

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

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. 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.

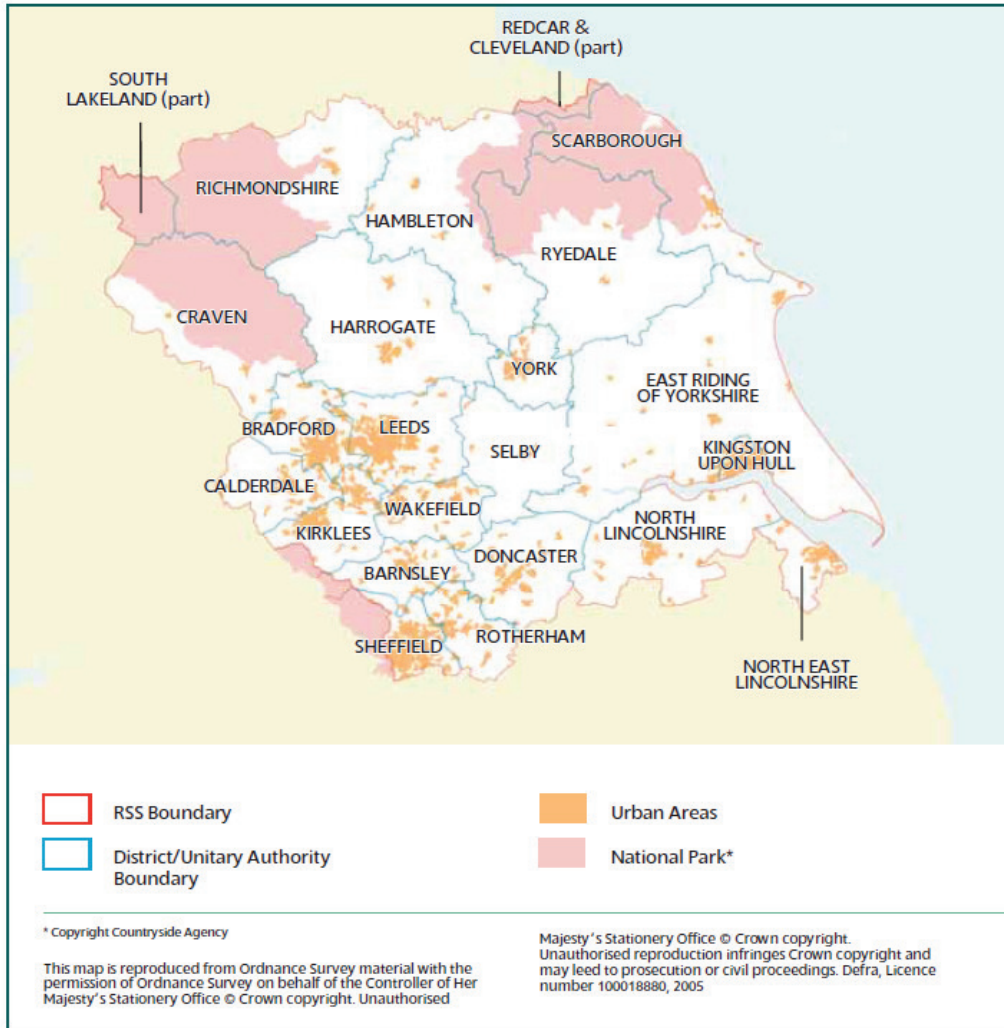
2.0) Context

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 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 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 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.

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

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 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.

2.10 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 reduce the environmental impacts of managing waste.

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 June 2015.

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;
- 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.

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.

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.

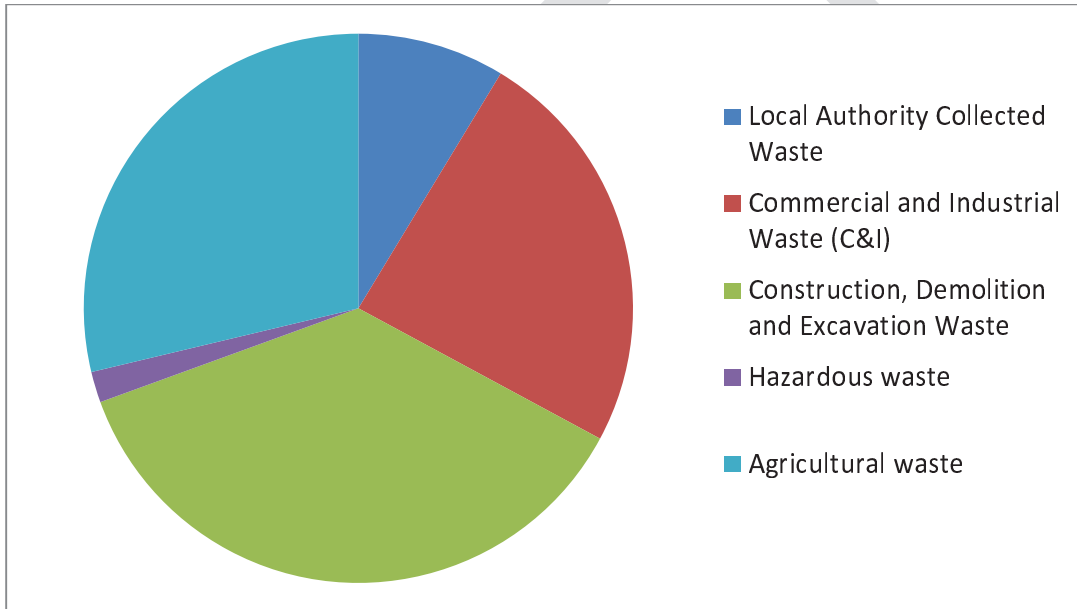
5.0) The role of Yorkshire and Humber in the management of waste

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)	2,490	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 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 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

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.

other facilities which operate under permit exemptions⁴. 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 2011⁵

Sub-region	Humber ⁶	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 2014⁷

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%

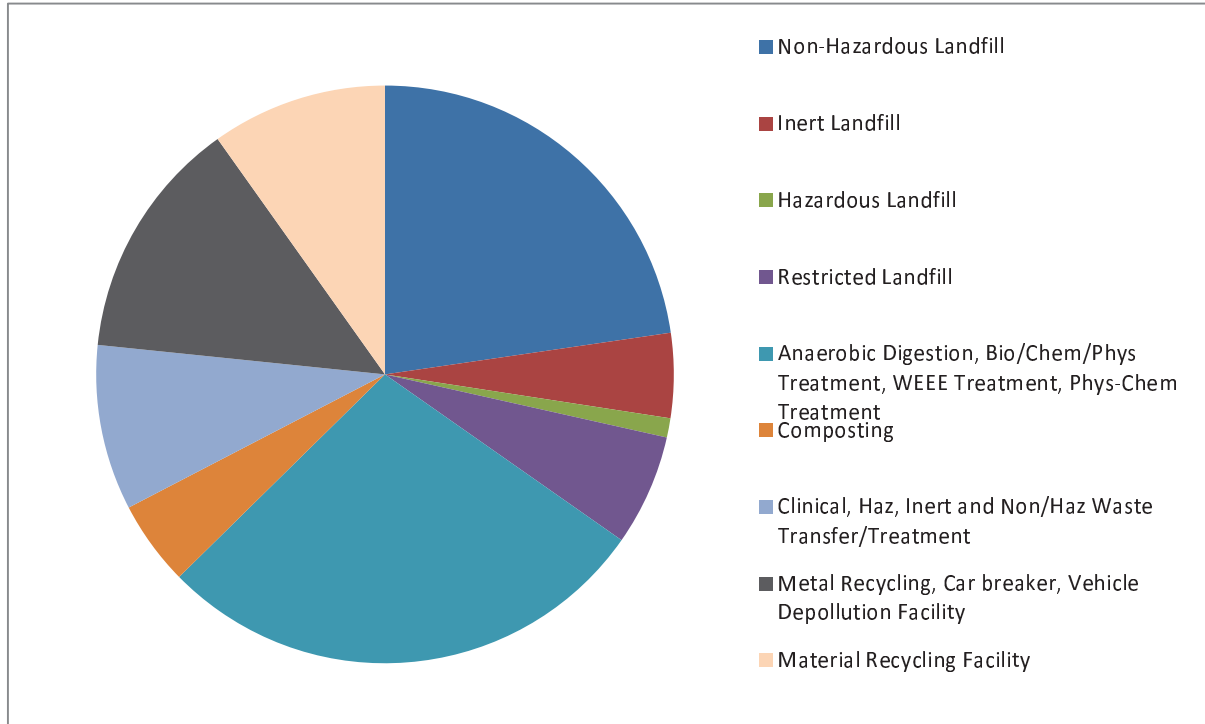
⁴ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2012

⁵ EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2011

⁶ Includes East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire

⁷ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

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)⁸

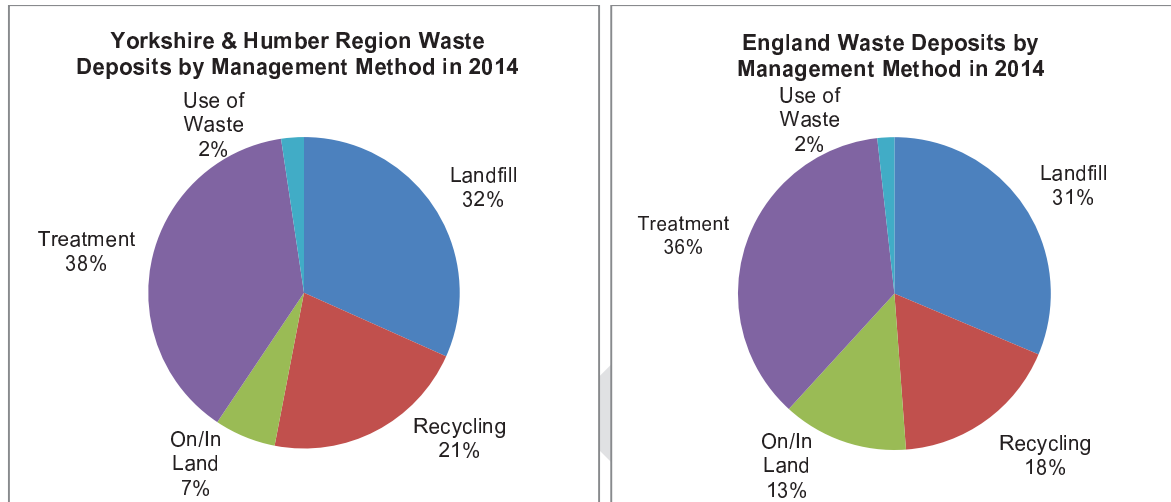
	Landfill	Treatment	Recycling	On/In Land	Use of Waste	Total	Transfer
Yorkshire & Humber	4,331	5,226	2,915	871	322	13,666	4,914
England	41,288	48,003	22,999	17,080	2,308	131,677	46,717

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

⁸ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator

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.

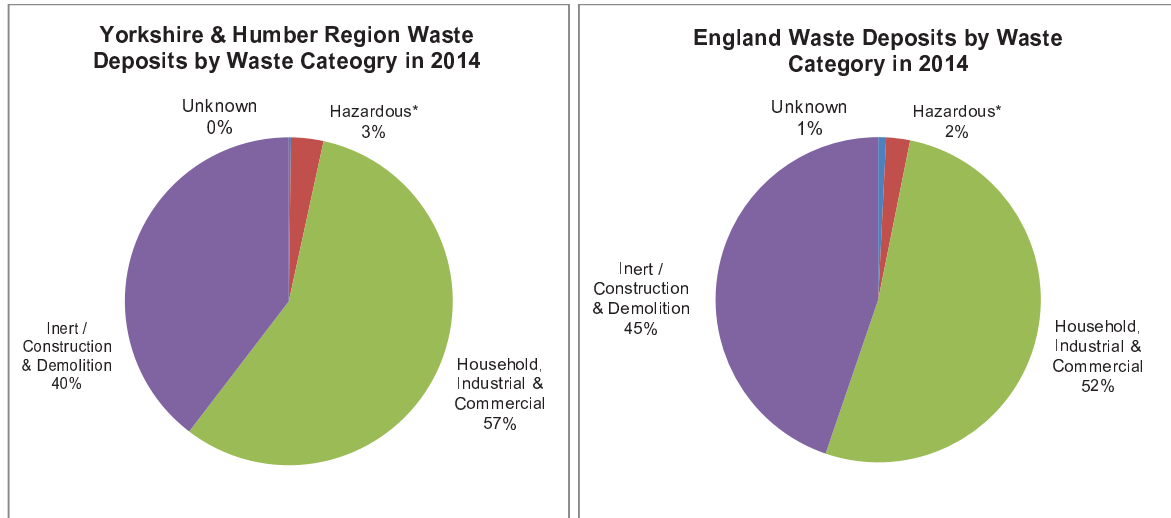
Figure 5 - Waste deposits by management method⁹



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.

⁹ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

Figure 6 - Waste deposits by waste stream¹⁰



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 2014¹¹

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

¹⁰ 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’

¹¹ EA Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator – 2014 Data

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 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 (e.g. hospitals), research, fuel processing plants/institutions and other specialist industrial processes (e.g. steel smelting). Knostrop treatment works in Leeds is identified as the main permanent disposal facility in the region, with two sites in close proximity at the Knostrop treatment works, FCC Environment taking aqueous LLRW of up to 109,500tpa and SCRL primarily healthcare waste to a waste incinerator with a capacity of 17,000tpa. Low level radioactive waste is also 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 technologies¹⁴. 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. In

¹² Radioactive Wastes in the UK: A summary of the 2013 Inventory (Department of Energy and Climate Change and Nuclear Decommissioning Agency)

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

¹⁴ Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Report (Environment agency, September 2010)

particular concrete block plants, which take significant quantities of glass, as well as ash, for use in block manufacture. 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.

5.16 It is recognised that there are a significant number of transfer, treatment and AD facilities within the Y&H area that fall below the strategic threshold limit agreed by the Y&H Waste Technical Advisory Body (i.e. 75ktpa for waste facilities and 1 mill m³ remaining capacity for landfill). Consideration will be given in future updates of the additional cumulative capacity that these facilities may provide. For AD indicative figures from the NNFC – Anaerobic Digestion Deployment in the UK Oct 2015 Report, indicate that the cumulative capacity within Y&H is relatively small, with 99ktpa of manure and slurry, 140ktpa of crops, 278ktpa of food waste, 29ktpa of crop waste and 52ktpa of other waste.

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 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 2014¹⁵

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

¹⁵ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

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. Data for Refuse Derived Fuel exported from the Y&H area to Europe are not included, but consideration will be given to future updates to include such a figure if data sources permit. The UK export figure for 2014 is approximately 2.6mill tpa, as set out in "RDF Export - Report for RDF Export Industry Group" Eunomia Aug 2015.

Table 7 - Main export destinations for waste arising in Y&H 2014¹⁶

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.

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

¹⁶ EA 2014 Waste Data Interrogator

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.

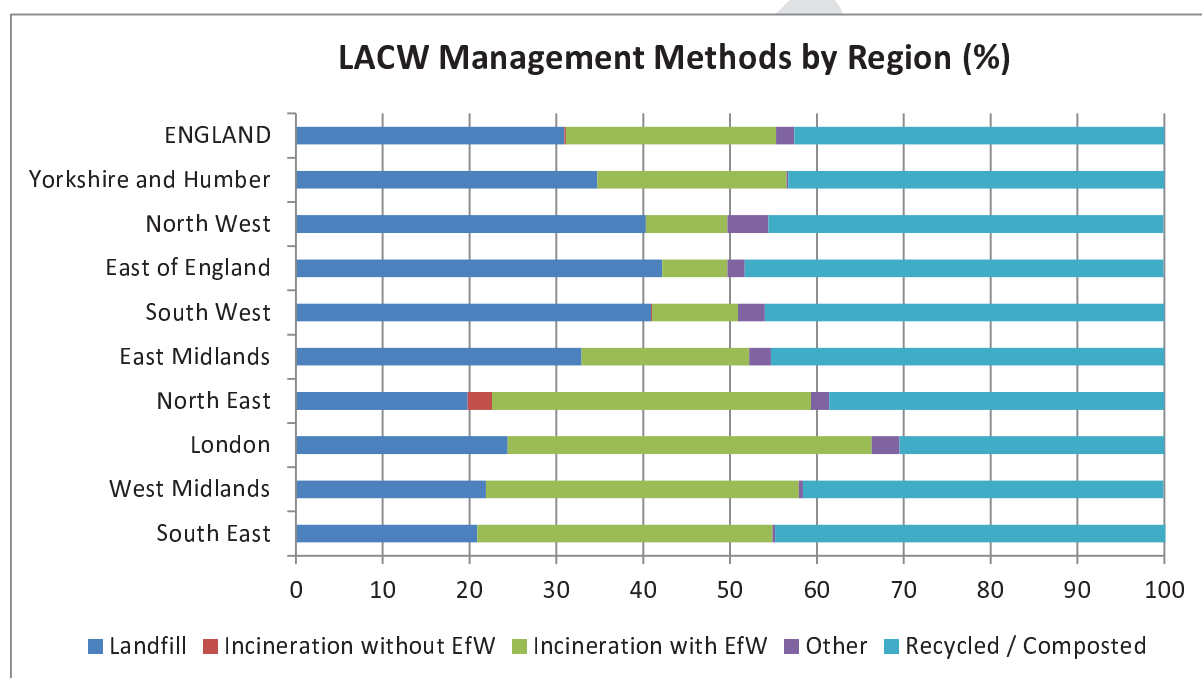
6.16 West Yorkshire imported much more waste for treatment than it exported. Imports were mainly from South Yorkshire (c.128kt mainly Inert/C&D and HIC), North West (c.186kt mainly HIC but with substantial amounts of Inert/C&D and Hazardous waste), West Midlands (c.73kt mainly Inert/C&D), North Yorkshire (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.

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 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 7 below summarises, by Region, the methods by which Local Authority Collected Waste was managed in England in 2013/14.¹⁷

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.

¹⁷ DEFRA, Local Authority Collected Waste Data 2000/01 – 2013/14 (2014)

Table 8 – Y&H area construction and demolition waste deposits¹⁸

	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.

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 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 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-

¹⁸ 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)

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)¹⁹

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
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

¹⁹ EA, 2014 Landfill Void Data (2015)

present on a site, which could be higher²⁰. 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 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.

9.0) Strategic waste infrastructure in Yorkshire and Humber

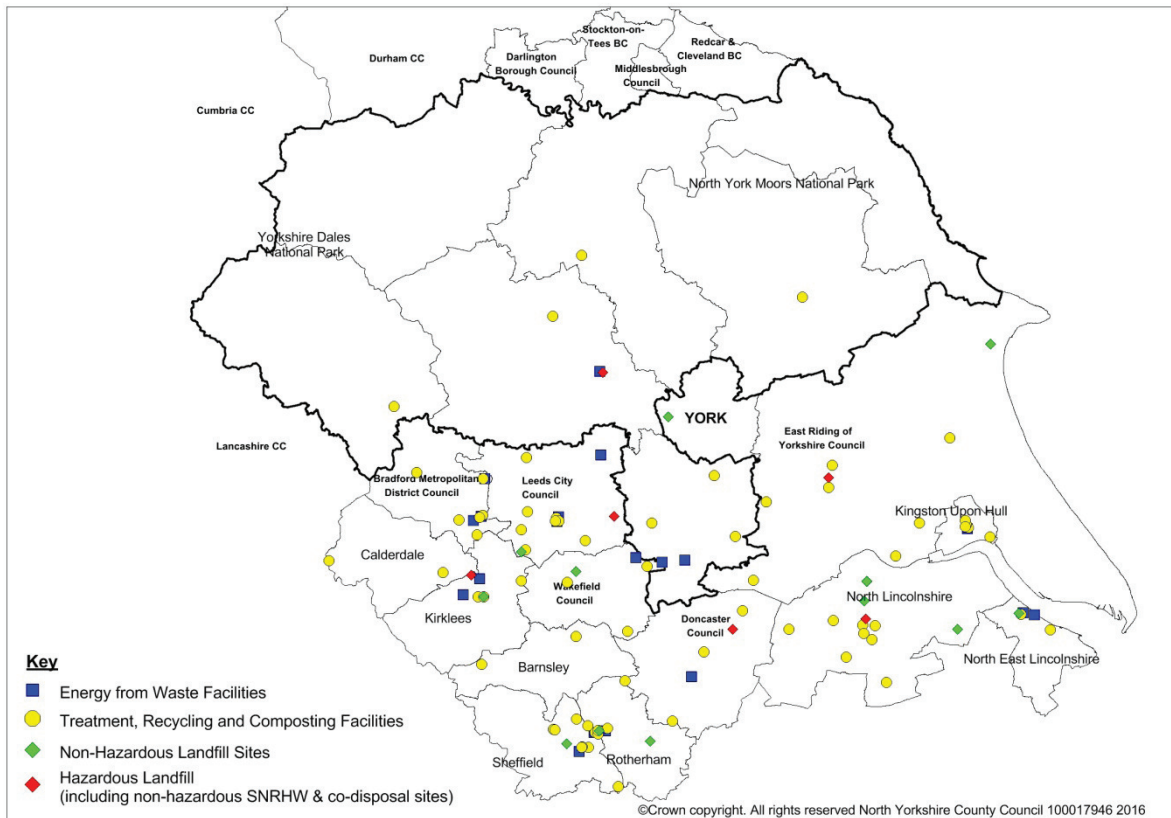
9.1 The threshold limits for Strategic sites are in excess of 75,000 tpa (transfer facilities have been excluded) and landfill facilities with remaining capacity in excess of 1,000,000 cubic metres at end 2014), as agreed by the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB).

9.2 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.

²⁰ 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).

9.3 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



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
 - Allerton Waste Recovery Park in North Yorkshire
 - Leeds Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility at Cross Green Industrial Estate

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

- 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 Arbore 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 2026²².
- 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.

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

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).

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.

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 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 March/April 2016, with Adoption by end of the year.</p>
<p>Tees Valley authorities - a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document was adopted in September 2011. Timescale for review not known.</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>
<p>Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority - New local plan, including minerals and waste, is expected to undertake EiP in Spring 2016.</p>
<p>North Lincolnshire Council - Work on minerals and waste issues may commence in 2016.</p>
<p>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.</p>

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 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)

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	Linowaste Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Kingston Upon Hull City	510500	430300

²³ Based on information supplied by the Environment Agency

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	Shanks Waste Management Limited	Biological Treatment Facility	Rotherham	445400	401300

Energy Facility								
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	Transwaste 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 + Treatment	North East Lincolnshire	520400		413900		
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					
Knothrop 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 (Currently Mothballed)	Yorkshire Water Services Limited	14,000	Bradford	Sewage	SE1885 3966
South Humber CHP EfW Incinerator	Newlincls	56,000	North East Lincolnshire	MSW	TA2293 1380
Blackburn Meadows Renewable Energy Biomass Plant	E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Biomass Limited	180,000	Sheffield	Treated Wood	SK3977 9153
Brigg Renewable Energy Plant (Re-submission)	Eco2	240,000	North Lincolnshire Council	Biomass -Straw and Wood	498860, 406109

Drax Biomass	Drax Power			DECC	Coal fired – optional biomass - Wood	466650, 427050
Buslingthorpe Power Station (Leeds North)	Living Power (REG Bio-Power)			Leeds	Biomass	430213, 435435
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 (permission expired)		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	130,000		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
Melton Energy from Waste	Thermeco (Seneca)	350,000 (includes wider site)		East Riding of	C&I	496737, 425344

Plant	waste activities)	Yorkshire Council	
The WandE, Doncaster	120,000 (permission expired)	Doncaster	MSW/C&I 460712, 407099
Houghton Main	150,000	Barnsley	Wood 441743, 406376
Melton Ross (resubmission no. 2)	80,000	North Lincolnshire Council	MSW/C&I/biomass 508390, 411142
Gameslack Farm (resubmission)	78,000	East Riding	Biomass – straw/wood 491342, 459844

*Under Construction

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

Site	Operator	Capacity 2014 (cubic metres)	Site Type	Sub-region	Eastings	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 Mothballed)	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	2,492,441	Non Hazardous LF	Humber	491280	420230
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

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.

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 ²⁵	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	883,493	Hazardous Merchant LF	Humber	491200	420200
Hazel Lane Quarry	Catplant Ltd	277,455	Non Hazardous LF	South Yorkshire	450100	410800

Source: Environment Agency

²⁵ 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