

## CONTENTS

### PART 1 PREFACE TO THE REPORT AND HOW TO COMMENT

Chapter		
10	A	Preface and Spatial Vision 2
	B	Consultations undertaken 4
	C	Purpose and contents of this Report 5
	D	How to Comment 6

### PART 2 BACKGROUND TO THE PREFERRED OPTIONS

Chapter		
20	E	A Portrait of the plan area 7
	F	Context for the preferred options 11
	G	The need for waste management facilities in the plan area 13
	H	Objectives of the development plan document 16

### PART 3 PREFERRED AND ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

*[There is no chapter I]*

	J	Preferred and alternative General Policies 18
	K	Preferred sites and site-specific policies 21-112
	Appendix 1	Types of Waste Facility (essential companion to Chapter K) 113
	Appendix 2	Consultation sites not preferred and reasons why 142
30	Appendix 3	Status of the proposed development plan document and how it will fit into the development plan 151
	Appendix 4	Spatial Evidence Base 154

In separate documents, there are also:

Technical Paper, "Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities".

Five sustainability appraisal papers:

40	Sustainability Appraisal: Non-technical Summary
	Sustainability Appraisal: Vol 1 (Main Report)
	Sustainability Appraisal: Vol 2 (Issues and Options Review)
	Sustainability Appraisal: Vol 3 (Scoping Report)
	Sustainability Appraisal: Vol 3a (Scoping Report appendices)

**PART 1: PREFACE TO THE REPORT AND HOW TO COMMENT**

50 **CHAPTER A**  
**PREFACE AND SPATIAL VISION**

A1 Derby City and Derbyshire County Council, as Waste Planning Authorities, are jointly preparing a Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) for Derby and Derbyshire excluding the Peak District National Park.

A2 The development plan document will identify sites where waste management development can take place (where planning permission is likely to be granted), subject to policies described in the development plan document.

60 A3 Government advice is that a development plan document should set out the councils’ “Spatial Vision” of how the document will improve the area and what it is intended to achieve. Our Spatial Vision is drawn from the “Aim of the Waste Planning Strategy” in the waste local plan, revised to make the Vision more specific to this document. (The councils adopted the Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan in 2005. Its policies relate to the development of waste management sites and form the core strategy for this development plan document.)

<p><b>SPATIAL VISION FOR THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WASTE SITES DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT</b></p> <p>That Derby and Derbyshire will have, by 2020, a flexibility of choice of sites that enables the waste management industry and its municipal and private clients to provide waste management facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in an integrated framework,</li> <li>• which are adequate to cater for the waste arisings of Derby and Derbyshire,</li> <li>• which minimise the amount of waste which needs to be landfilled or to travel far from the Derby and Derbyshire sources of the waste,</li> <li>• and which are developed with respect for the principles of sustainable development,</li> <li>• whilst protecting people and communities, the countryside, natural resources and the built heritage from the adverse effects of waste management</li> </ul>
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70 A4 This Report is the Preferred Options Report for the preparation of the Waste Sites Development Plan Document. In this Report we also call the Waste Sites Development Plan Document “the development plan document”, “the sites DPD” or “the plan”.

A5 The publication of this Report, the Technical Paper and the sustainability appraisal represents the stage of “Pre-submission public participation” of regulations 26 and 27 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. It conforms with the regulations, which, inter alia, require the councils to:

- publish their proposals for a development plan document; and
- consider any representations made within the six-week consultation period; and

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- not to prepare their final proposals or submit them to the Secretary of State until they have considered the representations.

A6 This Preferred Options Report is being placed on deposit (made available for inspection at the councils' principal offices) on 28 September 2007; the statutory closing date for representations is 9 November 2007.

## CHAPTER B

### CONSULTATIONS UNDERTAKEN

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B1 During the last two years, the councils have been publishing information and seeking the comments of the public and organisations on the possible contents of the plan. In 2005, at commencement of DPD preparation, the councils consulted widely, inviting suggestions on the types of waste management facilities which might be necessary and on possible sites or locations and seeking other relevant information. The replies received made important contributions to the site identification process.

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B2 Subsequently, and in accordance with the commitments in the councils' statements of community involvement to go further than the minimum consultation requirements, we carried out a process of continuous consultation with an increasing number of people and organisations who expressed an interest in the DPD.

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B3 In February 2006, we held a Seminar, led by our sustainability advisors, Land Use Consultants, on the DPD preparation process and the matters which participants perceived as issues for the DPD. In June 2006, we published, for comment, 191 possible sites and enabled two-way conversations through correspondence, phone calls, meetings and our "Latest News" items, which we put on our website and emailed or posted, according to the recipients' preferences. We published a further 31 possible sites in February 2007 and again sought feedback and had conversations with stakeholders.

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B4 We consulted on:

- Issues relevant to waste management development
- the draft objectives
- the types of waste facility which might be developed and their potential impacts
- calculations and assumptions for deciding the minimum additional provision that needs to be made for waste management and disposal in Derbyshire
- two sets of sites which might be suitable for new or additional waste management development.

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B5 We have considered all the comments made in the period from 2005 to the present. We have used them to inform the preparation of this current document, the Preferred Options Report for the Waste Sites DPD. They have made important contributions and helped to inform or confirm most of the elements of the Evidence Base for the development plan document. They have contributed to our views on

- the issues which need addressing
- the objectives which we should pursue in the selection of sites
- the types of waste facility which might be developed
- the number of sites which might be needed
- the locations of and limitations on the sites that we should propose for waste management development up to 2020

## CHAPTER C

### THE PURPOSE OF AND CONTENTS OF THIS REPORT

- 140 C1 This Preferred Options Report is being published for the reasons set out in Chapter A. It takes account of all the comments received during the period of continuous consultation described in Chapter B. It contains our preferred options for
- a wide range of preferred sites for waste management development (Chapter K), with site-specific policies and
  - General Policies which will help to implement the developments in the context of all the considerations listed above (Chapter J)
- C2 In Chapter J, we have also set out alternatives to our preferred General Policies with brief reasons for their exclusion.
- 150 C3 There is a large number of sites on which we carried out consultations in June 2006 and February 2007 but which we have not included in the preferred sites in Chapter K. Many of those excluded sites are in industrial locations and may be suitable for waste management development. However, in the light of comments which we have received and further research, we have come to the conclusion that they are unlikely to be suitable for such types or scale of development as to be a preferred option of the councils. We have identified those sites in appendix 2, with brief reasons for their exclusion.
- 160 C4 The preferred sites and policies have been independently appraised for their achievement of sustainability objectives (see the separate sustainability appraisal report prepared by independent consultants, LUC).
- C5 We are now seeking everyone's views on the contents of this Preferred Options Report.

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**CHAPTER D**  
**HOW TO COMMENT**

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D1 You can let us know your views on this Report, the Technical Paper and the sustainability appraisal over the next six weeks. We must receive comments by Friday 9<sup>th</sup> November 2007.

D2 You can view the documents

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- at council offices  
or
- by visiting our website at [www.derbyshire.gov.uk/wastesites](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/wastesites)  
or
- by visiting any Derbyshire library.

D3 You can obtain the documents

- from our website  
or
- by phoning Call Derbyshire on 08456 058 058 and requesting a free copy.

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D4 You can make representations on the documents by

- emailing [wasteminsldf@derbyshire.gov.uk](mailto:wasteminsldf@derbyshire.gov.uk)  
or
- by writing to the Minerals and Waste Framework Team, Environmental Services, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, DE4 3RY.

D5 Please note that comments cannot be treated as confidential; nor can the identities of those who submit the comments. Whether you reply by letter or by email, please provide your name and postal address.

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D6 When we have considered representations, we will prepare the sites DPD and then there will be a further period of consultation when we submit the plan to the Secretary of State (as required by section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004), probably in 2008. Finally, an inspector will conduct an examination in public in 2009. The councils will be legally bound to accept the inspector's report and recommendations.

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D7 You may accompany any representations with a request to be notified at an address, specified by you, that the development plan document has been submitted to the Secretary of State under section 20 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and of the adoption of the development plan document.

## **PART 2: BACKGROUND TO THE PREFERRED OPTIONS**

### **CHAPTER E A PORTRAIT OF THE PLAN AREA**

#### **240 E1 Introduction to Spatial Portrait**

An important element in the preparation of a development plan document is the establishment of a “spatial portrait”. A spatial portrait summarises the essential, local background which helps us to establish what are the issues to be addressed, what our objectives might be and, ultimately, how we make our decisions on policies and proposals.

This portrait is derived from the Evidence Base Technical Paper, where you can find more detailed information about the plan area and the background to the plan.

250 When reading the portrait, you will see that there are some difficulties or issues which the development plan document needs to consider. We have addressed those issues by ensuring that they are covered by an objective of the plan. We intend to carry out the objectives by our choices of preferred General and site-specific policies. Therefore, in the following paragraphs, we have stated which objectives address the issues.

#### **E2 Spatial Portrait of Derby and Derbyshire**

##### ***Demographic and geographical***

260 Derby and Derbyshire is in the north-western part of the East Midlands Region. 61% of Derbyshire’s boundary adjoins neighbouring regions. The City of Derby is the largest settlement and lies in the south of the County. Chesterfield, in the north-eastern part of Derbyshire, is the other major town. Three quarters of the population and a similar proportion of businesses are in Derby, Chesterfield and the areas between and to the east of them.

Because waste should be treated or disposed of close to its place of production, the large bias of population and business activity to the east and southeast implies that most waste management facilities should be in those parts of the plan area. This issue is addressed by objectives 2-4.

270 Much of the land in the west and north of the plan area is upland farmland which is not easy to access or develop. A difficulty for developers and for waste management development is that much of the more easily developable land on the fringes of Derby and Chesterfield, is classified as grades 2 and 3a (“best and most versatile” agricultural land which we should try not to lose). This issue is addressed by objective 4.

##### ***Health***

280 The more developed parts of the plan area contain many towns and large villages which were based historically on coal mining and other heavy industries. Some of the older urban areas contain significantly deprived populations, especially in Derby and within the former coalfield areas. There are strong correlations between health and deprivation: the areas where there are high proportions of people with poor health are within the deprived areas in Bolsover, Chesterfield, and North East Derbyshire. Most of the community strategies in Derby and Derbyshire stress the importance of health matters (on which waste developments could impact). It is important for public bodies and waste managers to

ensure that new waste management facilities do not have adverse health impacts on communities. This issue is addressed by objective 3.

### ***Employment distribution***

290 In parts of the plan area, unemployment is high. Some waste management facilities offer low employment levels compared with business and industry, which might conflict with the aspirations of the local plans of some Derbyshire districts, which seek to maintain employment levels. This issue is addressed by objectives 4-5.

300 Derby and Derbyshire business, including waste management, are influenced by larger employment centres outside but close to the plan area. Transport movements are greatly influenced by the cities and towns outside Derbyshire. There are movements of waste across these boundaries which are likely to continue in the future. Waste will continue to cross the borders but that does not necessarily mean that Derby and Derbyshire should not provide facilities equivalent to or greater than the proportionate levels of waste production in the plan area, as required by national and regional policy.

### ***Existing waste management sites***

310 At March 2005, there were fewer waste facilities in Derby and Derbyshire than in the adjoining counties of the region, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. In Derby and Derbyshire, there were 25 licensed landfill sites and 77 other licensed waste management sites: 35 waste transfer stations, 29 metal recycling sites and 13 other treatment sites. Since then (up to June 2007), 10 new facilities have received planning permission for waste management development, although not all have licences or ppc permits. The new permissions are at Longcliffe (in-vessel composting), Ashbourne (in-vessel composting), Renishaw (recycling), Clay Cross (recycling), Clover Nook (recycling), Ambergate (recycling), Heanor (recycling), Ilkeston (recycling), Egginton/Etwall (in-vessel composting) and at Raynesway, Derby (waste transfer station).

At 2007, only two of the landfill sites have potential to take significant amounts of non-hazardous (ie mixed, non-inert) waste. They are at:

320 New Mills / Birch Vale (Arden Quarry), which currently is closed but has planning permission for landfill. Unfortunately, the extent of the permitted landfill is a matter of dispute and it is not possible to state exactly what the capacity of the site is. For the purposes of the development plan document, we are assuming it could take a further 1 million tonnes of non-inert waste if it re-opened.

Chesterfield / Bolsover (Erin Landfill), which is unlikely to be full by the expiry date of planning permission (2011). This site is in our schedule of preferred site options (Chapter J)

330 In Chapter G, below, we estimate that a further 6,300,000 cubic metres of non-hazardous landfill space and 5 -50 recovery and treatment sites (depending on their size) are needed in the period to 2020. For a more detailed explanation, see the Technical Paper, "Assessment of Need for Waste Facilities".

### ***Transport***

The Local Transport Plans for Derbyshire and the vicinity of Derby contain considerable background information about transport-related matters. The important transport corridors through the County serve mainly the east and south of the plan area. Elsewhere, roads and junctions are often limited in capacity. A particular problem in Derby and Derbyshire is the impact of heavy lorries on villages and towns. The infrastructure of many Derbyshire

340 settlements is old and historic. Roads and footways are often narrow and inadequate. The movement of HGVs, including dustbin lorries, through those settlements can create additional congestion and hazards for those communities. This issue is addressed by all objectives.

Most of our railway routes carry freight but there are no dedicated rail-freight stations or depots in the plan area, apart from some small coal disposal points. Most of the freight opportunities are linked with other counties, some outside the region, and do not offer local-only solutions to waste transport. This issue is addressed by all objectives.

350 There are no waterways in Derby and Derbyshire offering good potential for waste transport. This issue is addressed by all objectives.

### ***Water Quality***

Parts of the limestone areas of central and west Derbyshire and north-eastern Derbyshire are major aquifers, containing Protection Zones graded 1 (highest grade) and 2. There are other, smaller grade 2 zones at important water sources in the plan area. In those parts of the plan area, it is generally necessary to avoid proposing the depositing of non-inert or hazardous wastes and, if facilities to process such wastes are proposed, risk assessments are necessary. This issue is addressed by objective 4.

360 There are three main rivers in the County. Flood Risk Assessments will be necessary for all potential waste management developments in a Zone 3 (zone most prone to flooding) location. This issue is addressed by objective 4.

### ***Air Quality***

A number of areas suffer from air pollution mainly associated with traffic and four Air Quality Management Zones have been designated. Because large-scale waste management developments tend to generate significant HGV movements and associated air pollution, the potential effects on air quality will require special assessment in relevant cases. This issue is addressed by objective 4.

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### ***Ecology and biodiversity***

Derbyshire contains significant areas of ecological importance, and supports valuable populations of national and local priority species. It also contains areas which need enhancement. The presence of such areas does not rule out waste management development because development can offer suitable mitigation and might contribute to enhancement of the biodiversity resource. However, they should be taken into account and they can affect the viability of development, including waste management development. This issue is addressed by objective 4.

380 There are Special Areas of Conservation, under the EC Habitats Directive, in the areas fringing the Peak District and on the border of South Derbyshire and Leicestershire. The Strategic Environmental Assessment of our Preferred Options includes a screening paper which looks at whether the proposals in the DPD might need an Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.

390 Biodiversity appears to be of increasing importance to many communities of Derby and Derbyshire and may become even more so, being a feature of community strategies. The development of sites for waste management purposes, particularly the larger sites, could provide opportunities for conservation and interpretation. This issue is addressed by objective 4.

**Geology and minerals**

Derbyshire is one of the principal producers of such minerals in the country, particularly limestone, and there is, therefore, a well established aggregate minerals industry in the county. The quarries, mainly in the northwest and northeast of the plan area, provide opportunities for landfill and other waste management development but there is considerable potential for pollution of aquifers in these areas and waste management development must often be restricted to inert landfill and processing. This issue is addressed by objectives 1, 2 & 4.

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Coal and clay extraction took place until recently in the coalfields of north-eastern and southern Derbyshire and there remain some opencast coal and clay pits. The landfill of municipal and other mixed waste traditionally took place in the coal and clay pits. However, there are now few sufficiently large voids to provide those opportunities. This issue is addressed by objective 2.

**Built heritage, landscape, leisure and tourism**

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The plan area has a wealth of archaeological and historic features and sites, many of which are conserved by local communities who care for their environment. They range from the large mills and hydros of the Victorians and Edwardians, to the humble work-places which were the cradle of the cotton, lace and silk industries and the industrial revolution; and the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, extending from Cromford southwards to central Derby, which is of international importance and a major tourist attraction.

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Significant parts of the plan area, such as the peak fringes, the World Heritage Site, the National Forest and the county's country parks and visitor centres, are important recreational resources. Major leisure attractions are in areas of distinctively different countryside which offer a variety of opportunities for tourism quite special to Derbyshire. Being at the toe of the Pennines, Derbyshire is critical to several national and regional leisure routes.

Within the plan area, there are ten of the national "landscape character areas". This landscape character and countryside provide a significant resource for leisure and recreational opportunities.

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In many of the places of importance for built heritage, landscape, leisure and tourism, there are long-established industries and waste management firms and potential waste management development sites and there are areas of abandoned and derelict industry. There is conflict between the need to protect and enhance the heritage, the leisure potential and the often-improving environment of the people who now live in those locations and the need to build on the opportunities which the factories and other buildings offer for potential new waste management development.

440

Local community strategies often indicate concerns relating to the appearance and amenity of the built and natural environment. Waste management developments might be required to contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the built and natural environment by an emphasis on design which promotes the distinctive character of the locality. This issue is addressed by objectives 4-5.

## **CHAPTER F**

### **CONTEXT FOR THE PREFERRED OPTIONS**

#### **F1 The East Midlands Regional Plan**

450 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS 8) was adopted in March 2005 and is in the process of being revised, with the examination in public into the revision (to be called “The East Midlands Regional Plan”) having been undertaken in May and June of this year. Following the examination in public, there may be further revisions. When the regional plan is adopted it will replace any extant policies of the Derby and Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan (2001) as a key part of the development plan. We are preparing our waste sites DPD in the context of and in accordance with the emerging regional plan and we intend that the DPD should conform with it when adopted. We shall seek a Statement of Conformity from the East Midlands Regional Assembly.

460 The regional spatial strategy divides the region into five sub-areas, three of which include parts of Derby and Derbyshire. The north-west of Derbyshire is in the Peak Sub-area, the north of the county is in the northern sub-area and the south and south-east, including Derby, is in the “3 Cities Sub-Area”, which also includes Nottingham and Leicester. Regeneration priority policies apply to most of the northern sub-area, including Chesterfield. More sustainable development patterns and review of the green belt are major features of policy for the 3 Cities sub-area.

470 The waste policies of the regional plan have been prepared in the context of the government’s planning policy statement on waste (PPS 10). Policy 37 of the regional plan sets out the regional priorities for waste management. It seeks zero growth in waste by 2016 and waste being treated higher in the waste hierarchy. Our needs assessment (see Chapter G, below) incorporates those aims and also takes account of targets for the treatment of municipal waste which the policy seeks.

Our assessments of potential sites have taken into account the additional criteria set out in the policy (proximity to existing and new development; good transport with preference to rail and water; compatible land uses such as mineral workings, industrial sites and contaminated or derelict land; proximity to sewage treatment works; local amenity criteria).

480 Policy 37 also seeks the provision of an appropriate mix of sites for local purposes, including in rural areas, and to fulfil more strategic needs. Our preferred sites (chapter J, below) provide for such a mix.

#### **F2 Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan**

490 The Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan contains 13 policies which are used in the assessment of planning applications for waste management development. It does not set out specific targets for numbers or distribution of waste management sites in the plan area. However, it states (policy W1a) that proposals for sustainable waste management development will be permitted and does not set a limit on the number of waste management facilities which could be approved, except in the case of landfill / landraise proposals (policy W11). The plan states that “it would often be wrong to limit the provision of waste management facilities” (paragraph 3.12). It seeks to “offer flexibility for the waste and development industries to provide a wide range of facilities” (paragraph 2.56).

Therefore, except in the case of landfill / land-raise, our preferred options have not sought to limit site provision to just the amount of sites needed to fulfil the notional requirement of our needs calculations.

500 The councils have applied to the Secretary of State to extend the period of the waste local plan (see Appendix 3 for more information). Additionally, the County, City and district councils of Derbyshire have adopted or are preparing a range of plans and development plan documents which, between them, cover the complete range of land-use and spatial planning issues in Derby and Derbyshire.

They contain many policies which are relevant to the Waste Sites Development Plan Document, such as policies for protecting the environment from the adverse impacts of development and policies which cater for the distinctive characteristics of places. They have been crucial to our waste sites selections and they will be essential in the determination of planning applications for waste management development. Our preferred policies include provisions to ensure that they will also be important in the consideration of planning applications.

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### **F3 Derbyshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy**

This strategy for the management of municipal waste in Derby and Derbyshire sets the context for the letting of municipal waste management contracts. It provides data on the levels and growth of municipal waste and on its treatment and calculations of future waste production and management needs. However, although it was adopted only in 2006, the data and calculations are becoming dated. Our needs assessment (chapter G) takes account of them and describes and uses more recent information.

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### **F4 Community Strategies**

Having a broader scope than the primarily land-use based local plans, local community strategies are a key source of evidence on the needs of their communities. The Waste Sites Development Plan Document can contribute to their realisation although it would be wrong to try to achieve through this DPD what can better be achieved by other instruments, such as the district councils' DPDs.

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### **F5 Input from respondents as part of the preparation of the waste sites development plan document**

In choosing our preferred sites and writing our policies for them and in deciding which sites to reject, we have taken much account of the views expressed by our respondents.

A brief summary of their comments is contained in the Evidence Base (Appendix 4), though at this stage it has not been necessary to list or identify the respondents or their specific comments.

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## CHAPTER G

# THE NEED FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN THE PLAN AREA

### G1 Introduction to the Needs Summary

Much information about the plan area can be found in Appendix 4 (Spatial Evidence Base) and in the Spatial Portrait (Chapter E, above). However, as the development plan document is to be a waste sites DPD, it is important also to address the question of need for sites for different types of waste management development.

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The paragraphs below assess the existing and future situations and indicate the minimum developments which might be necessary and the general locations where they will be needed.

As explained in Chapter F, it is necessary to identify sufficient sites and flexibility for the waste management industry to develop adequate waste treatment facilities. Therefore, we are seeking to provide more sites for recycling and recovery of waste than the estimated minimum. It is also necessary to ensure that there are at least the minimum opportunities for waste to be disposed of to land (landfill / land-raise), where that is necessary.

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### G2 Summary of the Assessment of Need for Waste Facilities

#### *Introduction*

This section is a summary of the Assessment of Need for Waste Facilities report, available separately as a Technical Paper. The paper sets out the best available information on waste arisings for the three main waste streams; municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste and construction and demolition waste. By comparing that information with the current estimated waste management infrastructure capacity and taking into account the likely targets for landfilling of waste, a picture can be built up of the likely need for additional waste management infrastructure.

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There are four main factors that will influence both the additional amount and treatment method of waste that will be required in the period to 2019/20.

- Firstly, the total amount of waste arisings will change
- Secondly, the amount of waste that must be diverted from landfill will change
- Thirdly, the amounts of waste imported to and exported from Derbyshire will change
- Fourthly, new waste management methods may be developed that reduce the need for other forms of management.

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This section examines the changes that can be expected from the first three points, the fourth is not possible to predict. The sources and limitations of the arisings data used in are detailed in the full Technical Paper.

#### *Municipal Solid Waste*

In 2006/07 Derby and Derbyshire produced a combined total of approximately 534,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste. About 370,000 tonnes went to landfill, with 164,000 tonnes undergoing some form of recovery (recycling, composting, incineration etc.). By 2019/20 (the end of the DPD period), however, total arisings are expected to reach 602,000 tonnes per annum, with 151,000 tonnes landfilled and value recovered from 452,000 tonnes. Therefore capacity to recover an additional 288,000 tonnes of waste is required in existing or new sites.

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**Commercial and Industrial Waste**

Current estimates are that Derby and Derbyshire produced a combined total of approximately 1,510,000 tonnes of industrial & commercial waste in 2006/07, with 651,000 tonnes sent to landfill and 863,000 tonnes undergoing some form of recovery. By 2019/20 it is anticipated that arisings will have dropped to 1,430,000 tonnes per annum with 501,000 tonnes landfilled and value recovered from 930,000 tonnes. Therefore capacity at new or existing sites to recover an additional 67,000 tonnes of waste is required in the period to 2019/20.

**Construction and Demolition Waste**

Current estimates are that Derby and Derbyshire produced a combined total of approximately 2,850,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste in 2006/07, with 2,190,000 tonnes recycled, 210,000 tonnes used on landfill sites for engineering works, 47,300 tonnes used for land reclamation or improvement and 395,000 tonnes disposed of as waste to landfill. By 2019/20 it is anticipated that arisings will have increased to 3,080,000 tonnes per annum with 2,370,000 tonnes recycled, 227,000 tonnes used on landfill sites for engineering works, 51,200 tonnes used for land reclamation or improvement and 428,000 tonnes disposed of as waste to landfill. The main considerations for our purposes are the amounts recycled and the amounts sent to landfill as waste. We estimate that the plan area will need additional recycling capacity for 236,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste in the period to 2019/20.

**Hazardous Waste**

Hazardous waste arisings in Derby and Derbyshire are estimated to be 126,000 tonnes per annum and to remain at this level over the plan period. However, as hazardous waste deposits in Derbyshire are estimated at 222,000 tonnes per annum, there is not a numerical need for Derby and Derbyshire to provide additional facilities. Specific needs do arise, for which it will normally be possible to provide within existing sites or within some of the new sites to be identified in the development plan document.

**Agricultural Waste**

It is estimated that, in 2002/03, agricultural waste arisings in the DPD area amounted to 1,310,000 tonnes per annum. The majority was site-specific wastes such as slurry. It is likely that less than 10,000 tonnes per annum requires 'off-farm' management. It will normally be possible to provide for off-farm management within the sites to be identified in the development plan document.

**Accounting for the Import/Export Imbalance**

It might be assumed that waste sent for recycling/recovery is dealt with within Derby and Derbyshire. However, that is not always the case and there is a lot of cross-boundary importing and exporting of waste. We consider that the development plan document should provide for additional capacity which may be required to deal with the current imbalance. In 2004/05, a total of around 346,000 tonnes of municipal and commercial and industrial waste was managed at treatment facilities within Derbyshire. Since then, capacity for an additional 312,000 tonnes has received planning permission. As a total of 1,100,000 tonnes of our municipal and commercial and industrial waste is currently recycled/recovered, we have inferred that there is an import/export imbalance of some 442,000 tonnes per annum, for which, additional capacity should be provided within the DPD area. Unfortunately, owing to the way this waste stream is managed (as explained in the Technical Paper), it is not possible to do a similar calculation for construction and demolition waste. (However, on the demand side, we do know that parts of the DPD area have a pressing need to use recycled construction and demolition waste, particularly for restoration of quarry workings.)

**Summary of Need for New Non-Landfill Capacity**

650 In the context of government and regional targets for the recovery and reduction in landfill of waste (explained in the Technical Paper), the total new capacity provision needed to account for increases in waste arisings, changes in management methods and a reduction in the current import/export imbalance in the period to 2019/20 is approximately 1,000,000 tonnes. That requires between five and fifty new waste sites (assuming a maximum facility capacity of 200,000 tonnes and a minimum of 20,000 tonnes per annum).

**Summary of Need for New Landfill Capacity**

660 Total non-hazardous (municipal and commercial and industrial waste) waste deposits in the period to 2019/20 are expected to run to some 9,780,000 tonnes, current landfill capacity is estimated to be 5,280,000m<sup>3</sup>, this implies an additional need for 4,500,000 tonnes of waste. In total, once engineering requirements are added, there is a total need to dispose to land some 6,300,000m<sup>3</sup> of waste and engineering material, with a particular need in the area within and around Derby City. A new landfill site or sites is likely to be necessary before 2020.

In terms of inert waste, there is 480,000m<sup>3</sup> of current capacity with an expected shortfall of around 3,150,000m<sup>3</sup> by 2019/20. However most of the shortfall is likely to be taken up by restoration schemes at Trent Valley gravel sites not included in the initial capacity figure, or by engineering works at non-hazardous landfill sites.

## 670 CHAPTER H OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

During the period of continuous consultation, we published a set of draft objectives for the sites DPD. Although they were supported, with minor reservations, by some respondents, they were also criticised for being too general and insufficiently addressing this particular development plan document. We have consequently prepared a new set of objectives, which take more account of the issues raised in the Spatial Portrait and the Evidence Base.

### 680 Objective 1 Recovering Value

To provide a range of sites to recover value and energy from waste, totalling more than sufficient to cater for the waste production of Derby and Derbyshire by 2020 with the following distribution and characteristics:

- predominantly in the east and south of the plan area;
- but also, to secure an element of local self-sufficiency, in small or remote localities including heritage areas and locations not easily accessible by fuel-efficient means of transport such as the upland areas of Derbyshire Dales and High Peak;
- and when possible using industrial sites and estates, established waste management sites and mineral workings;
- 690 • including making opportunities for integrated waste management.

### Objective 2 Landfill

To provide sites for landfill or landraise, just sufficient to cater for the residual waste disposal of Derby and Derbyshire by 2020 and seeking to provide:

- a major new site or sites in the south of the plan area;
- sites to serve the north-west and the north east of the plan area, including the continuation or replacement of the existing sites;
- 700 • opportunities for the bulking-up of the waste at transfer stations in order to continue to cater sustainably for the more remote localities.

### Objective 3 Pollution Avoidance And Health

To provide sites in the right locations and with appropriate requirements and restrictions so that waste management can contribute to more healthy communities and avoid pollution

- particularly in the areas of greater health deprivation and health-sensitive communities in the coalfield areas and Derby
- and in locations where there are particular problems of congestion and vehicle-related hazards
- 710 • and to place appropriate limitations on wastes and waste management types, HGV routing and other factors affecting pollution and health.

### Objective 4 Other Environmental and Socio-Economic Matters

To choose sites which avoid conflict with environmental and socio-economic considerations, including:

- avoiding good agricultural land near Derby and Chesterfield;
- taking account of aquifers on the limestone and in river valleys;
- 720 • appropriately assessing, when necessary, the five Special Areas of Conservation and any others that might be registered in the period to 2020;

- protecting the three Biodiversity Conservation Areas and any others that might be identified in the period to 2020;
- having regard to the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (WHS) and any other WHS that might be inscribed in the period to 2020;
- respecting the built heritage;
- not spoiling the wide variety of leisure opportunities throughout the plan area;
- avoiding the parts of sites which are particularly susceptible to flooding, including in the former mill locations in the valleys of the Etherow and Rother;
- helping to enhance the Biodiversity Enhancement Areas in the eastern coalfield and the National Forest and any others that might be designated in the period to 2020.

### **Objective 5 Respecting the Spatial Context**

To set the policies and sites of the development plan document in the spatial context which is unique to Derby and Derbyshire, in particular:

- to identify and respect the international, national and regional policies which are of particular relevance to the plan area;
- to contribute to the realisation of the community strategies of the City and County and the Derbyshire districts;
- to have regard to our consultees' input to the Spatial Portrait of the plan area.

## **PART 3: PREFERRED AND ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

### **CHAPTER J**

### **PREFERRED AND ALTERNATIVE GENERAL POLICIES**

750 *Below are our suggestions for the general policies which we think should be included in the development plan document. Paragraphs J1 and J2 provide a brief introduction to the policies; the policies themselves are in paragraph J3. Although we are not required at this stage of development plan document production to publish draft policies, we are putting these forward because they help to explain our choices of preferred waste management development sites. We also provide, in paragraph J4, alternative possibilities, which we have considered but do not currently favour.*

#### **J1 Introduction to the General Policies**

760 Policy 1 applies to proposals for waste management development wherever and whatever it is.

Policy 2 applies to proposals for waste management development on industrial or employment land which we have not identified. On such land waste management development might be acceptable if it would be similar in impact to the sorts of industrial development which would normally be acceptable there.

Policy 3 applies to industrial or employment sites which we have identified. We consider that these sites are suitable for large-scale waste management types which could have significant lorry generation and possibly other significant impacts.

770 Policy 4 applies to a few additional sites which we have also identified. The sites are not necessarily for large-scale waste management development but we have identified them for particular reasons which are explained in each case.

Policy 5 sites are sites to be safeguarded for a particular development for a particular reason.

#### **J2 Sub-Clauses of the General Policies**

780 General Policies 2-5 have sub-clauses. These are the reasons for the inclusion of each General Policy:

*Sub-clause relating to Policies W1-W4 & W11 of waste local plan:* These policies are the core policies which relate to issues including sustainability and need. They policies will always apply to proposals for waste management development.

790 *Sub-clause relating to Employment densities:* Several local plans have policies for parts of their area seeking to protect or promote employment levels. This was a concern for some when they commented on our development plan document issues and options sites. This sub-clause caters for those concerns. In some cases, waste management facilities provide high employment; in other cases, not so. In taking account of other councils' aspirations regarding employment, this sub-clause has spatial qualities and contributes to the plan's soundness.

*Sub-clause relating to Environmental policies of local plans:* The reason for this sub-clause is that every local plan / DPD has different and detailed policies which reflect the

character and aspirations of the district / City and therefore are a good spatial supplement to the waste local plan environmental policies.

### **J3 THE GENERAL POLICIES**

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#### **General Policy 1 (a spatial policy)                      General Provisions**

1. The Derby and Derbyshire Waste Local Plan policies apply to all applications for waste management development, whether or not the land is employment land;
2. The community strategies of Derby, Derbyshire and the districts are relevant considerations in the assessment of applications;
3. The plans and documents of the development plan apply in all cases.

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#### **General Policy 2    Use of employment land for waste management development**

- (a) Land on industrial estates and other land which is committed for industrial, employment or mixed uses which include industry is in principle appropriate land for smaller-scale waste management development. Therefore, applications for waste management development on such land will receive planning permission provided that:
  - the proposals conform with policies W1-W4 & W11 of the waste local plan; and
  - the proposals conform with policies in the City and district development frameworks which seek to protect or promote employment densities; and
  - the development will not have greater impacts on people, the environment or highways than the impacts which would be permitted by existing commitments.
- (b) The impacts of the development will be assessed in the context of the policies of the City and district development frameworks and other relevant development plan policies.

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#### **General Policy 3    Development of employment land with larger-scale waste management facilities**

- (a) The Policy 3 sites identified on the proposals map are appropriate for a range of waste management developments which would generate significantly more lorry traffic than would be permitted by Policy 2. The developments may also have other, greater impacts than would be permitted by Policy 2 (but see paragraph (b), below).
- (b) Applications for larger-scale waste management development on the identified Policy 3 sites will receive planning permission provided that:
  - the proposals conform with policies W1-W4 & W11 of the waste local plan; and
  - the proposals conform with policies in the City and district development frameworks which seek to protect or promote employment densities; and
  - the development is one of the types set out in the site description for the site or has similar characteristics to those types; and
  - the proposal conforms with the specific policies for the site set out in the site description; and
  - the proposals conform with the environmental policies of the City and district development frameworks and other relevant development plan policies.

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[Note: “Larger-scale” can be medium-sized buildings generating significantly more lorry traffic or they can be large buildings.]

**General Policy 4 Development of other sites with waste management facilities**

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- (a) The Policy 4 sites identified on the proposals map are appropriate for the types and sizes of waste management development set out in the site description. They are identified as Policy 4 sites because they are not covered by Policies 2 or 3 and would be overlooked if they were not identified here.
- (b) Applications for waste management development on Policy 4 sites will receive planning permission only in the limited circumstances set out in the specific policies for the site set out in the site description and provided that:
  - the proposals conform with policies W1-W4 & W11 of the waste local plan; and
  - the proposals conform with policies in the City and district development frameworks which seek to protect or promote employment densities; and
  - the proposals conform with the environmental policies of the City and district development frameworks and other relevant development plan policies.

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**General Policy 5 Land to be safeguarded for waste management development**

- (a) It is necessary that certain sites are safeguarded from other development so that waste management development may proceed.
- (b) The land identified as Policy 5 land will be safeguarded from other types of development in accordance with the site description.
- (c) The development of the land, when it takes place, will be subject to the specific policies set out in the site description, to policies W1-W4 & W11 of the waste local plan and to the environmental policies of the City and district development frameworks.

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**J4 ALTERNATIVES TO THE ABOVE POLICIES AND THE REASONS WE DO NOT FAVOUR THEM:**

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Alternative to Policy 1: To omit it because it is more of a statement of fact than a policy.

- However, we think that it needs re-stating and that to re-state it in policy form gives clarity. It also stresses the spatial nature of this development plan document.

Alternative to Policy 2: To identify all the industrial sites on a map which might be suitable for any sort of waste management development, even small-scale development and development that was indistinguishable from industrial development.

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- However, that would be very cumbersome and inflexible and would be subject to change over the plan period as more industrial sites were developed or others converted, say, to housing or retail development.

Alternatives to Policies 3-5: Not to have the policies because the existing policies of the waste local plan and other parts of the development plan are sufficient to address the issues raised by larger-scale development proposals.

- However, we prefer to have the policy because it helps to achieve the objective of providing a range of sites. It also gives us an opportunity to set criteria limiting the worst impacts of the developments.

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## **CHAPTER K**

### **THE PREFERRED SITES AND SITE-SPECIFIC POLICIES**

The site maps and descriptions and the site-specific policies which apply to the sites are on the following pages. General Policy 1, above, applies to all the sites. General Policy 3, 4 or 5 (above) applies to each individual site; each site description says which of those three policies applies to the site.

910 These identified sites do not include all the locations where waste management development might be acceptable.

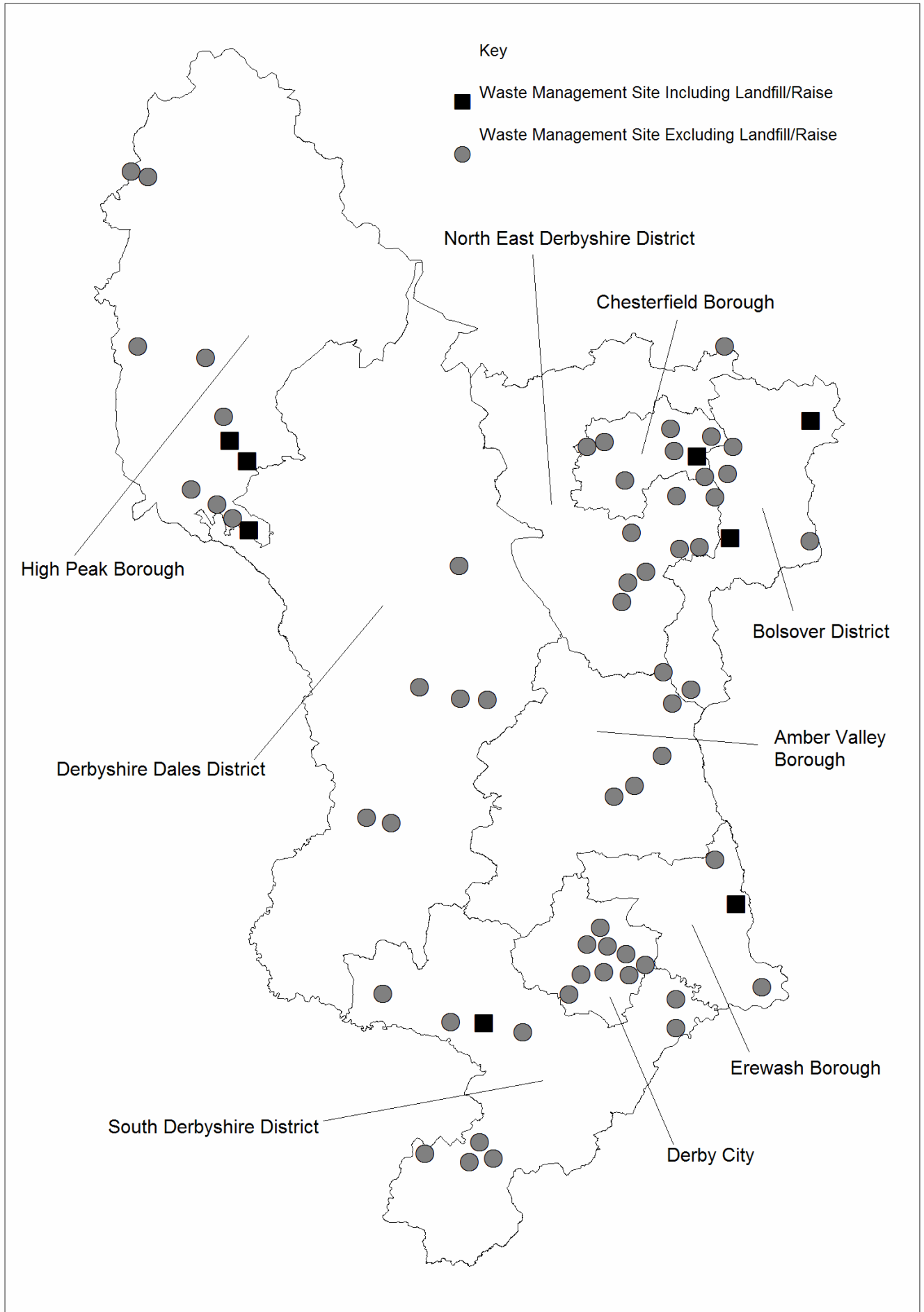
They do include:

- The industrial sites where we consider large-scale waste management development would be acceptable (“Policy 3 sites”);
- Other sites where we are proposing some forms of waste management development (“Policy 4 sites”);
- Sites which we wish to safeguard for development by the County or City Council (“Policy 5 sites”).

920 The sites are distributed throughout the DPD area, to achieve the choice of sites identified in Chapter G and the “Assessment of Need for Waste Facilities” Technical Paper.

Each site description has “site-specific policies”. The site-specific policies do not cover all the concerns about environmental impacts which are raised in the site descriptions. That is because the concerns are often covered by one or more of the General Policies set out in J3, above.

930 **To understand the references in the site-specific policies to “types” of development, it is necessary to read Appendix 1, “Types of Waste Facility”.**



SITES IN HIGH PEAK BOROUGH (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 940 1-005-00 Bingswood Industrial Estate, Whaley Bridge
- 1-014-02 Townend Industrial Estate, Chapel-en-le-Frith
- 1-020-00 Waterswallows Industrial Estate, near Buxton
- 1-047-03 Dinting Industrial Estate, Glossop
- 1-073-01 Household Waste Recycling Centre, Glossop
- 1-085-01 Hindlow Quarry, Earl Sterndale
- 1-087-01 Hillhead Quarry West, Earl Sterndale
- 1-087-02 Hillhead Quarry East, Earl Sterndale
- 1-090-01 Waterswallows Quarry, near Buxton
- 1-091-00 Tunstead Quarry, near Buxton
- 1-096-00 Harpur Hill Industrial Estate and Hoffman Quarry, Buxton

950 SITES IN CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 2-001-00 Ireland Industrial Estate, off Fan Road, Staveley
- 2-008-00 Markham Vale, Long Duckmanton
- 2-035-00 Sheepbridge Industrial Estate East
- 2-039-01 South of Broombank Park Road, Sheepbridge,
- 2-078-00 West Tapton, off Brimington Road
- 2-086-00 Erin Void, Long Duckmanton
- 2-091-00 Staveley Works, Staveley
- 2-092-00 Coal stocking yard (Markham Plots 1-5 North) south of Woodthorpe

960 SITES IN DERBYSHIRE DALES DISTRICT (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 3-013-00 George Dutton Industrial Estate, Ashbourne
- 3-017-00 Land North off Harrison Way, Rowsley
- 3-033-01 Former Ashbourne Airfield, off Derby Road, Ashbourne
- 3-078-00 Cleanaway Depot, Brassington
- 3-103-00 Ryder Point, near Hopton

970 SITES IN NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 4-006-01 Norwood Industrial Estate North, Killamarsh
- 4-009-00 Former Coalite Land, near Bolsover
- 4-012-01 Holmewood Industrial Park
- 4-013-00 Holmewood Industrial Estate
- 4-015-04 20, Bridge Street, Clay Cross
- 4-015-05 Land at Upper Mantle Close, Clay Cross
- 4-026-01 Former Avenue Coking Works, Wingerworth
- 980 4-031-01 Former Biwaters land, Clay Cross
- 4-062-00 Arkwright Opencast Yard
- 6-101-01 Land north of Alfreton (on Amber Valley / North East Derbyshire boundary)

SITES IN BOLSOVER DISTRICT (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 990 5-019-00 Brook Park, Shirebrook
- 5-028-00 Clover Nook Industrial Estate, South Normanton
- 5-052-00 Former Coalite Land, Bolsover
- 5-059-00 Whitwell Quarry
- 5-061-00 Glapwell 3 Void
- 5-063-00 Land at Oxcroft Coal Disposal Point, Stanfree

SITES IN AMBER VALLEY BOROUGH (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 1000 6-003-09 Cotes Park Industrial Estate North and East, near Alfreton
- 6-007-02 Codnor Gate Industrial Estate North,
- 6-022-00 Denby Hall Industrial Estate, Denby
- 6-032-00 Cinderhill, Derby Road, Denby
- 6-101-00 North of Meadow Lane, Alfreton

SITES IN DERBY CITY (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 1010 7-030-00 Sinfin Industrial Estate
- 7-032-00 Sinfin Tannery, Sinfin Lane
- 7-054-00 Chaddesden Sidings South, Wyvern Way
- 7-083-00 Ascot Drive Industrial Estate
- 7-095-00 Chaddesden Sidings west, off Chequers Road
- 7-096-00 Meadows Industrial Estate, Chequers Road
- 7-100-00 East of Raynesway, Spondon
- 7-102-00 Works and Rolls Royce site, off Raynesway
- 7-104-00 Waste transfer station, off Raynesway

SITES IN EREWASH BOROUGH (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 1020 8-001-00 Stanton Works, Low's Lane
- 8-010-00 Manners Industrial Estate, Ilkeston
- 8-020-00 Acton Road Industrial Estate, Long Eaton

SITES IN SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT (SEE COUNTY MAP ON PREVIOUS PAGE AND SITE MAPS BELOW)

- 1030 9-002-01 Former Willington Power Station, Twyford Road
- 9-003-00 Hilton Business Park
- 9-004-06 Tetron Point, Swadlincote
- 9-005-00 Former Drakelow Power Station, Walton Road
- 9-010-00 Park Road, Newhall
- 9-014-01 Dove Valley Park, near Foston
- 9-032-00 Shardlow Quarry
- 9-038-02 and
- 9-039-01 Severn Trent land near Etwall/Egginton
- 9-041-00 Elvaston Quarry
- 9-042-00 Former Nadin Coal Disposal Point, Swadlincote

**ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES, THERE ARE MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SITES, WITH POLICIES WHICH ARE SPECIFIC TO EACH SITE.**

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