instead referring to the National Waste Management Plan, consequently the requirements of PSS10 and the RTAB remained.
- 4.5 In 2013 officers of the Y&H area recognised the need to meet on a more formal basis and the Yorkshire & Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB) was convened, with the inaugural meeting in April 2014.
- 4.6 In October 2014 the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) was released, which sits alongside the NPPF as a key planning document. The NPPW ratified the action of setting up of the more formalised body of the Y&H WTAB, in that the NPPW requires that:
- ‘planning authorities should work jointly and collaboratively to collect and share data and information on waste arising’s and take account of waste arising’s across neighbouring planning authority areas’ (Paragraph 2)
- and:
- ‘to work collaboratively in groups to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management’ (paragraph 3).
- 4.7 The Y&H WTAB is chaired by the Head of Planning from NYCC and members consist of officers from the Y&H region who represent their Waste Planning Authority, it also includes officers from the Environmental Agency. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been drawn up for the Y&H WTAB (Appendix 3), which was ratified by Leeds City Region Heads of Planning at a meeting on the 25 July 2014. The MOU outlines the purpose of the group, which is, amongst other matters, to underpin effective cooperation and collaboration between the Waste Planning Authorities in the Yorkshire & Humber area.
- 4.8 Additionally, North Yorkshire County Council took the lead on drawing up a paper for the Y&H WTAB entitled the “Yorkshire & Humber Waste Position Statement”, which was agreed by officers and taken to the LCR Heads of Planning on the 25 July 2014 for consideration and ratification (Appendix 4). LCR Heads of Planning welcomed the paper and recognised the importance of co-operation (including with the Environment Agency) when considering waste

management/infrastructure and data. It was resolved that the Y&H Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB) should continue, with a review in July 2015.

- 4.9 The Yorkshire & Humber Waste Position Statement is intended to be a rolling document to be updated on a yearly basis by the Y&H WTAB. The most recent update commenced in November 2015. Following endorsement of the updated draft by the LCR Heads of Planning and LCR Planning Portfolio Board in February 2016, the document was sent out to consultation. A consultation exercise with key stakeholders took place between February 2016 and late March 2016. The consultation responses and proposed amendments were presented to LCR Heads of Planning on the 29 April 2016, further minor amendments are to be made and the final document is to be presented to the next LCR Portfolio Board on the 22 July 2016 for endorsement. Appendix 5 is a copy of the latest consultation document.
- 4.10 Also at the 20 November 2015 LCR Heads of Planning meeting the function of the Y&H WTAB was discussed and it was agreed that the authorities of the LCR Region should continue to attend and participate in the Y&H WTAB.
- 4.11 Further stronger links have been made across the LCR by the Heads of Planning Group agreeing to appoint a Minerals and Waste Lead officer for one day a week in March 2015 (through a secondment from one of a WY authorities). Part of the role of the WY Lead officer is to facilitate corporation and joint working, along with ensuring that the appropriate liaison continues across West Yorkshire, LCR, Yorkshire & Humber and beyond, further strengthening and demonstrating that corporation and agreement between the appropriate authorities is maintained.
- 4.12 The Y&H WTAB and WY Lead officer have been successful in their purpose; the meetings and on-going officer dialogue permit issues that are more than local to be addressed. An example being landfill capacity in the West Yorkshire area.
- 4.13 Landfill capacity is a particular issue across the Y&H area and for West Yorkshire it is an issue that was raised at the last Planning Portfolio Board on the 18 September 2015, when Bradford Council presented information on the progression of its Development Plan Documents (including the Waste Management DPD) and the outcomes/issues raised through the LCR Duty to Corporate meetings outlined in para 3.31.
- 4.14 Wakefield Council raised a key cross boundary issue relating to the use of Welbeck landfill site situated within Wakefield district, and commented, other options (including other landfills) may need to be considered in the longer term. It was confirmed by the WY Lead officer for Minerals and Waste that there were twin tracking discussions on-

going with authorities across the whole region through the Y & H WTAB about dealing with future waste arising's, and a report will be brought back to this Board in due course.

- 4.15 It is acknowledged by officers of the Y&H WTAB that there appears to be an on-going decline in suitable landfill capacity across the Y&H area and that further analysis is required to determine if there is likely to be an issue in future years and if any action is required. In October/Nov 2014 the now WY Lead Officer in their role as a Bradford Council officer undertook an analysis of landfill capacity. This was shared with the members of the Y&H WTAB, discussed at a Y&H WTAB meeting (6 Nov 2014), with it concluded that across the Y & H Region there was sufficient suitable landfill capacity even if some key sites (including Welbeck) closed. The documentation associated with this is appended (Appendix 6). However, the position changes rapidly and it has been acknowledged that an update analysis is required. It was agreed at the 20 Nov LCR Heads of Planning meeting that the WY Minerals and Waste Lead Officer will on completion of the Y&H Waste Position paper draw together information on landfill capacity and other relevant waste capacity, reporting to a future LCR Heads of Planning meeting and Planning Portfolio Board with appropriate recommendations and actions.

Core Strategy

- 4.16 Policies WM1 and WM2 of the Core Strategy establishes a strategic planning framework to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment. The strategic policies encourage a reduced use of resources, and favours the practical application of the waste hierarchy. One of the primary mechanisms of applying this application is the delivery of an adequate range of waste management facilities to ensure waste is treated and disposed of in a sustainable and environmentally acceptable way, balancing the economic, social and environmental needs of the District.
- 4.17 Earlier drafts of the WM1 (including the Publication Draft) have stated sufficient capacity will be located within the District to accommodate forecast waste arisings of all types. However, following updates to the more detailed waste arisings and further work on Duty to Cooperate this will not be the case. The Local Plan will seek to provide for a range of new facilities to meet the need to deal with tonnages of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and Locally Authority Collected Waste (LACW) arisings, with other waste streams including Agricultural, Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste being managed in-situ where they arise within the District. However, hazardous waste and

residual waste for final disposal (i.e. Landfill) will continue to be exported outside of the District to other local authority areas.

- 4.18 As part of work on the Core Strategy, extensive work has been undertaken on discharging the Duty to Cooperate in relation to waste management, details of which can be found in the supporting Duty to Cooperate Statement to the Local Plan Core Strategy (December 2014).
- 4.19 As part of the proposed main modification to the Core Strategy, published November 2015, the Council has amended the Core Strategy Policy WM1 to strengthen links to collaborative working with other waste authorities provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management and allow the District to become net self-sufficient.

Waste Management DPD

- 4.20 The Waste Management DPD sets out the detailed planning framework for the management of waste arisings within the Bradford District. The DPD establishes a spatial vision, objectives and detailed planning policies for all waste streams, and site allocations and statements for identified LACW and C&I waste sites.
- 4.21 Through extensive work on the supporting evidence base to the Waste Management DPD, the Waste Needs Assessment, Capacity Gap Analysis and Requirement Study has identified a number of waste streams being exported out of the Bradford District. Through further analysis using the Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator, significant volumes (1000> tonnes of Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill) and 100> tonnes of Hazardous) were being exported to various different authorities within the region and the north of England. In order to discharge the duty to co-operate, it was considered necessary to engage with stakeholders from the local authorities areas's receiving 'significant' volumes of residual waste for final disposal (i.e. landfill) and hazardous waste due the strategy being proposed through the Local Plan Core Strategy and Waste Management DPD.
- 4.22 The Council has engaged with key stakeholders at each stage of production, with additional targeted consultation with neighbouring and other relevant authorities who currently receive Hazardous and Residual waste arisings from the Bradford District. Firstly, emails and phone calls were made to these neighbouring authorities to identify the correct officer for further contact regarding hazardous and residual waste. Once relevant contacts were identified, further contact via email was made, setting out detailed information on the waste movements (including tonnages). The local authority contacts were then informed of the proposed approach of not allocating sites for hazardous waste

and residual waste, and thus the movements would continue, with views sort on this approach.

- 4.23 This additional consultation has been undertaken in light of the fact that hazardous and residual waste movements are likely to continue following the adoption of the DPD. The Council are of the opinion there is not sufficient need within the Bradford District to justify allocating sites for the management of Hazardous Waste and Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill). These are outlined in more detail below.

Landfill

- 4.24 Significant amounts of non-hazardous Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill) are currently being exported to two Local Authority Areas, Wakefield and Leeds,.
- 4.25 Both Local Authorities have been actively engaged with via LCR Heads of Planning, LCR Planning Portfolio Board, Yorkshire and Humber WTAB and various consultation exercises as part of each production stage of the Waste Management DPD. Details of the LCR Heads of Planning, LCR Planning Portfolio Board and Yorkshire and Humber WTAB engagement are set out above, and in more detail within the Appendices. There is a clear understanding of the position, with reviews being undertaken on a regular basis through the Y&H WTAB.

Hazardous Waste

- 4.26 A number of authorities have been identified as receiving hazardous waste exports from the Bradford District. The first round of DTC consultation with the identified authorities was undertaken in October 2012. As stated previously, initial contact was made to establish the most suitable officer to contact to discuss this topic. Once this was establish via phone and email, a further email was sent to the representative officer at each local authority detailing the level of waste currently being exported to their authority area, the Council's proposed approach and inviting views on the hazardous waste exports and proposed approach.
- 4.27 The Council received three responses to the 2012 DTC consultation, from Leeds City Council, Chester and Cheshire West, Lancashire County Council, Kirklees Council and Salford Council. Below is a summary of the response from each:

1. Leeds City Council - Reasonable to say that Bradford would expect the Leeds treatment plants to continue to be available for liquid waste. However you may wish to give some thought as to how to explain what would happen if they closed. We have allocated and identified areas by which this could happen. Secondly, solid hazardous waste. As with liquid treatment the first choice should be treatment and re-use

rather than landfilling. In this regard Bradford is equally capable as Leeds in being the location for a "soils hospital" which could serve a much wider area. Actual location would be a commercial consideration by the promoter but I think Bradford needs to say/show it could provide a location for a soils hospital.

2. Chester and Cheshire West - Cheshire West and Chester has a number of Hazardous Waste Treatment Facilities all of which are considered to be regionally significant and some are recognised as having a national significance both in the adopted Cheshire Replacement Waste Local Plan and in the emerging Cheshire West and Chester Local Plan. Some of these facilities have time limited Planning Permissions and you should not assume that they will be renewed or available throughout the plan period. Whilst capacity exists for such waste (bottom ash and APC residues) within Cheshire West and Chester annual capacity restrictions apply. It is noted that Bradford proposes such a new facility, no account seems to be taken of the Hazardous Waste that could be generated from the such a facility.
3. Lancashire - I do not have concerns associated with the continued importation of the wastes identified from Bradford for treatment in Lancaster District. These movements, as I understand, related to the recovery of waste solvents. However, I do not consider that not allocating specific sites, given the uncertainties associated with the projection of hazardous waste arisings into the future, is the only appropriate policy response to the evidence. I feel that Bradford needs to be in a position to respond to any change that may come round in the waste management industry, which may result in new facilities coming forward within the areas of search identified, and would suggest the inclusion of a criteria based policy to enable applications for hazardous waste management facilities to be determined.
4. Sheffield – Sheffield’s response to the DTC Consultation centred on the need to know the exact facilities receiving the export hazardous waste from Bradford.
5. Kirklees - In the proposed submission core strategy for Kirklees we have stated, in para 14.22, that Kirklees has sufficient capacity to deal with hazardous waste well beyond the plan period. There is a major hazardous waste site in Kirklees which has the potential to become a regionally important disposal facility should the need arise. In view of this we have no objections to the proposals made in Bradford’s waste management DPD in relation to hazardous waste.
6. Salford - It is possible to confirm that there are no known circumstances or policies adopted by the Council, which would prevent the movement of the waste you have identified to Salford.

4.28 In response to Leeds and Lancashire's comments on the need to plan for hazardous waste should facilities in other authority areas. The Bradford Waste Management DPD does not allocate sites for hazardous waste, but does contain a policy for assessing any application for a hazardous waste facility. Thus, the DPD is making provision for hazardous waste through a policy criteria based approach. In response the comments raised by Chester and Cheshire West in regards to bottom ash and APC residues, this is relates to the former PFI project energy waste facility, which has now been terminated. The Council acknowledges other waste management facilities which create bottom ash and APC residues may be delivered through the Waste Management DPD. The Council are of the opinion these volumes would not be sufficient to warrant the allocation of a site specifically for this residual waste type over the plan period. However, should such a need arise in the future, provision of hazardous waste facilities shall be planned for through a policy based criteria approach. In response to Sheffield's comments regarding facility details, this could not be obtained from the Environment Agency. The Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator is unable to provide this level of detail and thus the information could not be supplied to Sheffield City Council.

4.29 In February 2015, a further round of engagement with authorities currently receiving hazardous waste was undertaken. An email was sent to each local authority contact with detailed waste exports to the authority area for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, and the type of waste and EWC code. The local authority contact was also asked the following 4 questions:

1. Can you confirm the accuracy of the information contained in the table above regarding waste movements between Bradford and your area?
2. Bradford Council consider a "significant" quantity of waste to be over 100tpa of hazardous waste; do you agree with these thresholds for the purposes of duty to co-operate?
3. Do you consider the waste exported to your area to constitute a "significant" quantity of waste, are there other significant impacts (such as capacity, traffic, the need for new facilities or the specific nature of some waste streams), and do you wish to continue a dialogue with Bradford Council on waste movements? (If not, why not?)
4. Are you aware of any proposals or strategies that could have cross-boundary impacts or affect the Bradford Waste Management DPD?

- 4.30 There have been zero responses to the February 2015 DTC email. However, further engagement shall be undertaken as part of the public consultation on the Waste Management DPD Publication Draft.
- 4.31 Leeds City Council has submitted an additional DTC response resulting from the continued work through the WTAB and the Leeds City Region Heads of Planning. A summary of which is below:

Landfill

- 4.32 It is understood that Bradford Council currently exports circa 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum to the Skelton Grange Landfill in Leeds for final disposal. The planning permission for landfilling at Skelton Grange expires on 17th April 2016 therefore Bradford Council may want to consider alternative destinations for the waste that currently goes there.

Hazardous

- 4.33 The Leeds district does not currently have a specialist facility for solid hazardous waste. However, it does have a sewage incinerator at the Knostrop Waste Water Treatment Works at Cross Green and also a clinical waste incinerator. Both facilities are safeguarded in our Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan and have capacity to take some liquid hazardous waste from the Bradford area.
- 4.34 In response to the comments raised by Leeds City Council, the Waste Management DPD is putting forward a number of sites for waste facilities which will move the management of waste up the 'hierarchy and away from landfill. However, if the need for landfill in the Bradford District is identified in the future, the policy criteria based approach will be used to assess any future proposal.
- 4.35 Dialogue continues through LCR Heads of Planning and the Yorkshire and Humber WTAB on the capacity of waste management facilities, including landfill capacity, which will be addressed in the yearly updates of the Y&H Waste position paper and accompanying note on landfill capacity.
- 4.36 Full details of the emails and spread sheets used in communications on DTC can be found in Appendix 2.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 The Statement sets out the approach to discharging the 'Duty To Cooperate'. It demonstrates that the Council has met the legal requirements for ongoing constructive and positive engagement as part of the development of the Waste Management DPD. The early stages have been underpinned by the RSS and subsequently the Leeds City

Region arrangements (including the new Y & H WTAB) which have provided a formal framework for dealing with duty to cooperate issues. The LCR arrangements have been supplemented by more detailed work with individual authorities and bodies as appropriate to the strategic issues including those beyond the LCR where necessary.

- 5.2 The Statement also sets out the outcomes from the engagement and how they have been addressed.
- 5.3 It should be noted that this statement sets out a summary of duty to cooperate activity on key issues to demonstrate legal compliance and further detail is available if required.

6. Publication Draft Consultation – DTC Update

- 6.1.1 The Waste Management DPD: Publication Draft was published for public consultation for a period of 8 weeks from 7th December 2015 to 8th February 2016. During the consultation period the Waste Management DPD was presented to Leeds City Region Heads of Planning. As a result of this consultation, the following comments have been received from Leeds City Council in relation to Duty to Cooperate.
- 6.2 Leeds City Council representation relating to the Duty to Cooperate and the Council's response is set out below:

In terms of the Waste Plan, the DtC could provide more specific response to the concerns raised in October 2015 by Leeds, including:

- i) clarity of whether Bradford's Bowling Beck Lane facility is going to continue to operate through the life of the Plan. If it is it will be a reassurance to Leeds which sends 5000 tons of waste PA there.

Council Response

Bradford Council are not aware that any waste is currently being transferred from Leeds to Bowling Back Lane and there are currently no commercial arrangements. However, Bradford Council intend to continue to operate Bowling Back Lane as a waste management facility for the life of the plan, taking kerbside recyclates and residual waste. However, the function of the site for the life of the plan period maybe dependant on a number of factors, including the forthcoming procurement for waste treatment, and changes to how Bradford Council manages kerbside collections, as well as overall decisions on the function/use of the site. Through the Waste Management DPD and Duty to Cooperate, waste management facilities will be monitored and managed to ensure sufficient provision. It is also worth noting that the loss of any waste management facility will be tested against Policy

- WD3: Application Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility.
- ii) clarity of whether Bradford's Esholt treatment works is going to continue, as Leeds sends sludge there.

Council Response

It is envisaged that Yorkshire Water will continue operations at Esholt. Yorkshire Water review their requirements through Asset Management Plans which are undertaken on a 5 year cycle. These AMPs respond to forecast capacity demand from growth in households and business. It is not envisaged that sites will be identified within the Waste Management DPD for future use as WWTW, as there is no current known requirement for additional facilities. Yorkshire Water are being kept informed of the progress of the plan and facilities will be monitored over the life of the plan to ensure sufficient provision. Again, it is also worth noting that the loss of any waste management facility will be tested against Policy WD3: Application Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility.

- iii) what alternative Bradford would pursue when Leeds' Skelton landfill site closes, later in the Plan period, as it is understood that Bradford exports 50000 tons of waste P.A. to Skelton.

Council Response

The Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB) has analysed the current landfill capacity and likely future requirements. A landfill paper, along with a draft updated Y&H Waste Position was presented to Leeds City Region Heads of Planning and the Leeds City Region Portfolio Board in Feb 2016.

The landfill paper concluded amongst other matters that:

"...there is sufficient landfill capacity within the Y&H for the period of most plans – i.e. 2025-2030+. However, the distribution across Y&H is not even and there are certain areas which are lacking in capacity.non- hazardous landfill - there is likely to be a shortage in WY and 'loss' of up to 11mill m3 – however, it is considered that provided the other landfills in the Y&H area remain operational and new types of waste facilities are brought online there is no shortage across the Y&H area.....Current inputs to landfill are expected to decline as more new facilities are brought online and recycling increased."

Bradford will seek to drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy throughout the plan period, allocating land for the provision of new waste management facilities, assisting in reaching the landfill diversion targets.

Appendix 1 – Statement for Cooperation in Local Planning (March 2016) –
see separate document

Appendix 2 – Example DTC Emails

Ben Marchant

From: Ben Marchant
Sent: 17 October 2012 12:02
To: 'ldf@leeds.gov.uk'
Subject: Duty to Co-operate

Hi,

Could you please supply contact details for the officer responsible for Waste Management Planning Strategy / Policy within Leeds Local Authority Area?

It's regarding an issue of Duty to Co-operate.

Regards

Ben

Ben Marchant BA (Hons) MPlan MRTPI
Planning Officer – Local Plans
Planning, Transportation and Highways

Tel: 01274 434296 • Mob: 07582100066
2nd Floor (South), Jacobs Well, Manchester Road, Bradford, BD1 5RW

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
Department of Regeneration and Culture

This email, and any attachments, may contain Protected or Restricted information and is intended solely for the individual to whom it is addressed. It may contain sensitive or protectively marked material and should be handled accordingly. If this email has been misdirected, please notify the author immediately. If you are not the intended recipient you must not disclose, distribute, copy, print or rely on any of the information contained in it or attached, and all copies must be deleted immediately. Whilst we take reasonable steps to try to identify any software viruses, any attachments to this email may nevertheless contain viruses which our anti-virus software has failed to identify. You should therefore carry out your own anti-virus checks before opening any documents. Bradford Council will not accept any liability for damage caused by computer viruses emanating from any attachment or other document supplied with this email. Emails may be subject to recording and / or monitoring in accordance with relevant legislation.

Ben Marchant

From: Ben Marchant
Sent: 26 October 2012 14:18
To: 'ldf@leeds.gov.uk'
Subject: Duty to Co-operate

Steve Speak,

I am contacting you today to seek your views on the discharge of the new Duty to Co-operate with specific regards to waste management .

Work undertaken on the Bradford Waste Management DPD has identified a number of cross boundary issues which need to be raised and discussed with specific local planning authorities. Investigations into existing Hazardous Waste arisings have identified a number current cross boundary movements from Bradford District to a number of other local authority districts in the north of England.

These investigations have identified approximately 3100 tonnes of hazardous waste are currently transported to Leeds district for treatment within the authority area.

Currently, the proposed approach for the management of hazardous waste (as put forward in the Bradford Waste Management DPD) is not to allocate sites for new hazardous waste management facilities, and to continue these cross boundary movements and existing relationships between private sector companies producing the waste and the company (s) within Leeds district treating it.

The enactment of the Localism Act (and subsequent adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework) introduced the statutory Duty to Co-operate, to make certain local planning authorities work collaboratively with other public bodies, ensuring strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.

Taking this into account, the Council would like to hear your authority's views on the above and the acceptability of the above approach.

Further information can be found on the Council's website at:

http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/bradford_waste_development_plan

If you would like to discuss this further before responding, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details below.

Ben Marchant BA (Hons) MPlan MRTPI
Planning Officer – Development Plans
Planning, Transportation and Highways

Tel: 01274 434296 • Mob: 07582100066
2nd Floor (South), Jacobs Well, Manchester Road, Bradford, BD1 5RW

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
Department of Regeneration and Culture

This email, and any attachments, may contain Protected or Restricted information and is intended solely for the individual to whom it is addressed. It may contain sensitive or protectively marked material and should be handled accordingly. If this email has been misdirected, please notify the author immediately. If you are not the intended recipient you must not disclose, distribute, copy, print or rely on any of the information contained in it or attached, and all copies must be deleted

1

From: Ben Marchant
Sent: 20 February 2015 12:29
To: 'Max.Rathmell@leeds.gov.uk'
Subject: Duty to Cooperate

Dear Max,

As a continuation of the correspondence sent in October 2012 and to further discussion, I am contacting you today to seek your views on the discharge of the Duty to Co-operate with specific regards to waste management .

Work undertaken on the Bradford Waste Management DPD has identified a number of cross boundary issues which need to be raised and discussed with specific local planning authorities. Investigations into existing Hazardous Waste arisings have identified a number current cross boundary movements from Bradford District to other local authority areas in the north of England.

Bradford currently generates a small amount of hazardous waste (approx. 19,000tpa) and approx. 3,500tpa is managed within the Bradford District, with the remainder exported out of the District.

The Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator has identified the following movements of hazardous waste from Bradford District to Leeds:

District	Type of Waste	EWC Code	Waste Fate	Year	Tonnage
Leeds	Pickling Acids	110105	Treatment	2013	424.5
	Other waste containing dangerous substances	110207		2012	659.6
				2011	1009.7
				2010	692.2
	Machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens	120109	Treatment	2013	574.8
				2012	842.9
				2011	413.8
				2010	81.3
	Other engine, gear and lubricating oils	130208	Recovery / Transfer	2013	517.7
	oily water from oil/water separators	130507	Treatment	2012	742.7
				2011	625.2
				2010	809.4
	aqueous liquid wastes containing dangerous substances	161001	Treatment	2013	32
				2012	434.6
				2011	659.2
				2010	655.2
	wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection	180103	Incineration without energy recovery / transfer	2013	151.7
				2012	120
				2011	277.5
				2010	658.3
	sludges containing dangerous substances from biological treatment of industrial waste water	190811	Treatment	2013	N/A
				2012	115.5
				2011	62.1
				2010	145.8

It should be noted that hazardous waste facilities require economies of scale so that provision of facilities within the Plan area for the very small quantities of arising's would be unlikely to be viable unless a new facility were to import significant quantities from outside the Plan area. The Council are therefore of the opinion the most sustainable and environment effective way

of managing forecast waste arising's for Hazardous Waste is to maintain the existing movements to facilities within the Yorkshire and Humber Region and beyond.

Therefore, the proposed approach for the management of hazardous waste (as put forward in the Bradford Waste Management DPD) is not to allocate sites for new hazardous waste management facilities, and to continue these cross boundary movements and existing relationships between private sector companies producing the waste and the company (s) within Leeds treating it. However, should an application be submitted for a hazardous waste management facility in the Bradford District, the Council would be supportive of such a proposal if it were compliant with the policies contained within the Core Strategy, Waste Management DPD, National Planning Policy Framework, National Planning Policy for Waste and any other material consideration.

The enactment of the Localism Act (and subsequent adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework) introduced the statutory Duty to Co-operate, to make certain local planning authorities work collaboratively with other public bodies, ensuring strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.

Taking this into account, the Council would like to hear your authority's views on the above and to respond to the following questions:.

- 1. Can you confirm the accuracy of the information contained in the table above regarding waste movements between Bradford and your area?**

- 2. Bradford Council consider a “significant” quantity of waste to be over 100tpa of hazardous waste; do you agree with these thresholds for the purposes of duty to co-operate?**

- 3. Do you consider the waste exported to your area to constitute a “significant” quantity of waste, are there other significant impacts (such as capacity, traffic, the need for new facilities or the specific nature of some waste streams), and do you wish to continue a dialogue with Bradford Council on waste movements? (If not, why not?)**

- 4. Are you aware of any proposals or strategies that could have cross-boundary impacts or affect the Bradford Waste Management DPD?**

Further information can be found on the Council's website at:

http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/bradford_waste_development_plan

If you would like to discuss this further before responding, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details below.

Regards

Ben Marchant BA (Hons) MPlan MRTPI

Planning Officer – Development Plans

Planning, Transportation and Highways

Tel: 01274 434296 • Mob: 07582100066

2nd Floor (South), Jacobs Well, Manchester Road, Bradford, BD1 5RW

**City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
Department of Regeneration and Culture**

Economic Development and Property / Culture and Tourism /

Planning Transportation and Highways / Climate Housing Employment and Skills

This email, and any attachments, may contain Protected or Restricted information and is intended solely for the individual to whom it is addressed. It may contain sensitive or protectively marked material and should be handled accordingly. If this email has been misdirected, please notify the author immediately. If you are not the intended recipient you must not disclose, distribute, copy, print or rely on any of the information contained in it or attached, and all copies must be deleted immediately. Whilst we take reasonable steps to try to identify any software viruses, any attachments to this email may nevertheless contain viruses which our anti-virus software has failed to identify. You should therefore carry out your own anti-virus checks before opening any documents. Bradford Council will not accept any liability for damage caused by computer viruses emanating from any attachment or other document supplied with this email. Emails may be subject to recording and / or monitoring in accordance with relevant legislation.

Memorandum of Understanding Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB)

July 2014

1. Introduction

1.1 Each Unitary, County and National Park Authority is responsible for planning for sustainable waste management in their area and for the preparation of local plans which address waste.

1.2 Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out a duty to cooperate in relation to planning of sustainable development, under which planning authorities are required to engage constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis in any process where there are cross-boundary issues or impacts.

1.3 In addition, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) refers to planning authorities having a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to strategic priorities defined in paragraph 156 which includes waste management infrastructure. The NPPF expects local planning authorities “to demonstrate evidence of having effectively cooperated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts” (paragraph 181). The ‘tests of soundness’ (paragraph 182) also require planning authorities to work with their neighbours: to be “positively prepared” a plan should seek to meet “unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so”; and to be “effective” a plan should be “based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities”.

1.4 The National Planning Policy for Waste builds on this. Paragraph 3 specifically advises that waste planning authorities should “work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities...through the statutory duty to cooperate, to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management” when preparing Local Plans. Paragraph 3 additionally requires consideration of the need for waste management capacity of more than local significance and the need to manage waste which arises in more than one waste planning authority area but where only a limited number of facilities would be required.

2. Purpose

2.1 The purpose of this Memorandum is to underpin effective cooperation and collaboration between the Waste Planning Authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area in addressing strategic cross-boundary issues that relate to planning for waste management.

2.2 It sets out matters of agreement, reflecting the spirit of co-operation between the Parties to the Memorandum.

3. Aims

3.1 The memorandum has the following broad aims:

- to ensure that planned provision for waste management in the Yorkshire and Humber Area is co-ordinated, as far as is possible; and
- to ensure that the approach to waste planning throughout the Yorkshire and Humber Area is consistent as possible between authorities.
- to provide a framework for the on-going liaison and co-operation between waste planning authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber Area.

4. Limitations

4.1 The Parties to the Memorandum recognise that there will not always be full agreement with respect to all of the issues on which they have a duty to cooperate. For the avoidance of doubt, this Memorandum shall not fetter the discretion of any of the Parties in relation to any of its statutory powers and duties, and is not intended to be legally binding.

5. Agreement, terms of reference and liaison

5.1 A formal body, to be known as the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB) shall be set up, with a named officer of an appropriate level and knowledge assigned to the body from each party.

5.2 Each party will support co-operation by providing objective and authoritative technical advice on sustainable waste management, waste management data, issues, and development policies and proposals to other local authorities, LEP's and research institutions and organisations such as WRAP, and industry including the waste management industry.

5.3 The Parties will seek to ensure, where possible and in accordance with paragraph 4.1, that the matters agreed through the Y&H WTAB are reflected in local plans that they prepare; this includes the allocation of sites.

5.4 The Parties will take account of the matters raised through the Y&H WTAB in the consideration of planning applications for waste management in their area and other areas within Yorkshire and Humber Area.

5.5 The parties will disseminate knowledge and awareness of national policy and good practice on the sustainable management of material resources in the Yorkshire and Humber Area

5.6 The parties will, through the Y&H WTAB, provide comment on waste management and waste planning policy advice and guidance that may have relevance or implications on sustainable waste management in the Yorkshire and Humber Area.

5.7 The parties, through the Y&H WTAB, will prepare a regular report setting out key waste management and waste planning trends in the Yorkshire and Humber area, in order to help identify cross-boundary issues and provide a context for local plan making and monitoring

5.8 The parties shall formally liaise through the Y&H WTAB and this shall meet at least 3 times each year. Minutes shall be kept of these meetings, to include discussions and decisions.

5.9 The Environment Agency shall be a party to all information, discussion and shall be invited to the Y&H WTAB meetings. Consideration shall be given to the invitation of the waste management industry and environmental organisations.

6. Timescale

6.1 The Memorandum of Understanding is for a two-year period to July 2016. It will be reviewed annually by the Parties to establish how effective it has been and whether any changes are required. The results of the review will be reported at Y&H WTAB meetings and recorded in the minutes.

Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement



Yorkshire and Humber Waste Planning Authorities

July 2014

Summary

This Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber (Y&H) has been produced jointly by all seventeen Waste Planning Authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area to help ensure appropriate coordination in planning for waste. A number of key messages emerge from it. In summary these include:

- The Y&H area generates large volumes of waste, with commercial and industrial waste and hazardous waste particularly significant relative to other regions.
- Substantial progress has been made over the past decade in Y&H towards managing waste more sustainably, although rates of landfill are still relatively high compared to some other regions.
- A large network of waste management infrastructure already exists in Y&H and a number of major new facilities, particularly for the management of residual waste, have recently received permission or are under consideration.
- Landfill capacity is high and the area has the highest concentration of glass and metal reprocessing facilities in the UK.
- Although Y&H generates relatively large amount of hazardous waste, mainly in the more urbanised areas, capacity for its' management is relatively low.
- Movements of waste both into and out of Y&H are significant although, overall, the area appears to be largely self-sufficient in meeting its waste management needs. In 2011 the area imported substantially more waste than it exported. The main interactions between Y&H and its neighbours are with the East Midlands and North West.
- Important movements of waste also take place within Y&H, reflecting imbalances in the distribution of infrastructure and arisings, as well as the operation of the market.
- The position with regard to emergence of new capacity is changing rapidly, and there are challenges in obtaining good data on how and where waste arises and is managed.
- Local plans for waste are at a range of stages of preparation but provide an opportunity to address needs for sustainable waste management alongside other relevant spatial issues. A degree of coordination within Y&H will be beneficial in delivering this.

Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement 2014

1.0) Purpose of the Statement

1.1 This Statement has been produced to assist with coordination in strategic planning for waste by waste planning authorities (WPAs) in the Yorkshire & Humber (Y&H) area.

1.2 The need for the Statement was identified at a meeting of waste planning officers, representing a range of WPAs in the Y&H area, which took place on 4 April 2014. It has been produced by North Yorkshire County Council in consultation with the Environment Agency (EA) and WPAs within Y&H.

1.3 The Statement sets out some key background information about waste and waste planning in the area and, in particular, identifies some of the key information that is likely to be relevant to preparation and review of waste local plans and which may affect more than one local authority area. To this extent the Statement is also intended to assist WPAs in the area to fulfil their statutory requirements under the “Duty to Cooperate” obligation in line with the regulations and paragraphs 178 and 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.4 It is intended that the Statement will be reviewed periodically to help ensure that the information it contains is as up to date as practicable.

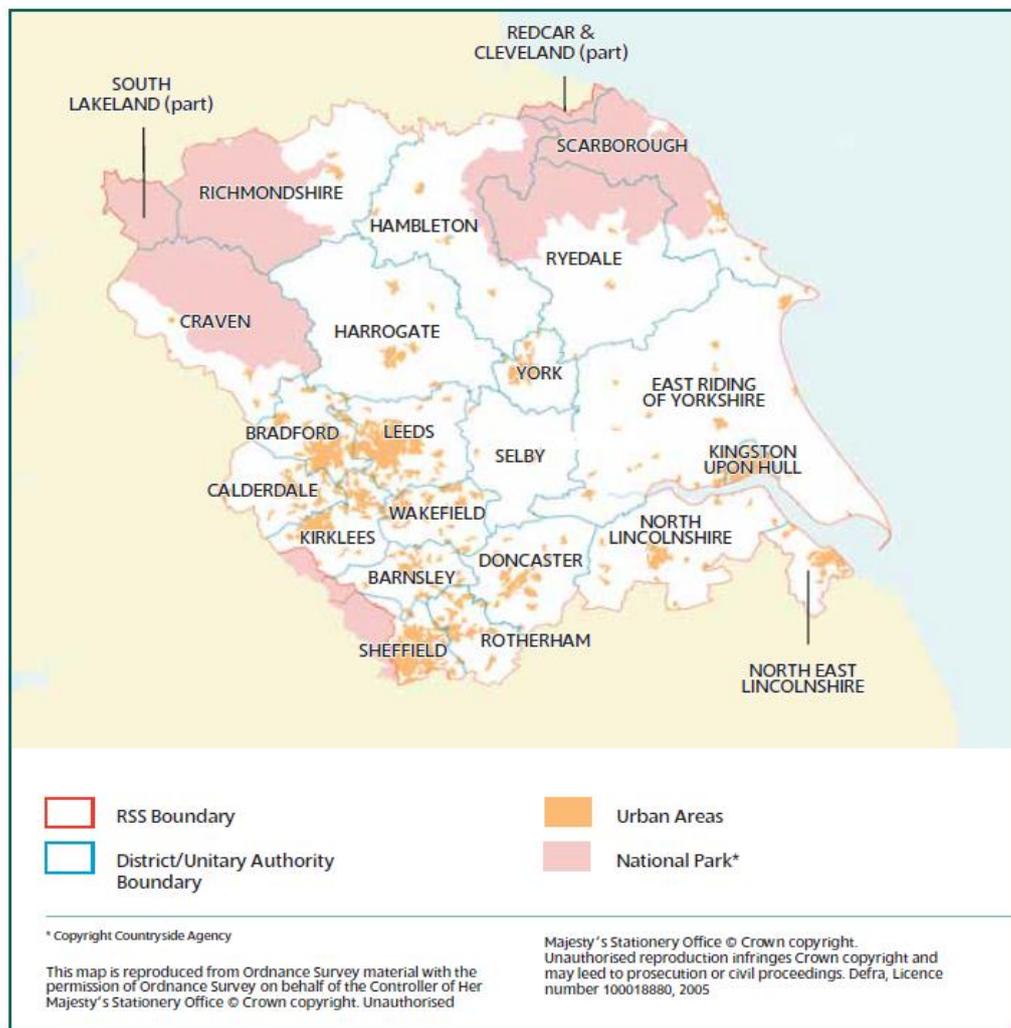
2.0) Context

2.1 Coordination in waste planning in the area was previously facilitated through the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (2008), which was revoked in 2012. Further support was provided by the waste Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) for Yorkshire and the Humber, which was convened and serviced by the former Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly. The former RTAB last met formally in 2009. Current national planning policy (including Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management) encourages cross-boundary coordination in planning for infrastructure, including waste management infrastructure but requires that this is delivered at a local level through collaboration between relevant planning authorities. As noted in para.1.2 a recent meeting of waste planning officers has taken place to help improve coordination.

2.2 The YH area comprises 17 WPAs all of which are unitary planning authorities with the exception of the North Yorkshire County Council area, which is two tier¹.

¹ The total area includes three National Park Authorities with planning responsibilities for waste (North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales and the Peak District National parks). Parts of each of these planning authority areas lie outside the Y&H area, with waste collection and disposal responsibilities being exercised by waste collection

Figure 1 - Yorkshire and Humber area



2.3 The geography and demography of the area is very diverse, comprising large urban areas within the Leeds and Sheffield City Regions, as well as extensive areas which are highly rural.

2.4 In addition to being a substantial geographical area in its own right, the area also has important linkages with its neighbours, including the Tees Valley conurbation to the north, Manchester to the west and the East Midlands.

2.5 This diverse make-up and setting is of significance in influencing patterns of arisings and movements of waste within and across the area boundary.

and disposal authorities falling outside Y&H. Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council fulfils these responsibilities over a small part of the North York Moors National Park and Cumbria County Council and South Lakeland District Council fulfil these responsibilities over a small part of the area covered by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

2.6 As well as representing a challenge, management of waste also provides opportunities for the local and wider economies and employment and is therefore important in ensuring the wider sustainability of the YH area.

Figure 2 - English regions



2.7 There is a clear link between waste and other issues with a planning or spatial dimension, such as patterns of future growth in housing and employment, climate change and sustainable transport. It is expected that future growth in Yorkshire and Humber will take place mainly within or around the main urban areas. In order to ensure that waste can be managed near to where it arises, and that communities can play an appropriate role in managing the waste that arises in their areas, it is likely that provision of most waste management capacity will also be in such locations. However there are exceptions to this. For example there is a close association between landfill of waste and the more rural parts of Yorkshire and Humber, where landfill has been used both as a means of disposing of waste and restoring mineral workings.

2.9 Whilst progress towards sustainable waste management means that landfill is likely to be of greatly reduced significance in future, it will nevertheless continue to play a role in dealing with wastes which cannot be managed by other means. There will also be a continuing

need to manage more difficult wastes, which may require specialised facilities. The market for such wastes in particular may operate at a wider geographical level and it is likely that for this, and other commercial reasons, there will be continue to be substantial movements of wastes across the border of Y&H in future.

2.10 The overriding goal of the Government's waste planning policy is to move waste up the waste hierarchy² away from landfill towards prevention, reuse, recycling and other recovery solutions. This approach will require coordination of effort between local planning authorities and other public bodies as well as commercial organisations, individuals and the waste industry.

2.11 Strategic planning for waste has an important role to play in helping to deliver such coordination and move waste up the hierarchy, as well as ensuring that an appropriate pattern of facilities is available, taking into account the needs of the area as well as other spatial planning objectives. In particular there is a need to help ensure that an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities can be delivered in order to allow waste to be dealt with as near as possible to its source.

3.0) Waste plans in the area

3.1 Local plans for waste in the area are at a range of stages of preparation, with some having been adopted whilst others are only at Issues and Option stage. In some instances these plans have been prepared and adopted in advance of the introduction of the Duty to Cooperate and may not fully reflect available information on cross-boundary waste movements and issues. The need for cooperation between WPAs on waste issues has already been recognised by some WPAs in the area who have, or are, producing their waste plans on a joint basis with other WPAs.

3.2 One of the roles of this position Statement is to help deliver increased cooperation and coordination in waste planning in the area, through establishing a range of agreed baseline information that may be relevant.

3.3 Appendix 1 summarises the position with preparation of waste plans around the YH area, as at February 2016.

4.0) Waste data issues

4.1 Availability of robust data is important in planning for waste both within and across local authority boundaries. However, acquisition of high quality data on waste arisings, movements and management methods is a significant challenge. This is not an issue which is unique to the Y&H area and is a result of a number of factors. These include;

- the wide range of organisations involved in the management of waste;
- the nature of the current data reporting and collection mechanisms used, and;

² The waste hierarchy sets out a priority preference for the management of waste, with prevention at the top followed by reuse, recycling with disposal as the least favoured option.

- the nature of waste management markets and processes, which may lead to double counting of waste as it passes through more than one form of management activity.

A further issue is that data is sometimes only available at a sub-regional or sub-national level, for example some data on waste movements. This can limit the extent to which WPAs can plan for waste with a high degree of precision.

4.2 Some WPAs in the area have commissioned specific research into waste arisings and management capacity to help inform preparation of waste plans for their areas. In some cases these have been prepared on a collaborative basis between groups of local authorities, for example a North Yorkshire sub-region study has been undertaken and published in 2013.

4.3 Management of waste is increasingly a complex process, with waste often passing through several stages from the point of arising. As a result several different facilities, organisations and waste planning authority areas may be involved in the management of a particular item of waste. In the majority of cases these arrangements are determined by market forces outside the control of WPAs. Furthermore, such arrangements may be subject to change over short periods of time as a result of commercial factors. The inevitable time gap between availability of data and actual events, typically one to two years, means that it can be very difficult to gain an accurate and comprehensive picture of how management of waste in a given area is actually occurring.

4.4 It is also relevant that the policy and regulatory picture relating to waste management has been, and continues to, evolve rapidly and this is likely to influence the activities of producers and managers of waste, as well as being relevant to the development of local planning policy for waste. This further increases the challenges in planning for the management of waste.

5.0) The role of Yorkshire and Humber in the management of waste

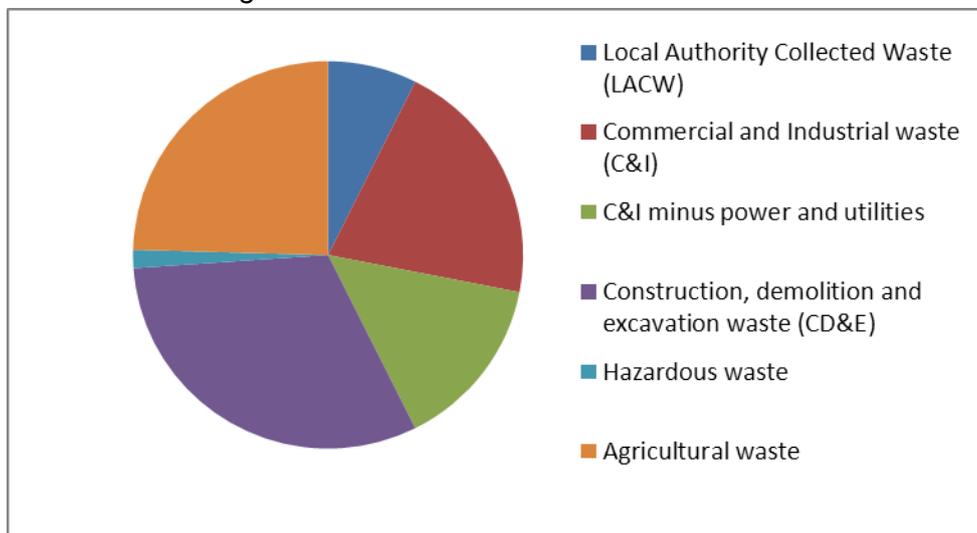
5.1 This section summarises key information on main waste arisings and deposits in Y&H. It should be noted that in order to provide an indication of arisings of the main waste streams it is necessary to use a range of data sources, some of which are now quite old. For example estimates of agricultural waste date from 2003 and pre-date changes in the classification of this waste stream. Construction, demolition and excavation waste estimates are also relatively old and pre-date the recession.

Table 1 - Estimated arisings in Y&H

Waste Stream	Estimated Arisings (000 tonnes)	Data Source
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	2,477	2012/13 waste data flow
Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I)	6,944	2009 Defra national survey
C&I minus power and utilities	4,880	2009 Defra national survey
Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)	10,497	2005 data (WRAP)

Hazardous waste	509	2012 EA data
Agricultural waste	8,245 of which 8,186 were organic by-products waste	2003 EA estimate
Low Level radioactive waste (LLR)	<i>No regional estimate available</i> ³	N/A

Figure 3 - Estimated arisings in Y&H



5.2 As well as being a generator of substantial volumes of waste, the area also hosts a wide range of waste management facilities. In 2011 the Y&H region had the second highest number of sites with environmental permits of any region in England. These include a number of waste management facilities which are likely to be of strategic significance, in terms of meeting waste management needs arising both in and outside the area.

5.3 Information produced by the EA indicates that, at the end of 2011, there were 785 operational waste management facilities permitted by the EA. It should be noted that there were a further 373 facilities which were permitted but not operational, as well as a significant number of other facilities which operate under permit exemptions. The following table shows the number of operating permitted facilities by sub-region.

Table 2 - Operational facilities in Y&H 2011⁴

Sub-region	Former Humberside ⁵	North Yorkshire	South Yorkshire	West Yorkshire
No. of operational facilities	157	115	212	288

³ The EA confirmed in 2011 that the production of LLR waste in North Yorkshire is below the reporting threshold – measured in terms of radioactivity, and the annual arising of LLR waste in the North Yorkshire Plan area is likely not to exceed 50m³. This would suggest that likely Y&H arisings would be minimal in comparison to other waste streams.

⁴ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2011

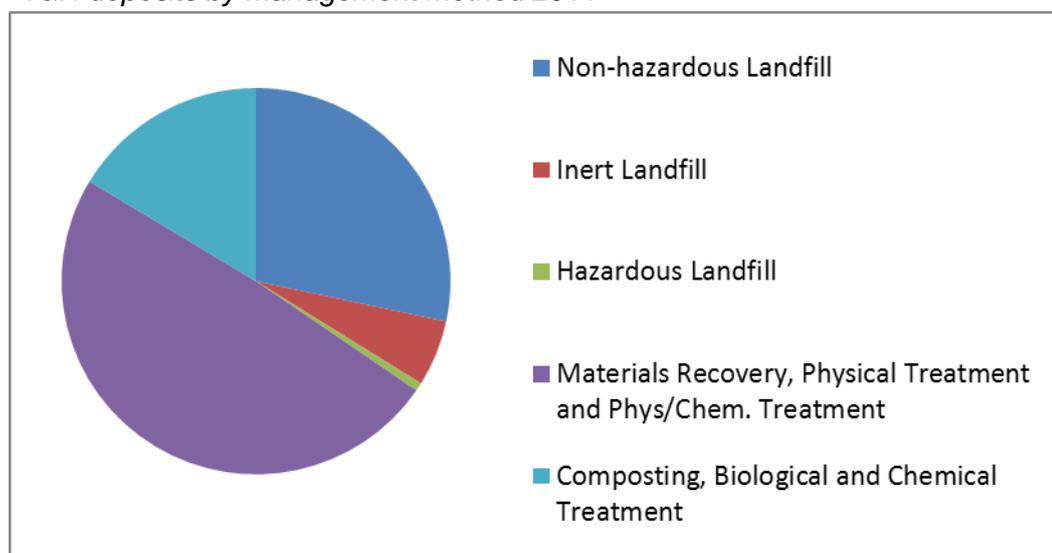
⁵ Includes East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire

5.4 The more detailed information published by the EA suggests that, in 2011, the distribution of facility types across the area is relatively uneven, with certain facility types, such as clinical waste transfer stations and chemical treatment facilities only located in West and South Yorkshire, whereas there are proportionately more landfill sites in North Yorkshire and Former Humberside. The following table summarises deposits of waste by facility type in Y&H.

Table 3 - Y&H deposits by management method 2011⁶

Facility Type	Deposits (Percentage)
Landfill	5.6 mt
Non-hazardous	82%
Inert	16%
Hazardous	2%
Transfer and treatment	10.6 mt
Materials recovery, physical treatment and physical- chemical treatment	75%
Composting, biological and chemical treatment	25%

Figure 4 - Y&H deposits by management method 2011



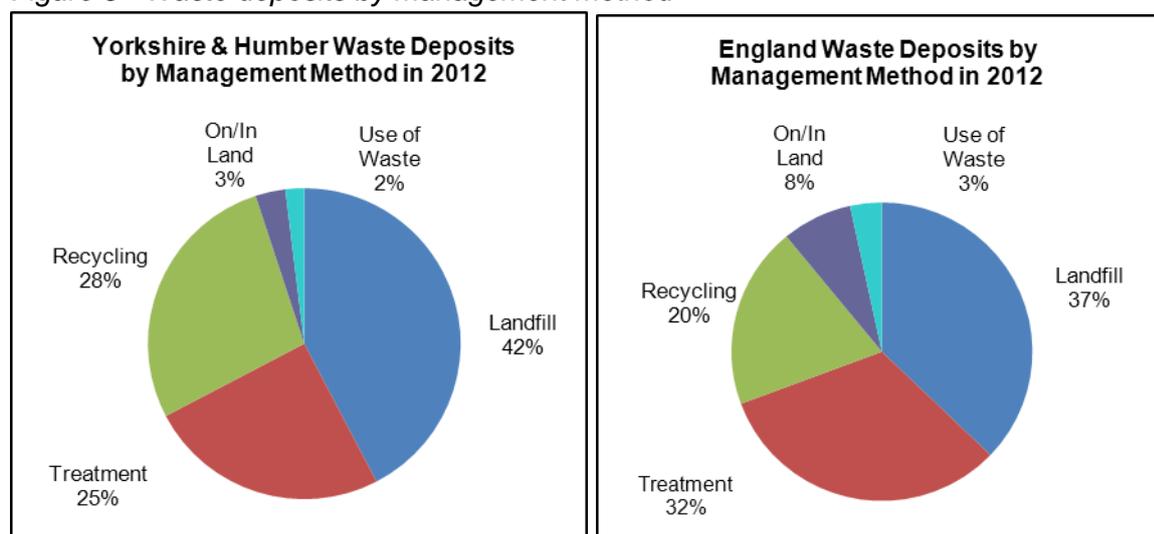
5.5 A further breakdown of deposits in Y&H in 2011, compared with the position for England, is provided in the table and charts below. This shows that a higher proportion of waste was managed by landfill in Y&H compared with the position for England, although this may be partly accounted for by the large quantities of waste disposed of at restricted user facilities in Y&H associated with power generation. The overall proportion of waste recycled/re-used was broadly in line with the national position.

⁶ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Site deposits 2011

Table 4 - Total waste in tonnes received by waste facilities within Y&H and England 2012⁷

	Landfill	Treatment	Recycling	On/In Land	Use of Waste	Total	Transfer
Yorkshire & Humber	5,672kt	3,341kt	3,706kt	413kt	260kt	13,393kt	4,641kt
England	41,797kt	36,144kt	22,178kt	8,484kt	3,826kt	112,431kt	39,230kt

Figure 5 - Waste deposits by management method⁸



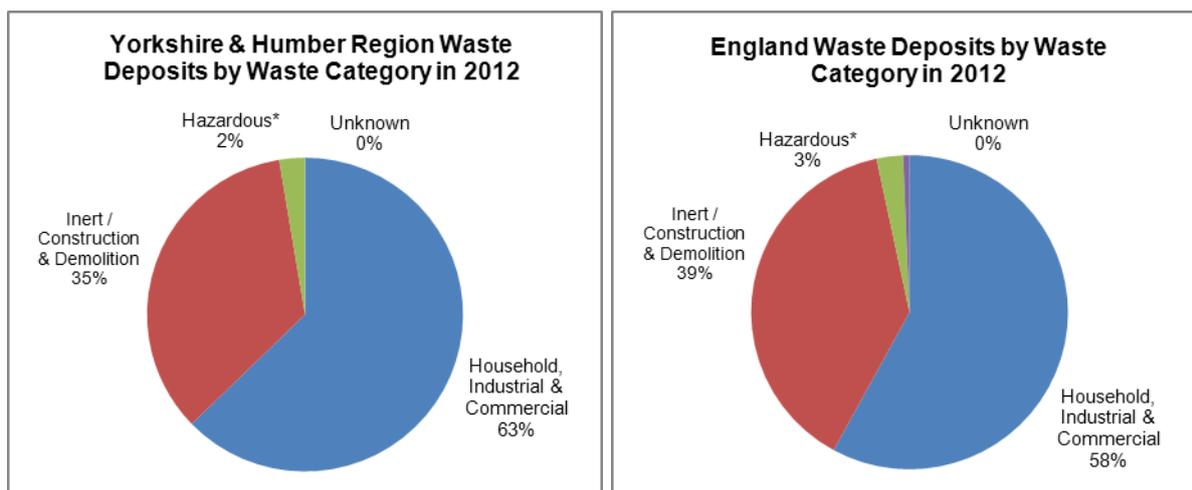
5.6 Information is also available on overall waste deposits in Y&H by waste category. This is summarised in the charts below, which show that the area managed a slightly higher proportion of household/industrial and commercial (HIC) waste than for England as a whole, with a correspondingly lower proportion of inert/construction and demolition waste.

Figure 6 - Waste deposits by waste stream⁹

⁷ EA 2012 Waste Interrogator

⁸ EA 2012 Waste Interrogator

⁹ EA 2012 Waste Interrogator. *Note: the hazardous waste figures are sourced from the Environment Agency's 2012 'Hazardous Waste Interrogator' and is believed to be a more accurate representation of hazardous waste deposits than those sourced from the Environment Agency's 2012 'Waste Interrogator'. The amount of waste defined as 'unknown' has been determined by subtracting the amount of deposited hazardous waste defined in the '2012 Hazardous Waste Interrogator' from the amount of deposited hazardous waste defined in the '2012 Waste Interrogator'



5.7 Management of hazardous waste usually requires more specialised facilities. As a result of the relatively highly industrialised nature of parts of the Y&H area, arisings of hazardous waste are significant. Data published by the EA shows that the main types of hazardous waste produced in the region are waste water/water treatment wastes, oil wastes, wastes from organic processes and construction and demolition waste (such as asbestos).

5.8 The following table shows the distribution of hazardous waste arisings, with the majority of arisings relatively evenly distributed between West and South Yorkshire and former Humberside. Arisings in North Yorkshire are much lower.

Table 5 - Hazardous waste arisings and deposits by Y&H sub-region 2011¹⁰

Sub-region	Produced (000 tonnes)	Disposed (000 tonnes)
Former Humberside	141	105
North Yorkshire	27	13
South Yorkshire	149	115
West Yorkshire	143	188
Total	460	421

5.9 The EA note that there was movement of hazardous waste around the region and between other regions, depending on the location of specialist facilities. In particular the EA note that arisings of organic chemical and construction and demolition wastes are higher than deposits, meaning there is a net export. All sub-regions are net exporters of hazardous waste except West Yorkshire. North Yorkshire is particularly reliant on exports but actual volumes are very low compared to other Y&H sub-regions.

5.10 Unlike for other waste streams EA data allows a breakdown of arisings and deposits of hazardous waste by district to be identified. This shows that Rotherham is the largest producer of hazardous waste and that arisings in this district significantly exceed deposits. Leeds and Wakefield are particularly significant in terms of deposits of hazardous waste, with Sheffield, North Lincolnshire, Hull, Kirklees and Rotherham also playing an important role. Deposits in Leeds are mainly of liquid hazardous waste. The EA data indicates that North Lincolnshire is particularly important for hazardous waste landfill capacity and

¹⁰ EA Position Paper- Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Hazardous Waste Production and Disposal 1998 to 2011

Wakefield important for provision for recycling and reuse of hazardous waste. However, the EA also note that, despite being a major producer of hazardous waste, the area only had (in 2011) around 5% of total national capacity for hazardous landfill.

5.11 The Y&H area has the highest concentration of specialist glass and metal processing facilities in the UK, reflecting its strengths in modern manufacturing and technologies¹¹. A very large majority of this waste is collected from glass bottle banks - a well established collection infrastructure in the region. These facilities reuse and recycle this waste to create useable products to support the growth of construction and manufacturing industries. There are also a number of paper and plastic re-processing facilities in the region. As a result, waste is often transported over long distances to specialist facilities in the Y&H area.

5.12 The amount of low level radioactive waste that is generated in the UK is very small compared to other types of waste. The national inventory of radioactive waste confirms that there are 35 major radioactive waste producers in Britain, including a steel plant in Sheffield, which produces and stores low level radioactive medical and industrial waste¹². A very large majority of low level radioactive waste arises from the decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites. None of these are located in the Y&H area¹³.

5.13 Low level radioactive waste in the region is generated from industrial and commercial processes such as medical treatment (eg hospitals), research, fuel processing plants/institutions and other specialist industrial processes (eg steel smelting). Currently there are no permanent disposal facilities in the region and low level radioactive waste is transported to specially licensed sites outside the region.

5.14 A distinctive feature of waste management in Y&H is the high quantities of waste from the power and utilities sector which are disposed of by landfill at dedicated private facilities. These wastes occur mainly in the form of combustion ash generated by major power stations in North and West Yorkshire (Drax, Eggborough and Ferrybridge). Substantial landfill capacity exists for the management of these wastes. The generation and deposit of these wastes has a significant impact on the overall landfill rate for the area.

6.0) Movements of waste

6.1 Data on movements within and across the Y&H area boundary are limited but can provide a general indication of the role the area plays in the management of waste and how it interacts with other areas.

6.2 Data for 2011 suggest that the area was largely self-sufficient in its waste management needs, with total deposits of around 13mt originating within the Y&H area (representing around 77% of total deposits within the area). The main source regions for imports to Y&H were the North West and East Midlands. Summary information is presented below (excluding areas from which imports of less than 100kt were received).

¹¹ Source: Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Report (Environment agency, September 2010)

¹² Source: Radioactive Wastes in the UK: A summary of the 2010 Inventory (Department of Energy and Climate Change and Nuclear Decommissioning Agency)

¹³ Source: The UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Radioactive Waste from the Non Nuclear Industry

Table 6 - Y&H deposits by origin of arisings 2011¹⁴

Origin of Arisings	Deposits 000 tonnes
Yorkshire and Humber	12,790
North West	975
East Midlands	768
North East	166
East of England	124

6.3 Imports from outside the region represent a greater proportion of total deposits (around one-third) for hazardous waste than for Household, Industrial and Commercial waste and Construction and Demolition waste, suggesting that the area may play a relatively more significant inter-regional role in the management of hazardous waste than it does for other major waste streams.

6.4 Total exports from the Y&H area were approximately 566kt in 2011. The main export destinations are indicated below. Regions receiving less than 100kt of waste from Y&H in 2011 are excluded.

Table 7 - Main export destinations for waste arising in Y&H 2011¹⁵

Export destination	Deposits 000 tonnes
East Midlands	242
North West	120
North East	113

6.5 It should be noted that export figures are minimum estimates as information on origins of arisings is not consistently recorded around the country. The majority (c.308kt) of exports were waste for treatment, principally to the East Midlands. Most exports for landfill were to the North East and East Midlands, with the East Midlands also being important for exports to Metal Recycling Sites (MRS). Exports for transfer in the North West region were also relatively significant.

6.6 Data published by the EA allows for some analysis of sub-regional movements of waste. This suggests the following position in 2011:

Former Humberside (East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire WPA areas)

6.7 Imports of waste (mainly HIC) for landfill far exceeded exports, with the large majority of imports (c.356kt) originating in the North West. Imports from East Midlands (c.43kt) were also significant. Imports for landfill also took place from West, South and North Yorkshire sub-regions, although total volumes were relatively small (in the range 15-22kt). Very little waste (including hazardous waste) was exported from former Humberside, suggesting that the sub-region was relatively self-sufficient in landfill capacity.

¹⁴ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Movement of waste 2011

¹⁵ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Movement of waste 2011

6.8 Imports of waste for treatment were mainly from the East Midlands (c.222kt) and, to a lesser extent, the North West region. Imports from other regions, and from other Y&H sub-regions, for treatment were relatively small (mainly in the range 2-20kt) Imports for treatment were mainly HIC. Overall exports for treatment were significantly lower than imports, with most exports going to the North West and to South and West Yorkshire sub-regions (in the range 25-37kt). Exports of waste to West and South Yorkshire for treatment substantially exceeded import movements from those areas. Export movements for treatment related mainly to HIC waste. West Yorkshire was the most significant export destination for hazardous waste treatment (c.14kt), with lesser amounts to South Yorkshire and the North East Region. Relatively little inert waste was exported from former Humberside for treatment, although exports to South Yorkshire (c.17kt) were the largest individual export movement.

North Yorkshire (North Yorkshire County Council, City of York, North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Park WPA areas)

6.9 More waste was imported for landfill than exported, although total volumes of imports and exports were relatively low. Main import movements were from West Yorkshire (c.65kt) and the North East (c.25kt). A very large majority of wastes imported for landfill were inert wastes, although small amounts of HIC waste were imported from West Yorkshire (c.2kt). Exports of waste for landfill were mainly to the North east (33kt, principally inert waste), Former Humberside (19kt, mainly HIC waste) and West Yorkshire (16kt, mainly HIC waste). Exports to other locations were very small. The main known destination for exports of hazardous waste for landfill was the North East (c.4kt) with only very small quantities being exported elsewhere.

6.10 Imports of waste for treatment were small, with the largest source of imports being West Yorkshire (c.9kt). Exports of waste from North Yorkshire for treatment exceeded imports, with West Yorkshire (c.24kt) and the North East (c.26kt) representing the main export destinations. Exports of waste to other Y&H sub-regions for treatment were very low. HIC waste was the main waste stream exported for treatment. Hazardous waste for treatment was exported in small amounts to Wales, West Yorkshire, East Midlands and the North East (all in the range 1-3kt). Exports of inert waste for treatment were small and mainly to West Yorkshire and the North East region.

South Yorkshire (Sheffield, Doncaster, Barnsley, Rotherham WPA areas)

6.11 In 2011 South Yorkshire imported slightly more waste for landfill than it exported. West Yorkshire and the East Midlands were the largest source of imports (c.64kt and c.57kt respectively). Imports for landfill from other areas were very low. Whilst the majority of imports for landfill were HIC wastes, substantial amounts of inert waste for landfill were imported from the East Midlands. Exports of waste for landfill were mainly HIC wastes to the East Midlands and West Yorkshire (c.22kt and c.21kt respectively). Hazardous waste for landfill was exported mainly to the North East region, with lesser amounts to East Midlands, North West region and West Yorkshire.

6.12 South Yorkshire imported more waste for treatment than it exported. Imports were received from a wide range of locations with the main sources being the East Midlands,

West Yorkshire, Former Humberside, and East of England. The East Midlands was substantially the largest source of imports of HIC wastes (c.68kt) for treatment, with West Yorkshire being the largest source of imports of inert waste for treatment (c.67kt). Significant amounts of hazardous waste were also imported for treatment (c.51kt), from a wide range of locations, principally the East Midlands (c.13kt). Overall however, the sub-region exported slightly more hazardous waste for treatment than it imported. Exports were to a wide range of locations, mainly the East Midlands (c.28kt).

West Yorkshire (Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Wakefield WPA areas)

6.13 West Yorkshire imported slightly less waste for landfill in 2011 than it exported. Main sources of imports were the North West region (c.59kt), South Yorkshire, East Midlands region and North Yorkshire (all in the range 15-29kt). Imports from East Midlands, South Yorkshire and North Yorkshire were mainly HIC waste, whereas imports from the North West were mainly inert wastes. Exports of waste for landfill were mainly to North Yorkshire (largely inert waste) and South Yorkshire (mainly HIC wastes) with both areas receiving around 65kt. Exports to Former Humberside (c.23kt) were mainly HIC waste. West Yorkshire imported substantially more hazardous waste for landfill than it exported. Imports were mainly from Wales, West and East Midlands and the North West. Exports were mainly to the North West (c.4kt).

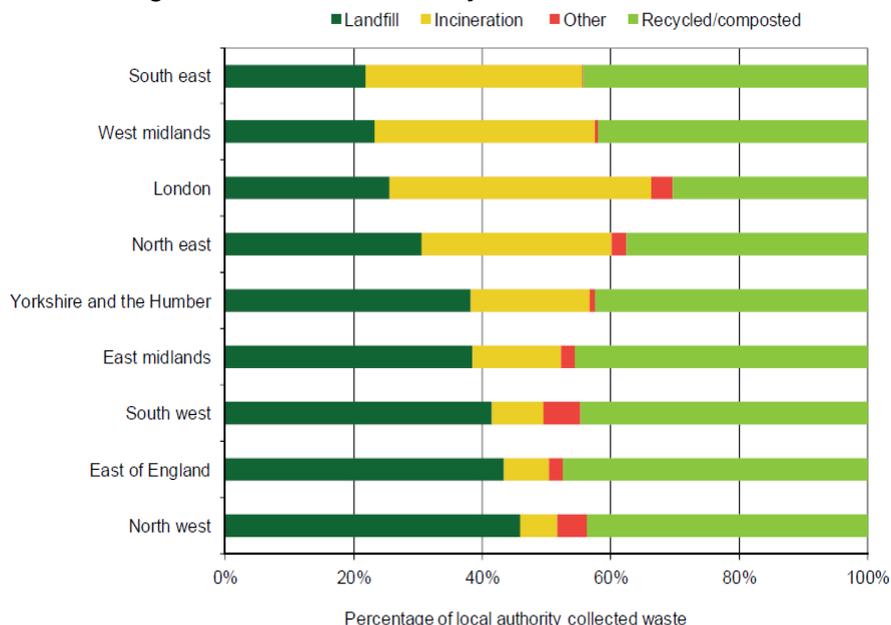
6.14 West Yorkshire imported much more waste for treatment than it exported. Imports were mainly from South Yorkshire, North West, East Midlands, North East, East of England and Former Humberside (all in the range 37-85kt), with significant amounts also imported from more distant locations. Exports of waste for treatment were mainly to the North West and North Yorkshire (c.10kt). Imports of waste for treatment were split approximately equally between HIC and inert wastes. North West region, South Yorkshire and East Midlands were the main sources of imports of HIC waste for treatment. Inert wastes for treatment were received from a wide range of locations, particularly East of England and South Yorkshire. Imports of hazardous waste for treatment (c.61kt) significantly exceeded exports (c.17kt). Imports were mainly from the North East, Former Humberside and East Midlands, with exports mainly to the North West, South Yorkshire, East Midlands and the North East.

7.0) Trends in waste management in Yorkshire and Humber

7.1 Good information is available on trends in management of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) as it is subject of specific recording and reporting arrangements. Data published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) through the WasteDataFlow system shows that regional arisings of LACW have been reducing over the period since 2001/2. The recycling rate for the household waste component of LACW has increased from 8.8% in 2001/2002 to 43.3% in 2012/13, a level very similar to the England average figure of 43.2% but still the third lowest rate of the English regions. The rate of increase in the proportion of waste recycled has slowed in recent years, in line with the general trend in England. The proportion of LACW landfilled, at 38.2% in 2012/13, has been reducing but is higher than the England average of 33.8%. The data also shows considerable variation between local authorities in Y&H, ranging from 27.7% in Sheffield to

61% in Calderdale. Figure 5 below summarises, by Region, the methods by which Local Authority Collected Waste was managed in England in 2012/13.¹⁶

Figure 7 - Management of Local Authority Collected Waste



7.2 Overall estimated regional arisings of C&I waste (6,994kt - see Table 1 above) were the second highest of the English regions but were substantially lower than the corresponding 2002/3 estimate of 11,136kt. This represents an estimated reduction of 37.6%, which is the second largest reduction of any region.

7.3 The Environment Agency provides an estimate that 3,430kt of ‘construction and demolition waste’ was deposited at permitted waste management facilities in Y&H area in 2007, rising to 5,373kt in 2012. This figure does not include excavation waste and is significantly lower than the 2005 estimate shown in figure 3 above. It does however provide a useful and more up to date minimum figure for a significant element of construction, demolition and excavation waste deposits within the Y&H area.

Table 8 – Y&H area construction and demolition waste deposits¹⁷

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Yorkshire & Humber	3,430kt	3,973 kt	4,216 kt	4,340 kt	4,597 kt	5,372 kt

7.4 Whilst there is relatively little trend data available on waste management methods for the area, information published by the EA suggests that there has been a substantial overall reduction in landfill deposits over the period 2001 to 2011. Data suggests that the trend in reduction was relatively high between 2001 and 2007, but more variable since, with a recorded increase between 2010 and 2011 as a result of increased deposits in North

¹⁶ Source: Audit Commission Analysis of ENV18 Local Authority Collected Waste: Annual Results table 2012/13, DEFRA

¹⁷ Environment Agency, 2007-2012 Waste Data Interrogator, (EWC Category 17:Construction and Demolition Waste when Hazardous Waste is removed due to the fact that this has been re-classified as unknown for the purposes of this document)

Yorkshire and Former Humberside. An overall reduction in landfill deposits of 46% has been achieved between 2001 and 2011, suggesting that the area has made significant progress in moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

7.5 As would be expected taking into account the reduction in landfill, there has been a corresponding increase in treatment of waste over the same period, although the amount of waste passing through transfer stations appears to have remained relatively steady.

7.6 There has been a general reduction in both arisings and deposits of hazardous waste in the Y&H area since 2001, and particularly since new hazardous waste regulations were introduced in 2005. Alongside a general reduction in landfill and treatment of hazardous waste there has been a substantial increase in recycling and re-use of this waste stream.

8.0) Waste management capacity in Yorkshire and Humber

8.1 Information on available capacity for the management of waste in the Y&H area is limited. The EA publishes information on landfill capacity. The data only includes sites with an EA permit for landfill. There may be significant further capacity with the benefit of planning permission for landfill, but for which a permit has not yet been obtained. The data indicates that, at the end of 2011, the area had in excess of 101 million cubic metres of permitted capacity, representing around 17% of the total capacity in England and Wales; a greater proportion than any other region. This equates to around 11 years landfill life for non-hazardous waste.

8.2 For hazardous landfill capacity the situation is different, with the area having a relatively low proportion (5.2%) of total capacity in England and Wales. The EA note that non-hazardous landfill capacity is well dispersed around the area, with all sub-regions having in excess of 15 million cubic metres. However, the only significant capacity for hazardous waste landfill is in the Former Humber sub-region at a single large site on the South Bank (Winterton landfill South), although the EA also note the presence of three cells for stable non-reactive hazardous waste at other landfill sites in Y&H: (Gallymoor (East Riding of Yorkshire), Skelton Grange (Leeds) and Bradley Park (Kirklees), two of which can receive asbestos with the third taking gypsum. The following table summarises landfill capacity in Y&H and the individual sub-regions at the end of 2011.

Table 9 - Y&H landfill capacity 2011 (000s cubic metres)¹⁸

Landfill type	Hazardous merchant	Hazardous restricted	Non-hazardous with stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) cell	Non hazardous	Non-hazardous restricted	Inert
Former Humberside	930	-	1,349	25,575	5,605	4,427
North Yorkshire	-	-	-	5,456	17,346	1,614
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	15,757	-	7,374
West	-	-	1,883	12,291	1,720	2,882

¹⁸ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Landfill Capacity 1998/9 to 2011

Yorkshire						
Total	930	-	3,232	56,078	24,670	16,297

8.3 The data shows that the Former Humberside area is important in terms of the relatively high proportion of total Y&H landfill capacity which is located there, as well as the presence of hazardous landfill capacity. Non-hazardous landfill capacity is significantly lower in North Yorkshire than in other parts of Y&H. The high proportion of non-hazardous restricted capacity located in North Yorkshire mainly reflects the presence of capacity for disposal of waste ash from major power stations in the sub-region. Trend data on landfill capacity published by the EA indicates that total capacity declined slightly over the 10 year period to 2011. Non-inert merchant capacity was significantly higher in 2011 in Former Humberside compared to 2001 but was significantly lower in West and North Yorkshire. Capacity in South Yorkshire was slightly higher in 2011 compared with 2001. Inert landfill capacity was higher in all sub-regions except West Yorkshire in 2011 compared with 2001. Trend data for hazardous landfill capacity is not available.

8.4 Capacity information for other types of waste management processes is not available on a comprehensive basis across the Y&H area. However, as the evidence bases for waste local plans are developed around the area it may be possible to provide a clearer impression of the total waste management capacity. The following table summarises information currently available. It should be noted that obtaining data on capacity is difficult as Environment Agency permit data or actual throughput data may not provide an indication of the physical capacity of a site or facility. As an example, data for North Yorkshire included in the table below comprises a combination of the potential maximum capacity permitted via an EA permit or planning permission, as well as data on actual throughput based on information supplied by operators. Neither of these may necessarily provide a reliable indication of the actual physical capacity of infrastructure present on a site¹⁹. It should also be noted that sites operating under an EA permit exemption also contribute to overall capacity for management of waste. Any such additional capacity will not be reflected in figures included in Table 10.

Table 10 – Y&H permitted annual waste capacity in tonnes by management method²⁰ (it is expected that this Table will be developed further in future reviews of this Statement as information becomes available for other areas).

	Recycling	Treatment	Transfer
North Yorkshire	383 kt (combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all may be operational)	708 kt (combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all may be operational)	872 kt (combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all may be operational)
South Yorkshire			

¹⁹ A waste facility study was commissioned by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly and Environment Agency in 2005. Although the actual data it contains is now substantially out of date, one finding of the study was that actual throughput of waste, relative to licenced capacity, in waste treatment facilities (physical, physical-chemical and chemical and biological treatment) ranged between 54%, 70% and 79%. (Source: Waste Facility Study Final Report (Land Use Consultants in association with SLR Consulting Ltd, 2005).

West Yorkshire Bradford	362kt (includes 33kt of non-operational capacity)	1,119kt (includes 920kt of non-operational capacity)	668kt (all operational)
Calderdale	306kt (permitted capacity)	75kt (permitted capacity)	1,030kt (permitted capacity)
East Yorkshire			
Total			

Sources - North Yorkshire figures are mix of permitted capacity and actual throughput sourced from North Yorkshire Sub-region Waste Arisings and Capacity requirements Final Report (October 2013) capacity database (Urban Vision/4Resources).

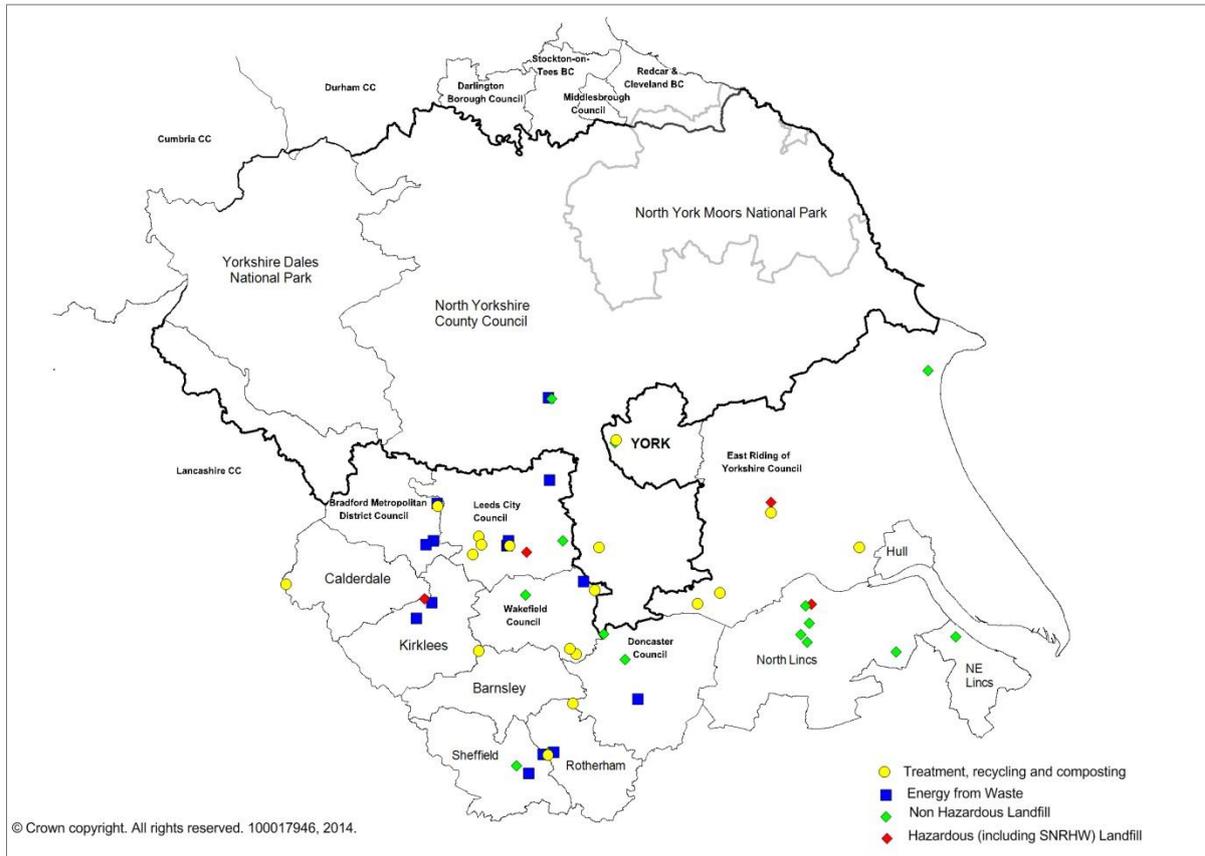
9.0) Strategic waste infrastructure in Yorkshire and Humber

9.1 The EA has published information on void space remaining at individual landfill sites as at 2012. This indicates that, across Y&H, there were 18 merchant non-hazardous landfills with in excess of 1 million cubic metres of void space remaining, 3 of which had capacity in excess of 5 million cubic metres. Three of the 18 sites also had cells for stable non-radioactive hazardous waste. The single dedicated merchant hazardous landfill site in the Former Humber area had approximately 0.9 million cubic metres of void space remaining at 2012. More information about these sites is provided in Appendix 2.

9.2 To help with preparation of this position statement the Environment Agency has also provided specific information on important permitted facilities in the Y &H area, as well as information on important current applications for permits. The information is summarised in Appendix 2. It includes waste treatment facilities with a permit capacity exceeding 75kt per annum as well as major energy recovery capacity (excluding biomass combustion plants) and major landfill sites for non-inert waste. It should be noted that the position regarding overall capacity is relatively fluid as new proposals are submitted and determined through the various regulatory processes. The distribution of facilities of potential strategic significance in Y&H is shown below.

Figure 8 - Distribution of strategic waste infrastructure with EA permit in Y&H²¹

²¹ The map shows facilities with EA permits. Some may not currently be developed or operational.



10.0) Recent/current developments

10.1 As noted in the introduction to this Statement, arrangements for the management of waste arising or dealt with in the Y&H area are subject to continuing change. The following developments may have significant implications for waste management in and around the area both now and in the relatively near future.

- The development of new large scale capacity (currently under construction) for the recovery of energy from residual waste at Ferrybridge power station in West Yorkshire (together with the potential for development of further substantial new capacity at the same site currently being progressed through the National Strategic Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) procedures).
- The recent grant of permission for development of major new waste recovery facilities in Leeds (Cross Green and Skelton Grange sites, North Yorkshire (Allerton Park site), Doncaster (Hatfield Power Park) and three sites in Bradford (including Ripley Road Bradford and Airedale Road Keighley)
- The development of a new strategic waste treatment and renewable energy facility (currently under construction) in Manvers, Rotherham to help meet the predicted shortfall in capacity in relation to waste arisings in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham to 2026²².

²² This process will convert residual waste into a solid recovered fuel (SRF). This fuel will be transported to a multi-fuel plant at Ferrybridge (see first bullet point above).

- The recent grant of permission to extend the amount of waste that the existing energy recovery facility in Sheffield can receive from outside the current catchment area (including parts of north Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).
- The outcome of current proposals for development of a major new energy recovery facility at Kellingley Colliery in North Yorkshire.
- The potential increase in permitted capacity at the existing Sterecycle treatment facility in Rotherham.
- The expiry in the near future of current permission for landfill at the Welbeck facility in West Yorkshire and the outcome of any proposals to extend the timescale for the development.
- The development of substantial new waste treatment and energy recovery capacity on Teesside, close to the northern boundary of the area.

11.0) Key messages from the data

11.1 The information confirms that Y&H is a major producer of waste in a national context. Arisings of both C&I waste and hazardous waste are understood to be relatively high compared to other regions, and the proportion of C&I waste from the power and utilities sector is also high.

11.2 The area has a correspondingly large number of permitted waste management facilities, with the majority of these located in West and South Yorkshire. This is likely to reflect the highly urbanised and more industrialised nature of these sub-regions.

11.3 Although recycling rates for household waste are in line with the national average, the area still landfills a relatively high, but reducing, proportion of waste, including LACW, although the relatively high overall rate of landfill is partly explained by the large amounts of power and utilities waste disposed of in North Yorkshire. The rate of progress in reducing landfill has declined in recent years. Moving waste further up the waste hierarchy will require coordinated action between stakeholders within both the public and private sectors.

11.4 When particular facility types are considered, certain sub-regions are particularly significant, for example Former Humberside contains a substantial proportion of total non-hazardous landfill capacity in the area and is particularly important for hazardous landfill capacity, whereas capacity for chemical treatment and clinical waste transfer is only available in West and South Yorkshire. North Yorkshire has a high proportion of non-hazardous restricted user landfill capacity, reflecting extensive power generation activity in the sub-region. Currently, energy recovery capacity is located mainly in the southern part of the Y&H area.

11.5 The area has the largest amount of permitted void space of any region in England and Wales, although the proportion of hazardous capacity is low compared to other regions. This is likely to increase the strategic significance of current hazardous landfill capacity in the area. There has been a significant decline in both arisings and deposits of hazardous waste in recent years, and a corresponding substantial increase in recycling and re-use. Waste data modelling carried out by the Environment Agency in 2010 as part of a pilot project noted a need for a new hazardous waste facility in the Y&H area. Identification of a new

hazardous waste management facility would require coordinated working by WPAs in the area, taking into account the likely strategic role of any such facility.

11.6 Notwithstanding relatively high overall landfill capacity in Y&H, there is a potential shortfall in landfill capacity in the Sheffield City Region area due to a lack of void space. Meeting landfill requirements for this area may also require coordinated working with other WPAs.

11.7 In 2011 the area was largely self-sufficient in waste management needs, with around three-quarters of all waste deposits originating in Y&H. Notwithstanding this, important interactions both beyond and within the area appear to exist.

11.8 At a regional level key interactions (both imports and exports) are with East Midlands and North West regions, and to a lesser extent the North East. This is not surprising given the proximity of these areas to Y&H. The majority of exports were waste for treatment, mainly to the East Midlands but as overall imports exceeded exports it is likely that this is a result of market factors rather than significant shortages of capacity within Y&H. Proportionately more hazardous waste is imported to Y&H than HIC or inert waste, suggesting the area plays an important inter-regional role in the management of this type of waste.

11.9 At a sub-regional level, the data suggests that Former Humberside, South and West Yorkshire all play an important role in provision of treatment capacity both within and beyond the Y&H boundary, although capacity in the North East is also significant in managing waste arising in North Yorkshire. West Yorkshire and East Midlands appear to play a significant role in the treatment of hazardous waste arising in the area. Former Humberside is the largest recipient of imports of waste for landfill, although in 2011 much of this waste originated outside the Y&H area.

11.10 Continued monitoring and evaluation of trends in waste arisings, management methods and capacity in Y&H will be needed and would benefit from a move towards greater consistency between WPAs. There is also a need to consider the implications of emerging spatial patterns of growth and development and the links between provision of waste management capacity and other key issues such as carbon reduction.

12.0) Conclusions

12.1 This Position Statement has identified a number of matters relevant to waste planning in the Y&H area. In particular, it helps demonstrate the scale and range of waste infrastructure, as well as the extent to which movements of waste within and across the Y&H boundary play a role in the management of waste. In some cases the inter-relationships implied by these movements suggest there may be a need to consider more specific agreed

position statements, or memoranda of understanding, between relevant authorities in order to help demonstrate that adequate provision for waste management capacity is likely to be available.

12.2 The Statement has also highlighted some of the limitations which may constrain the ability to plan in detail for waste management capacity, taking into account the wide range of factors that can influence how capacity can be identified or utilised.

12.3 It is intended that the Statement can also provide a benchmark for future monitoring of waste infrastructure, capacity and movements for the Y&H area.

Appendix 1 - Progress with waste local plans in Yorkshire and Humber, as at February 2016

<p>North Yorkshire County Council, City of York and North York Moors National Park - producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan Preferred Options consultation completed January 2016. Publication draft expected Autumn 2016; Submission end 2016</p>
<p>Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley metropolitan borough councils - adopted a Joint Waste Plan in 2012.</p>
<p>Leeds City Council - adopted a Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan in January 2013.</p>
<p>North East Lincolnshire Council - a new Local Plan is expected to reach Preferred Approach stage by May 2015.</p>
<p>Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council - withdrew a Submitted Core Strategy in October 2013. Now progressing with a Local Plan which will incorporate waste. Consultants to be appointed to undertake an independent waste needs assessment. Anticipated adoption of the Local Plan is summer 2017.</p>
<p>Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council - Publication version of the Core Strategy is expected July 2014. Land Allocations and Designations First Consultation is expected late 2014.</p>
<p>Hull City Council & East Riding of Yorkshire Council - Issues and Options consultation carried out in 2012. Progress update to be reported to both Councils in October 2014.</p>
<p>Bradford Metropolitan District Council - Core Strategy examination held in March 2015 with further hearings expected in May 2016. Waste DPD submission to Secretary of State in May 2016.</p>
<p>Tees Valley authorities - a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document was adopted in September 2011.</p>
<p>Wakefield Metropolitan District Council - adopted a Waste Development Plan Document in December 2009 and a Core Strategy and Development Policies Development Plan Document in April 2009.</p>

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority - currently reviewing the policies contained within the 1998 Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It is expected that this document will be adopted in late 2015 to early 2016.

North Lincolnshire Council - set out broad strategic policies for Minerals & Waste in an adopted Core Strategy Development Plan Document (June 2011). A Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document is now being prepared with Issues & Options consultation expected in autumn 2014, followed by second stage of consultation in late spring/early summer 2015 and formal consultation on the draft document in Autumn 2015. Adoption is expected in Summer/Autumn 2016.

Sheffield City Council – a Core Strategy (including waste policies) was adopted in March 2009.

Appendix 2 – Strategic Waste Facilities within the Yorkshire & Humber area²³

This Appendix includes information on major facilities (either operational or with planning permission). The first table includes information on recycling, treatment and composting facilities with the benefit of an EA permit capacity in excess of 75,000 tpa (transfer facilities have been excluded). The second table shows information on known major operational or EA permitted EfW facilities. Specific capacity information is not available for all of these at this stage. The third table shows landfill facilities with remaining capacity in excess of 1,000,000 cubic metres at end 2012) as well as hazardous landfill facilities. Sites taking only inert waste have been excluded. The fourth table shows facilities subject of current (May 2014) EA permit applications as an indicator of other significant treatment/incineration facilities which may be brought forward.

Table 1 - Waste Facilities (Facilities with an EA Environmental Permit of over 75,000 tpa capacity)

Site	Operator	Activity Description	Local Authority District	NGR
South Kirkby Waste Management Facility	Shanks Waste Management Limited	Materials Recycling Facility	Wakefield	SE4470 1180
South Kirkby Plant	Reuse Collections Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Wakefield	SE45960 10755
Reuse Glass Uk Ltd	Reuse Glass U K Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Wakefield	SE49590 22990
Knowsthorpe Way Transfer Station	Skelton Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Leeds	SE33050 31560
Carr Crofts Site	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Leeds	SE26958 33361
Esholt WWTW	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	WWTW	Bradford	SE19031 39081
Biowise Albion Lane Composting Facility	Biowise Limited	Treatment	East Riding of Yorkshire	TA01238 31220
Sharneyford Works	The TEG Group Plc	Composting	Calderdale	SD89357 24136
Harewood Whin Compost Facility	Yorwaste Ltd	Composting	York	SE53820 51820
Waste Recycling And Diversion Limited	Waste Recycling & Diversion Limited	Treatment	Rotherham	SK40474 91460
Gelderd Road Resource	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Materials Recycling	Leeds	SE27492 31720

²³ Based on information supplied by the Environment Agency

Management Centre		Facility		
The Maltings Organics Treatment Facility	The Maltings Organic Treatment Ltd	Composting	Selby	SE50500 31200
Clayton Hall Farm Bioenergy Plant	Clayton Hall Farm Bioenergy Llp	Treatment	Kirklees	SE27030 11380
St Bernards Mill MRF	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Leeds	SE25840 29930
Jerry Lane Landfill	Mytum & Selby Waste Recycling Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	East Riding of Yorkshire	SE74000 22500
Commons Farm	CS Backhouse Limited	Composting	East Riding of Yorkshire	SE69722 20384
Bolton Road Waste Treatment & Renewable Energy Facility	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Treatment	Rotherham	SE45400 01300
South Kirkby Waste Management Facility	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Treatment	Wakefield	SE44700 11800
Ducknest Farm Composting Facility	Inztec Composting Limited	Composting	East Riding of Yorkshire Borough	SE8399 3792

Table 2 -Energy-from-Waste Facilities (it is expected that this Table will be developed further in future reviews of this Statement as more information becomes available).

Site	Operator	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	LA District	Waste/Fuel	NGR
Operational					
Knostrop Clinical Waste Incinerator	SRCL Ltd	17,000	Leeds	Clinical	SE3250 3150
Blackburn Meadows Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Sheffield	Sewage	SK3955 9154
Kirklees EfW	SITA (Kirklees) Limited		Kirklees	MSW	SE1480 1765
Calder Valley Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Kirklees	Sewage	SE1784 2066
Knostrop Treatment Works Sewage Sludge	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	27,000	Leeds	Sewage	SE3256 3160

Incinerator					
Kirk Sandall Thermal Treatment Plant	Trackwork Ltd		Doncaster	Treated Wood	SE5807 0216
Sheffield Energy Recovery Facility	Veolia ES Sheffield Limited	200,000	Sheffield	MSW	SK3673 8794
Esholt Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Bradford	Sewage	SE1885 3966
Not Yet Operational					
Leeds RERF*	Veolia ES Leeds Ltd	214,000/180,000	Leeds	MSW / C&I	SE3281 3244
Bowling Back Lane Resource Recovery Facility	FCC Recycling (UK) Limited	250,000/190,000	Bradford	MSW	SE1817 3249
Templeborough Biomass Energy Development	BRITE Partnership	170,000 (85 composted/85 virgin)	Rotherham	Biomass	SK4168 9191
Ferrybridge Multifuel Facility*	Ferrybridge MFE Limited	675,000	Wakefield	MSW / C&I	SE4750 2472
Allerton Waste Recovery Park	AmeyCespa Limited	262,000,40,000, 320,000	Harrogate	MSW / C&I	SE4062 5992
Land East of Former Gas Works, Airedale Road, Keighley	Halton Group	190,000	Bradford	C&I	SE4080 4414
Former site of Solaglas factory, Bradford	Energos	180,000	Bradford	C&I	SE1671 3171

*Under Construction

Table 3 - Landfill Facilities (excludes inert only facilities)²⁴

Site	Operator	Capacity 2012 (cubic metres)	Site Type	Sub-region	NGR
Allerton Park Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,406,831	Non Hazardous	North Yorkshire	SE4120 5973
Barnsdale Bar Quarry Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	3,360,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SE5150 1450
Bradley Park Tip	Bradley Park Waste Management Ltd	1,583,486 ²⁵	Inert (SNRHW)	West Yorkshire	SE1635 2135
Camp Wood Landfill	Singleton Birch Ltd	1,875,487	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA0839 1114

²⁴ Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council have also indicated that there are two large scale dredging sites along the River Don in Doncaster and Rotherham to enable removal of river sediment, with no other suitable waste management sites available in the Y&H area.

²⁵ Capacity at sites which also include a cell for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste - not all the capacity will be for SNRHW

Carnaby Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	1,981,815	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA1470 6510
Conesby Quarry	North Lincolnshire Council	3,750,000	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE8985 1450
Croft Farm Landfill	Onyx Landfill Ltd	1,452,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SE5560 0970
Crosby North Landfill	Corus UK Ltd	1,649,629	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9105 1305
Gallymoor Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	1,315,303 ²⁶	Non Hazardous (SNRHW)	Former Humberside	SE8400 3981
Harewood Whin Landfill	Yorwaste Ltd	2,286,695	Non Hazardous	North Yorkshire	SE5360 5130
Holmes Farm Landfill	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	1,120,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK4050 9190
Immingham Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,252,583	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA2007 1410
Parkwood Landfill Ltd	Viridor	2,194,882	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK3440 8940
Peckfield Landfill	Shanks	2,830,006	Non Hazardous	West Yorkshire	SE4340 3250
Roxby Gullet Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	6,141,692	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9150 1670
Skelton Grange Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	1,667,668 ²⁷	Non Hazardous (SNRHW)	West Yorkshire	SE3630 3030
Thurcroft Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	5,035,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK9667 8954
Welbeck Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	8,911,098	Non Hazardous	West Yorkshire	SE3614 2209
Winterton Landfill North	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,611,024	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9128 2023
Winterton Landfill South	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	895,481 ²⁸	Hazardous Merchant	Former Humberside	SE9120 2020

Source: Environment Agency

Table 4 -Submitted Environmental Permits (as at May 2014)

Site Name	Applicant Name	Permit Type	Local Authority	Application Status	NGR
Wheldon ACT and AD Plant	Clean Power (UK) Limited	Incineration of Haz. Waste – Capacity >10 Tonnes per day	Wakefield	Allocated & in process	SE4397 2621
Crawberry Hill Wellsite	Rathlin Energy (UK) Limited	Incineration of Haz. Waste – Capacity >10 Tonnes per day	East Riding of Yorkshire	Issued	SE9766 3772

²⁶ Capacity at sites which also include a cell for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste - not all the capacity will be for SNRHW

²⁷ Capacity at sites which also include a cell for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste - not all the capacity will be for SNRHW

²⁸ Capacity at this facility is below the 1,000,000 cubic metres threshold used in Table 3. It has been included as it is the only dedicated merchant hazardous landfill in Y&H

West Newton Wellsite	Rathlin Energy (UK) Limited	Incineration of Haz. Waste – Capacity >10 Tonnes per day	East Riding of Yorkshire	Issued	TA1927 3913
Bolton Road Waste Treatment & Renewable Energy Facility	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Recovery or Recovery and Disposal - >50 tonnes per day of Non-Haz. Waste (>100 tonnes per day if only AD) Involving Biological Treatment	Rotherham	Allocated & in process	SE4540 0130
Leeds Riverside Renewable Energy Facility	Clean Power (UK) Limited	Incineration of Non-Haz. Waste - Capacity >3 Tonnes per hour	Leeds	Allocated & in process	SE3189 3194
Holbrook Community Renewable Energy Centre	UYE (UK) Limited	Incineration of Non-Haz. Waste - Capacity >3 Tonnes per hour	Sheffield	Allocated & in process	SK4452 8167
S R C L Leeds Clinical Waste Facility	SRCL Ltd	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Leeds	Allocated & in process	SE 32497 31541
Goole Transfer Station	FCC Environment Limited	HCl Waste TS + treatment	East Riding of Yorkshire	Issued	SE 72754 23519
Arthington Quarry	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Leeds	Allocated & in process	SE 26788 43644

Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement



Yorkshire and Humber Waste Planning Authorities

November 2015

Summary

This Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber (Y&H) has been produced jointly by all seventeen Waste Planning Authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area to help ensure appropriate coordination in planning for waste. A number of key messages emerge from it. In summary these include:

- The Y&H area generates large volumes of waste, with commercial and industrial waste and hazardous waste particularly significant relative to other regions.
- Substantial progress has been made over the past decade in Y&H towards managing waste more sustainably, although rates of landfill are still relatively high compared to some other regions.
- A large network of waste management infrastructure already exists in Y&H and a number of major new facilities, particularly for the management of residual waste, have recently received permission or are under consideration.
- Landfill capacity is relatively high but reducing and the area has the highest concentration of glass and metal reprocessing facilities in the UK.
- Although Y&H generates relatively large amount of hazardous waste, mainly in the more urbanised areas, capacity for its' management is relatively low.
- Movements of waste both into and out of Y&H are significant although, overall, the area appears to be largely self-sufficient in meeting its waste management needs. In 2014 the area imported substantially more waste than it exported. The main interactions between Y&H and its neighbours are with the East Midlands, North West and North east.
- Important movements of waste also take place within Y&H, reflecting imbalances in the distribution of infrastructure and arisings, as well as the operation of the market.
- The position with regard to emergence of new capacity is changing rapidly, and there are challenges in obtaining good data on how and where waste arises and is managed. Comparison of data for 2011, included in the first Y&H Waste Position Statement (July 2014) suggests some significant variation in movements of waste have occurred.
- Local plans for waste are at a range of stages of preparation but provide an opportunity to address needs for sustainable waste management alongside other relevant spatial issues. A degree of coordination within Y&H will be beneficial in delivering this.

Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement 2014

13.0) Purpose of the Statement

1.1 This Statement has been produced to assist with coordination in strategic planning for waste by waste planning authorities (WPAs) in the Yorkshire & Humber (Y&H) area. It represents an update to a first version of the Statement produced in July 2014 and subsequently endorsed by WPAs in the area.

1.2 The need for the Statement was first identified at a meeting of waste planning officers, representing a range of WPAs in the Y&H area, which took place on 4 April 2014. The July 2014 Statement and this update have been produced by North Yorkshire County Council in consultation with the Environment Agency (EA) and WPAs within Y&H, including through the Waste Technical Advisory Body.

1.3 The Statement sets out some key background information about waste and waste planning in the area and, in particular, identifies some of the key information that is likely to be relevant to preparation and review of waste local plans and which may affect more than one local authority area. To this extent the Statement is also intended to assist WPAs in the area to fulfil their statutory requirements under the “Duty to Cooperate” obligation in line with the regulations and paragraphs 178 and 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.4 It is intended that the Statement will be reviewed periodically to help ensure that the information it contains is as up to date as practicable.

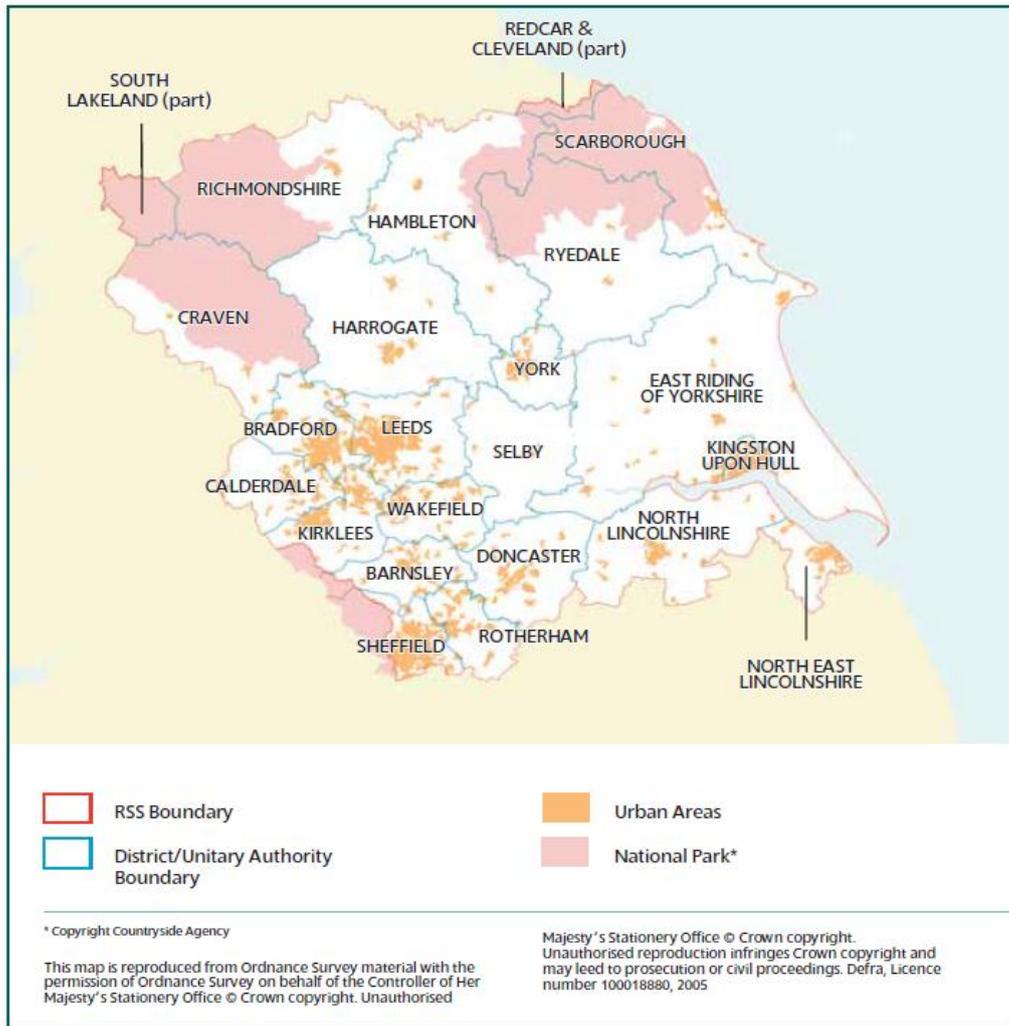
14.0) Context

2.1 Coordination in waste planning in the area was previously facilitated through the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (2008), which was revoked in 2012. Further support was provided by the waste Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) for Yorkshire and the Humber, which was convened and serviced by the former Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly. The former RTAB last met formally in 2009. Current national planning policy (including NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste (Oct 2014)) encourages cross-boundary coordination in planning for infrastructure, including waste management infrastructure but requires that this is delivered at a local level through collaboration between relevant planning authorities. As noted in para.1.2 a meeting of waste planning officers took place in April 2014 to help improve coordination, leading to establishment of a new Waste Technical Advisory Body, which has since met regularly.

2.2 The YH area comprises 17 WPAs all of which are unitary planning authorities with the exception of the North Yorkshire County Council area, which is two tier²⁹.

²⁹ The total area includes three National Park Authorities with planning responsibilities for waste (North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales and the Peak District National parks). Parts of each of these planning authority areas lie outside the Y&H area, with waste collection and disposal responsibilities being exercised by waste collection and disposal authorities falling outside Y&H. Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council fulfils these responsibilities over a small part of the North York Moors National Park and Cumbria County Council and South Lakeland District

Figure 1 - Yorkshire and Humber area



2.3 The geography and demography of the area is very diverse, comprising large urban areas within the Leeds and Sheffield City Regions, as well as extensive areas which are highly rural.

2.4 In addition to being a substantial geographical area in its own right, the area also has important linkages with its neighbours, including the Tees Valley conurbation to the north, Manchester to the west and the East Midlands.

2.5 This diverse make-up and setting is of significance in influencing patterns of arisings and movements of waste within and across the area boundary.

2.6 As well as representing a challenge, management of waste also provides opportunities for the local and wider economies and employment and is therefore important in ensuring the wider sustainability of the YH area.

Figure 2 - English regions

Council fulfil these responsibilities over a small part of the area covered by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.



2.7 There is a clear link between waste and other issues with a planning or spatial dimension, such as patterns of future growth in housing and employment, climate change and sustainable transport. It is expected that future growth in Yorkshire and Humber will take place mainly within or around the main urban areas. In order to ensure that waste can be managed near to where it arises, and that communities can play an appropriate role in managing the waste that arises in their areas, it is likely that provision of most waste management capacity will also be in such locations. However there are exceptions to this. For example there is a close association between landfill of waste and the more rural parts of Yorkshire and Humber, where landfill has been used both as a means of disposing of waste and restoring mineral workings.

2.9 Whilst progress towards sustainable waste management means that landfill is likely to be of greatly reduced significance in future, it will nevertheless continue to play a role in dealing with wastes which cannot be managed by other means. There will also be a continuing need to manage more difficult wastes, which may require specialised facilities. The market for such wastes in particular may operate at a wider geographical level and it is likely that for this, and other commercial reasons, there will be continue to be substantial movements of wastes across the border of Y&H in future.

2.10 The overriding goal of the Government's waste planning policy is to move waste up the waste hierarchy³⁰ away from landfill towards prevention, reuse, recycling and other recovery

³⁰ The waste hierarchy sets out a priority preference for the management of waste, with prevention at the top followed by reuse, recycling with disposal as the least favoured option.

solutions. This approach will require coordination of effort between local planning authorities and other public bodies as well as commercial organisations, individuals and the waste industry.

2.11 Strategic planning for waste has an important role to play in helping to deliver such coordination and move waste up the hierarchy, as well as ensuring that an appropriate pattern of facilities is available, taking into account the needs of the area as well as other spatial planning objectives. In particular there is a need to help ensure that an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities can be delivered in order to allow waste to be dealt with as near as possible to its source.

15.0) Waste plans in the area

3.1 Local plans for waste in the area are at a range of stages of preparation, with some having been adopted whilst others are only at Issues and Option stage. In some instances these plans have been prepared and adopted in advance of the introduction of the Duty to Cooperate and may not fully reflect available information on cross-boundary waste movements and issues. The need for cooperation between WPAs on waste issues has already been recognised by some WPAs in the area who have, or are, producing their waste plans on a joint basis with other WPAs.

3.2 One of the roles of this Position Statement is to help deliver increased cooperation and coordination in waste planning in the area, through establishing a range of agreed baseline information that may be relevant.

3.3 Appendix 1 summarises the position with preparation of waste plans around the YH area, as at February 2016.

16.0) Waste data issues

4.1 Availability of robust data is important in planning for waste both within and across local authority boundaries. However, acquisition of high quality data on waste arisings, movements and management methods is a significant challenge. This is not an issue which is unique to the Y&H area and is a result of a number of factors. These include;

- the wide range of organisations involved in the management of waste;
- the nature of the current data reporting and collection mechanisms used, and;
- the nature of waste management markets and processes, which may lead to double counting of waste as it passes through more than one form of management activity.

A further issue is that data is sometimes only available at a sub-regional or sub-national level, for example some data on waste movements. This can limit the extent to which WPAs can plan for waste with a high degree of precision.

4.2 Some WPAs in the area have commissioned specific research into waste arisings and management capacity to help inform preparation of waste plans for their areas. In some cases these have been prepared on a collaborative basis between groups of local

authorities, for example a North Yorkshire sub-region study has been undertaken and published in 2013, with a subsequent update in 2015.

4.3 Management of waste is increasingly a complex process, with waste often passing through several stages from the point of arising. As a result several different facilities, organisations and waste planning authority areas may be involved in the management of a particular item of waste. In the majority of cases these arrangements are determined by market forces outside the control of WPAs. Furthermore, such arrangements may be subject to change over short periods of time as a result of commercial factors. The inevitable time gap between availability of data and actual events, typically one to two years, means that it can be very difficult to gain an accurate and comprehensive picture of how management of waste in a given area is actually occurring.

4.4 It is also relevant that the policy and regulatory picture relating to waste management has been, and continues to, evolve rapidly and this is likely to influence the activities of producers and managers of waste, as well as being relevant to the development of local planning policy for waste. This further increases the challenges in planning for the management of waste.

4.5 The first Position Statement, published in July 2014, utilised data for 2011 published by the Environment Agency in its own series of Position papers. Whilst the EA subsequently published Position papers for 2012, in some cases with more limited data reporting than for 2011, further updates have not been produced. This has posed additional challenges in the collation of data to feed into this review. As a result, it has not been practical to provide updated information for all aspects reported in the July 2014 Statement. This update has also drawn on data published in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator databases for the 2014 calendar year to ensure the most up to date position is reported where practicable.

17.0) The role of Yorkshire and Humber in the management of waste

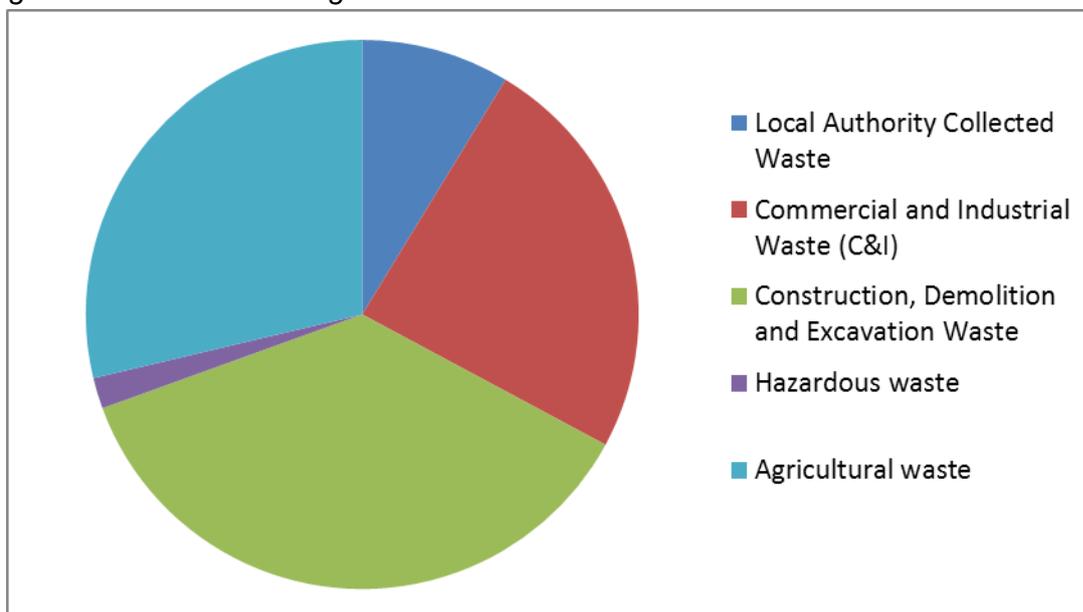
5.1 This section summarises key information on main waste arisings and deposits in Y&H. It should be noted that in order to provide an indication of arisings of the main waste streams it is necessary to use a range of data sources, some of which are now quite old. For example estimates of agricultural waste date from 2003 and pre-date changes in the classification of this waste stream. Construction, demolition and excavation waste estimates are also relatively old and pre-date the recession.

Table 1 - Estimated arisings in Y&H

Waste Stream	Estimated Arisings (000 tonnes)	Data Source
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	2,490	2013/14 waste data flow
Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I)	6,944	2009 Defra national survey
C&I minus power and utilities	4,880	2009 Defra national survey
Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)	10,497	2005 data (WRAP)
Hazardous waste	522	2014 EA data

Agricultural waste	8,245 of which 8,186 were organic by-products waste	2003 EA estimate
Low Level radioactive waste (LLR)	No regional estimate available ³¹	N/A

Figure 3 - Estimated arisings in Y&H



5.2 As well as being a generator of substantial volumes of waste, the area also hosts a wide range of waste management facilities. . In 2012 the Y&H region had the second highest number of sites with environmental permits of any region in England. These include a number of waste management facilities which are likely to be of strategic significance, in terms of meeting waste management needs arising both in and outside the area. Further information on these is included in the Appendices.

5.3 Information produced by the EA indicates that, at the end of 2012, there were 819 operational waste management facilities permitted by the EA, an increase of 34 on the 2011 position. It should be noted that there were a further 422 facilities which were permitted but not operational (an increase of 49 on the 2011 figure) as well as a significant number of other facilities which operate under permit exemptions³². The following table shows the number of operating permitted facilities by sub-region in 2011 (sub-regional data for 2012 is not available).

Table 2 - Operational facilities in Y&H 2011³³

Sub-region	Former Humberside ³⁴	North Yorkshire	South Yorkshire	West Yorkshire
No. of operational facilities	157	115	212	288

³¹ The EA confirmed in 2011 that the production of LLR waste in North Yorkshire is below the reporting threshold – measured in terms of radioactivity, and the annual arising of LLR waste in the North Yorkshire Plan area is likely not to exceed 50m3. This would suggest that likely Y&H arisings would be minimal in comparison to other waste streams.

³² EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2012

³³ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2011

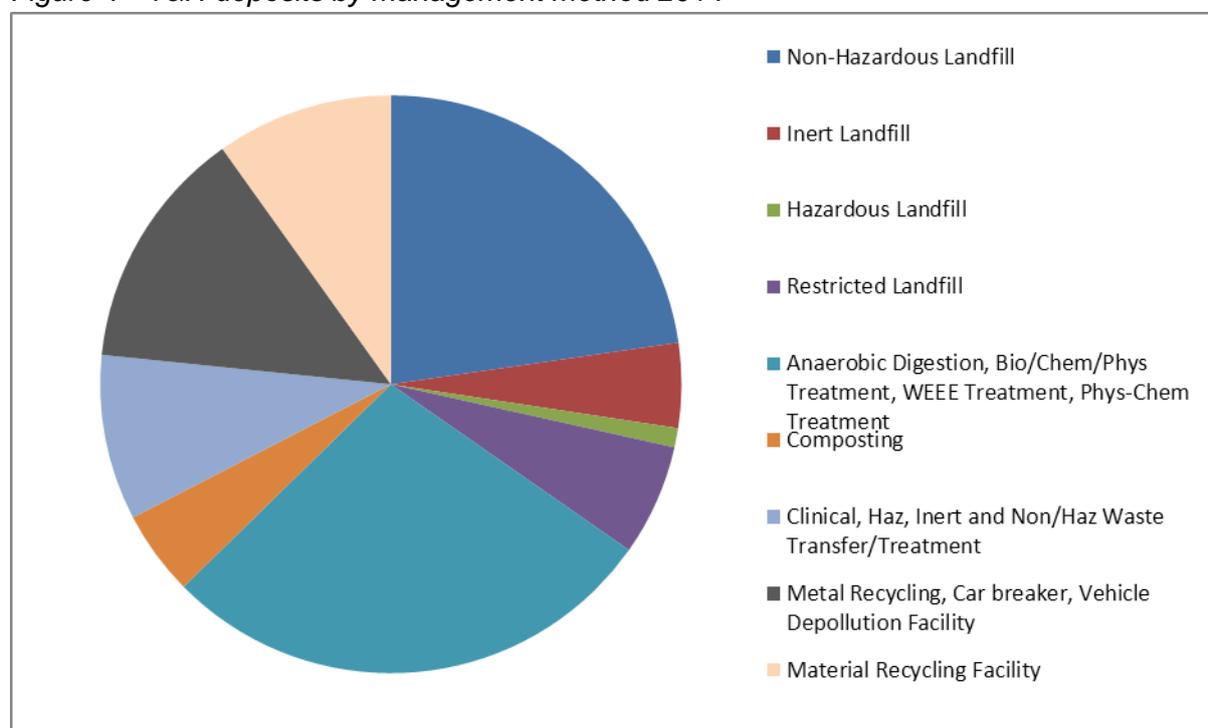
³⁴ Includes East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire

5.4 The more detailed information published by the EA suggests that, in 2014, the distribution of facility types across the area is relatively uneven, with certain facility types, such as clinical waste transfer stations and chemical treatment facilities only located in West and South Yorkshire, whereas there are proportionately more landfill sites in North Yorkshire and Former Humberside. The following table summarises deposits of waste by facility type in Y&H.

Table 3 - Y&H deposits by management method 2014³⁵

Facility Type	Deposits (Percentage)
Landfill	4.3 mt
Non-hazardous	65%
Inert	14%
Hazardous	3%
Restricted	18%
Treatment	5.2 mt
Anaerobic Digestion, Biological/Chemical/Physical Treatment, WEEE Treatment, Physical-Chemical Treatment	67%
Composting	11%
Clinical, Hazardous, Inert and Non/Hazardous Waste Transfer/Treatment ,	22%
Recycling	2.9 mt
Metal Recycling, Car breaker, Vehicle Depollution Facility	58%
Material Recycling Facility	42%

Figure 4 - Y&H deposits by management method 2014



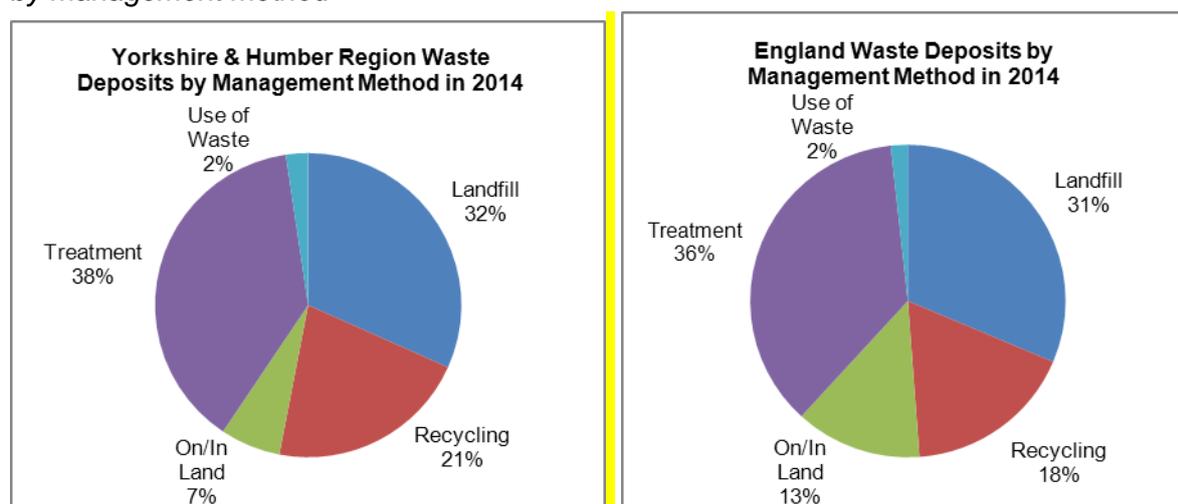
³⁵ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

5.5 A further breakdown of deposits in Y&H in 2014, compared with the position for England, is provided in the table and charts below. This shows that a slightly higher proportion of waste was recycled, treated and managed at landfill in Y&H compared with the position for England, although this may be partly accounted for by the large quantities of waste disposed of at restricted user facilities in Y&H associated with power generation. Correspondingly Y&H had a lower proportion of waste managed On/In Land, which refers to three types of more specific waste management methods; Deep Injection; Lagoon, and; Land Recovery. The term 'Use of Waste' refers to three types of more specific waste management methods: Construction, Reclamation and Timber Manufacturing.

Table 4 - Total waste in tonnes received by waste facilities within Y&H and England 2014 (kilo tonnes)³⁶

	Landfill	Treatment	Recycling	On/In Land	Use of Waste		Total		Transfer
Yorkshire & Humber	4,331	5,226	2,915	871	322		13,666		4,914
England	41,288	48,003	22,999	17,080	2,308		131,677		46,717

5.6 Please note that the data above categorises Material Recycling Facilities (MRF) under Recycling, whereas the Environment Agency categories this facility type under Treatment. For the purposes of this document the view has been taken that MRFs should be included under 'Recycling' because of the similar nature of the processes that take place at these types of site. The result of this is that the waste data presented in this document may not be directly comparable with that presented by the Environment Agency. Compared with data for 2012 published in the first Y&H Waste Position Statement, total inputs to facilities in Y&H increased slightly between 2012 and 2014, with a large increase in waste inputs for treatment outweighing reduction in inputs for landfill and recycling. *Figure 5 - Waste deposits by management method³⁷*

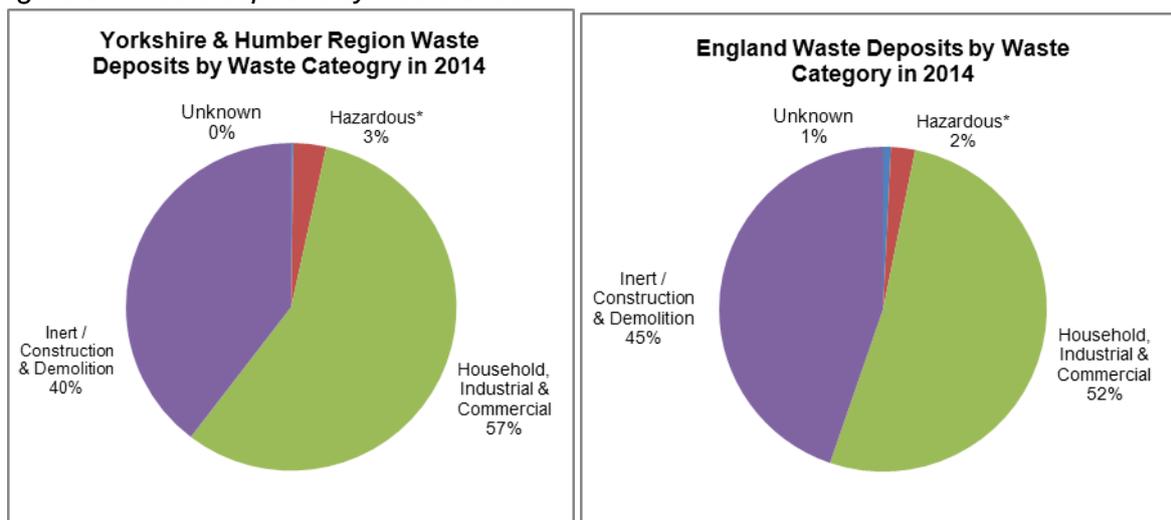


³⁶ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

³⁷ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

5.7 Information is also available on overall waste deposits in Y&H by waste category. This is summarised in the charts below, which show that the area managed a slightly higher proportion of household/industrial and commercial (HIC) waste than for England as a whole, with a correspondingly lower proportion of inert/construction and demolition waste. Compared with 2012 data included in the first Position Statement there has been a relative increase in the proportion of deposits of inert/C&D waste in Y&H, potentially reflecting increased activity in the construction sector during economy recovery.

Figure 6 - Waste deposits by waste stream³⁸



5.8 Management of hazardous waste usually requires more specialised facilities. As a result of the relatively highly industrialised nature of parts of the Y&H area, arisings of hazardous waste are significant. Data published by the EA shows that the main types of hazardous waste produced in the region are wastes from organic chemical processes, construction and demolition waste (such as asbestos), waste water/water treatment wastes and oil wastes.

5.9 The following table shows the distribution of hazardous waste arisings, with the highest amount of arisings originating from South Yorkshire and the majority of that remaining relatively evenly distributed between West Yorkshire and the Hull and Humber area. Arisings in North Yorkshire are much lower. Overall arisings of hazardous waste in Y&H increased by around 15% between 2011 and 2014, mainly as a result of increased arisings in South Yorkshire. Disposals of hazardous waste in the area increased by around 40% over the same period, with the large majority of this accounted for by an increase on West Yorkshire. The reason for this large recorded increase in deposits is not known but is likely to reflect increased imports to Y&H.

Table 5 - Hazardous waste arisings and deposits by Y&H sub-region 2014³⁹

³⁸ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator. *Note: the hazardous waste figures are sourced from the Environment Agency's 2014 'Hazardous Waste Interrogator' and is believed to be a more accurate representation of hazardous waste deposits than those sourced from the Environment Agency's 2014 'Waste Interrogator'. The amount of waste defined as 'unknown' has been determined by subtracting the amount of deposited hazardous waste defined in the '2014 Hazardous Waste Interrogator' from the amount of deposited hazardous waste defined in the '2014 Waste Interrogator'

³⁹ EA Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator – 2014 Data

Sub-region	Produced (000 tonnes)	Disposed (000 tonnes)
Former Humberside	143	94
North Yorkshire	33	13
South Yorkshire	204	164
West Yorkshire	141	324
Total	522	594

5.10 The EA note that there was movement of hazardous waste around the region and between other regions, depending on the location of specialist facilities. All sub-regions are net exporters of hazardous waste except West Yorkshire, which imports substantially more waste than it exports. Approximately 84% of the waste managed within West Yorkshire in 2014 originated from outside the Sub-region, and 65% originated from outside Yorkshire & Humber, demonstrating its significance on a wide geographical scale. South and North Yorkshire were particularly reliant on exports, with an export proportion of 75% and 86% respectively. However, actual volumes of waste exported by North Yorkshire were very low compared to other Y&H sub-regions.

5.11 Unlike for other waste streams EA data allows a breakdown of arisings and deposits of hazardous waste by district to be identified for 2014. This shows that Rotherham was the largest producer of hazardous waste and that arisings in this district significantly exceeded deposits. Kirklees and Leeds were particularly significant in terms of deposits of hazardous waste, with Rotherham, Wakefield, Sheffield, North East Lincolnshire and Hull also playing an important role. Deposits in Kirklees were mainly of construction & demolition waste and liquid hazardous waste whereas a significant amount of deposits in Leeds derive from organic chemical processes. The EA data indicates that Kirklees was particularly important for hazardous waste landfill, Leeds for hazardous waste treatment and Wakefield important for recovery of hazardous waste. It is also known that North Lincolnshire contains an important site for landfill of hazardous waste.

5.12 The Y&H area has the highest concentration of specialist glass and metal processing facilities in the UK, reflecting its strengths in modern manufacturing and technologies⁴⁰. A very large majority of this waste is collected from glass bottle banks - a well established collection infrastructure in the region. These facilities reuse and recycle this waste to create useable products to support the growth of construction and manufacturing industries. There are also a number of paper and plastic re-processing facilities in the region. As a result, waste is often transported over long distances to specialist facilities in the Y&H area.

5.13 The amount of low level radioactive waste that is generated in the UK is very small compared to other types of waste. The national inventory of radioactive waste confirms that there are 35 major radioactive waste producers in Britain, including a steel plant in Sheffield, which produces and stores low level radioactive medical and industrial waste⁴¹. A very large majority of low level radioactive waste arises from the decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites. None of these are located in the Y&H area⁴².

⁴⁰ Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Report (Environment agency, September 2010)

⁴¹ Radioactive Wastes in the UK: A summary of the 2013 Inventory (Department of Energy and Climate Change and Nuclear Decommissioning Agency)

⁴² The UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Radioactive Waste from the Non Nuclear Industry

5.14 Low level radioactive waste in the region is generated from industrial and commercial processes such as medical treatment (e.g. hospitals), research, fuel processing plants/institutions and other specialist industrial processes (e.g. steel smelting). Currently there are no permanent disposal facilities in the region and low level radioactive waste is transported to specially licensed sites outside the region. There is potential for increased generation of low level radioactive waste in the area (in the form of naturally occurring radioactive materials) in association with development activity associated with shale gas.

5.15 A distinctive feature of waste management in Y&H is the high quantities of waste from the power and utilities sector which are disposed of by landfill at dedicated private facilities. These wastes occur mainly in the form of combustion ash generated by major power stations in North and West Yorkshire (Drax, Eggborough and Ferrybridge). Substantial landfill capacity exists for the management of these wastes. The generation and deposit of these wastes has a significant impact on the overall landfill rate for the area.

18.0) Movements of waste

6.1 Data on movements within and across the Y&H area boundary are limited but can provide a general indication of the role the area plays in the management of waste and how it interacts with other areas.

6.2 Total imports to the Y&H area were approximately 3.8mt in 2014, which represents an increase in the level recorded in 2011 of around 15%. Data suggests that the area was largely self-sufficient in its waste management needs, with total deposits of around 14.6mt originating within the Y&H area (representing around 79% of total deposits within the area). As for 2011, the main source regions for imports to Y&H were the East Midlands and the North West. Summary information is presented below (excluding areas from which imports of less than 100kt were received).

Table 6 - Y&H deposits by origin of arisings 2014⁴³

Origin of Arisings	Deposits 000 tonnes
Yorkshire and Humber	14,692
East Midlands	1,034
North West	792
London	405
North East	315
West Midlands	173
East of England	130
South East	124
South West	112

6.3 Imports from outside the region in 2014 represented a greater proportion of total deposits for hazardous waste (51%) than for Household, Industrial and Commercial waste (20%) and Construction and Demolition waste (18%), suggesting that the area may play a relatively more significant inter-regional role in the management of hazardous waste than it does for other major waste streams.

⁴³ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

6.4 Total recorded exports from the Y&H area were approximately 1mt in 2014, representing a significant increase on the 2011 recorded figure. The main export destinations are indicated below. Regions receiving less than 100kt of waste from Y&H in 2014 are excluded.

Table 7 - Main export destinations for waste arising in Y&H 2014⁴⁴

Export destination	Deposits 000 tonnes
North East	435
East Midlands	370
North West	132

6.5 It should be noted that export figures are minimum estimates as information on origins of arisings is not consistently recorded around the country. The majority (c.606kt) of exports were waste for treatment, principally to the North East and East Midlands. Most exports for landfill were to the North East and East Midlands, with the North West being important for exports to Metal Recycling Sites (MRS) and for Transfer.

6.6 Data published by the EA allows for some analysis of sub-regional movements of waste. This suggests the following position in 2014

Former Humber area (East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire WPA areas)

6.7 Recorded imports of waste (mainly HIC) for landfill far exceeded exports, with the large majority of imports (c.250kt) originating in London, with around 100kt recorded as originating in the North West. Imports for landfill also took place from West, South and North Yorkshire sub-regions, although total volumes were very small (in the range 3-7kt). The main export destination for waste from the former Humber area was West Yorkshire, with exports to other areas very low suggesting that the sub-region was relatively self-sufficient in landfill capacity.

6.8 Imports of waste for treatment were mainly from the East Midlands (c.243kt) and, to a lesser extent, the North West region (c.50kt). Imports from other regions, and from other Y&H sub-regions, for treatment were relatively small (mainly in the range 2-37kt) Imports for treatment were mainly HIC. Overall exports for treatment were significantly lower than imports, with most exports going to the North East (c.41kt) and to South and West Yorkshire sub-regions (in the range 55-65kt respectively). Exports of waste to West Yorkshire for treatment substantially exceeded import movements from that area. Export movements for treatment related mainly to HIC waste. West Yorkshire was the most significant export destination for hazardous waste treatment (c.9kt), with lesser amounts to South Yorkshire and the North East Region.

North Yorkshire (North Yorkshire County Council, City of York, North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Park WPA areas)

6.9 More waste was imported for landfill than exported, although total volumes of imports and exports were relatively low. Main recorded import movements were from the North East

⁴⁴ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

(c.101kt) and West Yorkshire (c.20kt). A very large majority of wastes imported for landfill were inert wastes.. Exports of waste for landfill were mainly to the North east (35kt, principally inert waste), Exports to other locations were very small. The main known destination for exports of hazardous waste were the North East and West Yorkshire (c.8kt each) with only very small quantities being exported elsewhere. Hazardous waste was exported for both landfill and treatment.

6.10 Imports of waste for treatment were small, with the largest source of imports being West Yorkshire (c.20kt). Exports of waste from North Yorkshire for treatment exceeded imports, with West Yorkshire (c.88kt) and the North East (c.130kt) representing the main export destinations. Exports to former Humberside were also relatively high at c.37kt. Exports of waste to other destinations for treatment were very low. HIC waste was the main waste stream exported for treatment. Hazardous waste for treatment was exported in small amounts to a wide range of destinations (generally in the range 1-3kt). Exports of inert waste for treatment were small and mainly to West Yorkshire and the North East region.

South Yorkshire (Sheffield, Doncaster, Barnsley, Rotherham WPA areas)

6.11 In 2014 West Yorkshire and the East Midlands were the largest recorded source of imports of waste for landfill (c.82kt and c.31kt respectively). Imports for landfill from other areas were very low. Whilst the majority of imports for landfill were HIC wastes, substantial amounts of inert waste for landfill were imported from the East Midlands. Exports of waste for landfill were mainly to the East Midlands and West Yorkshire (c.65kt and c.58kt respectively). Hazardous waste was exported mainly to the East Midlands region, with lesser amounts to the West Midlands and West Yorkshire. Exports were for both landfill and treatment.

6.12 Recorded imports to South Yorkshire for treatment far exceeded recorded exports. Imports were received from a wide range of locations with the main sources being the East Midlands and West Yorkshire (249kt and 115kt respectively, with significant imports also from the North East, South West, South East and Former Humber area. Significant amounts of hazardous waste were also imported principally from the North East, East Midlands, North West and South East. Overall however, the sub-region imported more hazardous waste than it exported. Exports were to a wide range of locations, mainly the East Midlands (c.36kt).

West Yorkshire (Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Wakefield WPA areas)

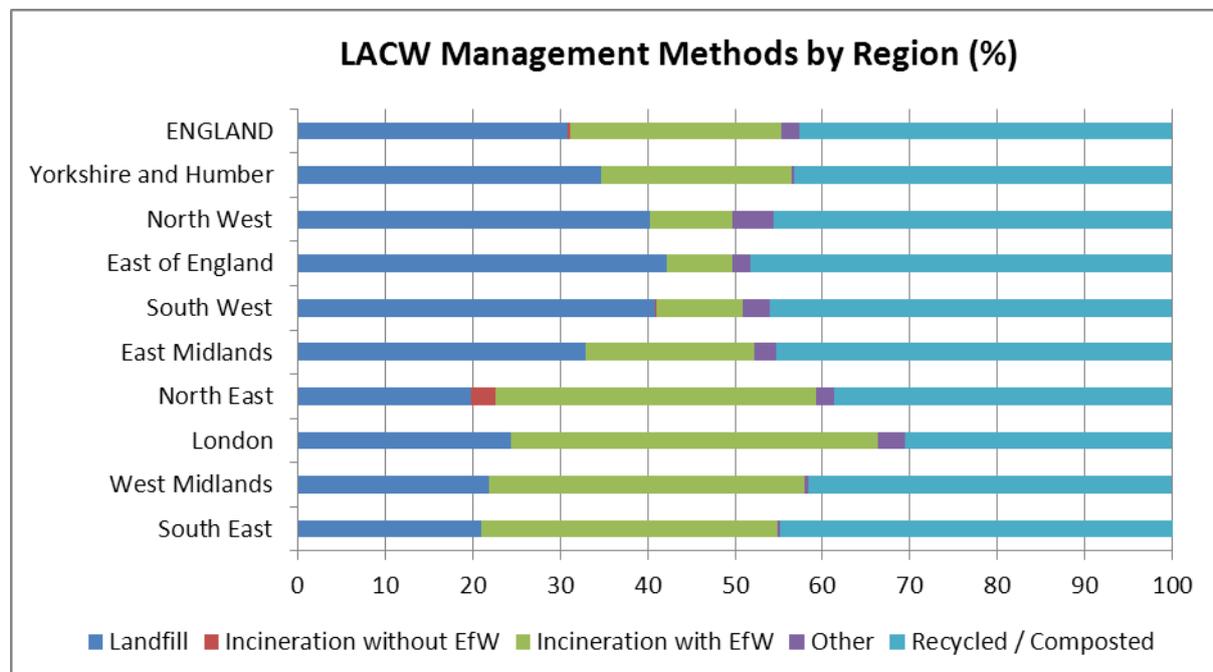
6.13 West Yorkshire imported substantially more waste for landfill in 2014 than it exported. Main sources of imports were the North West region (c.85kt), Former Humber area (c.133kt), South Yorkshire (c.58kt) and Wales (c.42kt). Recorded exports of waste for landfill were mainly to South Yorkshire (c.82kt) and North Yorkshire (c.20kt largely inert waste). West Yorkshire imported substantially more hazardous waste than it exported. Imports were mainly from the North West and Wales (c.94kt and 43kt respectively). Imports were for both landfill and transfer. Exports were mainly to South Yorkshire (c.36kt) with lesser amounts exported to a range of other destinations including the North East, North West, West Midlands and former Humber areas (in the range of c.3kt to 7kt). Exports were for both landfill and treatment.

6.14 West Yorkshire imported much more waste for treatment than it exported. Imports were mainly from South Yorkshire (c.128kt), North West (c.186kt), West Midlands, North Yorkshire, Former Humber area, London. East Midlands and (all in the range 50-90kt), with significant amounts also imported from other relatively distant locations. Exports of waste for treatment were mainly to the South Yorkshire and the North East (c.115kt and 106kt respectively) with lower levels of export taking place to a wide range of destinations, including former Humber area, North Yorkshire and the East and West Midlands.

19.0) Trends in waste management in Yorkshire and Humber

7.1 Good information is available on trends in management of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) as it is subject of specific recording and reporting arrangements. Data published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) through the WasteDataFlow system shows that regional arisings of LACW have been reducing over the period since 2001/2. The recycling rate for the household waste component of LACW has increased from 8.9% in 2001/2002 to 43.9% in 2013/14, a level very similar to the England average figure of 43.5% and a 0.6% improvement on the previous year but still the fifth lowest rate of the English regions. The rate of increase in the proportion of waste recycled has slowed in recent years, in line with the general trend in England. The proportion of LACW landfilled, at 34.7% in 2013/14, has been reducing but is higher than the England average of 30.9%. The data also shows considerable variation of LACW landfill rates between local authorities in Y&H, ranging from 3% in North East Lincolnshire to 65% in Wakefield. Figure 5 below summarises, by Region, the methods by which Local Authority Collected Waste was managed in England in 2013/14.⁴⁵

Figure 7 - Management of Local Authority Collected Waste



⁴⁵ DEFRA, Local Authority Collected Waste Data 2000/01 – 2013/14 (2014)

7.2 Overall estimated regional arisings of C&I waste (6,994kt in 2009 - see Table 1 above) were the second highest of the English regions but were substantially lower than the corresponding 2002/3 estimate of 11,136kt. This represents an estimated reduction of 37.6%, which is the second largest reduction of any region. No further update on this figure is currently available.

7.3 The Environment Agency provides an estimate that 3,430kt of ‘construction and demolition waste’ was deposited at permitted waste management facilities in Y&H area in 2007, rising to 5,373kt in 2012. This figure does not include excavation waste and is significantly lower than the 2005 estimate shown in figure 3 above. It does however provide a useful and more up to date minimum figure for a significant element of construction, demolition and excavation waste deposits within the Y&H area.

Table 8 – Y&H area construction and demolition waste deposits⁴⁶

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yorkshire & Humber	3,430kt	3,973 kt	4,216 kt	4,340 kt	4,597 kt	5,372 kt		

7.4 Whilst there is relatively little trend data available on waste management methods for the area, information published by the EA suggests that there has been a substantial overall reduction in landfill deposits over the period 2001 to 2012. Data suggests that the trend in reduction was relatively high between 2001 and 2007, but more variable since, with a recorded increase between 2010 and 2012 as a result of increased deposits in North Yorkshire and Former Humberside.

7.5 As would be expected taking into account the reduction in landfill, there has been a corresponding increase in treatment of waste over the same period, although the amount of waste passing through transfer stations appears to have remained relatively steady.

7.6 There was a general reduction in both arisings and deposits of hazardous waste in the Y&H area between 2001 and 2009, and particularly since new hazardous waste regulations were introduced in 2005. Alongside a general reduction in landfill and treatment of hazardous waste there has been a substantial increase in recycling and re-use of this waste stream. Arisings of hazardous waste have increased since 2009 and this is likely to be a result of the recovery of the economy from recession.

20.0) Waste management capacity in Yorkshire and Humber

8.1 Information on available capacity for the management of waste in the Y&H area is limited. The EA has published information on landfill capacity up to 2012 in its Landfill Capacity Position papers. The data only includes sites with an EA permit for landfill. There may be significant further capacity with the benefit of planning permission for landfill, but for which a permit has not yet been obtained. The data indicates that, at the end of 2012 the area had over 94.5 million cubic meters of capacity, a significant reduction on the comparable figure for 2011 of in excess around 101 million cubic metres. However, the

⁴⁶ Environment Agency, 2007-2012 Waste Data Interrogator, (EWC Category 17:Construction and Demolition Waste when Hazardous Waste is removed due to the fact that this has been re-classified as unknown for the purposes of this document)

proportion of the total for England and Wales represented by this capacity remained approximately the same as for 2011, at around 17%, a greater proportion than any other region. This suggests that the reduction in capacity in the Y&H area is reflective of a national trend in reduction in capacity.. The available capacity equated to around 11 years landfill life for non-hazardous waste.

8.2 For hazardous landfill capacity the situation is different, with around 0.9 million cubic meters available at the end of 2012, representing a relatively low proportion (around 5%) of total capacity in England and Wales. The EA note that non-hazardous landfill capacity is well dispersed around the area, with all sub-regions having in excess of 15 million cubic metres. However, the only significant capacity for hazardous waste landfill is in the Former Humber sub-region at a single large site on the South Bank (Winterton landfill South), although the EA also note the presence of three cells for stable non-reactive hazardous waste at other landfill sites in Y&H: (Gallymoor (East Riding of Yorkshire), Skelton Grange (Leeds) and Bradley Park (Kirklees), two of which can receive asbestos with the third taking gypsum. The following table summarises landfill capacity in Y&H and the individual sub-regions at the end of 2011.

Table 9 - Y&H landfill capacity 2012 (000s cubic metres)⁴⁷

Landfill type	Hazardous merchant	Hazardous restricted	Non-hazardous with stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) cell	Non hazardous	Non-hazardous restricted	Inert
Former Humberside	895	-	1,315	21,567	5,575	4,344
North Yorkshire	-	-	-	4,852	15,602	1,169
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	14,095	-	7,182
West Yorkshire	-	-	1,668	11,954	1,583	2,672
Total	895	-	2,983	52,468	22,760	15,368

8.3 The data shows that the Former Humberside area is important in terms of the relatively high proportion of total Y&H landfill capacity which is located there, as well as the presence of hazardous landfill capacity. Non-hazardous landfill capacity is significantly lower in North Yorkshire than in other parts of Y&H. The high proportion of non-hazardous restricted capacity located in North Yorkshire mainly reflects the presence of capacity for disposal of waste ash from major power stations in the sub-region. Trend data on landfill capacity published by the EA indicates that total capacity has declined from around 108 million cubic metres in 2004 to around 94 million cubic meters in 2012. The drop is accounted for by a reduction in non-inert merchant capacity, mainly in West Yorkshire but also to some extent in North Yorkshire. Capacity for non-inert merchant waste in Humberside was higher in 2012 than in 2011. Broadly similar levels of capacity remained overall in 2012 for both inert and restricted-user capacity across the Y&H area. Trend data for hazardous landfill capacity is not available.

⁴⁷ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Landfill Capacity 1998/9 to 2011

8.4 Capacity information for other types of waste management processes is not available on a comprehensive basis across the Y&H area. However, as the evidence bases for waste local plans are developed around the area it may be possible to provide a clearer impression of the total waste management capacity. The following table summarises information currently available. It should be noted that obtaining data on capacity is difficult as Environment Agency permit data or actual throughput data may not provide an indication of the physical capacity of a site or facility. As an example, data for North Yorkshire included in the table below comprises a combination of the potential maximum capacity permitted via an EA permit or planning permission, as well as data on actual throughput based on information supplied by operators. Neither of these may necessarily provide a reliable indication of the actual physical capacity of infrastructure present on a site⁴⁸. It should also be noted that sites operating under an EA permit exemption also contribute to overall capacity for management of waste. Any such additional capacity will not be reflected in figures included in Table 10.

Table 10 – Y&H permitted annual waste capacity in tonnes by management method⁴⁹ (it is expected that this Table will be developed further in future reviews of this Statement as information becomes available for other areas).

	Recycling	Treatment	Transfer
North Yorkshire	1,309 kt*	1,167 kt*	895 kt*
South Yorkshire			
West Yorkshire Bradford	362kt (includes 33kt of non-operational capacity)	1,119kt (includes 920kt of non-operational capacity)	668kt (all operational)
Calderdale	306kt (permitted capacity)	75kt (permitted capacity)	1,030kt (permitted capacity)
East Yorkshire			
Total			

Sources - North Yorkshire figures are mix of permitted capacity and actual throughput sourced from North Yorkshire Sub-region Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Addendum Report (May 2015) capacity database (Urban Vision/4Resources).

* Combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all sites included are currently operational

21.0) Strategic waste infrastructure in Yorkshire and Humber

9.1 The EA has published information on void space remaining at individual landfill sites as at 2012. This indicates that, across Y&H, there were 18 merchant non-hazardous landfills with in excess of 1 million cubic metres of void space remaining, 3 of which had capacity in excess of 5 million cubic metres. Three of the 18 sites also had cells for stable non-radioactive hazardous waste. The single dedicated merchant hazardous landfill site in the

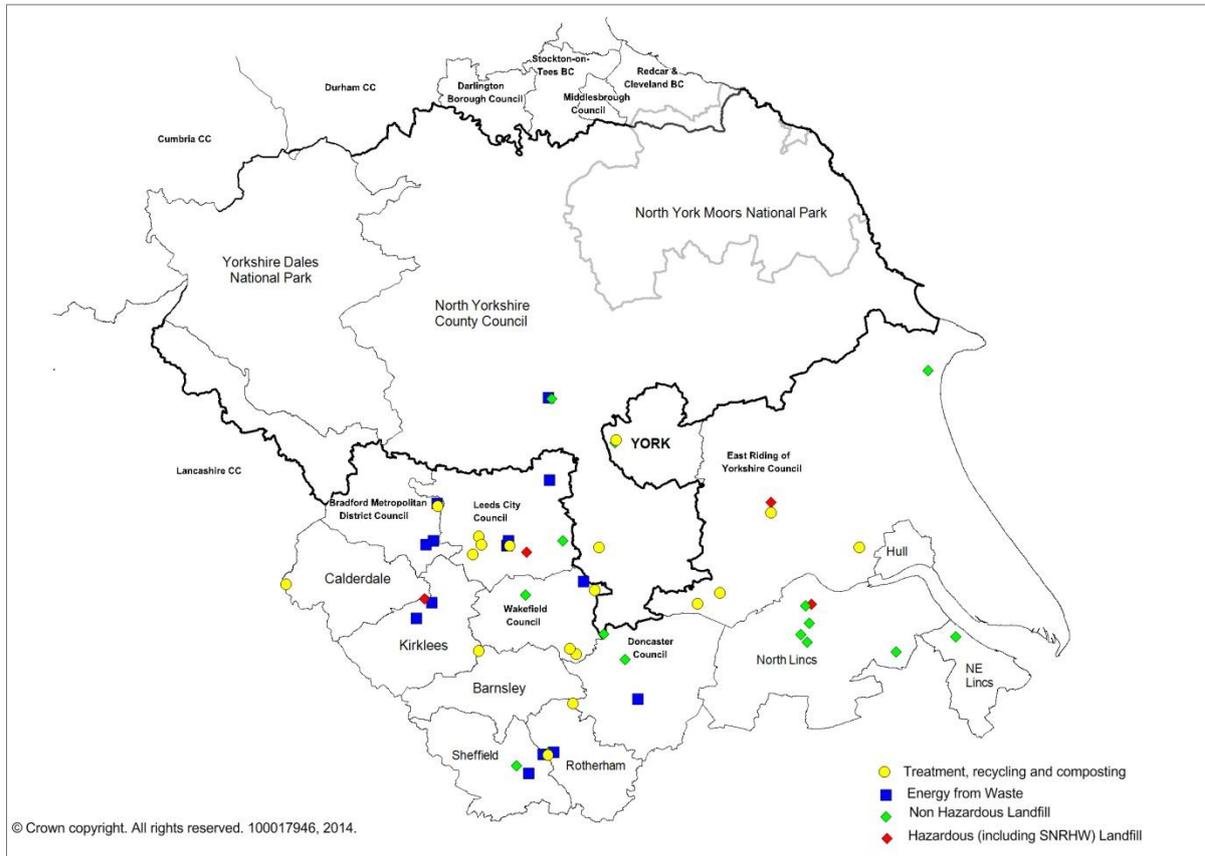
⁴⁸ A waste facility study was commissioned by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly and Environment Agency in 2005. Although the actual data it contains is now substantially out of date, one finding of the study was that actual throughput of waste, relative to licenced capacity, in waste treatment facilities (physical, physical-chemical and chemical and biological treatment) ranged between 54%, 70% and 79%. (Source: Waste Facility Study Final Report (Land Use Consultants in association with SLR Consulting Ltd, 2005).

Former Humber area had approximately 0.9 million cubic metres of void space remaining at 2012. More information about these sites is provided in Appendix 2.

9.2 To help with preparation of this position statement the Environment Agency has also provided specific information on important permitted facilities in the Y&H area, as well as information on important current applications for permits. The information is summarised in Appendix 2. It includes waste treatment facilities with a permit capacity exceeding 75kt per annum as well as major energy recovery capacity (excluding biomass combustion plants) and major landfill sites for non-inert waste. It should be noted that the position regarding overall capacity is relatively fluid as new proposals are submitted and determined through the various regulatory processes. The distribution of facilities of potential strategic significance in Y&H is shown below.

Figure 8 - Distribution of strategic waste infrastructure with EA permit in Y&H⁵⁰

⁵⁰ The map shows facilities with EA permits. Some may not currently be developed or operational.



22.0) Recent/current developments

10.1 As noted in the introduction to this Statement, arrangements for the management of waste arising or dealt with in the Y&H area are subject to continuing change. The following developments may have significant implications for waste management in and around the area both now and in the relatively near future.

- The development of new large scale capacity (currently under construction) for the recovery of energy from residual waste at
 - Allerton Waste Recovery Park in North Yorkshire
 - Leeds Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility at Cross Green Industrial Estate
 - Ferrybridge Multifuel Facility in Wakefield (together with the potential for development of further substantial new capacity at the same site, granted permission through the National Strategic Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) procedures in October 2015).
 - Cleveland Street Energy Works in Hull
- The recent grant of permission for development of major new waste recovery facilities which are **not yet under construction**:
 - Leeds (Skelton Grange site),
 - Doncaster (Hatfield Power Park),
 - Grimsby (Immingham Rail Freight Terminal site)
 - Two sites in North Yorkshire (Southmoor Energy Centre at Kellingley Colliery and Former Arbre Power Station in Eggborough) and;

- Three sites in Bradford (Bowling Back Lane, Ripley Road, and Airedale Road in Keighley)
- The development of a new strategic waste treatment and renewable energy facility (currently under construction and expected to be operational in 2015) in Manvers, Rotherham to help meet the predicted shortfall in capacity in relation to waste arisings in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham to 2026⁵¹.
- The grant of permission to extend the amount of waste that the existing energy recovery facility in Sheffield can receive from outside the current catchment area (including parts of north Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).
- The potential increase in permitted capacity at the existing Sterecycle treatment facility in Rotherham.
- The grant of permission for a Material Recycling, Anaerobic Digestion and Composting Facility at South Kirkby Waste Management Facility in Wakefield which is currently under construction.
- The expiry in the near future of current permission for landfill at the Welbeck facility in West Yorkshire, and the Harewood Whin facility in York, and the outcome of any proposals to extend the timescale for the development.
- The development of substantial new waste treatment and energy recovery capacity on Teesside, close to the northern boundary of the area.

23.0) Key messages from the data

11.1 The information confirms that Y&H is a major producer of waste in a national context. Arisings of both C&I waste and hazardous waste are understood to be relatively high compared to other regions, and the proportion of C&I waste from the power and utilities sector is also high.

11.2 The area has a correspondingly large number of permitted waste management facilities, with the majority of these located in West and South Yorkshire. This is likely to reflect the highly urbanised and more industrialised nature of these sub-regions.

11.3 Although recycling rates for household waste are in line with the national average, the area still landfills a relatively high, but reducing, proportion of waste, including LACW, although the relatively high overall rate of landfill is partly explained by the large amounts of power and utilities waste disposed of in North Yorkshire. The rate of progress in reducing landfill has declined in recent years. Moving waste further up the waste hierarchy will require coordinated action between stakeholders within both the public and private sectors.

11.4 When particular facility types are considered, certain sub-regions are particularly significant, for example Former Humberside contains a substantial proportion of total non-hazardous landfill capacity in the area and is particularly important for hazardous landfill capacity, whereas capacity for chemical treatment and clinical waste transfer is only available in West and South Yorkshire. North Yorkshire has a high proportion of non-hazardous restricted user landfill capacity, reflecting extensive power generation activity in the sub-region. Currently, energy recovery capacity is located mainly in the southern part of

⁵¹ This process will convert residual waste into a solid recovered fuel (SRF). This fuel will be transported to a multi-fuel plant at Ferrybridge (see first bullet point above).

the Y&H area, although major new facilities are currently under construction in Leeds and central North Yorkshire.

11.5 The area has the largest amount of permitted void space of any region in England and Wales, although the proportion of hazardous capacity is low compared to other regions. This is likely to increase the strategic significance of current hazardous landfill capacity in the area. There has been a recent rise in both arisings and deposits of hazardous waste since 2009. Waste data modelling carried out by the Environment Agency in 2010 as part of a pilot project noted a need for a new hazardous waste facility in the Y&H area. Identification of a new hazardous waste management facility would require coordinated working by WPAs in the area, taking into account the likely strategic role of any such facility.

11.6 Notwithstanding relatively high overall landfill capacity in Y&H, there is a potential shortfall in landfill capacity in the Sheffield City Region area due to a lack of void space. Meeting landfill requirements for this area may also require coordinated working with other WPAs.

11.7 In 2014 the area was largely self-sufficient in waste management needs, with around three-quarters of all waste deposits originating in Y&H. Notwithstanding this, important interactions both beyond and within the area appear to exist.

11.8 At a regional level key interactions (both imports and exports) were with East Midlands, North East and North West regions. This is not surprising given the proximity of these areas to Y&H. However, significant imports from London were also noted in 2014 data. The majority of exports were waste for treatment, mainly to the North East and East Midlands but as overall imports exceeded exports it is likely that this is a result of market factors rather than significant shortages of capacity within Y&H. Proportionately more hazardous waste is imported to Y&H than HIC or inert waste, suggesting the area plays an important inter-regional role in the management of this type of waste.

11.9 At a sub-regional level, the data suggests that Former Humberside, South and West Yorkshire all play an important role in provision of treatment capacity both within and beyond the Y&H boundary, although capacity in the North East is also significant in managing waste arising in North Yorkshire. West Yorkshire and East Midlands appear to play a significant role in the treatment of hazardous waste arising in the area. Former Humberside is the largest recipient of imports of waste for landfill, although in 2011 much of this waste originated outside the Y&H area.

11.10 Review of 2014 EA data, compared with data for 2011 reported in the first Waste Position Statement (July 2014) suggests that some substantial local variation in the patterns of movement of waste between regions and within the Y&H area have occurred. It is not yet clear whether this reflects on going variability as a result of the operation of a dynamic market for waste management, or reflects some trends which may be expected to continue. This suggests that continued monitoring and evaluation of trends in waste arisings, management methods and capacity in Y&H will be needed and could benefit from a move towards greater consistency between WPAs. It also suggests that a degree of flexibility in local plans for waste is likely to be needed. There is also a need to consider the implications of emerging spatial patterns of growth and development and the links between provision of waste management capacity and other key issues such as carbon reduction.

24.0) Conclusions

12.1 This Position Statement has identified a number of matters relevant to waste planning in the Y&H area. In particular, it helps demonstrate the scale and range of waste infrastructure, as well as the extent to which movements of waste within and across the Y&H boundary play a role in the management of waste. In some cases the inter-relationships implied by these movements suggest there may be a need to consider more detailed issues on a case by case basis in order to help demonstrate that adequate provision for waste management capacity is likely to be available.

12.2 The Statement has also highlighted some of the limitations which may constrain the ability to plan in detail for waste management capacity, taking into account the wide range of factors that can influence how capacity can be identified or utilised.

12.3 It is intended that the Statement can also provide a benchmark for future monitoring of waste infrastructure, capacity and movements for the Y&H area.

Appendix 1 - Progress with waste local plans in Yorkshire and Humber, as at February 2016

North Yorkshire County Council, City of York and North York Moors National Park - producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, which is currently at the Preferred Options Consultation stage. Submission is expected Autumn 2016.
Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley metropolitan borough councils - adopted a Joint Waste Plan in 2012. Timescale for review to be confirmed.
Leeds City Council - adopted a Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan in January 2013. No current timescale for review.
North East Lincolnshire Council - a new Local Plan is at Preferred Approach stage.
Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council - A new Local Plan which will incorporate waste is at an early stage. Consultants to be appointed to undertake an independent waste needs assessment. Anticipated adoption of the Local Plan is summer 2017.
Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council - Preparing a Local Plan including minerals and waste. Publication expected Oct 2016.
Hull City Council & East Riding of Yorkshire Council - Waste evidence paper produced in 2015.
Bradford Metropolitan District Council - Core Strategy examination has taken place. Waste DPD progressing towards submission.
Tees Valley authorities - a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document was adopted in September 2011. Timescale for review not known.

Wakefield Metropolitan District Council - adopted a Waste Development Plan Document in December 2009 and a Core Strategy and Development Policies Development Plan Document in April 2009.

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority - New local plan, including minerals and waste, at advanced stage.

North Lincolnshire Council - Work on minerals and waste issues may commence in 2016.

Sheffield City Council – a Core Strategy (including waste policies) was adopted in March 2009. Consideration being given to preparation of a joint waste plan for Sheffield City Region, subject to relationship with Sheffield Local Plan.

Appendix 2 – Strategic Waste Facilities within the Yorkshire & Humber area⁵²

This Appendix includes information on major facilities (either operational or with planning permission). The first table includes information on recycling, treatment and composting facilities with the benefit of an EA permit capacity in excess of 75,000 tpa (transfer facilities have been excluded). The second table shows information on known major operational or EA permitted EfW facilities. Specific capacity information is not available for all of these at this stage. The third table shows landfill facilities with remaining capacity in excess of 1,000,000 cubic metres at end 2012) as well as hazardous landfill facilities. Sites taking only inert waste have been excluded. The fourth table shows facilities subject of current (May 2014) EA permit applications as an indicator of other significant treatment/incineration facilities which may be brought forward.

Table 1 - Waste Facilities (Facilities with an EA Environmental Permit of over 75,000 tpa capacity)

Site	Operator	Activity Description	Local Authority District	NGR
South Kirkby Waste Management Facility	Shanks Waste Management Limited	Materials Recycling Facility	Wakefield	SE4470 1180
South Kirkby Plant	Reuse Collections Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Wakefield	SE45960 10755
Reuse Glass Uk Ltd	Reuse Glass U K Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Wakefield	SE49590 22990
Knowsthorpe Way Transfer Station	Skelton Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Leeds	SE33050 31560
Carr Crofts Site	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Leeds	SE26958 33361
Esholt WWTW	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	WWTW	Bradford	SE19031 39081
Biowise Albion Lane Composting Facility	Biowise Limited	Treatment	East Riding of Yorkshire	TA01238 31220
Sharneyford Works	The TEG Group Plc	Composting	Calderdale	SD89357 24136
Harewood Whin Compost Facility	Yorwaste Ltd	Composting	York	SE53820 51820

⁵² Based on information supplied by the Environment Agency

Waste Recycling And Diversion Limited	Waste Recycling & Diversion Limited	Treatment	Rotherham	SK40474 91460
Gelderd Road Resource Management Centre	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Leeds	SE27492 31720
The Maltings Organics Treatment Facility	The Maltings Organic Treatment Ltd	Composting	Selby	SE50500 31200
Clayton Hall Farm Bioenergy Plant	Clayton Hall Farm Bioenergy Llp	Treatment	Kirklees	SE27030 11380
St Bernards Mill MRF	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Leeds	SE25840 29930
Jerry Lane Landfill	Mytum & Selby Waste Recycling Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	East Riding of Yorkshire	SE74000 22500
Commons Farm	CS Backhouse Limited	Composting	East Riding of Yorkshire	SE69722 20384
Bolton Road Waste Treatment & Renewable Energy Facility	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Treatment	Rotherham	SE45400 01300
South Kirkby Waste Management Facility	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Treatment	Wakefield	SE44700 11800
Ducknest Farm Composting Facility	Inztec Composting Limited	Composting	East Riding of Yorkshire Borough	SE8399 3792

Table 2 -Energy-from-Waste Facilities (it is expected that this Table will be developed further in future reviews of this Statement as more information becomes available).

Site	Operator	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	LA District	Waste/Fuel	NGR
Operational					
Knostrop Clinical Waste Incinerator	SRCL Ltd	17,000	Leeds	Clinical	SE3250 3150

Blackburn Meadows Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Sheffield	Sewage	SK3955 9154
Kirklees EfW	SITA (Kirklees) Limited		Kirklees	MSW	SE1480 1765
Calder Valley Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Kirklees	Sewage	SE1784 2066
Knothrop Treatment Works Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	27,000	Leeds	Sewage	SE3256 3160
Kirk Sandall Thermal Treatment Plant	Trackwork Ltd		Doncaster	Treated Wood	SE5807 0216
Sheffield Energy Recovery Facility	Veolia ES Sheffield Limited	200,000	Sheffield	MSW	SK3673 8794
Esholt Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Bradford	Sewage	SE1885 3966
Not Yet Operational					
Leeds RERF*	Veolia ES Leeds Ltd	214,000/180,000	Leeds	MSW / C&I	SE3281 3244
Bowling Back Lane Resource Recovery Facility	FCC Recycling (UK) Limited	250,000/190,000	Bradford	MSW	SE1817 3249
Templeborough Biomass Energy Development	BRITE Partnership	170,000 (85 composted/85 virgin)	Rotherham	Biomass	SK4168 9191
Ferrybridge Multifuel Facility*	Ferrybridge MFE Limited	675,000	Wakefield	MSW / C&I	SE4750 2472
Allerton Waste Recovery Park	AmeyCespa Limited	262,000,40,000,320,000	Harrogate	MSW / C&I	SE4062 5992
Land East of Former Gas Works, Airedale Road, Keighley	Halton Group	190,000	Bradford	C&I	SE4080 4414
Former site of Solaglas factory, Bradford	Energos	180,000	Bradford	C&I	SE1671 3171

*Under Construction

Table 3 - Landfill Facilities (excludes inert only facilities)⁵³

Site	Operator	Capacity 2012 (cubic metres)	Site Type	Sub-region	NGR
Allerton Park Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,406,831	Non Hazardous	North Yorkshire	SE4120 5973
Barnsdale Bar Quarry Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	3,360,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SE5150 1450
Bradley Park Tip	Bradley Park Waste Management Ltd	1,583,486 ⁵⁴	Inert (SNRHW)	West Yorkshire	SE1635 2135
Camp Wood Landfill	Singleton Birch Ltd	1,875,487	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA0839 1114
Carnaby Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	1,981,815	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA1470 6510
Conesby Quarry	North Lincolnshire Council	3,750,000	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE8985 1450
Croft Farm Landfill	Onyx Landfill Ltd	1,452,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SE5560 0970
Crosby North Landfill	Corus UK Ltd	1,649,629	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9105 1305
Gallymoor Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	1,315,303 ⁵⁵	Non Hazardous (SNRHW)	Former Humberside	SE8400 3981
Harewood Whin Landfill	Yorwaste Ltd	2,286,695	Non Hazardous	North Yorkshire	SE5360 5130
Holmes Farm Landfill	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	1,120,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK4050 9190
Immingham Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,252,583	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA2007 1410
Parkwood Landfill Ltd	Viridor	2,194,882	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK3440 8940
Peckfield Landfill	Shanks	2,830,006	Non Hazardous	West Yorkshire	SE4340 3250
Roxby Gullet Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	6,141,692	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9150 1670
Skelton Grange Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	1,667,668 ⁵⁶	Non Hazardous (SNRHW)	West Yorkshire	SE3630 3030
Thurcroft Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	5,035,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK9667 8954

⁵³ Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council have also indicated that there are two large scale dredging sites along the River Don in Doncaster and Rotherham to enable removal of river sediment, with no other suitable waste management sites available in the Y&H area.

⁵⁴ Capacity at sites which also include a cell for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste - not all the capacity will be for SNRHW

⁵⁵ Capacity at sites which also include a cell for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste - not all the capacity will be for SNRHW

⁵⁶ Capacity at sites which also include a cell for Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste - not all the capacity will be for SNRHW

Welbeck Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	8,911,098	Non Hazardous	West Yorkshire	SE3614 2209
Winterton Landfill North	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,611,024	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9128 2023
Winterton Landfill South	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	895,481 ⁵⁷	Hazardous Merchant	Former Humberside	SE9120 2020

Source: Environment Agency

Table 4 -Submitted Environmental Permits (as at May 2014)

Site Name	Applicant Name	Permit Type	Local Authority	Application Status	NGR
Wheldon ACT and AD Plant	Clean Power (UK) Limited	Incineration of Haz. Waste – Capacity >10 Tonnes per day	Wakefield	Allocated & in process	SE4397 2621
Crawberry Hill Wellsite	Rathlin Energy (UK) Limited	Incineration of Haz. Waste – Capacity >10 Tonnes per day	East Riding of Yorkshire	Issued	SE9766 3772
West Newton Wellsite	Rathlin Energy (UK) Limited	Incineration of Haz. Waste – Capacity >10 Tonnes per day	East Riding of Yorkshire	Issued	TA1927 3913
Bolton Road Waste Treatment & Renewable Energy Facility	Shanks Waste Management Ltd	Recovery or Recovery and Disposal - >50 tonnes per day of Non-Haz. Waste (>100 tonnes per day if only AD) Involving Biological Treatment	Rotherham	Allocated & in process	SE4540 0130
Leeds Riverside Renewable Energy Facility	Clean Power (UK) Limited	Incineration of Non-Haz. Waste - Capacity >3 Tonnes per hour	Leeds	Allocated & in process	SE3189 3194
Holbrook Community Renewable Energy Centre	UYE (UK) Limited	Incineration of Non-Haz. Waste - Capacity >3 Tonnes per hour	Sheffield	Allocated & in process	SK4452 8167
S R C L Leeds Clinical Waste Facility	SRCL Ltd	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Leeds	Allocated & in process	SE 32497 31541
Goole Transfer Station	FCC Environment Limited	HCI Waste TS + treatment	East Riding of Yorkshire	Issued	SE 72754 23519
Arthington Quarry	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Leeds	Allocated & in process	SE 26788 43644

⁵⁷ Capacity at this facility is below the 1,000,000 cubic metres threshold used in Table 3. It has been included as it is the only dedicated merchant hazardous landfill in Y&H

Appendix 6 - Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement Yorkshire and Humber Waste Planning Authorities February 2016

Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement





Yorkshire and Humber Waste Planning Authorities

February 2016

Summary

This Waste Position Statement for Yorkshire and Humber (Y&H) has been produced jointly by all seventeen Waste Planning Authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber area to help ensure appropriate coordination in planning for waste. A number of key messages emerge from it. In summary these include:

- The Y&H area generates large volumes of waste, with commercial and industrial waste and hazardous waste particularly significant relative to other regions.
- Substantial progress has been made over the past decade in Y&H towards managing waste more sustainably, although rates of landfill are still relatively high compared to some other regions.
- A large network of waste management infrastructure already exists in Y&H and a number of major new facilities, particularly for the management of residual waste, have recently received permission or are under consideration.
- Landfill capacity is relatively high but reducing and the area has the highest concentration of glass and metal reprocessing facilities in the UK.
- Although Y&H generates relatively large amount of hazardous waste, mainly in the more urbanised areas, capacity for its management is relatively low.
- Movements of waste both into and out of Y&H are significant although, overall, the area appears to be largely self-sufficient in meeting its waste management needs. In 2014 the area imported substantially more waste than it exported. The main interactions between Y&H and its neighbours are with the East Midlands, North West and North East. Comparison with data for 2011, included in the first Y&H Waste Position Statement (July 2014), suggests some significant variation in movements of waste has occurred.
- Important movements of waste also take place within Y&H, reflecting imbalances in the distribution of infrastructure and arisings, as well as the operation of the market.
- The position with regard to emergence of new capacity is changing rapidly, and there are challenges in obtaining good data on how and where waste arises and is managed.

- Local plans for waste are at a range of stages of preparation but provide an opportunity to address needs for sustainable waste management alongside other relevant spatial issues. A degree of coordination within Y&H will be beneficial in delivering this.

Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement 2016

25.0) Purpose of the Statement

1.1 This Statement has been produced to assist with coordination in strategic planning for waste by waste planning authorities (WPAs) in the Yorkshire & Humber (Y&H) area. It represents an update to a first version of the Statement produced in July 2014 and subsequently endorsed by WPAs in the area.

1.2 The need for the Statement was first identified at a meeting of waste planning officers, representing a range of WPAs in the Y&H area, which took place on 4 April 2014. The July 2014 Statement and this update have been produced by North Yorkshire County Council in consultation with the Environment Agency (EA) and WPAs within Y&H, including through the Waste Technical Advisory Body.

1.3 The Statement sets out some key background information about waste and waste planning in the area and, in particular, identifies some of the key information that is likely to be relevant to preparation and review of waste local plans and which may affect more than one local authority area. To this extent the Statement is also intended to assist WPAs in the area to fulfil their statutory requirements under the “Duty to Cooperate” obligation in line with the regulations and paragraphs 178 and 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.4 It is intended that the Statement will be reviewed periodically to help ensure that the information it contains is as up to date as practicable.

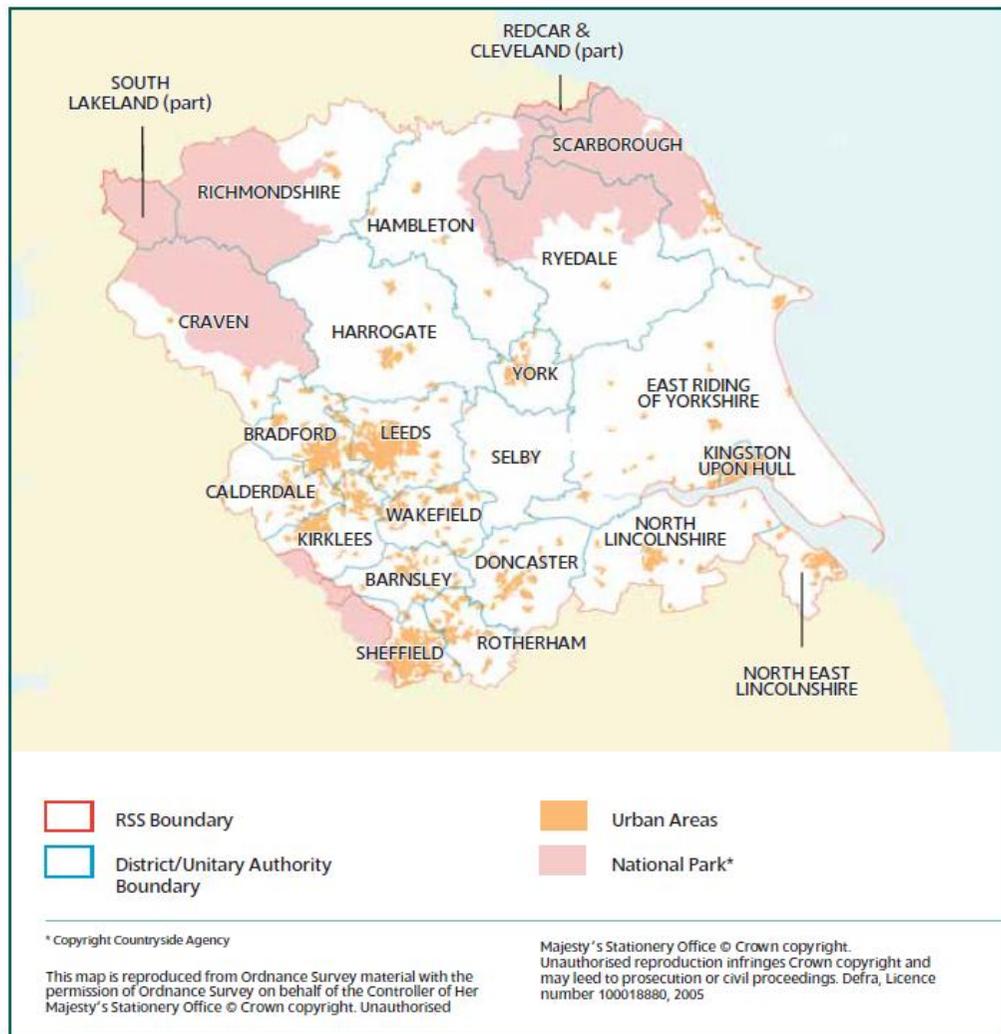
26.0) Context

2.1 Coordination in waste planning in the area was previously facilitated through the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (2008), which was revoked in 2012. Further support was provided by the waste Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) for Yorkshire and the Humber, which was convened and serviced by the former Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly. The former RTAB last met formally in 2009. Current national planning policy (including NPPF and National Planning Policy for Waste (Oct 2014)) encourages cross-boundary coordination in planning for infrastructure, including waste management infrastructure but requires that this is delivered at a local level through collaboration between relevant planning authorities. As noted in para.1.2 a meeting of waste planning officers took place in April 2014 to help improve coordination, leading to establishment of a new Waste Technical Advisory Body, which has since met regularly.

2.2 The YH area comprises 17 WPAs all of which are unitary planning authorities with the exception of the North Yorkshire County Council area, which is two tier⁵⁸.

Figure 1 - Yorkshire and Humber area

⁵⁸ The total area includes three National Park Authorities with planning responsibilities for waste (North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales and the Peak District National parks). Parts of each of these planning authority areas lie outside the Y&H area, with waste collection and disposal responsibilities being exercised by waste collection and disposal authorities falling outside Y&H. Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council fulfils these responsibilities over a small part of the North York Moors National Park and Cumbria County Council and South Lakeland District Council fulfil these responsibilities over a small part of the area covered by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.



2.3 The geography and demography of the area is very diverse, comprising large urban areas within the Leeds and Sheffield City Regions, as well as extensive areas which are highly rural.

2.4 In addition to being a substantial geographical area in its own right, the area also has important linkages with its neighbours, including the Tees Valley conurbation to the north, Manchester to the west and the East Midlands.

2.5 This diverse make-up and setting is of significance in influencing patterns of arisings and movements of waste within and across the area boundary.

2.6 As well as representing a challenge, management of waste also provides opportunities for the local and wider economies and employment and is therefore important in ensuring the wider sustainability of the YH area.

Figure 2 - English regions



2.7 There is a clear link between waste and other issues with a planning or spatial dimension, such as patterns of future growth in housing and employment, climate change and sustainable transport. It is expected that future growth in Yorkshire and Humber will take place mainly within or around the main urban areas. In order to ensure that waste can be managed near to where it arises, and that communities can play an

appropriate role in managing the waste that arises in their areas, it is likely that provision of most waste management capacity will also be in such locations. However there are exceptions to this. For example there is a close association between landfill of waste and the more rural parts of Yorkshire and Humber, where landfill has been used both as a means of disposing of waste and restoring mineral workings.

2.8 Whilst progress towards sustainable waste management means that landfill is likely to be of greatly reduced significance in future, it will nevertheless continue to play a role in dealing with wastes which cannot be managed by other means. There will also be a continuing need to manage more difficult wastes, which may require specialised facilities. The market for such wastes in particular may operate at a wider geographical level and it is likely that for this, and other commercial reasons, there will be continue to be substantial movements of wastes across the border of Y&H in future.

2.9 The overriding goal of the Government's waste planning policy is to move waste up the waste hierarchy⁵⁹ away from landfill towards prevention, reuse, recycling and other recovery solutions. This approach will require coordination of effort between local planning authorities and other public bodies as well as commercial organisations, individuals and the waste industry.

2.10 Strategic planning for waste has an important role to play in helping to deliver such coordination and move waste up the hierarchy, as well as ensuring that an appropriate pattern of facilities is available, taking into account the needs of the area as well as other spatial planning objectives. In particular there is a need to help ensure that an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities can be delivered in order to allow waste to be dealt with as near as possible to its source.

27.0) Waste plans in the area

3.1 Local plans for waste in the area are at a range of stages of preparation, with some having been adopted whilst others are only at Issues and Option stage. In some instances these plans have been prepared and adopted in advance of the introduction of the Duty to Cooperate and may not fully reflect available information on cross-boundary waste movements and issues. The need for cooperation between WPAs on waste issues has already been recognised by some WPAs in the area who have, or are, producing their waste plans on a joint basis with other WPAs.

⁵⁹ The waste hierarchy sets out a priority preference for the management of waste, with prevention at the top followed by reuse, recycling with disposal as the least favoured option.

3.2 One of the roles of this Position Statement is to help deliver increased cooperation and coordination in waste planning in the area, through establishing a range of agreed baseline information that may be relevant.

3.3 Appendix 1 summarises the position with preparation of waste plans around the YH area, as at June 2015.

28.0) Waste data issues

4.1 Availability of robust data is important in planning for waste both within and across local authority boundaries. However, acquisition of high quality data on waste arisings, movements and management methods is a significant challenge. This is not an issue which is unique to the Y&H area and is a result of a number of factors. These include;

- the wide range of organisations involved in the management of waste;
- the nature of the current data reporting and collection mechanisms used, and;
- the nature of waste management markets and processes, which may lead to double counting of waste as it passes through more than one form of management activity.

A further issue is that data is sometimes only available at a sub-regional or sub-national level, for example some data on waste movements. This can limit the extent to which WPAs can plan for waste with a high degree of precision.

4.2 Some WPAs in the area have commissioned specific research into waste arisings and management capacity to help inform preparation of waste plans for their areas. In some cases these have been prepared on a collaborative basis between groups of local authorities, for example a North Yorkshire sub-region study has been undertaken and published in 2013, with a subsequent update in 2015.

4.3 Management of waste is increasingly a complex process, with waste often passing through several stages from the point of arising. As a result several different facilities, organisations and waste planning authority areas may be involved in the management of a particular item of waste. In the majority of cases these arrangements are determined by market forces outside the control of WPAs. Furthermore, such arrangements may be subject to change over short periods of time as a result of commercial factors. The inevitable time gap between

availability of data and actual events, typically one to two years, means that it can be very difficult to gain an accurate and comprehensive picture of how management of waste in a given area is actually occurring.

4.4 It is also relevant that the policy and regulatory picture relating to waste management has been, and continues to, evolve rapidly and this is likely to influence the activities of producers and managers of waste, as well as being relevant to the development of local planning policy for waste. This further increases the challenges in planning for the management of waste.

4.5 The first Position Statement, published in July 2014, utilised data for 2011 published by the Environment Agency in its own series of Position papers. Whilst the EA subsequently published Position papers for 2012, in some cases with more limited data reporting than for 2011, further updates have not been produced. This has posed additional challenges in the collation of data to feed into this review. As a result, it has not been practical to provide updated information for all aspects reported in the July 2014 Statement. This update has also drawn on data published in the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator databases for the 2014 calendar year, as well as data supplied directly to North Yorkshire County Council by the EA, to ensure the most up to date position is reported where practicable.

29.0) The role of Yorkshire and Humber in the management of waste

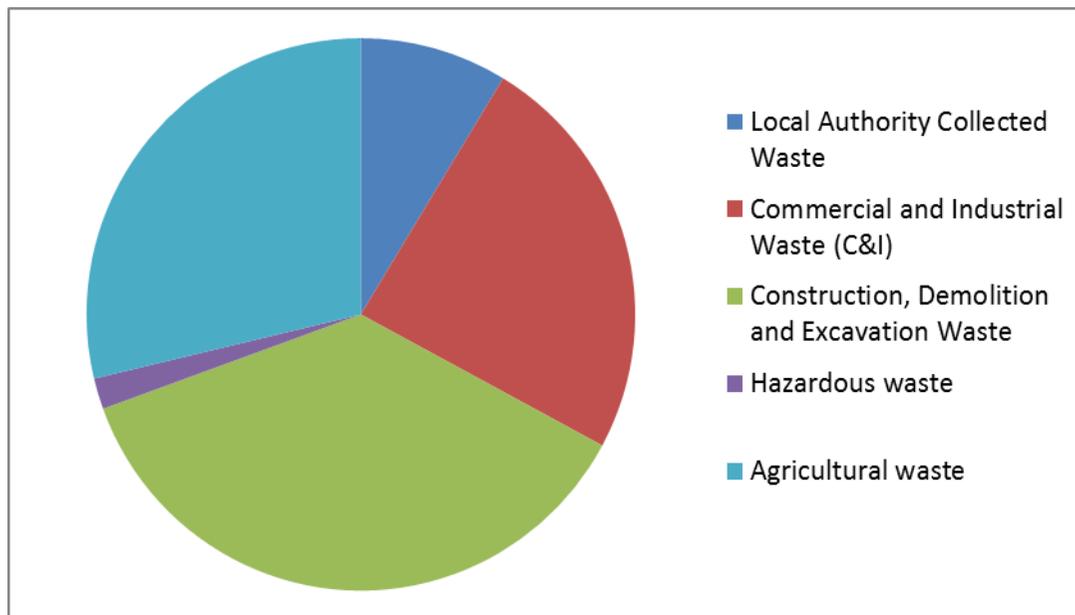
5.1 This section summarises key information on main waste arisings and deposits in Y&H. It should be noted that in order to provide an indication of arisings of the main waste streams it is necessary to use a range of data sources, some of which are now quite old. For example estimates of agricultural waste date from 2003 and pre-date changes in the classification of this waste stream. Construction, demolition and excavation waste estimates are also relatively old and pre-date the recession.

Table 1 - Estimated arisings in Y&H

Waste Stream	Estimated Arisings (000 tonnes)	Data Source
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	2,490	2013/14 waste data flow
Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I)	6,944	2009 Defra national survey
C&I minus power and utilities	4,880	2009 Defra national survey
Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)	10,497	2005 data (WRAP)
Hazardous waste	522	2014 EA data
Agricultural waste	8,245 of which 8,186 were organic by-products waste	2003 EA estimate
Low Level radioactive waste (LLR)	<i>No regional estimate available⁶⁰</i>	N/A

Figure 3 - Estimated arisings in Y&H

⁶⁰ The EA confirmed in 2011 that the production of LLR waste in North Yorkshire is below the reporting threshold – measured in terms of radioactivity, and the annual arising of LLR waste in the North Yorkshire Plan area is likely not to exceed 50m3. This would suggest that likely Y&H arisings would be minimal in comparison to other waste streams.



5.2 As well as being a generator of substantial volumes of waste, the area also hosts a wide range of waste management facilities. In 2012 the Y&H region had the second highest number of sites with environmental permits of any region in England. These include a number of waste management facilities which are likely to be of strategic significance, in terms of meeting waste management needs arising both in and outside the area. Further information on these is included in the Appendices.

5.3 Information produced by the EA indicates that, at the end of 2012, there were 819 operational waste management facilities permitted by the EA, an increase of 34 on the 2011 position. It should be noted that there were a further 422 facilities which were permitted but not operational (an increase of 49 on the 2011 figure) as well as a significant number of other facilities which operate under permit exemptions⁶¹. The following table shows the number of operating permitted facilities by sub-region in 2011 (sub-regional data for 2012 is not available).

⁶¹ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2012

Table 2 - Operational facilities in Y&H 2011⁶²

Sub-region	Humber ⁶³	North Yorkshire	South Yorkshire	West Yorkshire
No. of operational facilities	157	115	212	288

5.4 The more detailed information published by the EA suggests that, in 2014, the distribution of facility types across the area is relatively uneven, with certain facility types, such as clinical waste transfer stations and chemical treatment facilities only located in West and South Yorkshire, whereas there are proportionately more landfill sites in North Yorkshire and Humber. The following table summarises deposits of waste by facility type in Y&H.

Table 3 - Y&H deposits by management method 2014⁶⁴

Facility Type	Deposits (Percentage)
Landfill	4.3 mt
Non-hazardous	65%
Inert	14%
Hazardous	3%
Restricted	18%

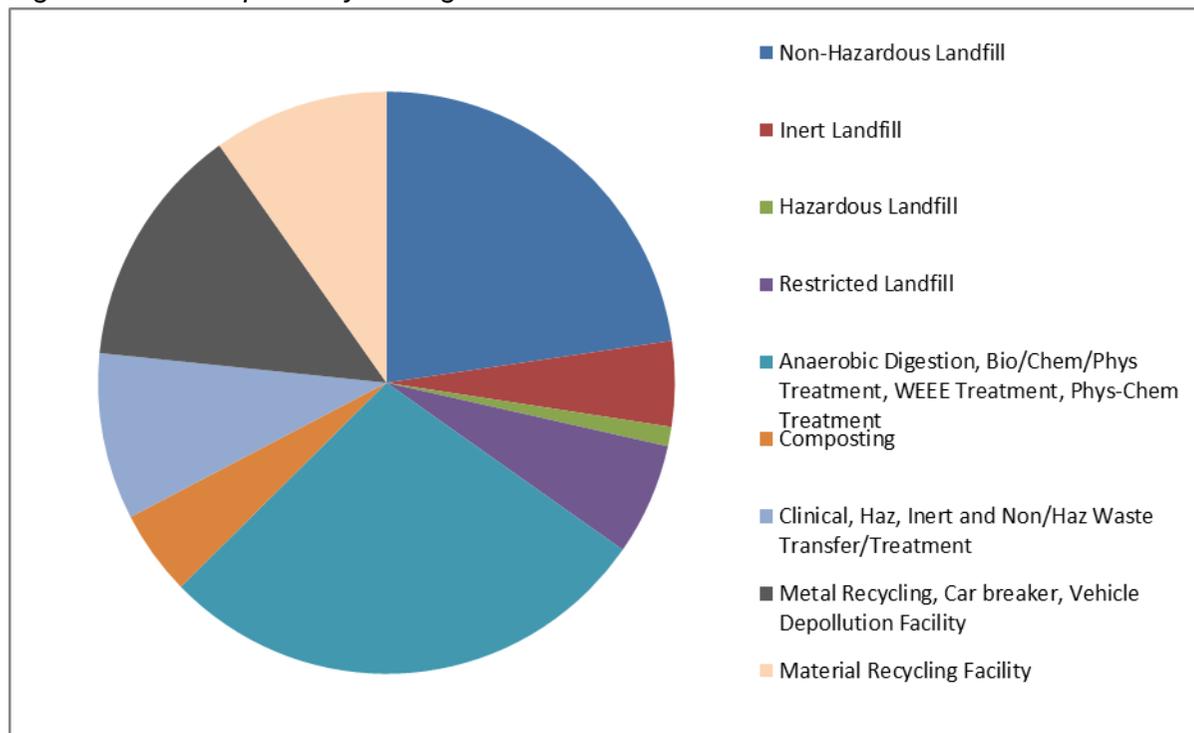
⁶² EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2011

⁶³ Includes East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire

⁶⁴ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

Treatment	5.2 mt
Anaerobic Digestion, Biological/Chemical/Physical Treatment, WEEE Treatment, Physical-Chemical Treatment	67%
Composting	11%
Clinical, Hazardous, Inert and Non/Hazardous Waste Transfer/Treatment	22%
Recycling	2.9 mt
Metal Recycling, Car breaker, Vehicle Depollution Facility	58%
Material Recycling Facility	42%

Figure 4 - Y&H deposits by management method 2014



5.5 A further breakdown of deposits in Y&H in 2014, compared with the position for England, is provided in the table and charts below. This shows that a slightly higher proportion of waste was recycled, treated and managed at landfill in Y&H compared with the position for England, although this may be partly accounted for by the large quantities of waste disposed of at restricted user facilities in Y&H associated with power generation. Correspondingly, Y&H had a lower proportion of waste managed On/In Land, which refers to three types of more specific waste management methods; Deep Injection; Lagoon, and; Land Recovery. The term 'Use of Waste' refers to three types of more specific waste management methods: Construction, Reclamation and Timber Manufacturing.

Table 4 - Total waste in tonnes received by waste facilities within Y&H and England 2014 (kilo tonnes)⁶⁵

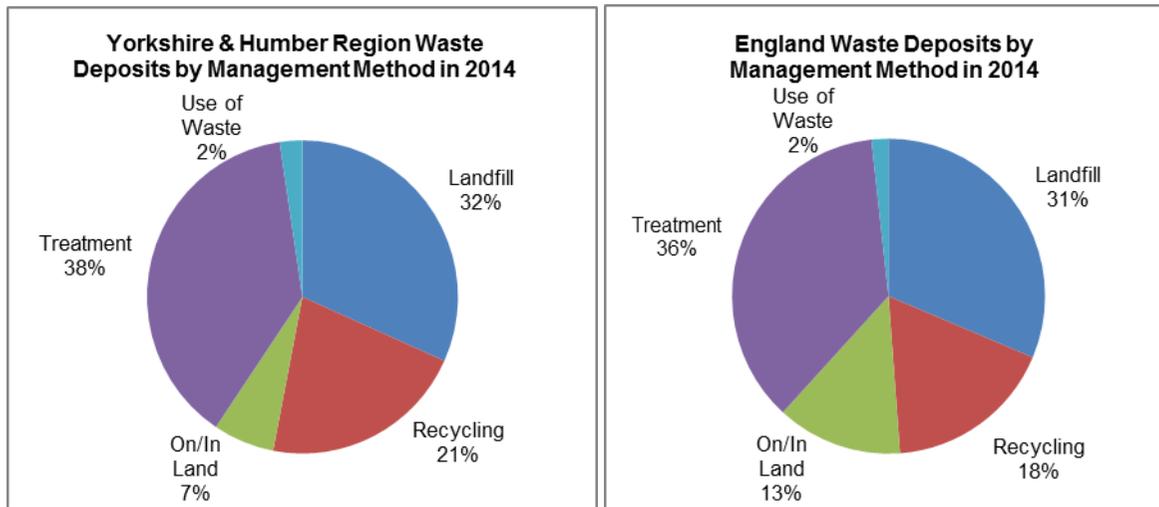
	Landfill	Treatment	Recycling	On/In Land	Use of Waste		Total		Transfer
Yorkshire & Humber	4,331	5,226	2,915	871	322		13,666		4,914
England	41,288	48,003	22,999	17,080	2,308		131,677		46,717

5.6 Please note that the data above categorises Material Recycling Facilities (MRF) under Recycling, whereas the Environment Agency categorises this facility type under Treatment. For the purposes of this document the view has been taken that MRFs should be included under 'Recycling' because of the similar nature of the processes that take place at these types of site. The result of this is that the waste data presented in this document may not be directly comparable with that presented by the Environment Agency. Compared with data for 2012 published in the first Y&H Waste Position Statement, total inputs to facilities in Y&H increased slightly between 2012 and 2014, with a large increase in waste inputs for treatment outweighing reduction in inputs for landfill and recycling.

Figure 5 - Waste deposits by management method⁶⁶

⁶⁵ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

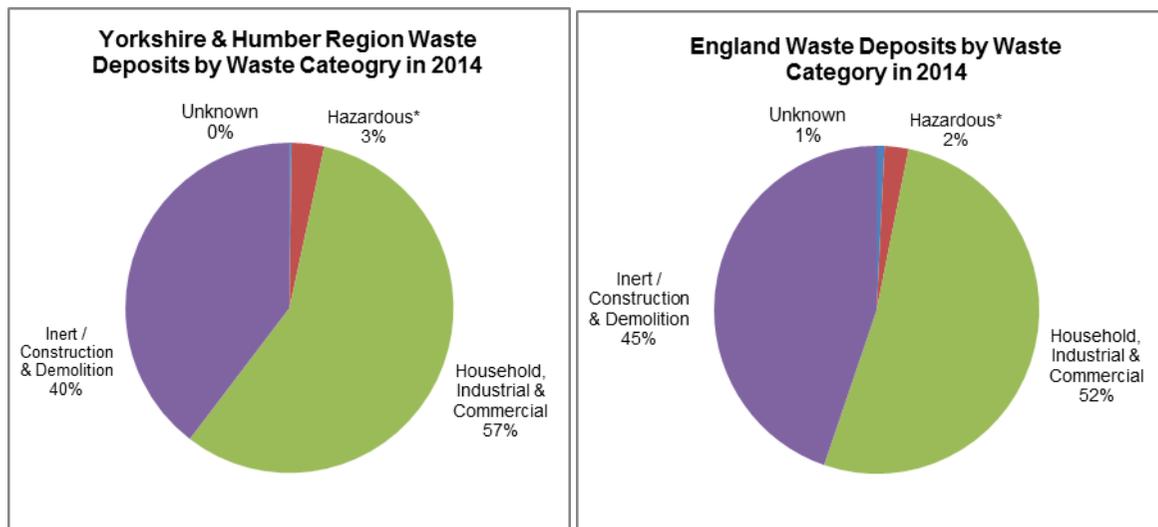
⁶⁶ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator



5.7 Information is also available on overall waste deposits in Y&H by waste category. This is summarised in the charts below, which show that the area managed a slightly higher proportion of household/industrial and commercial (HIC) waste than for England as a whole, with a correspondingly lower proportion of inert/construction and demolition waste. Compared with 2012 data included in the first Position Statement there has been a relative increase in the proportion of deposits of inert/C&D waste in Y&H, potentially reflecting increased activity in the construction sector during economy recovery.

Figure 6 - Waste deposits by waste stream⁶⁷

⁶⁷ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator. *Note: the hazardous waste figures are sourced from the Environment Agency's 2014 'Hazardous Waste Interrogator' and is believed to be a more accurate representation of hazardous waste deposits than those sourced from the Environment Agency's 2014 'Waste Interrogator'. The amount of waste defined as 'unknown' has been determined by subtracting the amount of deposited hazardous waste defined in the '2014 Hazardous Waste Interrogator' from the amount of deposited hazardous waste defined in the '2014 Waste Interrogator'



5.8 Management of hazardous waste usually requires more specialised facilities. As a result of the relatively highly industrialised nature of parts of the Y&H area, arisings of hazardous waste are significant. Data published by the EA shows that the main types of hazardous waste produced in the region are wastes from organic chemical processes, construction and demolition waste (such as asbestos), waste water/water treatment wastes and oil wastes.

5.9 The following table shows the distribution of hazardous waste arisings, with the highest amount of arisings originating from South Yorkshire and the majority of that remaining relatively evenly distributed between West Yorkshire and the Humber area. Arisings in North Yorkshire are much lower. Overall arisings of hazardous waste in Y&H increased by around 15% between 2011 and 2014, mainly as a result of increased arisings in South Yorkshire. Disposals of hazardous waste in the area increased by around 40% over the same period, with the large majority of this accounted for by an increase in West Yorkshire. The reason for this large recorded increase in deposits is not known but is likely to reflect a significant increase in imports to Y&H.

Table 5 - Hazardous waste arisings and deposits by Y&H sub-region 2014⁶⁸

Sub-region	Produced (000 tonnes)	Disposed (000 tonnes)
Humber	143	94
North Yorkshire	33	13
South Yorkshire	204	164
West Yorkshire	141	324
Total	522	594

5.10 The EA note that there was movement of hazardous waste around the region and between other regions, depending on the location of specialist facilities. All sub-regions are net exporters of hazardous waste except West Yorkshire, which imports substantially more waste than it exports. Approximately 84% of the hazardous waste managed within West Yorkshire in 2014 originated from outside the Sub-region, and 65% originated from outside Yorkshire & Humber, demonstrating its significance on a wide geographical scale. South and North Yorkshire were particularly reliant on exports, with an export proportion of 75% and 86% respectively. However, actual volumes of waste exported by North Yorkshire were very low compared to other Y&H sub-regions.

5.11 Unlike for other waste streams EA data allows a breakdown of arisings and deposits of hazardous waste by district to be identified for 2014. This shows that Rotherham was the largest producer of hazardous waste and that arisings in this district significantly exceeded deposits. Kirklees and Leeds were particularly significant in terms of deposits of hazardous waste, with Rotherham, Wakefield, Sheffield, North East Lincolnshire and Hull also playing an important role. Deposits in Kirklees were mainly of construction & demolition waste and liquid hazardous waste whereas a significant amount of deposits in Leeds derive from organic chemical processes. The EA data indicates that Kirklees was particularly important for hazardous waste landfill, Leeds for hazardous waste treatment and Wakefield important for recovery of hazardous waste. It is also known that North Lincolnshire contains an important site for landfill of hazardous waste.

5.12 The amount of low level radioactive waste that is generated in the UK is very small compared to other types of waste. The national inventory of radioactive waste confirms that there are 35 major radioactive waste producers in Britain, including a steel plant in Sheffield, which

⁶⁸ EA Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator – 2014 Data

produces and stores low level radioactive medical and industrial waste⁶⁹. A very large majority of low level radioactive waste arises from the decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites. None of these are located in the Y&H area⁷⁰.

5.13 Low level radioactive waste in the region is generated from industrial and commercial processes such as medical treatment (e.g. hospitals), research, fuel processing plants/institutions and other specialist industrial processes (e.g. steel smelting). Currently there are no permanent disposal facilities in the region and low level radioactive waste is transported to specially licensed sites outside the region. There is potential for increased generation of low level radioactive waste in the area (in the form of naturally occurring radioactive materials) in association with development activity associated with shale gas.

5.14 The Y&H area has the highest concentration of specialist glass and metal processing facilities in the UK, reflecting its strengths in modern manufacturing and technologies⁷¹. A very large majority of this waste is collected from glass bottle banks - a well established collection infrastructure in the region. These facilities reuse and recycle this waste to create useable products to support the growth of construction and manufacturing industries. There are also a number of paper and plastic re-processing facilities in the region. As a result, waste is often transported over long distances to specialist facilities in the Y&H area.

5.15 A distinctive feature of waste management in Y&H is the high quantity of waste from the power and utilities sector which is disposed of by landfill at dedicated private facilities. These wastes occur mainly in the form of combustion ash generated by major power stations in North and West Yorkshire (Drax, Eggborough and Ferrybridge). Substantial landfill capacity exists for the management of these wastes. The generation and deposit of these wastes has a significant impact on the overall landfill rate for the area.

30.0) Movements of waste

6.1 Data on movements within and across the Y&H area boundary are limited but can provide a general indication of the role the area plays in the management of waste and how it interacts with other areas.

⁶⁹ Radioactive Wastes in the UK: A summary of the 2013 Inventory (Department of Energy and Climate Change and Nuclear Decommissioning Agency)

⁷⁰ The UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Radioactive Waste from the Non Nuclear Industry

⁷¹ Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Report (Environment agency, September 2010)

6.2 Total imports to the Y&H area were approximately 3.8mt in 2014, which represents an increase in the level recorded in 2011 of around 15%. Data suggests that the area was largely self-sufficient in its waste management needs, with total deposits of around 14.7mt originating within the Y&H area (representing around 79% of total deposits within the area). As for 2011, the main source regions for imports to Y&H were the East Midlands and the North West. Summary information is presented below (excluding areas from which imports of less than 100kt were received).

Table 6 - Y&H deposits by origin of arisings 2014⁷²

Origin of Arisings	Deposits 000 tonnes
Yorkshire and Humber	14,692
East Midlands	1,034
North West	792
London	405
North East	315
West Midlands	173
East of England	130
South East	124
South West	112

6.3 Imports from outside the region in 2014 represented a greater proportion of total deposits for hazardous waste (51%) than for Household, Industrial and Commercial waste (20%) and Construction and Demolition waste (18%), suggesting that the area may play a relatively more significant inter-regional role in the management of hazardous waste than it does for other major waste streams.

6.4 Total recorded exports from the Y&H area were approximately 1mt in 2014, representing a significant increase on the 2011 recorded figure. The main export destinations are indicated below. Regions receiving less than 100kt of waste from Y&H in 2014 are excluded.

⁷² EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

Table 7 - Main export destinations for waste arising in Y&H 2014⁷³

Export destination	Deposits 000 tonnes
North East	435
East Midlands	370
North West	132

6.5 It should be noted that export figures are minimum estimates as information on origins of arisings is not consistently recorded around the country. The majority (c.606kt) of known exports were waste for treatment, principally to the North East and East Midlands. Most exports for landfill were to the North East and East Midlands, with the North West being important for exports to Metal Recycling Sites (MRS) and for Transfer.

6.6 Data published by the EA allows for some analysis of sub-regional movements of waste. These are summarised below for 2014. It should be noted that the figures presented represent minimum known movements. In some cases the exact origin of waste is not recorded and will not be represented in the figures provided below.

Humber area (East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire WPA areas)

6.7 Recorded imports of waste (mainly HIC) for landfill substantially exceeded exports, with the large majority of imports (c.252kt) originating in London, with around 100kt recorded as originating in the North West. Imports for landfill also took place from the East Midlands and West, South and North Yorkshire sub-regions, although total volumes were very small (in the range 3-7kt). The main export destination for waste for landfill from the Humber area was West Yorkshire (c.133kt mainly Inert/C&D but with significant amounts of HIC waste), with exports to other areas very low suggesting that the sub-region was relatively self-sufficient in landfill capacity.

⁷³ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

6.8 Imports of waste for treatment were mainly from the East Midlands (c.243kt mainly HIC but with large amounts of Inert/C&D) and, to a lesser extent, the North West region (c.50kt mainly HIC). Imports from other regions, and from other Y&H sub-regions, for treatment were relatively small (mainly in the range 2-37kt). Substantial amounts of waste were also recorded as being imported to the Humber area for transfer, mainly from the North West and East Midlands. Overall exports for treatment were significantly lower than imports, with most exports going to the North East (c.41kt mainly HIC) and to South and West Yorkshire sub-regions (in the range c.35kt and 65kt respectively mainly HIC). Substantial amounts of waste (c.89kt) were also imported from South Yorkshire for transfer. Exports of waste to West Yorkshire for treatment substantially exceeded import movements from that area.

6.9 Overall the Humber area imported more hazardous waste than it exported. Imports were from a wide range of locations within and beyond Yorkshire and Humber, typically in the range 1-6kt. West Yorkshire was the most significant export destination for hazardous waste, mainly for treatment (c.6kt), with lesser amounts to South Yorkshire and the North East Region.

North Yorkshire (North Yorkshire County Council, City of York, North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Park WPA areas)

6.10 More waste was imported for landfill than exported, although total volumes of imports and exports were relatively low. Main recorded import movements for landfill were from the North East (c.101kt mainly Inert/C&D) and West Yorkshire (c.20kt, Inert/C&D and HIC). Exports of waste for landfill were mainly to the North east (35kt, principally inert waste), Exports to other locations were very small. The main known destination for exports of hazardous waste were the North East and West Yorkshire (c.8kt each) with only very small quantities being exported elsewhere. Hazardous waste was exported for both landfill and treatment.

6.11 Imports of waste for treatment were small, with the largest source of imports being West Yorkshire (c.20kt mainly Inert/C&D). Exports of waste from North Yorkshire for treatment exceeded imports, with West Yorkshire (c.88kt) and the North East (c.130kt) representing the main export destinations. Exports to the Humber area were also relatively high at c.37kt recorded for treatment and c.79kt recorded for MRS. Exports of waste to other destinations for treatment were very low. HIC waste was the main waste stream exported for treatment. Hazardous waste for treatment was exported in small amounts to a wide range of destinations including the North East, East Midlands, North West and West and South Yorkshire and the Humber area (generally in the range 1-3kt). Exports of inert waste for treatment were small and mainly to West Yorkshire and the North East region.

South Yorkshire (Sheffield, Doncaster, Barnsley, Rotherham WPA areas)

6.12 In 2014 West Yorkshire and the East Midlands were the largest recorded source of imports of waste for landfill (c.82kt imported from West Yorkshire mainly HIC but with significant amounts of Inert/C&D) and c.31kt imported from East Midlands mainly Inert/C&D). Imports for landfill from other areas were very low. Exports of waste for landfill were mainly to the East Midlands (c.65kt mainly HIC) and West Yorkshire (c.58kt mainly HIC).

Overall, South Yorkshire imported more hazardous waste than it exported. Imports were principally from West Yorkshire (c. 36kt), the North East (c.20kt), East Midlands (c.17kt), North West (c.14kt) and South East (c.15kt) and were mainly for treatment. Hazardous waste was exported mainly to the East Midlands region, with lesser amounts to the West Midlands and West Yorkshire. Exports were for both landfill and treatment.

6.13 Recorded imports to South Yorkshire for treatment far exceeded recorded exports. Imports were received from a wide range of locations with the main sources being the East Midlands and West Yorkshire (249kt mainly Inert/C&D and HIC) and 115kt (mainly Inert/C&D but with significant amounts of HIC and Hazardous wastes) respectively. Other important sources of imports for treatment were the North East, South West, South East and the Humber area. Exports from South Yorkshire for treatment were mainly to West Yorkshire (c.128kt mainly Inert/C&D and HIC) East Midlands (c.47kt mainly hazardous), West Midlands c. 34kt mainly HIC and hazardous waste) and Humber (c.29kt mainly HIC). Substantial amounts were also exported to the Humber area for transfer (c.90kt mainly HIC).

West Yorkshire (Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Wakefield WPA areas)

6.14 West Yorkshire imported substantially more waste for landfill in 2014 than it exported. Main sources of imports were the North West region (c.85kt mainly Inert/C&D waste and Hazardous waste), the Humber area (c.133kt mainly Inert C&D and HIC waste), South Yorkshire (c.58kt mainly HIC) and Wales (c.42kt mainly Hazardous waste). Recorded exports of waste for landfill were mainly to South Yorkshire (c.82kt mainly HIC and Inert/C&D) and North Yorkshire (c.20kt Inert/C&D and HIC waste).

6.15 Overall, West Yorkshire imported substantially more hazardous waste than it exported. Imports were mainly from the North West and Wales (c.94kt, mainly for treatment but with significant landfill and 43kt, mainly for landfill, respectively). Exports of hazardous waste were mainly to South Yorkshire (c.36kt, principally for treatment) with lesser amounts exported to a range of other destinations including the North East, North West, West Midlands and Humber areas (in the range of c.3kt to 7kt). Exports were for both landfill and treatment.

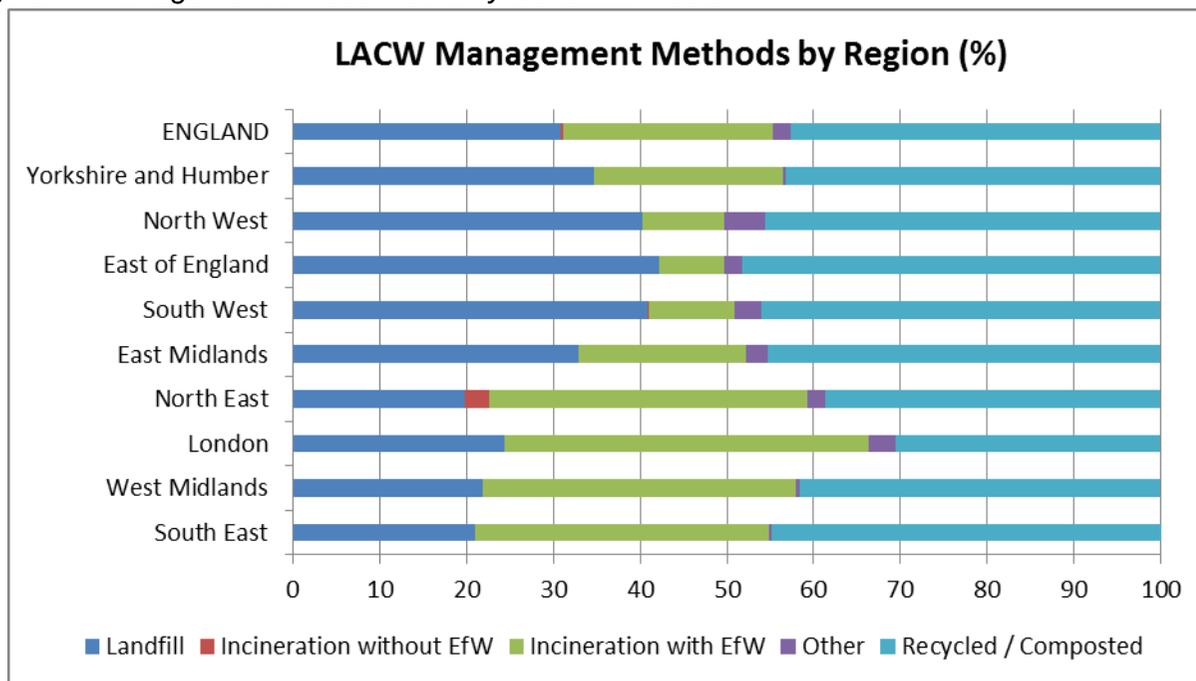
6.16 West Yorkshire imported much more waste for treatment than it exported. Imports were mainly from South Yorkshire (c.128kt mainly Inert/C&D and HIC), North West (c.186kt mainly HIC but with substantial amounts of Inert/C&D and Hazardous waste), West Midlands (c.73kt mainly Inert/C&D), North Yorkshire (c.88kt mainly HIC), the Humber area (66kt mainly HIC), London (52kt mainly Inert/C&D) and East Midlands (48kt mainly HIC) and , with lesser amounts also imported from other relatively distant locations. Exports of waste for treatment were mainly to South Yorkshire (c.115kt mainly Inert/C&D but with significant amounts of HIC and Hazardous waste) and the North East (c.106kt mainly HIC) with lower levels of export taking place to a wide range of destinations, including the Humber area, North Yorkshire and the East and West Midlands. Approximately 32kt was also exported to South Yorkshire for transfer, mainly Inert/C&D and HIC.

31.0) Trends in waste management in Yorkshire and Humber

7.1 Good information is available on trends in management of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) as it is subject of specific recording and reporting arrangements. Data published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) through the WasteDataFlow system shows that regional arisings of LACW have generally been reducing over the period since 2001/2. The recycling rate for the household waste component of LACW has increased from 8.9% in 2001/2002 to 43.9% in 2013/14, a level very similar to the England average figure of 43.5% and a 0.6% improvement on the previous year but still the fifth lowest rate of the English regions. The rate of increase in the proportion of waste recycled has slowed in recent years, in line with the general trend in England. The proportion of LACW landfilled, at 34.7% in 2013/14, has been reducing but is higher than the England average of 30.9%. The data also shows considerable variation of LACW landfill rates between local authorities in Y&H, ranging from 3% in North East Lincolnshire to 65% in Wakefield. Figure 5 below summarises, by Region, the methods by which Local Authority Collected Waste was managed in England in 2013/14.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ DEFRA, Local Authority Collected Waste Data 2000/01 – 2013/14 (2014)

Figure 7 - Management of Local Authority Collected Waste



7.2 Overall estimated regional arisings of C&I waste (6,994kt in 2009 - see Table 1 above) were the second highest of the English regions but were substantially lower than the corresponding 2002/3 estimate of 11,136kt. This represents an estimated reduction of 37.6%, which is the second largest reduction of any region. No further update on this figure is currently available.

7.3 The Environment Agency provides an estimate that 3,430kt of 'construction and demolition waste' was deposited at permitted waste management facilities in Y&H area in 2007, rising to 5,373kt in 2012. This figure does not include excavation waste and is significantly lower than the 2005 estimate shown in figure 3 above. It does however provide a useful and more up to date minimum figure for a significant element of construction, demolition and excavation waste deposits within the Y&H area.

Table 8 – Y&H area construction and demolition waste deposits⁷⁵

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yorkshire & Humber	3,430kt	3,973 kt	4,216 kt	4,340 kt	4,597 kt	5,372 kt	5,826 kt	6,028 kt

7.4 Whilst there is relatively little trend data available on waste management methods for the area, information published by the EA suggests that there has been a substantial overall reduction in landfill deposits over the period 2001 to 2012. Data suggests that the trend in reduction was relatively high between 2001 and 2007, but more variable since, with a recorded increase between 2010 and 2012 as a result of increased deposits in North Yorkshire and the Humber area.

7.5 As would be expected taking into account the reduction in landfill, there has been a corresponding increase in treatment of waste over the same period, although the amount of waste passing through transfer stations appears to have remained relatively steady.

7.6 There was a general reduction in both arisings and deposits of hazardous waste in the Y&H area between 2001 and 2009, and particularly since new hazardous waste regulations were introduced in 2005. Alongside a general reduction in landfill and treatment of hazardous waste there has been a substantial increase in recycling and re-use of this waste stream. Arisings of hazardous waste have increased since 2009 and this is likely to be a result of the recovery of the economy from recession.

32.0) Waste management capacity in Yorkshire and Humber

8.1 Information on available capacity for the management of waste in the Y&H area is limited. The EA has published information on landfill capacity up to 2012 in its Landfill Capacity Position papers. To help with preparation of this 2015 update, landfill capacity data for 2014 has been obtained directly from the EA under licence. The data only includes sites with an EA permit for landfill. There may be significant further capacity with the benefit of planning permission for landfill, but for which a permit has not yet been obtained. The data indicates that, at the end of 2014 the area had approximately 92 million cubic meters of capacity, a significant reduction on the comparable figure for 2011 of around 101

⁷⁵ Environment Agency, 2007-2014 Waste Data Interrogator, (EWC Category 17:Construction and Demolition Waste when Hazardous Waste is removed due to the fact that this has been re-classified as unknown for the purposes of this document)

million cubic metres, although this is likely to be reflective of a national trend in reduction in capacity.. Relative to total recorded landfill deposits in Y&H in 2014 of 4.3mt this equates to around 21 years capacity, although there are likely to be variations in availability of capacity for particular waste streams. It is also expected that there will be a further reduction in the rate of landfilling of some waste streams over time as more capacity for other means of management becomes available.

8.2 For hazardous landfill capacity the situation is different, with around 0.9 million cubic meters recorded as available at the end of 2012, representing a relatively low proportion (around 5%) of total capacity in England and Wales. However, 2014 capacity data indicates substantially higher hazardous landfill capacity at around 2.7mt and it is understood that this increase relates to the reclassification of the Bradley Park landfill in Kirklees from a non-hazardous (SNRHW) landfill to hazardous merchant landfill. Non-hazardous landfill capacity is well dispersed around the area, with all sub-regions having around 10 million cubic metres or more, apart from North Yorkshire. However, capacity for hazardous waste landfill is less widely distributed, being located in the Humber sub-region at a single large site on the South Bank (Winterton landfill South), and at the Bradley Park site in Kirklees although the 2014 data also shows the presence of three cells for stable non-reactive hazardous waste at other landfill sites in Y&H: (Gallymoor (East Riding of Yorkshire), Skelton Grange (Leeds) and at Thornhill Quarry landfill (Kirklees), two of which can receive asbestos with the third taking gypsum. The following table summarises landfill capacity in Y&H and the individual sub-regions at the end of 2014.

Table 9 - Y&H landfill capacity 2014 (000s cubic metres)⁷⁶

Landfill type	Hazardous merchant	Non-hazardous with stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) cell	Non hazardous	Non-hazardous restricted	Inert	Total
Humber	883	1,267	16,158	5,488	4,184	27,980
North Yorkshire	-	-	4,257	14,461	858	19,576

⁷⁶ EA, 2014 Landfill Void Data (2015)

South Yorkshire	-	-	9,772	-	3,186	12,958
West Yorkshire	1,800	1,120	13,851	-	14,714	31,485
Total	2,683	2,387	44,038	19,948	22,943	91,999

8.3 The data shows that the Humber area is important in terms of the relatively high proportion of total Y&H landfill capacity which is located there, as well as the presence of hazardous landfill capacity. Non-hazardous landfill capacity is significantly lower in North Yorkshire than in other parts of Y&H. The high proportion of non-hazardous restricted capacity located in North Yorkshire mainly reflects the presence of capacity for disposal of waste ash from major power stations in the sub-region. Trend data on landfill capacity published by the EA indicates that total capacity has declined from around 108 million cubic metres in 2004 to around 92 million cubic meters in 2014. Trend data for hazardous landfill capacity is not available.

8.4 Capacity information for other types of waste management processes is not available on a comprehensive basis across the Y&H area. However, as the evidence bases for waste local plans are developed around the area it may be possible to provide a clearer impression of the total waste management capacity. The following table summarises information currently available. It should be noted that obtaining detailed data on capacity is difficult as Environment Agency permit data or actual throughput data may not provide an indication of the physical capacity of a site or facility. As an example, data for North Yorkshire included in the table below comprises data from a combination of sources including the potential maximum capacity permitted via an EA permit or planning permission, as well as data on actual throughput based on information supplied by operators. Neither of these may necessarily provide a reliable indication of the actual physical capacity of infrastructure present on a site, which could be higher⁷⁷. It should also be noted that sites operating under an EA permit exemption also contribute to overall capacity for management of waste. Any such additional capacity will not be reflected in figures included in Table 10.

⁷⁷ A waste facility study was commissioned by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly and Environment Agency in 2005. Although the actual data it contains is now substantially out of date, one finding of the study was that actual throughput of waste, relative to licenced capacity, in waste treatment facilities (physical, physical-chemical and chemical and biological treatment) ranged between 54%, 70% and 79%. (Source: Waste Facility Study Final Report (Land Use Consultants in association with SLR Consulting Ltd, 2005).

Table 10 – Y&H permitted annual waste capacity in tonnes by management method (it is expected that this Table will be developed further in future reviews of this Statement as information becomes available for other areas).

	Recycling	Treatment	Transfer
North Yorkshire	1,309 kt*	1,167 kt*	895 kt*
South Yorkshire			
West Yorkshire			
Bradford	362kt (includes 33kt of non-operational capacity)	1,119kt (includes 920kt of non-operational capacity)	668kt (all operational)
Calderdale	306kt (permitted capacity)	75kt (permitted capacity)	1,030kt (permitted capacity)
Leeds	636kt** (includes 187kt of metal recycling / ELV)	626kt** (includes sludge treatment facilities)	1,024kt*
Humber			
Total			

Sources - North Yorkshire figures are mix of permitted capacity and actual throughput sourced from North Yorkshire Sub-region Waste Arisings and Capacity Requirements Addendum Report (May 2015) capacity database (Urban Vision/4Resources).

* Combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all sites included are currently operational** Combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data.

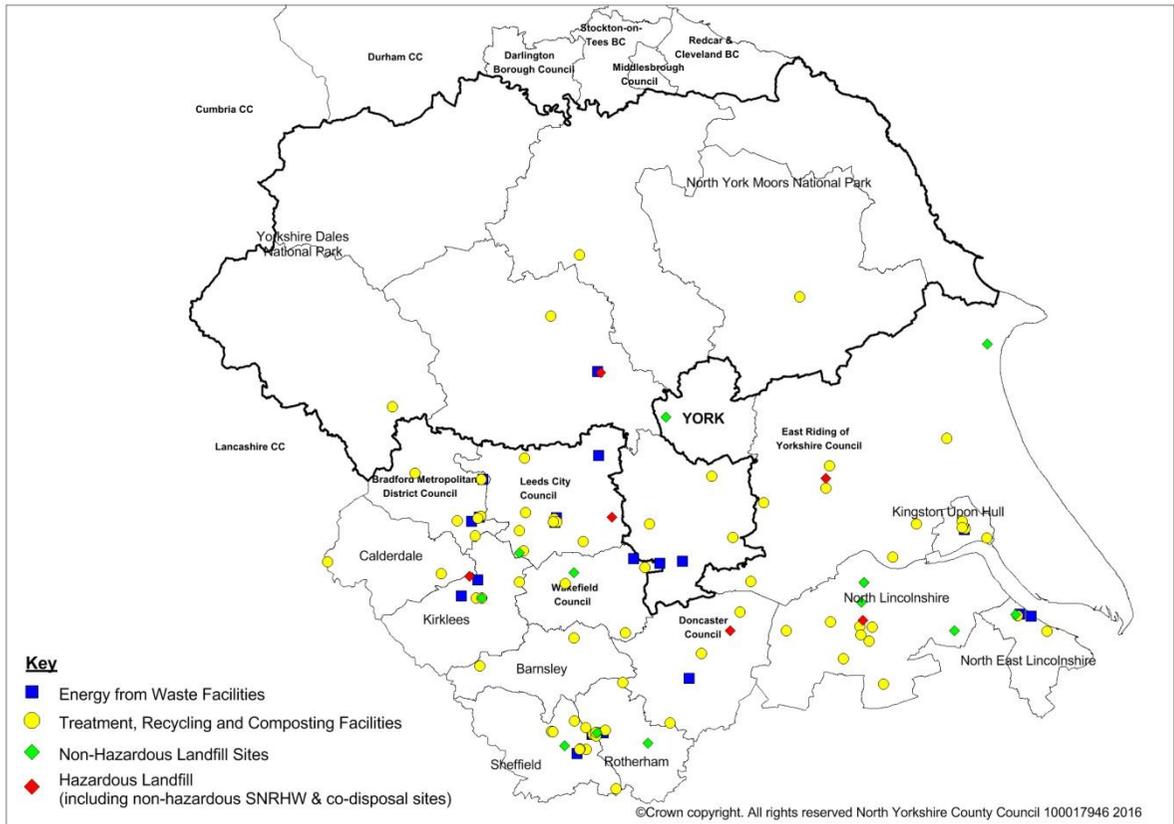
33.0) Strategic waste infrastructure in Yorkshire and Humber

9.1 The EA has published information on void space remaining at individual landfill sites as at 2014. This indicates that, across Y&H, there were 18 merchant landfills with in excess of 1 million cubic metres of void space remaining, 2 of which had capacity in excess of 5 million cubic metres. The single dedicated merchant hazardous landfill site in the Humber area had approximately 0.9 million cubic metres of void space remaining at 2014. More information about these sites is provided in Appendix 2.

9.2 To help with preparation of this position statement the Environment Agency has also provided specific information on important permitted facilities in the Y&H area, as well as information on important current applications for permits. The information is summarised in Appendix 2. It includes waste treatment facilities with a permit capacity exceeding 75kt per annum as well as major energy recovery capacity (excluding biomass combustion plants) and major landfill sites for non-inert waste. It should be noted that the position regarding overall capacity is relatively fluid as new proposals are submitted and determined through the various regulatory processes. The distribution of facilities of potential strategic significance in Y&H is shown below.

Figure 8 - Distribution of strategic waste infrastructure with EA permit in Y&H⁷⁸

⁷⁸ The map shows facilities with EA permits. Some may not currently be developed or operational.



34.0) Recent/current developments

10.1 As noted in the introduction to this Statement, arrangements for the management of waste arising or dealt with in the Y&H area are subject to continuing change. The following developments may have significant implications for waste management in and around the area both now and in the relatively near future.

- The development of new large scale capacity (currently under construction) for the recovery of energy from residual waste at
 - Allerton Waste Recovery Park in North Yorkshire
 - Leeds Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility at Cross Green Industrial Estate
 - Ferrybridge Multifuel Facility in Wakefield (together with the potential for development of further substantial new capacity at the same site, granted permission through the National Strategic Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) procedures in October 2015).
 - Cleveland Street Energy Works in Hull
- The recent grant of permission for development of major new waste recovery facilities which are **not yet under construction**:
 - Leeds (Skelton Grange site),
 - Doncaster (Hatfield Power Park),
 - Grimsby (Immingham Rail Freight Terminal site)
 - Two sites in North Yorkshire (Southmoor Energy Centre at Kellingley Colliery and Former Arbre Power Station in Eggborough) and;
 - Three sites in Bradford (Bowling Back Lane, Ripley Road, and Airedale Road in Keighley)
- The development of a new strategic waste treatment and renewable energy facility (currently under construction and expected to be operational in 2015) in Manvers, Rotherham to help meet the predicted shortfall in capacity in relation to waste arisings in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham to 2026⁷⁹.
- The grant of permission to extend the amount of waste that the existing energy recovery facility in Sheffield can receive from outside the current catchment area (including parts of north Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).
- The potential increase in permitted capacity at the existing Sterecycle treatment facility in Rotherham.
- The grant of permission for a Material Recycling, Anaerobic Digestion and Composting Facility at South Kirkby Waste Management Facility in Wakefield which is currently under construction.
- The expiry in the near future of current permission for landfill at the Welbeck facility in West Yorkshire, and the Harewood Whin facility in York, and the outcome of any proposals to extend the timescale for the development.

⁷⁹ This process will convert residual waste into a solid recovered fuel (SRF). This fuel will be transported to a multi-fuel plant at Ferrybridge (see first bullet point above).

- The development of substantial new waste treatment and energy recovery capacity on Teesside, close to the northern boundary of the area.

35.0) Key messages from the data

11.1 The information confirms that Y&H is a major producer of waste in a national context. Arisings of both C&I waste and hazardous waste are understood to be relatively high compared to other regions, and the proportion of C&I waste from the power and utilities sector is also high.

11.2 The area has a correspondingly large number of permitted waste management facilities, with the majority of these located in West and South Yorkshire. This is likely to reflect the highly urbanised and more industrialised nature of these sub-regions.

11.3 Although recycling rates for household waste are in line with the national average, the area still landfills a relatively high, but reducing, proportion of waste, including LACW, although the relatively high overall rate of landfill is partly explained by the large amounts of power and utilities waste disposed of in North Yorkshire. The rate of progress in reducing landfill has declined in recent years. Moving waste further up the waste hierarchy will require coordinated action between stakeholders within both the public and private sectors.

11.4 When particular facility types are considered, certain sub-regions are particularly significant, for example the Humber area contains a substantial proportion of total non-hazardous landfill capacity in the area and is particularly important for hazardous landfill capacity, whereas capacity for chemical treatment and clinical waste transfer is only available in West and South Yorkshire. North Yorkshire has a high proportion of non-hazardous restricted user landfill capacity, reflecting extensive power generation activity in the sub-region. Currently, energy recovery capacity is located mainly in the southern part of the Y&H area, although major new facilities have become recently operational in Leeds and Wakefield and currently under construction in central North Yorkshire.

11.5 The area has the largest amount of permitted void space of any region in England and Wales.. Hazardous landfill capacity was noted as in issue in previous versions of this document, but a landfill site previously identified as non-hazardous has now been re-categorised as hazardous, providing up to 1.8 million m³ of hazardous landfill capacity. Inputs to hazardous landfill sites appear relatively low and the 2.68 million m³ now identified in the Yorkshire and Humber area would, along with the limited inputs, suggest sufficient capacity. However, as there

are currently only two hazardous landfill sites within the area it is potentially a fragile situation, consequently hazardous landfill capacity needs to be kept under close scrutiny and review.

11.6 Notwithstanding relatively high overall landfill capacity in Y&H, there is a potential shortfall in landfill capacity in the Sheffield City Region area due to a lack of void space. Meeting landfill requirements for this area may also require coordinated working with other WPAs.

11.7 In 2014 the area was largely self-sufficient in waste management needs, with around three-quarters of all waste deposits originating in Y&H. Notwithstanding this, important interactions both beyond and within the area appear to exist.

11.8 At a regional level key interactions (both imports and exports) were with East Midlands, North East and North West regions. This is not surprising given the proximity of these areas to Y&H. However, significant imports from London were also noted in 2014 data. The majority of exports were waste for treatment, mainly to the North East and East Midlands but as overall imports exceeded exports it is likely that this is a result of market factors rather than significant shortages of capacity within Y&H. Proportionately more hazardous waste is imported to Y&H than HIC or inert waste, suggesting the area plays an important inter-regional role in the management of this type of waste.

11.9 At a sub-regional level, the data suggests that the Humber area, South and West Yorkshire all play an important role in provision of treatment capacity both within and beyond the Y&H boundary, although capacity in the North East is also significant in managing waste arising in North Yorkshire. West Yorkshire and East Midlands appear to play a significant role in the treatment of hazardous waste arising in the area. Former Humberside is the largest recipient of imports of waste for landfill, although in 2011 much of this waste originated outside the Y&H area.

11.10 Review of 2014 EA data, compared with data for 2011 reported in the first Waste Position Statement (July 2014) suggests that some substantial local variation in the patterns of movement of waste between regions and within the Y&H area have occurred. It is not yet clear whether this reflects on going variability as a result of the operation of a dynamic market for waste management, or reflects some trends which may be expected to continue. This suggests that continued monitoring and evaluation of trends in waste arisings, management methods and capacity in Y&H will be needed and could benefit from a move towards greater consistency between WPAs. It also suggests that a degree of flexibility in local plans for waste is likely to be needed. There is also a need to consider the implications of emerging spatial patterns of growth and development and the links between provision of waste management capacity and other key issues such as carbon reduction.

36.0) Conclusions

12.1 This Position Statement has identified a number of matters relevant to waste planning in the Y&H area. In particular, it helps demonstrate the scale and range of waste infrastructure, as well as the extent to which movements of waste within and across the Y&H boundary play a role in the management of waste. In some cases the inter-relationships implied by these movements suggest there may be a need to consider more detailed issues on a case by case basis in order to help demonstrate that adequate provision for waste management capacity is likely to be available.

12.2 The Statement has also highlighted some of the limitations which may constrain the ability to plan in detail for waste management capacity, taking into account the wide range of factors that can influence how capacity can be identified or utilised.

12.3 It is intended that the Statement can also provide a benchmark for future monitoring of waste infrastructure, capacity and movements for the Y&H area.

Appendix 1 - Progress with waste local plans in Yorkshire and Humber, as at February 2016

<p>North Yorkshire County Council, City of York and North York Moors National Park - producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, which has recently closed for consultation on the Preferred Options stage. Submission is expected by end of 2016.</p>
<p>Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley metropolitan borough councils - adopted a Joint Waste Plan in 2012. Timescale for review to be confirmed.</p>
<p>Leeds City Council - adopted a Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan in January 2013. No current timescale for review. Revised wharves and rail sidings policy was adopted in September 2015.</p>
<p>North East Lincolnshire Council - a new Local Plan will undergo pre-Submission Consultation in February 2016, with Adoption expected early 2017.</p>
<p>Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council - A new Local Plan which will incorporate waste will undergo consultation in February 2016. Anticipated adoption of the Local Plan is late 2017.</p>
<p>Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council - Preparing a Local Plan including minerals and waste. Draft Plan expected to be consulted upon by end of 2016 with Adoption by November 2017.</p>
<p>Hull City Council & East Riding of Yorkshire Council - Waste evidence paper produced in 2015.</p>
<p>Bradford Metropolitan District Council - Core Strategy re-examination of specific issues is due to take place shortly. Waste DPD First Consultation ends in February 2016. Submission expected</p>

March/April 2016, with Adoption by end of the year.
Tees Valley authorities - a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document was adopted in September 2011. Timescale for review not known.
Wakefield Metropolitan District Council - adopted a Waste Development Plan Document in December 2009 and a Core Strategy and Development Policies Development Plan Document in April 2009.
Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority - New local plan, including minerals and waste, is expected to undertake EiP in Spring 2016.
North Lincolnshire Council - Work on minerals and waste issues may commence in 2016.
Sheffield City Council – a Core Strategy (including waste policies) was adopted in March 2009. Consideration being given to preparation of a joint waste plan for Sheffield City Region, subject to relationship with Sheffield Local Plan.

Appendix 2 – Strategic Waste Facilities within the Yorkshire & Humber area⁸⁰

This Appendix includes information on major facilities (either operational or with planning permission). The first table includes information on recycling, treatment and composting facilities with the benefit of an EA permit capacity in excess of 75,000 tpa (transfer facilities have been excluded). The second table shows information on known major operational or EA permitted EfW facilities. Specific capacity information is not available for all of these at this stage. The third table shows landfill facilities with remaining capacity in excess of 1,000,000 cubic metres at end 2014) as well as hazardous landfill facilities. Restricted facilities or sites taking only inert waste have been excluded.

Table 1 - Waste Facilities (Facilities with an EA Environmental Permit of over 75,000 tpa capacity)

⁸⁰ Based on information supplied by the Environment Agency

Site	Operator	Activity Description	Local Authority District	Easting	Northing
South Kirkby Plant	URM (UK) Limited	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Wakefield	445960	410755
Reuse Glass UK Ltd	Reuse Glass UK Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Wakefield	449590	422990
St Bernards Mill MRF	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Leeds	425840	429930
Blackburn Meadows Renewable Energy Plant	E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Sheffield	439770	391530
Lightweight Aggregate Manufacturing Plant	Lytag Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	North Yorkshire	466298	428691
Carr Crofts Site	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Leeds	426958	433361
R Plevin & Sons Ltd	R Plevin & Sons Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Barnsley	418257	404464
Richard Fletcher Metals	Fletcher Plant Limited	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Sheffield	438490	388710
Carlton Road Site	Glass Recycling (UK) Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Barnsley	436187	409697
Wheatley Cullet Processing Plant	Reuse Glass UK Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Doncaster	460400	406800
Wilmington Baling Plant	Lincwaste Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Kingston Upon Hull City	510500	430300
Timberpak	Timberpak Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Leeds	432470	432210
Sheffield IBA Facility	Ballast Phoenix Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Sheffield	431896	392138
Brighton Airfield	Credential Environmental Limited	Physical Treatment Facility	East Riding of Yorkshire	472200	435200
SITA North Lincolnshire Ltd	Sita UK Limited	Physical Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	490407	411862
Biowise Albion Lane Composting Facility	Biowise Limited	Physical Treatment Facility	East Riding of Yorkshire	501238	431220
Escrick Waste Treatment Facility	Acumen Waste Services Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	North Yorkshire	462292	440193
Arthington Quarry	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Leeds	426788	443617
Electrical Waste Recycling Group Limited	Electrical Waste Recycling Group Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Kirklees	417600	417300

Groveport	MRF Glass Recycling Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	484900	412800
Scunthorpe Aggregate Processing	East Coast Slag Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	492800	411800
52b & 52c Colin Road, Scunthorpe	GPS Mobile Crushing Services Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	490600	410300
SJ Engineering	B. Jones & S. Jones	Physical Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	476500	411100
Lemonroyd Sludge Treatment Facility	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Leeds	437930	427930
Thorne Sludge Treatment Facility	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Doncaster	467680	414620
Beeley Wood Recycling Village	UDR Beeley Wood Limited	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Sheffield	432187	392013
Knostrop Treatment Works	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Leeds	432560	431600
De-Watering Plant	Hanson Support Services	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	492200	409200
Morley Street Materials Recycling & ELV	Mytum & Selby Waste Recycling Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Kingston Upon Hull City	510128	430901
ELG Haniel Metals	ELG Haniel Metals Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sheffield	440381	391327
Lord And Midgley Ltd	Lord And Midgely Limited	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Kingston Upon Hull City	509900	431700
CF Booth Ltd	CF Booth Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Rotherham	442100	392400
EMR East Coast Road	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sheffield	437356	388861
Sims Group U K Limited	Sims Group U K Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Kingston Upon Hull City	514568	428602
EMR	Sheppard Group Bradford Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Bradford City	418435	432731
European Metal Recycling	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Leeds	432880	431620
Bradford Waste Traders Ltd	Bradford Waste Traders Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Bradford City	417913	432321

8 Grange Mill Lane	Mettalis Recycling Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sheffield	438372	392879
Kuusakoski Ltd	Kuusakoski Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sheffield	437200	388700
The Scrap Yard	K A Anderson (Metal Recyclers) Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	North Yorkshire	431750	470360
Ecclesfield Waste Treatment Facility	FCC Recycling (UK) Limited	Chemical Treatment Facility	Sheffield	436270	394130
Sharneyford Works	Brosters Environmental Ltd	Composting Facility	Calderdale	389357	424136
The Maltings Organics Treatment Facility	The Maltings Organic Treatment Ltd	Composting Facility	North Yorkshire	450500	431200
Commons Farm	C S Backhouse Limited	Composting Facility	East Riding of Yorkshire	469722	420384
Sandhutton Composting Site	F D Todd & Sons Limited	Composting Facility	North Yorkshire	437214	481875
Scunthorpe STW	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Biological Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	487345	405866
Esholt Waste Water Treatment Works CHP Plant	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	Biological Treatment Facility	Bradford City	418530	439590
Pyewipe Treatment Facility	Anglian Water Services Ltd	Biological Treatment Facility	North East Lincolnshire	526041	411027
Down To Earth Recycling	Down To Earth Recycling Ltd	Biological Treatment Facility	North Lincolnshire	494972	401006
Bolton Road Waste Treatment & Renewable Energy Facility	Shanks Waste Management Limited	Biological Treatment Facility	Rotherham	445400	401300
Mitchell Laithes WWTW	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	Biological Treatment Facility	Wakefield	425768	420245
Blackburn Meadows WWTW Sludge Conditioning Site	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	Biological Treatment Facility	Sheffield	440300	392000
Transwate Recycling And Aggregates Limited	Transwate Recycling & Aggregates Limited	Waste TS + treatment	East Riding of Yorkshire	496683	425010
RNH Skiphire	Hardy, Richard	Waste TS + treatment	East Riding of Yorkshire	484709	442163
Sandstop Recycling	Sandstop Quarries Ltd	Inert & excavation Waste TS +	North East	520400	413900

		Treatment	Lincolnshire		
Euroway	Associated Waste Management Ltd	Materials Recycling Facility	Bradford City	417400	429020
CJ Metal Recycling	CJ Metals Recycling Ltd	WEEE Treatment Facility	Bradford City	406000	440800
White Park Recycling Centre	Forward Environmental Ltd	WEEE Treatment Facility	Sheffield	444165	381343
Wastecare Limited	Wastecare Limited	WEEE Treatment Facility	Calderdale	410923	421897
Mike Wakefield Tippers Ltd	Mike Wakefield Tippers Ltd	Inert & Excavation WTS with Treatment	Kingston Upon Hull City	509892	430524
Fastsource Ltd, The Old Coal Yard	Fastsource Ltd	Inert & Excavation WTS with Treatment	Wakefield	434450	419950
Leeds Recycling	Lafarge Tarmac Trading Limited	Inert & Excavation WTS with Treatment	Leeds	432269	431640
Bradford Recycling	Lafarge Tarmac Trading Limited	Inert & Excavation WTS with Treatment	Bradford City	414000	431861
Skipton Recycling	Lafarge Tarmac Trading Limited	Inert & Excavation WTS with Treatment	North Yorkshire	401647	453281
Holme Hall Recycling	Hope Construction Materials Limited	Inert and excavation WTS with Treatment	Doncaster	454400	393700
Ducknest Farm CF	Inztec Composting Limited	Composting in closed systems	East Riding of Yorkshire	483990	437920
High Baswick Farm	Land Network (Hull) Limited	Composting biodegradable waste <500 total	East Riding of Yorkshire	507002	447382
Britannia Quarry	Booth Ventures Limited	Use of waste in construction <100,000 tps	Leeds	426613	426136
Laneside Quarry	P. Casey Enviro Limited	Use of waste in construction <100,000 tps	Kirklees	418700	417300
Eden Farm	Land Network Limited	Composting biodegradable waste <500 tonnes total	North Yorkshire	479000	474000

Table 2 - Energy-from-Waste Facilities (it is expected that this Table will be developed further in future reviews of this Statement as more information becomes available).

Site	Operator	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	LA District	Waste/Fuel	NGR
Operational					
Knostrop Clinical Waste Incinerator	SRCL Ltd	17,000	Leeds	Clinical	SE3250 3150
Blackburn Meadows Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Sheffield	Sewage	SK3955 9154
Kirklees EfW	SITA (Kirklees) Limited		Kirklees	MSW	SE1480 1765
Calder Valley Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited		Kirklees	Sewage	SE1784 2066
Knostrop Treatment Works Sewage Sludge Incinerator	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	27,000	Leeds	Sewage	SE3256 3160
Kirk Sandall Thermal Treatment Plant	Trackwork Ltd		Doncaster	Treated Wood	SE5807 0216
Sheffield Energy Recovery Facility	Veolia ES Sheffield Limited	200,000	Sheffield	MSW	SK3673 8794
Esholt Sewage Sludge Incinerator (Currently Mothballed)	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	14,000	Bradford	Sewage	SE1885 3966
South Humber CHP EfW Incinerator	Newlincs	56,000	North East Lincolnshire	MSW	TA2293 1380
Blackburn Meadows Renewable Energy Biomass Plant	E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited		Sheffield	Treated Wood	SK3977 9153
Not Yet Operational					
Leeds RERF*	Veolia ES Leeds Ltd	214,000/180,000	Leeds	MSW / C&I	SE3281 3244
Bowling Back Lane Resource Recovery Facility	FCC Recycling (UK) Limited	250,000/190,000	Bradford	MSW	SE1817 3249
Templeborough Biomass Energy Development	BRITE Partnership	170,000 (85 composted/85 virgin)	Rotherham	Biomass	SK4168 9191

Ferrybridge Multifuel Facility 1*	Ferrybridge MFE Limited	675,000	Wakefield	MSW / C&I	SE4750 2472
Ferrybridge Multifuel Facility 2	Ferrybridge MFE Limited	675,000	Wakefield	MSW / C&I	SE4750 2472
Allerton Waste Recovery Park*	AmeyCespa Limited	262,000,40,000,320,000	Harrogate	MSW / C&I	SE4062 5992
Land East of Former Gas Works, Airedale Road, Keighley	Halton Group	190,000	Bradford	C&I	SE4080 4414
Former site of Solaglas factory, Bradford	Energos	180,000	Bradford	C&I	SE1671 3171
Arbre site	Drenl Ltd	100,000	Selby	MSW/C&I	SE5679 2420
Southmoor Energy Centre	Peel Environmental	280,000	Selby	MSW/C&I	SE5250 2376
Cleveland Street Energy Work	Spencer Group	250,000	Hull	MSW/C&I	TA1025 3016
Immingham Biomass and Energy Recovery Plant	Vaporo Tech Ltd	175,000	North East Lincolnshire	MSW/C&I	TA2083 1420

*Under Construction

Table 3 - Landfill Facilities (excludes inert only and restricted user facilities)⁸¹

Site	Operator	Capacity 2014 (cubic metres)	Site Type	Sub-region	Easting	Northing
Welbeck Landfill Site	Welbeck Waste Management Ltd	8,502,662	HCI Waste Landfill	West Yorkshire	436140	422090
Roxby Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	5,580,287	Non Hazardous LF	Humber	490720	416460
Thurcroft Landfill	BDR Waste Disposal Ltd	5,035,000	Non Hazardous LF	South Yorkshire	450223	389878
Winterton Landfill (Currently	Integrated Waste Management	2,492,441	Non Hazardous LF	Humber	491280	420230

⁸¹ Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council have also indicated that there are two large scale dredging sites along the River Don in Doncaster and Rotherham to enable removal of river sediment, with no other suitable waste management sites available in the Y&H area.

Mothballed)	Ltd					
Allerton Park Landfill Site	Waste Recycling Group (Yorkshire) Limited	2,311,785	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	North Yorkshire	441200	459730
Immingham Landfill Site	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	2,212,947	Non Hazardous LF	Humber	520070	414100
Howley Park Quarry	Moorhead Excavations Limited	2,050,000	Non Hazardous LF	West Yorkshire	425838	425711
Carnaby Landfill Site	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	1,981,815	Non Hazardous LF	Humber	514700	465100
Parkwood Road Landfill	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	1,895,312	Non Hazardous LF	South Yorkshire	434400	389400
Peckfield landfill	Caird Peckfield Limited	1,874,981	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	West Yorkshire	443400	432500
Harewood Whin Landfill	Yorwaste Limited	1,799,000	Non Hazardous LF	North Yorkshire	453600	451300
Bradley Park Landfill	Bradley Park Waste Management Limited	1,800,000	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	West Yorkshire	416350	421350
Crosby North Landfill	Tata Steel UK Limited	1,644,512	Non Hazardous LF (SNRHW)	Humber	491050	413050
Laneside Quarry Landfill Site	P Casey Enviro Ltd	1,423,375	Use of waste for reclamation etc <100,000 tps	West Yorkshire	418700	417300
Campwood Landfill	Singleton Birch Limited	1,297,131	Non Hazardous LF	Humber	508390	411140
Gallymoor Landfill	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	1,266,941	HCI Waste Landfill (SNRHW)	Humber	484000	439810
Holmes Farm Landfill, Blackburn Meadows	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	1,120,000	HCI Waste Landfill	South Yorkshire	440500	391900
Bootham Lane Landfill	BDR Waste Disposal Ltd	1,115,661	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	South Yorkshire	465800	411100

Winterton South Landfill ⁸²	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	883,493	Hazardous Merchant LF	Humber	491200	420200
--	---------------------------------	---------	-----------------------	--------	--------	--------

Source: Environment Agency

⁸² Capacity at this facility is below the 1,000,000 cubic metres threshold used in Table 3. It has been included as it is the only dedicated merchant hazardous landfill in Y&H

Appendix 7 - Position Statement for Bradford and Potential Capacity Gap issues in WY

Position Statement for Bradford and Potential Capacity Gap issues in WY

Oct 2014.

Through the DtC meetings held at Leeds City Region, Wakefield have sought clarity on how Bradford intended to deal with its waste arising's and they have raised the issue of the landfill site in Wakefield closing (formally through Bradford Councils evidence base "Waste Needs Assessment, Capacity Gap analysis and Site Requirement Study" consulted on in September 2014). Wakefield state that the landfill site in Wakefield (Welbeck) only had permission until 2018 and in view of the historical changes and the method of treatment of the waste stream there is no certainty that any reliance on the current planning permission will continue after the expiry date in 2018 or that the Welbeck Scheme will be implemented in its original permitted form.

In response to this, Bradford needs to reiterate its position regarding waste management and raise the issue of landfill capacity/general capacity within the WY Sub-Region and beyond. It is Bradford's intention to plan for sufficient capacity for the majority of forecast waste arising's, but in line with National Policy, it will work collaboratively with other waste planning authorities to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management. In particular it will work collaboratively to plan for facilitates for the disposal of the residues from treated wastes, arising in more than one waste planning authority area but where only a limited number of facilities would be required, for example the residual waste from facilitates such as EfW's that may require disposal at a landfill. Bradford also consider that there are other certain types of waste produced which are very low in tonnages (i.e. Low level Radioactive Waste and Hazardous Waste), for Bradford their treatment is essentially located outside the Plan area and for Bradford it is anticipated that provision will continue and remain available throughout the Plan period. Hazardous and LLRW waste facilities require economies of scale so that provision of facilities within the Plan area for the small quantities of arising's would be unlikely to be viable unless a new facility were to import significant quantities from outside the Plan area.

To this end, an up to date assessment and discussion of the landfill capacity/general capacity available in the WY Sub- Region and beyond is required, particularly for residual waste that may need to go to landfill.

Statement of where we are in WY (landfill):

2014

There are currently 4 strategic landfill sites in WY taking mixed waste.

Position over plan period (next 10/15) y

Peckfield (Leeds)	2013 taking 333k tpa - Close 2018/2020
Skelton Grange (Leeds)	2013 taking 436k tpa now stopped taking mixed – only inerts for restoration = closed
Welbeck (Wakefield)	2013 taking 239k tpa Permission runs out 2018 – Wakefield council owned – may not renew or limit capacity. Remaining capacity 8mill +
Bradley Park (Kirklees)	2013 taking 164k tpa, 1.5 mill m3 remaining as of (2012) – permission to 2028

1 site to become operational in WY

Laneside (Kirklees)	Currently not operational–no permit – pp runs out 2016/17. However likely to be renewed as significant works to date. Capacity 1.4 mill (2014)
---------------------	--

If Wakefield site closes then by 2018 only strategic sites in WY are 2 based in Kirklees = 2.9 mill m3 (2012) less rate 164ktpa = 2.74 mill3 (2013). Although Peckfield (in Leeds) may last longer.

Current rate of infilling in WY landfills based on 2013 (int) figs is approx. 1.17mil3 pa.

By 2018 2 Kirklees sites only with 1.84 mill remaining (as used up say 300k m x 3 yrs = 0.9mil = 2.74 – 0.9mill = 1.84mill remaining).

Kirklees sites 1.8mill/1.17mill current usage) = 1.6 years remaining if only 2 sites in Kirklees.

Based on current rates of landfill in WY after 2018 only 1.6 yrs remain IF Wakefield site (Welbeck) closes.

By 2020 the WY region could have run out of landfill IF Welbeck closes.

Points to note and for discussion

- This scenario is based on Welbeck closing

- This scenario is based on current rates of landfill input – it is expected as new waste facilities are built that landfill rates will decrease – BUT are they being built?
- New ‘strategic’ facilities being built in WY?
 - Bradford – no sites under construction although 3 sites with pp
 - Leeds - only PFI/MSW under construction?
 - Kirklees – no new facilities with pp?
 - Calderdale – no new facilities with pp?
 - Wakefield – Ferrybride 1 under construction (capacity sold) – possibly new MSW facility under construction for Wakefield?
- What new facilities are **outside** of WY that are being built that could take MSW/C&I/Haz and LLRW waste – what is available in Y&H Region that is under construction (or it is known that it will be built)???
- Do we rely on new facilities outside Y&H – or even outside UK??
- Should we plan to ensure WY is self sufficient in landfill (residual)?
- Should ‘need’ for Wakefield landfill site as a strategic residual landfill be escalated – Wakefield appear to be just planning for need based on their residual waste arising’s.
- What sites are available in Y&H that could take WY’s landfill after 2020?

Appendix 8 – Yorkshire and the Humber WTAB Email 6th November 2014

From: Carole Howarth
Sent: 11 November 2014 09:27
To: 'James Whiteley'; 'john.roberts@york.gov.uk'; 'Harrison, Rebecca'; 'James.Barker@Kirklees.gov.uk'; 'iain.cunningham@northlincs.gov.uk'; 'igarratt@wakefield.gov.uk'; 'James.Barker@Kirklees.gov.uk'; 'Downs Jennifer (Jennifer.Downs@hullcc.gov.uk)'; 'Paul.copeland@calderdale.gov.uk'; 'david_marjoram@middlesbrough.gov.uk'; 'Milwain, Louise'; 'Vicky Perkin'; 'Cooper, Joanne'; 'Shirley.Ross@eastriding.gov.uk'; 'Rob Smith'; 'Max.rathmell@leeds.gov.uk'; 'dave.parrish@yorkshiredales.org.uk'
Subject: RE: Yorkshire and Humber WTAB - 6th November 2014
Attachments: Capacity WY & position statement.docx

Dear all

Following the circulation of the attached paper for item 9 of the agenda, a discussion took place at the Y&H Waste Technical Advisory Body meeting on the 6 November regarding landfill capacity within WY and the Y&H Region.

The attached document raised the issue of the possibility of a shortage of landfill capacity within the WY Sub Region by 2020 if the site in Wakefield (Welbeck) closed and the current rates of input to the existing landfill sites in WY continued.

As discussed at the meeting, this is of particular concern to Bradford, as Bradford's Local Plan (CS and Waste DPD) does not propose to provide non-hazardous landfill within Bradford for residual wastes arising's following the treatment of those wastes. Bradford is seeking to maximise the treatment and recycling of waste, seeking to provided sufficient land allocations to provide a network of facilities within Bradford to manage/treat MSW and C&I waste arising's, with the residuals subject to recycling in the first instance and disposal to landfill as a last resort outside of the Bradford District - in line with the recently released National Waste Plan. In Bradford there are already three 'strategic' facilities granted planning permission on land allocated in the preferred options Waste DPD, which amount to the treatment of over 600,000 tpa of

MSW and C&I waste, i.e. the majority of MSW and C&I waste arising's in Bradford – each facility is proposing to utilise the incinerator bottom ash as a secondary aggregate, hence residual waste arising's are expected to be in the region of around 5% (i.e. 30,000tpa). Although none of these facilities have currently been built/operational, it is considered that the residual waste arising's from Bradford to be deposited at a non-hazardous landfill site in future years will still be a maximum of 30,000tpa – 35, 000tpa, as landfill will always be the last resort.

The assumptions Bradford are therefore making (and as discussed at the meeting of the 6 Nov 2014) are:

- 1) There is sufficient land allocated in the Bradford Waste DPD (preferred approach) for facilities for the management/treatment of MSW and C&I waste arising's in the Bradford District. A large proportion of this capacity has already been granted planning permission in Bradford.
- 2) The residual waste arising's from Bradford *after* treatment and recycling are likely to be a maximum of 30,000tpa -35,000tpa for MSW and C&I waste.
- 3) Bradford will not seek to allocate a non-hazardous or hazardous landfill site(s). In accordance with National Waste Policy it will seek to work collaboratively with other authorities to plan for facilitates for the disposal of the residues from treated wastes which arise in more than one waste planning authority area, but where only a limited number of facilities would be required.
- 4) Bradford will seek to utilise the landfill capacity within WY (and elsewhere where in Y&H Region) for the foreseeable future, as the concern regarding insufficient landfill in the WY Sub Region would only occur by 2020 and even then, it is based on current inputs and the closure of the site in Wakefield. After 2020, if the worst case scenario occurs (i.e. the Wakefield site closes and inputs remain as current) it was agreed at the meeting on the 6 Nov that there is highly likely to be more than sufficient landfill capacity within Y&H, with table 9 of the Y&H Waste Position Statement indicating that over 56 million cubic mtrs (56 mill t) of non-hazardous landfill remains in the Y&H Region as of 2011 - even when *excluding* WY, there still remains 44 mill cubic mtrs (44 mill t) - this is based on current inputs and it was agreed that inputs are highly likely to reduce in the coming years as new facilities come on line in the North Yorkshire area, Wakefield and Ferrybridge.
- 5) It is assumed that by 2020 the new facilities for the management/treatment of waste, not only in Bradford, but elsewhere within the Y&H Region, will have become operational and the reliance across the Y&H Region on landfill sites significantly reduced. Hence, the conclusion by Bradford (through its Local Plan process) that the allocation of another non-hazardous landfill site for residual waste arising's within WY/Y&H Region is not required and that it is appropriate to utilise landfill capacity already exiting with WY/Y&H - this is considered a valid approach based on the significant capacity that remains in the Y&H Region (as set out in table 9).
- 6) Bradford has granted planning permission for an inert landfill site for over 2 mill tonnes, which is expected to provide more than enough capacity for the inert landfill needs for Bradford.

If any authority has anything further to add and/or fundamentally disagrees with Bradford Councils approach set out above can you please forward any comments within the next 14 days.

Regards
Carole

Carole Howarth MSc, BSc (Hons), MRTPI, MRICS, MCIWM, CEnv.
Principal Planning Officer (Minerals and Waste)
Tel: 01274 433770
2nd Floor, Jacobs Well, Bradford BD1 5RW

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
Department of Regeneration and Culture

Economic Development and Property/Culture and Tourism/Planning Transportation and Highways/climate Housing Employment and Skills

Bradford is the world's first UNESCO City of Film

This e-mail, and any attachments, may contain Protected or Restricted information and is intended solely for the individual to whom it is addressed. It may contain sensitive or protectively marked material and should be handled accordingly. If this e-mail has been misdirected, please notify the author immediately. If you are not the intended recipient you must not disclose, distribute, copy, print or rely on any of the information contained in it or attached, and all copies must be deleted immediately. Whilst we take reasonable steps to try to identify any software viruses, any attachments to this e-mail may nevertheless contain viruses which our anti-virus software has failed to identify. You should therefore carry out your own anti-virus checks before opening any documents. Bradford Council will not accept any liability for damage caused by computer viruses emanating from any attachment or other document supplied with this e-mail. E-Mails may be subject to recording and / or monitoring in accordance with relevant legislation

From: Carole Howarth
Sent: 03 November 2014 12:30
To: 'James Whiteley'; 'john.roberts@york.gov.uk'; 'Harrison, Rebecca'; 'James.Barker@Kirklees.gov.uk'; 'iain.cunningham@northlincs.gov.uk'; 'igarratt@wakefield.gov.uk'; 'James.Barker@Kirklees.gov.uk'; 'Downs Jennifer (Jennifer.Downs@hullcc.gov.uk)'; 'Paul.copeland@calderdale.gov.uk'; david_marjoram@middlesbrough.gov.uk; 'Milwain, Louise'; 'Cooper, Joanne'; 'Shirley.Ross@eastriding.gov.uk'; 'Max.rathmell@leeds.gov.uk'; 'dave.parrish@yorkshiredales.org.uk'
Cc: Rob Smith; Vicky Perkin
Subject: RE: Yorkshire and Humber WTAB - 6th November 2014

Hi James

Please find attached document (2 pages) to facilitate discussion for item No 9 on the agenda. The first part of the doc is background and relates to the position in Bradford, followed by a review of the current landfill capacity in WY – there is then a set off points for discussion. The document is based on WY, but it may broaden out beyond WY, as there is a clear need to understand what landfill capacity is available, what general capacity is available and what is actually being built.

Thanks
Carole

Carole Howarth MSc, BSc (Hons), MRTPI, MRICS, MCIWM, CEnv.
Principal Planning Officer (Minerals and Waste)
Tel: 01274 433770
2nd Floor, Jacobs Well, Bradford BD1 5RW

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
Department of Regeneration and Culture

**Economic Development and Property/Culture and Tourism/Planning Transportation
and Highways/climate Housing Employment and Skills**

Bradford is the world's first UNESCO City of Film

This e-mail, and any attachments, may contain Protected or Restricted information and is intended solely for the individual to whom it is addressed. It may contain sensitive or protectively marked material and should be handled accordingly. If this e-mail has been misdirected, please notify the author immediately. If you are not the intended recipient you must not disclose, distribute, copy, print or rely on any of the information contained in it or attached, and all copies must be deleted immediately. Whilst we take reasonable steps to try to identify any software viruses, any attachments to this e-mail may nevertheless contain viruses which our anti-virus software has failed to identify. You should therefore carry out your own anti-virus checks before opening any documents. Bradford Council will not accept any liability for damage caused by computer viruses emanating from any attachment or other document supplied with this e-mail. E-Mails may be subject to recording and / or monitoring in accordance with relevant legislation

From: James Whiteley [<mailto:James.Whiteley@northyorks.gov.uk>]

Sent: 31 October 2014 14:30

To: 'john.roberts@york.gov.uk'; 'Harrison, Rebecca'; 'James.Barker@Kirklees.gov.uk'; 'ian.cunningham@northlincs.gov.uk'; 'igarratt@wakefield.gov.uk'; 'James.Barker@Kirklees.gov.uk'; 'Downs Jennifer (Jennifer.Downs@hullcc.gov.uk)'; 'Paul.copeland@calderdale.gov.uk'; david_marjoram@middlesbrough.gov.uk; Carole Howarth; 'Milwain, Louise'; 'Cooper, Joanne'; 'Shirley.Ross@eastriding.gov.uk'; 'Max.rathmell@leeds.gov.uk'; 'dave.parrish@yorkshiredales.org.uk'

Cc: Rob Smith; Vicky Perkin

Subject: Yorkshire and Humber WTAB - 6th November 2014

All,

Please find attached the finalised agenda for the Yorkshire & Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body meeting to be held at 10:00 am on 6th November 2014 at County Hall in Northallerton.

I have also attached the minutes from the previous WTAB meeting for your information and the finalised table of major waste applications in the Yorkshire & Humber region, which will be discussed at the meeting.

If you have yet to respond to the invite for the WTAB meeting please do not hesitate to get in touch if you would like to attend.

Best Regards

James Whiteley

Planning Policy Officer
Planning Services
North Yorkshire County Council

Telephone: 01609 798083
james.whiteley@northyorks.gov.uk

Access your county council services online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at
www.northyorks.gov.uk.

WARNING

Any opinions or statements expressed in this e-mail are those of the individual and not necessarily those of North Yorkshire County Council.

This e-mail and any files transmitted with it are confidential and solely for the use of the intended recipient. If you receive this in error, please do not disclose any information to anyone, notify the sender at the above address and then destroy all copies.

North Yorkshire County Council's computer systems and communications may be monitored to ensure effective operation of the system and for other lawful purposes. All GCSX traffic may be subject to recording and/or monitoring in accordance with relevant legislation.

Although we have endeavoured to ensure that this e-mail and any attachments are free from any virus we would advise you to take any necessary steps to ensure that they are actually virus free.

If you receive an automatic response stating that the recipient is away from the office and you wish to request information under either the Freedom of Information Act, the Data Protection Act or the Environmental Information Regulations please forward your request by e-mail to the Data Management Team (datamanagement.officer@northyorks.gov.uk) who will process your request.

North Yorkshire County Council.

Appendix 9 - DUTY TO CO-OPERATE TABLE – BRADFORD WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD – PUBLICATION – FINAL DRAFT – SEPTEMBER 2015

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response
<i>Ref</i>	<i>Summary of the issue</i>	<i>Description of why it is an issue for neighbouring authorities</i>	<i>Details of the authorities affected by the issue</i>	<i>Evidence to show there is an issue (including links to source documents)</i>	<i>Details of how the issue can be overcome or managed</i>	<i>How the issue will be monitored including key indicators and trigger points</i>	<i>Agreed actions (including who lead & timescale)</i>
1.	<p>Cross boundary movement of residual waste for final disposal (i.e. Landfill).</p> <p>Significant volumes of residual waste will continue to be transport to Leeds and Wakefield for landfilling, due to the considerable sub-regional landfill capacity in these areas.</p> <p>The volumes transported to Leeds and Wakefield is of such an amount it does not quantify the</p>	The need for landfill facilities to remain operational.	Leeds and Wakefield	Waste Needs Assessment, Capacity Gap Analysis and Requirement Study.	<p>Collaborative working between Authorities on waste planning policy documents and cooperate waste strategies.</p> <p>Joint working on future evidence base documents.</p> <p>Continued joint working through the WTAB.</p>	None at this stage.	None at this stage.

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response
	allocation of a waste management site within Bradford District for landfill.						
2.	<p>Cross boundary movement of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Significant volumes of hazardous waste will continue to be transport to Leeds, Calderdale and other authorities across the north of England for treatment, due to the considerable specialist hazardous waste treatment capacity in these areas.</p> <p>The volumes transported to Leeds and other authorities in the north of England is of such an amount it does not quantify the allocation of</p>		Leeds, Calderdale and other authorities in the north of England.	Waste Needs Assessment, Capacity Gap Analysis and Requirement Study.	<p>Collaborative working between Authorities on waste planning policy documents and cooperate waste strategies.</p> <p>Joint working on future evidence base documents.</p> <p>Continued joint working through the WTAB.</p>	None at this stage.	None at this stage.

Ref	Strategic Issue	Impact	Areas affected	Evidence	Resolution / Mitigation	Monitoring	Actions / Response
	a waste management site within Bradford District for hazardous waste treatment.						
3.							

Appendix 10 Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) – Self Assessment (March 2016) – separate document

Appendix 11 Single Transport Plan (STP) – Self Assessment (March 2016) – separate document