

# Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement



Yorkshire and Humber Waste Planning Authorities

July 2014

## Summary

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

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

## Yorkshire and Humber Waste Position Statement 2014

### 1.0) Purpose of the Statement

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

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

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

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

### 2.0) Context

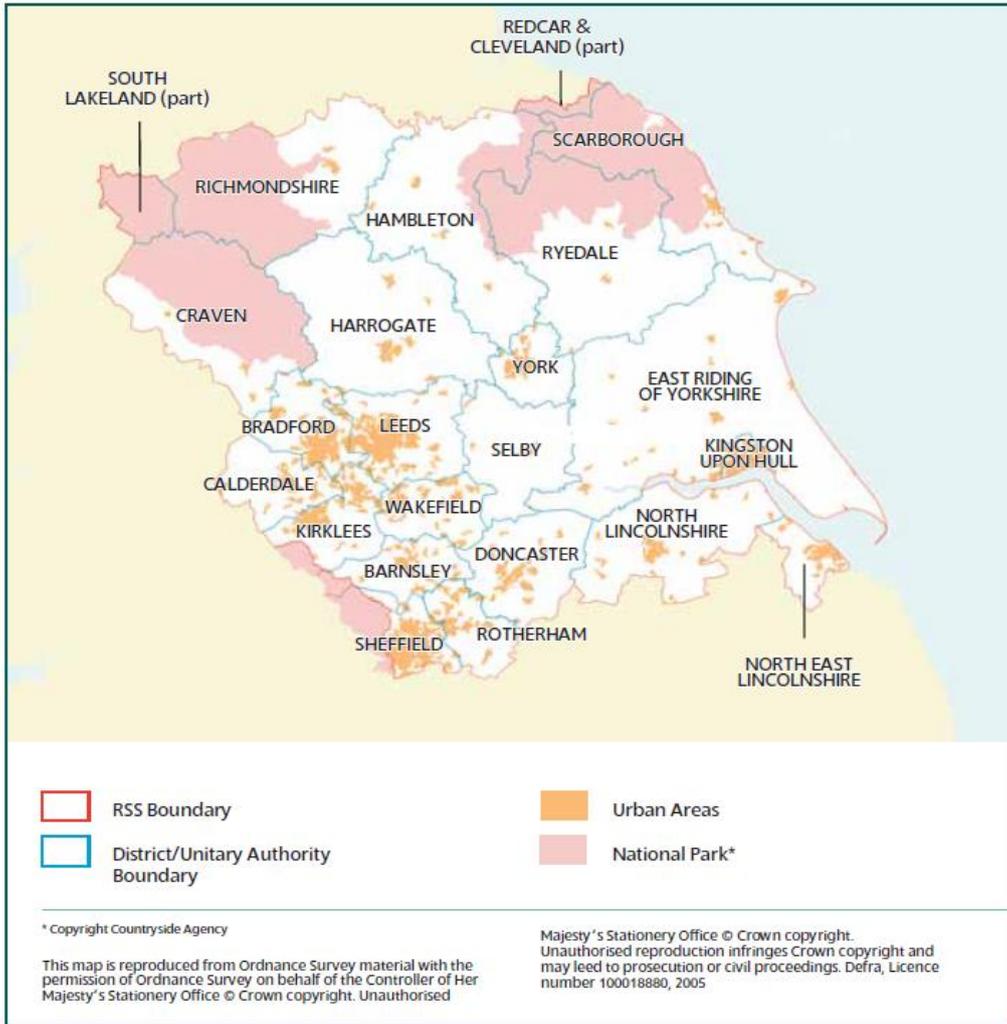
2.1 Coordination in waste planning in the area was previously facilitated through the adopted Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (2008), which was revoked in 2012. Further support was provided by the waste Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) for Yorkshire and the Humber, which was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

2.2 The YH area comprises 17 WPAs all of which are unitary planning authorities with the exception of the North Yorkshire County Council area, which is two tier<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The total area includes three National Park Authorities with planning responsibilities for waste (North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales and the Peak District National parks). Parts of each of these planning authority areas lie outside the Y&H area, with waste collection and disposal responsibilities being exercised by waste collection and disposal authorities falling outside Y&H. Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council fulfils these responsibilities over a small part of the North York Moors National Park and Cumbria County Council and South Lakeland District Council fulfil these responsibilities over a small part of the area covered by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Figure 1 - Yorkshire and Humber area



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

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

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

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

Figure 2 - English regions



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

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

2.10 The overriding goal of the Government's waste planning policy is to move waste up the waste hierarchy<sup>2</sup> away from landfill towards prevention, reuse, recycling and other recovery solutions. This approach will require coordination of effort between local planning authorities and other public bodies as well as commercial organisations, individuals and the waste industry.

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

### 3.0) Waste plans in the area

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

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

3.3 Appendix 1 summarises the position with preparation of waste plans around the YH area, as at April 2014.

### 4.0) Waste data issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

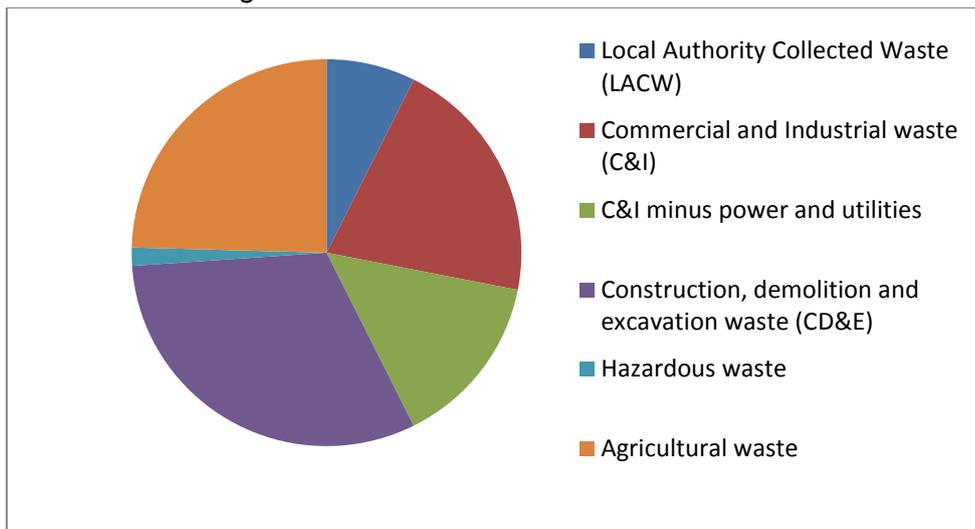
5.1 This section summarises key information on main waste arisings and deposits in Y&H. It should be noted that in order to provide an indication of arisings of the main waste streams it is necessary to use a range of data sources, some of which are now quite old. For example estimates of agricultural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

*Table 1 - Estimated arisings in Y&H*

Waste Stream	Estimated Arisings (000 tonnes)	Data Source
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	2,477	2012/13 waste data flow
Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I)	6,944	2009 Defra national survey
C&I minus power and utilities	4,880	2009 Defra national survey
Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E)	10,497	2005 data (WRAP)
Hazardous waste	509	2012 EA data
Agricultural waste	8,245 of which 8,186 were organic by-products waste	2003 EA estimate
Low Level radioactive waste (LLR)	<i>No regional estimate available<sup>3</sup></i>	N/A

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

Figure 3 - Estimated arisings in Y&H



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

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

Table 2 - Operational facilities in Y&H 2011<sup>4</sup>

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

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

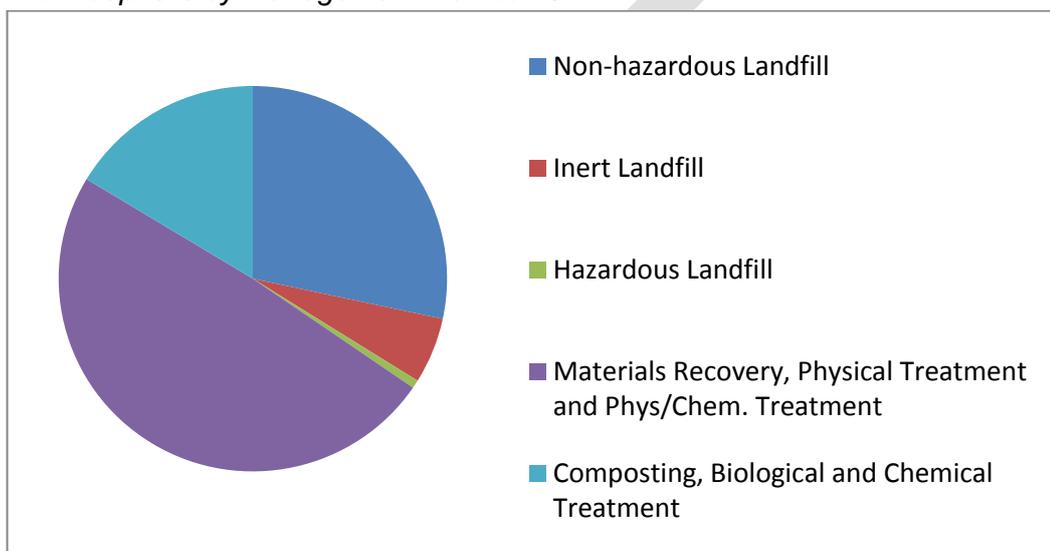
<sup>4</sup> EA Position Paper - Former Y&H Regional Government Planning Level Permitted Waste Management Facilities 31 December 2011

<sup>5</sup> Includes East Riding, Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire

Table 3 - Y&H deposits by management method 2011<sup>6</sup>

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

Figure 4 - Y&H deposits by management method 2011



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

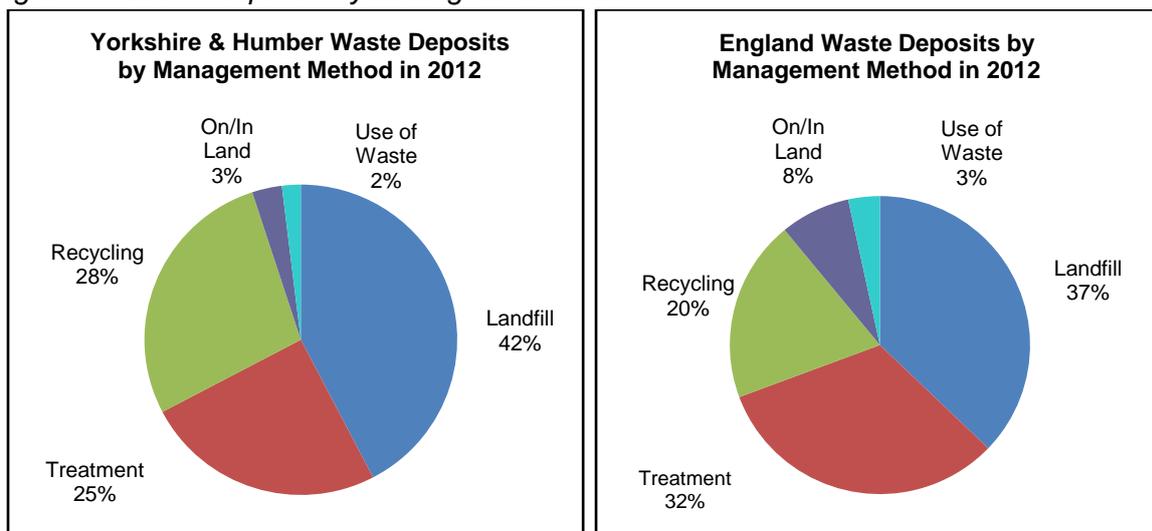
Table 4 - Total waste in tonnes received by waste facilities within Y&H and England 2012<sup>7</sup>

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

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

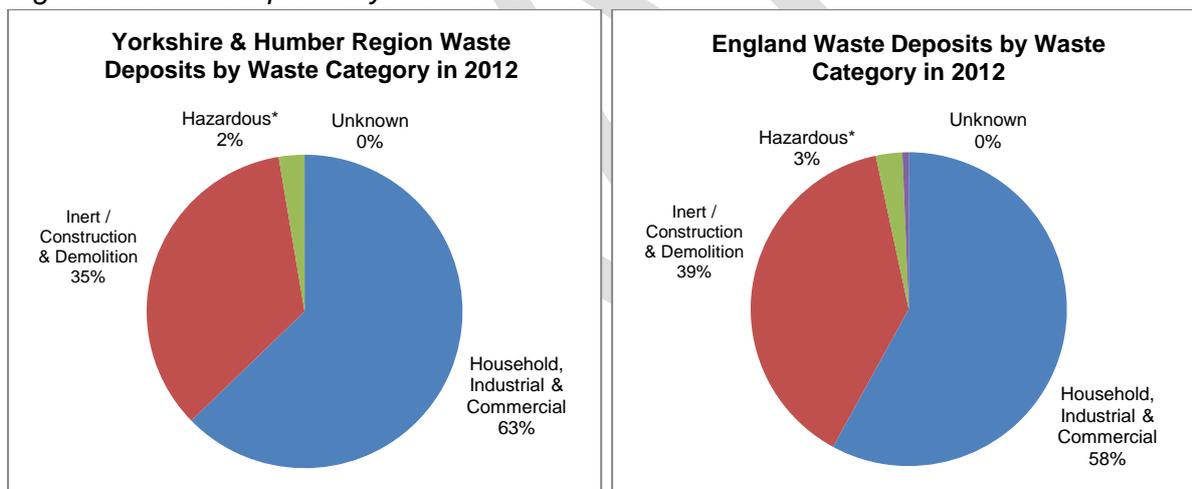
<sup>7</sup> EA 2012 Waste Interrogator

Figure 5 - Waste deposits by management method<sup>8</sup>



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

Figure 6 - Waste deposits by waste stream<sup>9</sup>



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

<sup>8</sup> EA 2012 Waste Interrogator

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

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

*Table 5 - Hazardous waste arisings and deposits by Y&H sub-region 2011<sup>10</sup>*

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

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

5.10 Unlike for other waste streams EA data allows a breakdown of arisings and deposits of hazardous waste by district to be identified. This shows that Rotherham is the largest producer of hazardous waste and that arisings in this district significantly exceed deposits. Leeds and Wakefield are particularly significant in terms of deposits of hazardous waste, with Sheffield, North Lincolnshire, Hull, Kirklees and Rotherham also playing an important role. Deposits in Leeds are mainly of liquid hazardous waste. The EA data indicates that North Lincolnshire is particularly important for hazardous waste landfill capacity and Wakefield important for provision for recycling and reuse of hazardous waste. However, the EA also note that, despite being a major producer of hazardous waste, the area only had (in 2011) around 5% of total national capacity for hazardous landfill.

5.11 The Y&H area has the highest concentration of specialist glass and metal processing facilities in the UK, reflecting its strengths in modern manufacturing and technologies<sup>11</sup>. A very large majority of this waste is collected from glass bottle banks - a well established collection infrastructure in the region. These facilities reuse and recycle this waste to create useable products to support the growth of construction and manufacturing industries. There are also a number of paper and plastic re-processing facilities in the region. As a result, waste is often transported over long distances to specialist facilities in the Y&H area.

5.12 The amount of low level radioactive waste that is generated in the UK is very small compared to other types of waste. The national inventory of radioactive waste confirms that there are 35 major radioactive waste producers in Britain, including a steel plant in Sheffield, which produces and stores low level radioactive medical and industrial waste<sup>12</sup>. A very large

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

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

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

majority of low level radioactive waste arises from the decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear sites. None of these are located in the Y&H area<sup>13</sup>.

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

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

#### 6.0) Movements of waste

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

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

*Table 6 - Y&H deposits by origin of arisings 2011<sup>14</sup>*

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

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

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

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

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

*Table 7 - Main export destinations for waste arising in Y&H 2011<sup>15</sup>*

<b>Export destination</b>	<b>Deposits 000 tonnes</b>
East Midlands	242
North West	120
North East	113

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.9 More waste was imported for landfill than exported, although total volumes of imports and exports were relatively low. Main import movements were from West Yorkshire (c.65kt) and the North East (c.25kt). A very large majority of wastes imported for landfill were inert wastes, although small amounts of HIC waste were imported from West Yorkshire (c.2kt). Exports of waste for landfill were mainly to the North east (33kt, principally inert waste),

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

Former Humberside (19kt, mainly HIC waste) and West Yorkshire (16kt, mainly HIC waste). Exports to other locations were very small. The main known destination for exports of hazardous waste for landfill was the North East (c.4kt) with only very small quantities being exported elsewhere.

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

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

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

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

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

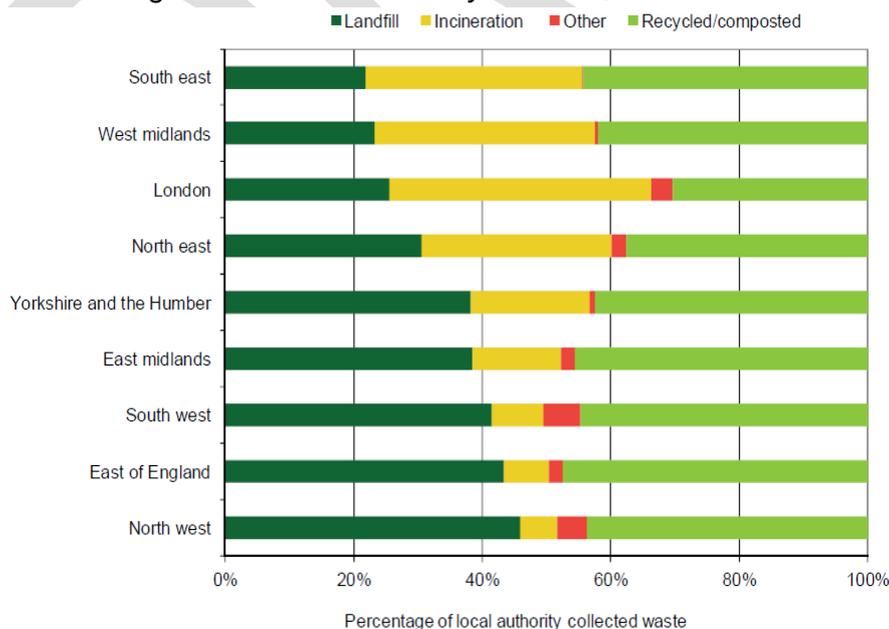
6.13 West Yorkshire imported slightly less waste for landfill in 2011 than it exported. Main sources of imports were the North West region (c.59kt), South Yorkshire, East Midlands region and North Yorkshire (all in the range 15-29kt). Imports from East Midlands, South Yorkshire and North Yorkshire were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

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

7.0) Trends in waste management in Yorkshire and Humber

7.1 Good information is available on trends in management of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) as it is subject of specific recording and reporting arrangements. Data published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) through the WasteDataFlow system shows that regional arisings of LACW have been reducing over the period since 2001/2. The recycling rate for the household waste component of LACW has increased from 8.8% in 2001/2002 to 43.3% in 2012/13, a level very similar to the England average figure of 43.2% but still the third lowest rate of the English regions. The rate of increase in the proportion of waste recycled has slowed in recent years, in line with the general trend in England. The proportion of LACW landfilled, at 38.2% in 2012/13, has been reducing but is higher than the England average of 33.8%. The data also shows considerable variation between local authorities in Y&H, ranging from 27.7% in Sheffield to 61% in Calderdale. Figure 5 below summarises, by Region, the methods by which Local Authority Collected Waste was managed in England in 2012/13.<sup>16</sup>

Figure 7 - Management of Local Authority Collected Waste



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

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

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

*Table 8 – Y&H area construction and demolition waste deposits<sup>17</sup>*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</b>	3,430kt	3,973 kt	4,216 kt	4,340 kt	4,597 kt	5,372 kt

7.4 Whilst there is relatively little trend data available on waste management methods for the area, information published by the EA suggests that there has been a substantial overall reduction in landfill deposits over the period 2001 to 2011. Data suggests that the trend in reduction was relatively high between 2001 and 2007, but more variable since, with a recorded increase between 2010 and 2011 as a result of increased deposits in North Yorkshire and Former Humberside. An overall reduction in landfill deposits of 46% has been achieved between 2001 and 2011, suggesting that the area has made significant progress in moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

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

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

#### 8.0) Waste management capacity in Yorkshire and Humber

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

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

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

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

Landfill type	Hazardous merchant	Hazardous restricted	Non-hazardous with stable non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) cell	Non hazardous	Non-hazardous restricted	Inert
Former Humberside	930	-	1,349	25,575	5,605	4,427
North Yorkshire	-	-	-	5,456	17,346	1,614
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	15,757	-	7,374
West Yorkshire	-	-	1,883	12,291	1,720	2,882
Total	930	-	3,232	56,078	24,670	16,297

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

8.4 Capacity information for other types of waste management processes is not available on a comprehensive basis across the Y&H area. However, as the evidence bases for waste local plans are developed around the area it may be possible to provide a clearer impression of the total waste management capacity. The following table summarises information currently available. It should be noted that obtaining data on capacity is difficult as Environment Agency permit data or actual throughout data may not provide an indication of the physical capacity of a site or facility. As an example, data for North Yorkshire included in the table below comprises a combination of the potential maximum capacity permitted via an

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

EA permit or planning permission, as well as data on actual throughput based on information supplied by operators. Neither of these may necessarily provide a reliable indication of the actual physical capacity of infrastructure present on a site<sup>19</sup>. It should also be noted that sites operating under an EA permit exemption also contribute to overall capacity for management of waste. Any such additional capacity will not be reflected in figures included in Table 10.

*Table 10 – Y&H permitted annual waste capacity in tonnes by management method<sup>20</sup> (it is expected that this Table will be developed further in future reviews of this Statement as information becomes available for other areas).*

	Recycling	Treatment	Transfer
North Yorkshire	383 kt (combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all may be operational)	708 kt (combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all may be operational)	872 kt (combination of permitted capacity and actual throughput data. Not all may be operational)
South Yorkshire			
West Yorkshire Bradford	362kt (includes 33kt of non-operational capacity)	1,119kt (includes 920kt of non-operational capacity)	668kt (all operational)
Calderdale	306kt (permitted capacity)	75kt (permitted capacity)	1,030kt (permitted capacity)
East Yorkshire			
Total			

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

## 9.0) Strategic waste infrastructure in Yorkshire and Humber

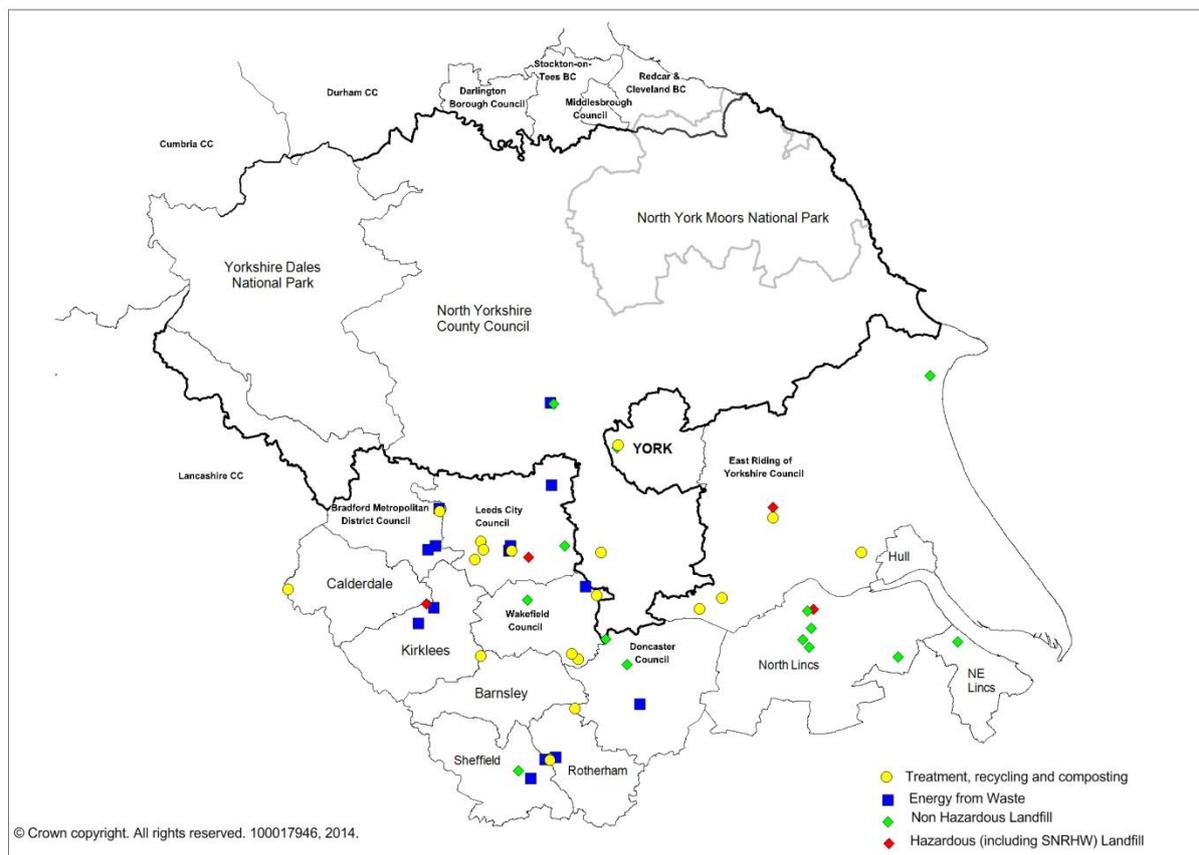
9.1 The EA has published information on void space remaining at individual landfill sites as at 2012. This indicates that, across Y&H, there were 18 merchant non-hazardous landfills with in excess of 1 million cubic metres of void space remaining, 3 of which had capacity in excess of 5 million cubic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

9.2 To help with preparation of this position statement the Environment Agency has also provided specific information on important permitted facilities in the Y &H area, as well as

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

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

Figure 8 - Distribution of strategic waste infrastructure with EA permit in Y&H<sup>21</sup>



## 10.0) Recent/current developments

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

- The development of new large scale capacity (currently under construction) for the recovery of energy from residual waste at Ferrybridge power station in West Yorkshire (together with the potential for development of further substantial new capacity at the same site currently being progressed through the National Strategic Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) procedures).
- The recent grant of permission for development of major new waste recovery facilities in Leeds (Cross Green and Skelton Grange sites, North Yorkshire (Allerton

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

Park site), Doncaster (Hatfield Power Park) and three sites in Bradford (including Ripley Road Bradford and Airedale Road Keighley)

- The development of a new strategic waste treatment and renewable energy facility (currently under construction) in Manvers, Rotherham to help meet the predicted shortfall in capacity in relation to waste arisings in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham to 2026<sup>22</sup>.
- The recent grant of permission to extend the amount of waste that the existing energy recovery facility in Sheffield can receive from outside the current catchment area (including parts of north Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).
- The outcome of current proposals for development of a major new energy recovery facility at Kellingly Colliery in North Yorkshire.
- The potential increase in permitted capacity at the existing Sterecycle treatment facility in Rotherham.
- The expiry in the near future of current permission for landfill at the Welbeck facility in West Yorkshire and the outcome of any proposals to extend the timescale for the development.
- The development of substantial new waste treatment and energy recovery capacity on Teesside, close to the northern boundary of the area.

#### 11.0) Key messages from the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 12.0) Conclusions

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

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

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

DRAFT

## Appendix 1 - Progress with waste local plans in Yorkshire and Humber, as at April 2014

<p><b>North Yorkshire County Council, City of York and North York Moors National Park</b> - producing a Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, which is currently at the Issues and Options Consultation stage. Preferred Options stage is expected to be reached by the end of 2014.</p>
<p><b>Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley metropolitan borough councils</b> - adopted a Joint Waste Plan in 2012.</p>
<p><b>Leeds City Council</b> - adopted a Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan in January 2013.</p>
<p><b>North East Lincolnshire Council</b> - a new Local Plan is expected to reach Preferred Approach stage by May 2015.</p>
<p><b>Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council</b> - withdrew a Submitted Core Strategy in October 2013. Now progressing with a Local Plan which will incorporate waste. Consultants to be appointed to undertake an independent waste needs assessment. Anticipated adoption of the Local Plan is summer 2017.</p>
<p><b>Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council</b> - Publication version of the Core Strategy is expected July 2014. Land Allocations and Designations First Consultation is expected late 2014.</p>
<p><b>Hull City Council &amp; East Riding of Yorkshire Council</b> - Issues and Options consultation carried out in 2012. Progress update to be reported to both Councils in October 2014.</p>
<p><b>Bradford Metropolitan District Council</b> - Core Strategy examination is due later in 2014, Waste DPD publication in Autumn/Winter 2014.</p>
<p><b>Tees Valley authorities</b> - a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document was adopted in September 2011.</p>
<p><b>Wakefield Metropolitan District Council</b> - adopted a Waste Development Plan Document in December 2009 and a Core Strategy and Development Policies Development Plan Document in April 2009.</p>
<p><b>Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority</b> - currently reviewing the policies contained within the 1998 Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It is expected that this document will be adopted in late 2015 to early 2016.</p>
<p><b>North Lincolnshire Council</b> - set out broad strategic policies for Minerals &amp; Waste in an adopted Core Strategy Development Plan Document (June 2011). A Minerals and Waste Development Plan Document is now being prepared with Issues &amp; Options consultation expected in autumn 2014, followed by second stage of consultation in late spring/early summer 2015 and formal consultation on the draft document in Autumn 2015. Adoption is expected in Summer/Autumn 2016.</p>
<p><b>Sheffield City Council</b> – a Core Strategy (including waste policies) was adopted in March 2009.</p>

## Appendix 2 – Strategic Waste Facilities within the Yorkshire & Humber area<sup>23</sup>

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

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

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

<sup>23</sup> Based on information supplied by the Environment Agency

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

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

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

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

\*Under Construction

**Table 3 - Landfill Facilities (excludes inert only facilities)<sup>24</sup>**

Site	Operator	Capacity 2012 (cubic metres)	Site Type	Sub-region	NGR
Allerton Park Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,406,831	Non Hazardous	North Yorkshire	SE4120 5973
Barnsdale Bar Quarry Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	3,360,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SE5150 1450
Bradley Park Tip	Bradley Park Waste Management Ltd	1,583,486 <sup>25</sup>	Inert (SNRHW)	West Yorkshire	SE1635 2135
Camp Wood Landfill	Singleton Birch Ltd	1,875,487	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA0839 1114
Carnaby Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	1,981,815	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA1470 6510
Conesby Quarry	North Lincolnshire Council	3,750,000	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE8985 1450
Croft Farm Landfill	Onyx Landfill Ltd	1,452,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SE5560 0970
Crosby North Landfill	Corus UK Ltd	1,649,629	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9105 1305
Gallymoor Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	1,315,303 <sup>26</sup>	Non Hazardous (SNRHW)	Former Humberside	SE8400 3981
Harewood Whin Landfill	Yorwaste Ltd	2,286,695	Non Hazardous	North Yorkshire	SE5360 5130
Holmes Farm Landfill	Yorkshire Water Services Ltd	1,120,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK4050 9190
Immingham Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,252,583	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	TA2007 1410
Parkwood Landfill Ltd	Viridor	2,194,882	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK3440 8940
Peckfield Landfill	Shanks	2,830,006	Non Hazardous	West Yorkshire	SE4340 3250
Roxby Gullet Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	6,141,692	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9150 1670
Skelton Grange Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	1,667,668 <sup>27</sup>	Non Hazardous (SNRHW)	West Yorkshire	SE3630 3030
Thurcroft Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	5,035,000	Non Hazardous	South Yorkshire	SK9667 8954
Welbeck Landfill	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	8,911,098	Non Hazardous	West Yorkshire	SE3614 2209
Winterton Landfill North	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	2,611,024	Non Hazardous	Former Humberside	SE9128 2023
Winterton Landfill South	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	895,481 <sup>28</sup>	Hazardous Merchant	Former Humberside	SE9120 2020

Source: Environment Agency

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

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

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

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

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

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

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