

# **BIG CHOICES REPORT**

**for the**

## **Derby and Derbyshire Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document**

**Prepared jointly by Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council**

**January 2010**





**BIG CHOICES PAPER****CONTENTS**

Chapter 1	WASTE AND MAKING GOOD USE OF IT	3
Chapter 2	THE PLAN What it is about Preparing the plan	4
Chapter 3	MAKING A SOUND PLAN Getting knowledge More about the plan Map of Derbyshire (diagrammatic)	6
Chapter 4	PROVIDING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE PLAN AREA The parts of Derbyshire Providing enough facilities Not enough sites The best ways of dealing with it Rural locations Location & design Achieving and exceeding targets Landfill sites in other areas Waste and regeneration Resource recovery parks	8
Chapter 5	DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE PLAN AREA North-Eastern Derbyshire North-Western Derbyshire City and Southern Derbyshire	14
Chapter 6	WHAT AND WHERE? Big Choice A More treatment, more landfill Big Choice B Pattern of development Big Choice C Urban or rural Big Choice D Promoting Derby and Derbyshire Big Choice E Local challenges Sites questions What else?	17
Appendix 1	DEFINITIONS	22
Appendix 2	KEY PLANNING OBJECTIVES	24
Appendix 3	LOCATIONAL CRITERIA	25

## CHAPTER 1 WASTE AND MAKING GOOD USE OF IT

1.1 The homes and businesses of Derby and Derbyshire produce two million tonnes of waste every year. About half of it is recycled or used in some beneficial way. The other half is sent to landfill sites, in Derbyshire and elsewhere. Much of it travels long distances before it is treated or landfilled.

1.2 Everyone knows that waste can be re-used or recycled and most people do their bit – for example by using the bottle banks near their homes.

1.3 Most waste is produced by businesses, not in the home. It comes from offices and factories, shopping centres and the places we visit for recreation. Many local businesses think about their waste and make plans to minimise it. They realise that their waste is a resource that they can use productively.

1.4 But what about the large amounts of waste which homes and businesses still throw away? What is to be done with it? We must plan for it to be treated in local facilities which can get the value from that waste, for example by recovering energy from it.

1.5 Better waste management is good for society as a whole. As well as the economic impacts, the way we manage and transport waste affects the production of greenhouse gases that cause climate change.

1.6 So we must recover value from our waste and try to minimise the distances that it travels for treatment. We do that through:

- Cutting down on waste at home and work
- Separating our waste for recycling or composting
- Extracting value from unrecycled waste at local treatment facilities
- Making plans for where and what the recycling, composting and treatment facilities should be
- Building and operating the facilities.

1.7 Everyone plays a part in waste management, from people doing their bit at home to the managers running the largest facilities. The plan that we are writing will help to bring those efforts together. It will play a key role in planning where the waste treatment facilities should go.

## CHAPTER 2 THE PLAN

### What it is about

2.1 “Big Choices” is about a plan which we at the Derby City and Derbyshire County councils are making. We want to make a sound plan, a plan that can be trusted, and we need you to help us.

2.2 The plan will be about:-

- treatment and disposal of waste
- the waste that is produced by everyone in Derby and Derbyshire, in their homes and at work, shopping and leisure
- new sites to deal with waste
- helping to decide where the new sites should be.

2.3 A lot of changes are taking place in the way we deal with waste. More waste is being recycled and used again. Less waste is being discarded as rubbish and just landfilled<sup>1</sup>. Most people now realise that waste is a potential resource. The waste industry is more aware of its responsibilities and the economic advantages of good waste management. Waste treatment is becoming more efficient.

2.4 We want to ensure that the changes benefit Derby and Derbyshire. So we are making a plan which will guide the planning decisions and help the waste industry and local communities find the best places to build new sorting and treatment plants over the next 20 years.

2.5 The plan will consider waste as a valuable resource, made of materials that can often be used again and again. It will lead to more recycling and less dumping of waste in the ground as if it was simply rubbish<sup>2</sup>. It will, with other measures, encourage sustainable development and help the waste industry to keep down its carbon footprint. By law, it must help to minimise climate change<sup>3</sup> and it will do so.

### Preparing the plan

2.6 The county and city councils have joined forces to prepare the waste plan.

2.7 The plan will be called

**“The Derby and Derbyshire Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document”.**

2.8 We intend to complete the plan in 2011 and then seek the government’s approval and adopt it in 2012. The plan will provide planning guidance to 2030.

2.9 We started preparing the plan in 2009. We have been collecting information and have talked to some people and organisations and got some useful ideas from them. We are now calling on all the people and businesses of Derby and Derbyshire

---

<sup>1</sup> “Landfilled” – see Types of Facilities Paper.

<sup>2</sup> For waste priorities, see the Waste Hierarchy, in appendix 1.

<sup>3</sup> Planning Act 2008.

and other firms and organisations which are interested in waste management planning in this area. We will welcome your views on what should be in the plan. At the end of this paper (in chapter 6), are several “Big Choices” and other questions on which we would like your views.

2.10 Published with this consultation report are a “Needs Paper” and a “Types of Facilities Paper. They are quite long but worth reading. They, with other relevant documents, are on our website at < [www.derbyshire.gov.uk/bigchoices](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/bigchoices) >. They can also be obtained in paper form by phoning 08456 058 058.

---

## CHAPTER 3 MAKING A SOUND PLAN

### Getting knowledge

3.1 We want to make a sound plan, which means one that can be trusted. To do that, we have to have reliable, background knowledge.

- We know what is expected of us by the government<sup>4</sup>.
- We know what the agreed plan for our region says about the development of waste facilities in our area.
- We know a lot of things about waste management in Derby and Derbyshire.
- We know many facts and figures about how much waste is produced and where it is processed.

3.2 We would like you to tell us anything that you think will add to our knowledge or will help us make a sound plan.

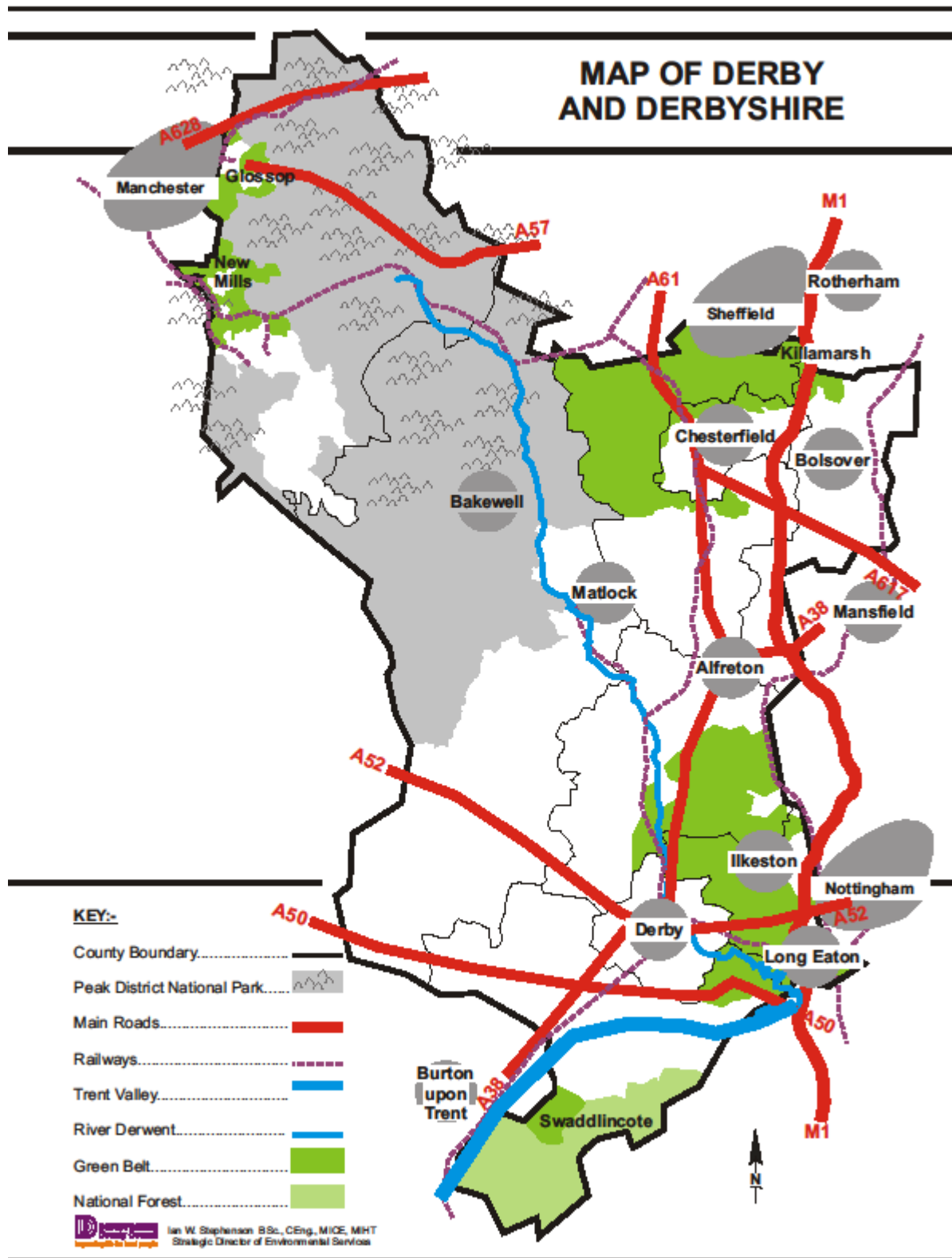
### More about the plan

3.3 The plan will have policies to encourage good developments and help prevent harm to people and the environment. It will play its part in responding to climate change. It will suggest the places or localities where the crucial waste facilities should be built. If you give us your opinions on where the best places might be, you will help us to get the plan right.

3.4 Diagram 1 gives a picture of the geography of Derby and Derbyshire. It shows the main roads and railways, towns and other features which affect the pattern of waste arisings, treatment and disposal. Also, it shows the major places, such as Sheffield, Nottingham and Manchester, which are outside the county but have a big impact on what happens here.

---

<sup>4</sup> See appendix 2 for the government's Key Planning Objectives.



3.5 In the following chapters we explain some more about Derby and Derbyshire and the big choices that are necessary.

## CHAPTER 4 PROVIDING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT IN THE PLAN AREA

### The parts of Derbyshire

4.1 Derby and Derbyshire is in the East Midlands region of England. The government has published a plan for the region<sup>5</sup>, following extensive development and consultation within the region. The regional plan divides Derbyshire into three parts and has separate policies for each part. We are calling those parts, “North-Eastern Derbyshire”, “North-Western Derbyshire” and “City and Southern Derbyshire”.

4.2 **North-Eastern Derbyshire** includes Chesterfield, Bolsover, Clay Cross, Dronfield and Killamarsh. It also includes the rural areas and villages around those towns.

4.3 The main towns of **North-Western Derbyshire** are Glossop, New Mills, Chapel, Buxton, Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne. North-Western Derbyshire includes the Peak District National Park and rural areas next to the national park. Our plan will not propose developments in the national park. That is because the park authority prepares its own plans for its area.

4.4 **City and Southern Derbyshire** extends from Alfreton in the north, southwards to Swadlincote, and from Long Eaton in the east to beyond Hilton in the west. It includes Derby, Belper, Ripley and Ilkeston and the countryside and villages around those towns. It does not include the Ashbourne area, which is in North-Western Derbyshire.

### Providing enough facilities

4.5 It is government policy<sup>6</sup> that local waste plans should provide a framework for communities to take responsibility for their own waste and should provide for sufficient facilities to meet the needs of their communities. The framework can be provided at the county and city level by jointly-prepared plans such as ours. Communities can take responsibility by getting involved with the preparation of the plan and committing to its adopted proposals.

4.6 The regional plan says:  
“Waste Planning Authorities ... should make provision ... for waste management capacity equal to the amount of waste generated and requiring management in their areas, ... subject to further research and analysis ... and recognition of the particular operational and locational requirements of individual waste process technologies.”<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> East Midlands Regional Plan, 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Planning Policy Statement 10.

<sup>7</sup> East Midlands Regional Plan, Policy 38.

## **Not enough sites**

4.7 There are not at present enough sites and treatment factories in the city and county to deal with all the waste that will be produced by homes, factories and other businesses and organisations in our plan area during the next twenty years and more. So our plan must show how more sites and buildings, to deal with the waste, can be provided.

## **The best ways of dealing with it**

4.8 The government wants us to provide for as much waste as possible to be recycled or composted<sup>8</sup>. It sees incineration and other forms of thermal treatment<sup>9</sup> as less desirable options but says that they are acceptable provided that they treat waste as a fuel (not just rubbish to be got rid of).

4.9 A type of energy recovery process which the government particularly favours (but still below recycling & composting) is anaerobic digestion. The national waste strategy<sup>10</sup> says:

"the Government wishes to encourage more consideration of the use of anaerobic digestion (AD) both by local authorities and businesses. Such use would complement strong measures which are being taken to promote AD in farming ... . Apart from AD, the Government does not generally think it appropriate to express a preference for one technology over another, since local circumstances differ so much."<sup>11</sup>

4.10 By law<sup>12</sup>, the plan must aim to reduce the rate of climate change. So it must have policies and proposals that will help to keep down the carbon footprint of the waste industry.

4.11 There should be as little landfilling<sup>13</sup> of waste as possible. To treat waste as useless rubbish and dump it in a hole in the ground is to ignore its value as a usable resource. Furthermore, wastes which are not inert will rot in the ground and produce gases which increase the rate of climate change. Therefore, the government says that landfilling is its least desired option but also says that sometimes there is no alternative.

4.12 Therefore, our plan must provide for facilities which will enable more recycling and composting and should, where necessary, provide facilities for using waste as a fuel.

4.13 The plan should also try to provide for landfilling if that is shown to be essential and possible.

*See Big Choice A in chapter 5.*

---

<sup>8</sup> See "Key Planning Objectives" of Planning Policy Statement 10 in appendix 2. Also see "waste hierarchy" in appendix 1.

<sup>9</sup> See "thermal treatment" in the Types of Facilities paper.

<sup>10</sup> Waste Strategy for England, 2007.

<sup>11</sup> Annex E, Waste Strategy for England, 2007. For description of AD, see Types of Facilities Paper.

<sup>12</sup> Planning Act 2008

<sup>13</sup> "Landfilling" is the disposal of waste to land; it is described in the Types of Facilities Paper.

## Location and design

4.14 People and organisations have opinions on how much material should be recycled, whether there should be thermal treatment and if so how much and what the rules and targets for landfill should be. People also are uncomfortable with the processing of kitchen and other odorous wastes. If they are not to be landfilled, those wastes have to be composted, digested or thermally treated.

4.15 All those treatment methods may be bad neighbours if the treatment facilities are not well designed and run. Location and design are crucial. We will have to make decisions about the sorts of places where the facilities should be located (eg rural or urban) and set high design standards.

## Rural locations

4.16 Some types of facility, particularly small-scale digesters, have characteristics which may make them more suited than other types to rural areas. However, such locations will often be further away than urban sites from the businesses, hotels and restaurants that are the sources of the waste and they can result in more lorries on country roads.

4.17 On the other hand, some types of waste management facility use industrial processes and occupy buildings which look similar to factories. They will normally be well suited to urban locations such as industrial estates. But that would not apply to all such locations, as some industrial estates have poor access, perhaps through a residential area, or are restricted by the planners to a particular type of business<sup>14</sup>.

4.18 The general gist of location policy<sup>15</sup> is that development locations should be sustainable and minimise impacts on climate change. Policy considerations regarding rural locations include:

- Urban locations are more likely to be sustainable<sup>16</sup>.
- However, sometimes, a rural location is more or equally appropriate<sup>17</sup>.
- There are no government or regional policies that require us to avoid development in the countryside.
- It is possible that the plans being prepared by the district councils of Derbyshire may restrict development in the countryside.
- There are areas which require special protection because, for example, they are of historic or wildlife importance, contain high quality agricultural land or are in the green belt.

*See Big Choice C in chapter 5.*

## Achieving and exceeding government targets

4.19 The government has set targets which councils and the waste management industry should achieve for the conversion of waste by composting and recycling and

---

<sup>14</sup> This is usually done by conditions on a planning permission.

<sup>15</sup> For example, East Midlands Regional Plan, Policy 1.

<sup>16</sup> East Midlands Regional Plan, paragraph 2.2.1 and Policy 3.

<sup>17</sup> East Midlands Regional Plan, paragraph 2.1.9.

by the other methods described above to recover value from waste. The targets<sup>18</sup> are the least that should be achieved and many councils and firms are trying to achieve higher levels. Indeed, the city and county councils, with the Derbyshire district councils, are already exceeding some of the municipal waste<sup>19</sup> targets for recycling & composting.

4.20 Waste that is not fully converted into becoming once more a useful resource will have to be disposed of as rubbish to land. But that will create an additional problem for our plan: there is likely to be a shortage of landfill space in Derby and Derbyshire. There are only two existing non-hazardous<sup>20</sup> sites (Erin Void, in North-Eastern Derbyshire, and Arden Quarry, in North-Western Derbyshire), both of which may be full by 2020.

4.21 From 2020, although we could send 600,000 tonnes of waste annually to landfill and still meet the government's recycling targets, there will be nowhere in Derby and Derbyshire to send it to.

4.22 We could decide to accept that it is not possible to find enough new landfill space in Derby and Derbyshire to meet the need. And we could have a policy of providing enough processing facilities to cope with all the extra waste and to recover value from what would have been disposed of as rubbish.

4.23 Such a policy, whilst being realistic about the difficulty of finding landfill sites, might not be realistic about facility sites. Even if the plan can identify sufficient locations for the facilities, there is the practical problem of expecting the waste management industry to find the resources to build so many (or such large) facilities.

4.24 There are reasons to believe that the quantities of material being sent to landfill by 2020 could be much less than currently predicted<sup>21</sup>.

4.25 The reasons include the following factors which could influence the disposal of waste to land.

- Landfill tax and other landfill costs are rising relative to some processing costs.
- People and firms are becoming more committed to reducing waste and recycling and composting.
- New technologies are being developed in the waste industry which may eventually provide 100% recovery.

4.26 It may also be that most of the waste for landfill will be the unusable output from treatment facilities – what is left over after MBT, gasification<sup>22</sup> or other processing. Such residual materials are likely to be dry and may be odourless. That would make the search for a new landfill site easier because a landfill site taking such materials would be less environmentally unfriendly.

*See Big Choices A and B in chapter 5.*

---

<sup>18</sup> The targets are explained in Background Paper 1 to this Report, The "Needs" paper.

<sup>19</sup> "Municipal waste" – see appendix 1.

<sup>20</sup> "Non-hazardous" means not inert and not hazardous – see appendix 1.

<sup>21</sup> The current predictions are set out in Background Paper 1 to this Report, The "Needs" paper.

<sup>22</sup> The Types of Facilities Paper explains MBT, gasification and other technologies..

## **Landfill sites in other areas**

4.27 There are landfill sites which are outside Derbyshire but within reasonable driving distance of Derbyshire towns. Some of those sites may have capacity after 2020, until 2030 or later, particularly because all councils and most firms are planning for more recycling and less landfill. At present, there is considerable movement of waste across the county boundaries. For example, some of Derby's municipal waste is being taken to the Albion landfill in Leicestershire.

4.28 However, in view of the requirement to make enough provision for the management of our own waste within our area, it may be wrong for our plan to rely on landfill space outside the plan area without special justification. We are carrying out an analysis of the existing sites in adjoining councils' areas and discussing whether there might be special justification for using them. One justification might be that there are strong environmental reasons to get those sites filled and restored sooner rather than later. Another might be to offer a sort of a swap – for example, Derbyshire's waste goes to County X but in return Derbyshire provides enough recovery sites to take some of County X's waste.

*See Big Choices D and E in chapter 5.*

## **Waste and regeneration**

4.29 The waste industry can bring benefits to an area, in terms of regeneration and employment.

4.30 There has always been some truth in the old saying, "Where there's muck there's brass". The waste industry is much cleaner nowadays and, for Derby and Derbyshire, there are great possibilities of deriving economic benefits from the modern methods of treatment (we say more about this in the Types of Facilities Paper).

4.31 There is a wide range of employment levels in waste management, so it is not possible to give an average, such as "XX employees per tonne of waste treated" or "YY employees per square metre of floorspace". In some cases, the staffing levels may be lower than in an industrial building of a similar size. But the jobs may be technically demanding, particularly in some of the new technologies. They may attract staff with specialist skills. They may also help to regenerate a locality by their links with other science-based or high-technology companies.

4.32 Waste firms also offer work that is closer to that of traditional industries. Many areas of Derby and Derbyshire have lost jobs in mining and industry which have not been replaced by jobs requiring similar skills. The waste industry provides skilled and semi-skilled employment.

## **Resource recovery parks**

4.33 Resource recovery parks can provide a way of attracting new industries to the plan area. The idea of a resource recovery park is to have a large area, perhaps on an industrial estate or linked with a rail-freight depot, where waste industries can be located together to mutual benefit. Occupants of the park might include firms which

use treated waste as a raw material – for example, an electronics manufacturer might use the products of a firm that dismantles the electronic parts of waste machinery<sup>23</sup>.

4.34 The disadvantages of trying to achieve such mutual benefits include:-

- The economics of business extend beyond the park and across the world, so that, for example, it may make more financial sense for an electronics manufacturer to buy its materials from elsewhere.
- It will be difficult to ensure that a site established with planning permission for a resource recovery park does not gradually become an estate with unrelated firms.
- There cannot be certainty that the waste firms will permanently find co-location to be mutually beneficial.

4.35 However, the government says<sup>24</sup> that we should consider including resource recovery parks in the plan area. As well as the potential for mutual benefits mentioned above, advantages can include:-

- Reduced lorry mileages, with carbon reduction benefits – a lorry or train carrying mixed or several wastes requiring various sorting processes and treatments can be unloaded in one location.
- Getting a number of waste firms onto one site which is well located in a place where it is accepted by the public.
- Potential for marketing the location as “the place to be” for cutting-edge waste technologies.
- Being a recognised location for supplies of recovered materials for industry.

4.36 The plan might try to capitalise on the potential economic benefits which the waste management industry can offer to Derby and Derbyshire. Perhaps it might put forward proposals for specialist technological sites or resource recovery parks.

*See Big Choice D in chapter 5.*

---

<sup>23</sup> The Types of Facilities Paper gives further information on resource recovery parks.

<sup>24</sup> In Planning Policy Statement 10, paragraph 20.

## **CHAPTER 5      DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE PLAN AREA**

### **North-Eastern Derbyshire**

5.1      This north-eastern part of the plan area contains one of the two landfill sites in the plan area, the Erin Void, which has capacity, if filled at the current rate, to take mixed and hazardous waste until 2020

5.2      North-Eastern Derbyshire adjoins Nottinghamshire and the Sheffield / Rotherham part of the Yorkshire & Humberside region.

5.3      There are quite a few towns and villages containing previously-developed land which is often in a derelict state, left by former colliery and engineering works. Much of that land has potential for development. It is often close to settlements which grew up near or around it.

5.4      There is some very fine countryside in North-Eastern Derbyshire, both in the coal-mining areas of recent history and, further west, on the fringes of the Peak Park.

5.5      The regional plan says that in this area the broad pattern of waste management facilities should combine a centralised strategy of larger facilities on previously used land (including former colliery land) with the expansion of existing facilities.

5.6      The expansion of existing waste facilities in this part of the region could have implications for those deprived communities which already have high concentrations of such activities.

### **North-Western Derbyshire**

5.7      The towns of High Peak Borough are remote from the rest of the plan area (for example, Chesterfield is 33 miles by road from Glossop and there is not a direct rail link between the towns). At present, other places, including parts of Greater Manchester, which is in the North West Region of the country, deal with large proportions of the area's waste.

5.8      North-Western Derbyshire has, at Arden Quarry near Hayfield, one of the county's two landfill sites that are suitable for taking commercial, industrial and municipal waste. The site has capacity to continue taking waste, at current rates of fill, until 2020.

5.9      There appears to be space for the Arden Quarry landfill site to expand but that would require a new planning permission from the county council and a new licence from the Environment Agency.

5.10 To avoid impacts on the Peak District National Park, the regional plan says that waste management development within North-Western Derbyshire should be no more than sufficient to accommodate small-scale facilities serving the area's needs. So, the development of large-scale waste management facilities in North-Western Derbyshire would normally be contrary to the regional plan.

5.11 The regional plan does not define "large-scale" and "small-scale" but there is evidence<sup>27</sup> that, in this instance, the following sizes were intended:-

- large scale recycling & composting facilities would be able to process more than 75,000 tonnes of waste each year,
- large scale thermal or MBT<sup>28</sup> plants: 300,000 tonnes or more,
- small scale recycling & composting facilities: 25,000 tonnes or less,
- small scale thermal or MBT plants: 150,00 tonnes or less.

*See Big Choices B & E in chapter 5.*

## **City and Southern Derbyshire**

5.12 Derby is the largest settlement of the plan area. It provides a quarter of the population.

5.13 At present, much of the City's waste is taken out of the area for treatment to recover valuable materials or to be landfilled. That picture is changing and, by the time that our plan is adopted, it is possible that there will be at least one large-scale treatment plant in the City. However, there will be a need for more treatment or energy-recovery facilities to serve this area before 2020.

5.14 There will also be a need for more landfill space somewhere in the City and Southern Derbyshire unless an alternative is provided. Possible alternatives would be:-

- The construction in the City and Southern Derbyshire of sufficient treatment or recovery plants to deal with the waste that would have been landfilled.
- The continued use of sites and facilities outside the area.
- A major reduction in the quantities of wastes of all sorts produced by all sections of the community.

5.15 It may not be possible to find a suitable site for landfill in the Derby area without major environmental impacts of the sort that would not normally be acceptable. However, that may become necessary, in the absence of any of the alternatives mentioned above.

5.16 The regional plan requires new development (not specifically waste management development) to be concentrated primarily in and adjoining the principal urban areas of the region. The only "principal urban area" in the area covered by our waste plan is Derby. Long Eaton, Ilkeston and Swadlincote, which are in the City and

---

<sup>27</sup> "Waste Planning Guidance for the East Midlands Regional Assembly", August 2006, SLR Consultants.

<sup>28</sup> See Types of Facilities Paper for explanations of "thermal" and "MBT".

Southern Derbyshire area, are “sub-regional centres”, where “appropriate development of a lesser scale” should be located.

5.17 According to the regional plan, the Derby area is deficient in recycling and recovery capacity. It says there should be a centralised pattern of larger facilities, drawing on the area’s advantages of:-

- Close proximity of waste arisings.
- Transport network including opportunities for transport by rail and water
- The availability of previously developed land and buildings.
- Potentially compatible land uses.

5.18 The regional plan does not say that more landfill space should be provided in this area. So we could choose a no-landfill option for City and Southern Derbyshire provided that the option incorporated a realistic alternative means of dealing with the waste.

*See Big Choices A & E in chapter 5.*

---

## CHAPTER 6 WHAT AND WHERE?

6.1 Some decisions about providing for waste in Derby and Derbyshire have already been made by government policies for the country and the region. Nevertheless, there are some decisions that our waste plan will have to make. We would like your views.

6.2 We suggest that, before making the choices below, you read Background Papers 1 and 2 (the Needs Paper and the Types of Facility Paper). When you have made the choices, please complete the attached questionnaire or give your views by email to < wasteminsldf@derbyshire.gov.uk > or by post to Development Plans Team (Waste), Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock DE4 3RY.

---

### BIG CHOICE A MORE TREATMENT, LESS LANDFILL

6.3 As explained in paragraph 4.19, there are government targets which set minimum levels of composting, recycling and other forms of treatment of waste. The residual waste (that which the targets do not require to be treated) may be landfilled. However, it does not have to be landfilled. We could plan for higher levels of treatment, which would postpone the need to find more landfill space and would agree with the waste hierarchy<sup>29</sup>. But, as explained in paragraph 4.23, it may be unrealistic to expect so much new treatment capacity to be built so soon.

#### BIG CHOICE A

What proportions of recycling & composting and other forms of treatment should the plan aim for?

- Option 1: Aim for the minimum regional and government targets and those recently achieved for recycling, composting and recovery of value.
- Option 2: Aim for higher levels of recycling & composting and other forms of treatment.

**Are there any other options you would like to suggest?**

### BIG CHOICE B THE PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT

6.4 There will always be some small-scale waste management developments, to provide waste transfer facilities<sup>30</sup> and to service particular local needs. For example, the government is keen on anaerobic digestion<sup>31</sup>, which can be viable at quite small

---

<sup>29</sup> Waste Hierarchy – see appendix 1.

<sup>30</sup> Waste transfer station – see Types of Facilities Paper.

<sup>31</sup> Anaerobic digestion – see Types of Facilities Paper.

sizes on farms and sewage works. Indeed, it may be possible for most waste management development to be local, with a large number of small-scale treatment facilities processing most of the waste.

6.5 Local provision may provide a sustainable pattern which reduces the waste management industry's carbon footprint but may not be practicable because it may lack the economies of scale that large facilities may offer – and the economics of development is a crucial factor for the waste management industry. These considerations are discussed in more detail in chapter 4.

6.6 Whilst the plan should guide the waste management industry towards a sustainable pattern of development, it should not be trying to limit the industry to any particular technology that may become out-dated during the plan period. So, whatever pattern of facilities the plan proposes, it must not be too prescriptive.

**BIG CHOICE B**

What should be the overall pattern of waste management facilities in the plan area?

Option 1: A few, large facilities, mainly in the Derby and Chesterfield areas, with various transfer stations serving them.

Option 2: A more dispersed pattern, with local areas taking responsibility for their waste?

**Are there any other options you would like to suggest?**

**BIG CHOICE C URBAN OR RURAL**

6.7 All types of waste management development have environmental impacts, particularly if not well designed and run. On the other hand, many carry out their business in urban areas and raise few complaints from neighbouring firms or homes.

6.8 As stated in paragraph 4.18, there are no government or regional policies that require development to be located in towns. Such locations are usually more sustainable for all types of development and most waste comes from those areas. However, the development of large waste management facilities in areas where population densities are high can cause much anxiety for the people who live and work near them and, if there are adverse impacts, they will affect more people.

6.9 Rural locations may be remote from the sources of the waste, with greater travel distances adding to climate change, and may result in more lorries on country roads. However, rural locations might reduce the anxieties and avoid adverse impacts on people's homes and workplaces.

## **BIG CHOICE C**

Should the plan aim for some new facilities to be in rural areas? If so, what types of facilities?

- Option 1: Yes. As many types as possible, to minimise impacts on peoples' homes and workplaces.
- Option 2: Yes, but restricted to the types of facility that can comfortably be accommodated amongst or near farm or other rural buildings.
- Option 3: No. The plan should protect the countryside from the impacts of waste developments.

**Are there any other options you would like to suggest?**

## **BIG CHOICE D PROMOTING DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE**

6.10 As discussed in paragraphs 4.29-4.36, there are advantages in promoting a vibrant waste industry. They include attracting modern technologies to the area and also opportunities for manual employment.

6.11 The plan might try to capitalise on the potential economic benefits which the waste management industry can offer to Derby and Derbyshire. Perhaps it might put forward proposals for specialist technological sites or resource recovery parks, which may bring benefits not just to the waste industry but to the wider economy of the plan area<sup>32</sup>.

## **BIG CHOICE D**

Should the plan try positively to attract waste management firms to Derby and Derbyshire, for example by providing for the development of specialist technological sites or resource recovery parks?

- Option 1: Yes, as much as possible.
- Option 2: Yes but not to the extent that it would make Derby and Derbyshire a net importer of waste.
- Option 3: No, because any economic benefits would be outweighed by the problems it would bring.

**Are there any other options you would like to suggest?**

---

<sup>32</sup> Resource recovery parks – see Types of Facilities Paper.

## BIG CHOICE E

## LOCAL CHALLENGES

6.12 In some parts of the plan area, it will be difficult or impossible to provide sufficient landfill space or processing facilities. The difficulties may be greatest in the North-Western Derbyshire and City and Southern Derbyshire areas.

6.13 As explained in paragraph 5.11, to avoid impacts on the Peak District National Park, North-Western Derbyshire should, preferably, have only small-scale processing facilities serving the area's needs. In City and Southern Derbyshire there may be a major and perhaps impossible challenge to find sufficient landfill space.

### BIG CHOICE E

How and where should the plan make the necessary provision to address the local challenges?

- Option 1 Despite the challenges, make the provision locally.
- Option 2 Rely on other areas to make the provision.
- Option 3 For City and Southern Derbyshire, plan for enough treatment facilities to deal with more waste than is produced in this part of the plan area.
- Option 4 For North-Western Derbyshire, plan for enough landfill provision to take more waste than is produced in this part of the plan area.

**Are there any other options you would like to suggest?**

---

## SITES QUESTIONS

### Location of sites

6.14 In its Planning Policy Statement on "Planning for Sustainable Waste Management"<sup>33</sup>, the government has made a list of the things that planners should consider when planning for waste sites. Appendix 3 to this report has a copy of the list. Perhaps there are particular considerations which you think are especially important.

6.15 For example, the waste management industry deals with a lot of biodegradable waste (waste that will rot). People who live near the plants have concerns about potential hazards. For certain types of facility, including composting, there is already a guideline that applications for sites within 250 metres of homes should be specially assessed. Perhaps you have views as to what the locational guidance should be.

**Question 1:** Bearing in mind the list in Appendix 3, are there any particular locational considerations which you think are especially important when planning for waste sites?

---

<sup>33</sup> PPS 10, DCLG, 2005.

## Existing waste sites

6.16 The plan might encourage the expansion of existing waste management sites. Expansion will not always result in greater impacts on the locality. Sometimes it can enable a site to have modern buildings and to operate more efficiently and, for example, quietly.

**Question 2:** Do you know of any existing sites which you think should not be allowed to expand? If so, why should they not be allowed to expand?

**Question 3:** Do you know of any existing sites which you think should be allowed to expand? If so, would you like to see the site improved and how?

## Future waste management sites

6.17 The plan might identify some crucial sites or areas for waste management development. "Crucial" sites will be those which the plan will need to identify in order to show that enough treatment or landfill sites can be provided in Derby and Derbyshire. They will mainly be for the facilities that will be essential for treating large quantities of industrial and commercial waste.

**Question 4:** Do you know of any sites or areas which would be suitable for the essential development described above?

---

## WHAT ELSE?

6.18 Words such as "waste", "waste management", "recycling", "energy from waste" can raise a lot of issues in people's minds. You may have concerns or interests relating to waste which we cannot address in this waste plan. Nevertheless, you may consider that the county or city council or the government should in some way be addressing them.

**Question 5:** Do you have other concerns or interests relating to waste development or waste management? What do you think we should be doing about them?

---

**Please email your replies to < wasteminsldf@derbyshire.gov.uk > or write to Development Plans Team (Waste), Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock DE4 3RY. (You may use the Big Choices Questionnaire.)**

## **APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS**

### **Waste**

Waste is a material, a solid, liquid or gas, which was not wanted by its last user or producer. There are several ways of categorising waste. They overlap with each other, so a particular item of waste may fall into several categories.

Categorising waste includes grouping it by:

Origin – including household, industrial, commercial, mineral, agricultural.

Methods of collection – including municipal, industrial & commercial, construction & demolition, clinical.

Character – including biodegradable liquid, biodegradable solid, inert, hazardous.

Material – including glass, paper, plastic, metal.

Last use – including packaging, tyres, vehicles, electronic equipment.

Licensing requirements – including controlled, colliery, agricultural, explosive.

*Waste as a valuable resource.* People sometimes see waste as rubbish – something to be got rid of. However, waste is a thing of value to the community.

Waste can provide: materials for making new products; fuels to provide power and heat; compost; and engineering materials and fill for levelling or restoring derelict quarries and other sites, for preparing land for development and for the improvement of agricultural land.

### **Waste hierarchy**

The “waste hierarchy” is a list of the government’s priorities regarding the creation and management of waste. For example, at the bottom of the list is landfill, which the government says should normally be the last resort for waste management. The plan should seek to ensure that waste is managed higher up the hierarchy. Top of the hierarchy is waste reduction. Second in the hierarchy is reuse. If the product is not suitable for reuse it may contain materials of value that can be recovered through composting, recycling or treatment with energy recovery. Only when all other levels of the hierarchy have been maximised, should disposal of material, as rubbish to landfill, be considered.

### **Household and municipal waste**

Household waste is mainly from the councils’ household collections but includes some other wastes, notably civic amenity site waste (see “household waste recycling centres” in the Types of Facilities Paper) and street cleaning waste. Municipal waste is all the household and other waste collected by or for the district or city council. It includes some trade waste.

### **Industrial & commercial waste**

Industrial waste is from industrial premises. Commercial waste is from trade, business, sport and recreation except municipal parks, waste from which is included in municipal waste.

### **Construction & demolition waste.**

Construction and demolition waste arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures and from land excavation. It mostly includes brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil. It can contain timber and metal. Most construction & demolition waste is “inert” but it can be “hazardous” if it contains, for example, asbestos. Some industrial wastes contain an element of construction or demolition waste.

### **Hazardous, inert and non-hazardous wastes**

Hazardous waste is any waste which is on the EC's Hazardous Waste List or within the definition attached to the list. Some hazardous wastes can be treated to render them suitable for non-hazardous disposal; some are sent to special landfill sites or to special cells within landfill sites.

Inert waste is waste which does not undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change and complies with certain other criteria so that it is not harmful when disposed of. It contains insignificant potential for pollution and, provided it is not contaminated with non-inert wastes, does not endanger the quality of surface water or groundwater. Inert waste does not include waste which is on the hazardous list. Examples of inert waste are glass, concrete and bricks.

Non-hazardous waste is non-inert waste which is not defined as hazardous.

### **Waste authorities in Derby and Derbyshire**

Derby City Council is responsible for ensuring the collection, treatment and disposal of the municipal waste produced in the city. It is also responsible for dealing with planning applications for sites and buildings for all types of waste management – including the waste produced by businesses and industry – and for preparing plans for guiding and controlling future development for all those types of waste.

Derbyshire County Council has similar responsibilities for the area of the county outside the city. But there are differences. The county council is not responsible for collecting waste, which is the responsibility of the borough and district councils in the county area. Also, its power to deal with planning applications and prepare development plans does not extend to land within the Peak District National Park.

The county and city councils are jointly preparing this plan in their capacities as waste planning authorities.

## **APPENDIX 2 A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S KEY PLANNING OBJECTIVES AS THEY RELATE TO THE WASTE CORE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT<sup>34</sup>**

Planning strategies should

- Drive waste management up the hierarchy; address waste as a resource; & cater for disposal (but as a last option).
- Provide a framework for communities to take responsibility for their own waste & enable provision of facilities to do that.
- Help implement higher-level targets, legislation & guidance.
- Help secure waste management without endangering human health or environment “and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations”.
- Reflect the concerns, interests and needs of all stakeholders and “encourage competitiveness”.
- Protect green belts but recognise that there might be occasions when the benefits of waste development outweigh the need to maintain the openness of green belt.
- “Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management”.

---

<sup>34</sup> The complete version of the Key Planning Objectives is in Planning Policy Statement 10: “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management”, July 2005, available from The Office of Public Sector Information or the government’s DCLG website.

## **APPENDIX 3 List of locational criteria for identifying future waste sites (paragraphs 20-21 of the government's Planning Policy Statement 10)**

### **Identifying suitable sites and areas**

20. In searching for sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should consider:
- opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;
  - a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities [reflecting the concept of resource recovery parks].
21. In deciding which sites and areas to identify for waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should:
- (i) assess their suitability for development against each of the following criteria:
    - the extent to which they support the policies in this PPS;
    - the physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses;
    - the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential;
    - the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport.
  - (ii) give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.

# BIG CHOICES QUESTIONNAIRE

It will help us if you use this questionnaire to answer the questions in Chapter 6 of the Big Choices report. We suggest you read the whole report, and certainly Chapter 6, before you answer the questions.

Please send the questionnaire, with any other comments you wish to make,

- by email to < wasteminsldf@derbyshire.gov.uk >
- or by post to Development Plans Team (Waste), Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock DE4 3RY.

Please reply by 9<sup>th</sup> April 2010. We will read and consider all responses; but replying by 9<sup>th</sup> April will ensure that your comments do not arrive too late to be used in the next part of our work.

Name.....

Company (If Applicable) .....

Address.....

.....

.....

Email Address .....

Would you like to be placed on our mailing list? (*Please Circle*)    Yes (Postal)    Yes (Email)    No

---

## Big Choice A: What proportions of recycling & composting and other forms of treatment should the plan aim for?

**Option 1** is “Aim for the minimum regional and government targets and those recently achieved for recycling, composting and recovery of value.”

**Option 2** is “Aim for higher levels of recycling & composting and other forms of treatment.”

*Please tell us which option you prefer or, if you don't like these, suggest other options:*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Big Choice B: What should be the overall pattern of waste management facilities in the plan area?**

**Option 1** is “A few, large facilities, mainly in the Derby and Chesterfield areas, with various transfer stations serving them.”

**Option 2** is “A more diverse pattern, with local areas taking responsibility for their waste.”

*Please tell us which option you prefer or, if you don't like these, suggest other options:*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Big Choice C: Should the plan aim for some new facilities to be in rural areas? If so, what types of facilities?**

**Option 1** is “Yes. As many types as possible, to minimise impacts on peoples' homes and workplaces.”

**Option 2** is “Yes, but restricted to the types of facility that can comfortably be accommodated amongst or near farm or other rural buildings.”

**Option 3** is “No. The plan should protect the countryside from the impacts of waste developments.”

*Please tell us which option you prefer or, if you don't like these, suggest other options:*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Big Choice D: Should the plan try positively to attract waste management firms to Derby and Derbyshire, for example by providing for the development of specialist technological sites or resource recovery parks?**

**Option 1** is “Yes, as much as possible.”

**Option 2** is “Yes but not to the extent that it would make Derby and Derbyshire a net importer of waste.”

**Option 3** is “No, because any economic benefits would be outweighed by the problems it would bring.”

*Please tell us which option you prefer or, if you don't like these, suggest other options:*

.....  
.....  
.....

**Big Choice E: How and where should the plan make the necessary provision to address the local challenges?**

**Option 1** is “Despite the challenges, make the provision locally.”

**Option 2** is “Rely on other areas to make the provision.”

**Option 3** is “For City and Southern Derbyshire, plan for enough treatment facilities to deal with more waste than is produced in this part of the plan area.”

**Option 4** is “For North-Western Derbyshire, plan for enough landfill provision to take more waste than is produced in this part of the plan area.”

*Please tell us which options you prefer or, if you don't like these, suggest other options:*

.....  
.....

*Please also state whether you agree with Option 3 or suggest other options:*

.....  
.....

*Please also state whether you agree with Option 4 or suggest other options:*

.....

**Other Questions**

**Question 1:** Bearing in mind the list in Appendix 3, are there any particular locational considerations which you think are especially important when planning for waste sites?

Answers: .....  
.....  
.....

**Question 2:** Do you know of any existing sites which you think should not be allowed to expand? If so, why should they not be allowed to expand?

Answers: .....  
.....  
.....

**Question 3:** Do you know of any existing sites which you think should be allowed to expand? If so, would you like to see the site improved and how?

Answers: .....  
.....  
.....

**Question 4:** Do you know of any sites or areas which would be suitable for the essential development described in the Big Choices Report?

Answers: .....  
.....  
.....

**Question 5:** Do you have other concerns or interests relating to waste development or waste management? What do you think we should be doing about them?

Answers: .....  
.....  
.....

**Please email your replies to < wasteminsldf@derbyshire.gov.uk > or write to Development Plans Team (Waste), Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock DE4 3RY.**