

Gale Common Extraction Project

Cobcroft Lane, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, North Yorkshire WF11 0BB

Framework Site Waste Management Plan



Applicant: EP UK Investments Ltd
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DOCUMENT HISTORY

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GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Description
BAT	Best Available Technology
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
MWJP	Minerals and Waste Joint Plan
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
PFA	Pulverised fuel ash
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
WFD	Waste Framework Directive

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
Overview	1
The Site	1
The Proposed Development	1
The Purpose and Structure of this Document	1
2.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT	2
Legislation	2
National Planning Policy	2
Local Planning Policy.....	3
3.0 APPROACH TO WASTE MANAGEMENT	4
Waste Types and Actions	5
Waste Minimisation Actions and Mitigation	5
Additional Actions for Dealing with Waste	5
4.0 INDICATIVE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	6
5.0 AUDIT MONITORING AND REVIEW	7
6.0 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY	8
7.0 REFERENCES	9

FIGURES

Figure 1 - The Waste Hierarchy	4
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TABLES

Table 1 – Principles of Waste Management: Definitions	2
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Overview

- 1.1 This Framework Site Waste Management Plan (Framework SWMP) has been prepared on behalf of EP UK Investments Ltd (hereafter referred to as the Applicant). It forms part of the application (the 'Application') for a proposal to extract secondary aggregate materials from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, Cobcroft Lane, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, North Yorkshire, WF11 0BB. The development is hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'.
- 1.2 This Plan has been prepared to support an application for planning permission for the Proposed Development, to be submitted to the Minerals Planning Authority (North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC)).

The Site

- 1.3 Gale Common Ash Disposal Site is located approximately 700 m east of the village of Cridling Stubbs in North Yorkshire and approximately 25 m south of the M62 motorway, centred on grid reference SE 537 213. The Gale Common Ash Disposal Site is surrounded by low-lying arable farmland.
- 1.4 The Gale Common Ash Disposal Site comprises approximately 307 ha in total and commenced operation in 1967 when it accepted pulverised fuel ash (PFA) from Eggborough and Ferrybridge 'C' Power Stations. The Gale Common Ash Disposal Site was previously developed in stages. Since the closure of the coal-fired power stations the Site no longer accepts PFA. It has a current planning permission for the export of up to 30,000 tonnes of PFA per year. The PFA has a commercial re-use value in the building industry, and is exported from the Site to customers by road.
- 1.5 Ash deposit in the Stage I ash disposal area was completed in 1994. The Stage II and Stage III ash disposal areas and Lagoons C and D are still currently being worked.

The Proposed Development

- 1.6 The Proposed Development comprises the extraction of secondary aggregate materials from the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site. Extraction would only occur from certain areas within the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, namely Lagoons C and D (also known as the emergency ash disposal lagoons), Stage II and Stage III ash disposal areas. The Stage I ash disposal area (which is the fully restored part of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site) would be retained in its current form.
- 1.7 The predominant extraction material would be PFA; however, some areas of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site also contain colliery shale, which would also be extracted and retained on Site for restoration purposes.

The Purpose and Structure of this Document

- 1.8 The purpose of this Framework SWMP is to provide an outline waste management strategy for the Proposed Development, considering the nature and likely volumes of waste arisings, and how waste will be managed through re-use, reduction, separation, control and disposal. This Framework SWMP will be used to inform the preparation of the SWMP

2.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

Legislation

- 2.1 Waste is defined as per the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (WFD) as "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."
- 2.2 Relevant waste legislation will be complied with during operation of the Proposed Development. Waste legislation (principally originating from European Directives), includes but is not limited to:
- Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989;
 - Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991;
 - Controlled Waste Regulations 1992;
 - Environment Act 1995;
 - The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005;
 - The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016; and
 - The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009.

Table 1 – Principles of Waste Management: Definitions

PRINCIPAL	DESCRIPTION
Waste Hierarchy	A theoretical framework used as a guide to the waste management options that should be considered when assessing best available technology (BAT).
Waste as a Resource	Certain wastes can be directly used or separated/ processed for use as a replacement for raw materials, saving resources and potentially reducing energy use or other impacts associated with virgin resource extraction and transport.
Proximity Principle	Waste should generally be managed as close as possible to its place of production, to minimise environmental impact that arises through transportation.
Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) (Superseded by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)/Sustainability Appraisal (SA))	Defined by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (1988) as 'the outcome of a systematic and consultative decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water'. The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits, as a whole, at acceptable cost, in both the short term and the long term. SA is designed to ensure compliance with SEA and as such includes for requirements on environmental decision making such as an opportunity for the public to express their opinion on draft plans (community involvement), take into account significant environmental effects including those on human health, material assets and climatic factors and a full assessment of alternative options and reasons why alternatives have been assessed and why others have not.

National Planning Policy

- 2.3 The Waste Management Plan for England (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 2013) fulfils the WFD Article 28 mandatory requirements, and other required content as set out in Schedule 1 to the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The Waste Management Plan is a high level document, which outlines the waste that is generated and how those materials are managed. The Waste Management Plan provides an analysis of current waste management practices in England, and evaluates implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised WFD. In terms of demolition and construction waste, the plan details

how the United Kingdom is committed to meeting its target under the WFD of recovering at least 70% by weight, of construction and demolition waste by 2020.

- 2.4 The National Planning Policy for Waste (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014) provides the planning framework to enable Local Authorities to put forward, through local waste management plans, strategies that identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced facilities to meet the waste management needs of their areas. Information is also included concerning non-waste developments, including any development whose end function is not directly related to waste.

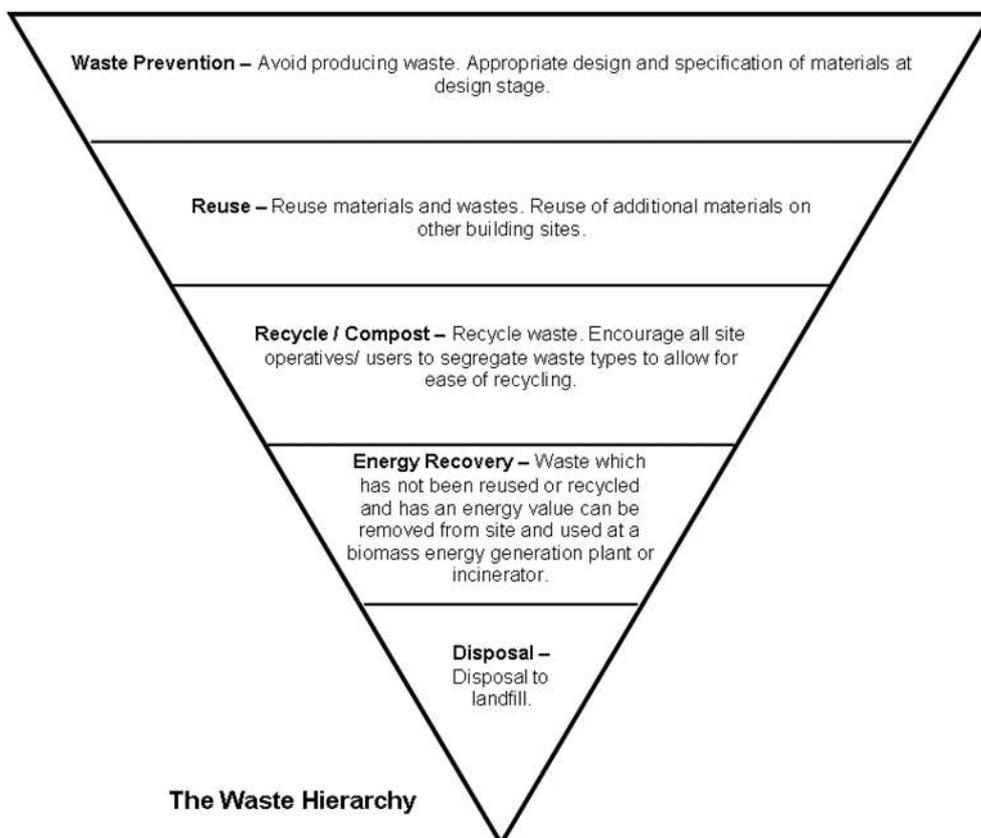
Local Planning Policy

- 2.5 The adopted local waste planning policy document relevant to the Proposed Development is the 'saved' policies of the adopted North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan (NYCC, 2006) ('the Waste Local Plan'). The Waste Local Plan seeks to "*encourage a more sustainable approach to waste management*" and "*to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste that requires treatment and disposal*".
- 2.6 The Waste Local Plan provides detailed policies and proposals that will guide waste related development in the County of North Yorkshire, outside the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks, and the City of York. The Waste Local Plan was due to expire on 17 May 2009, however (as noted above) some policies have been 'saved'.
- 2.7 The 'saved' policies will continue to form part of the statutory development plan and provide the local policy framework for development control decisions until they are replaced.
- 2.8 The majority of 'saved' policies relate to development of waste management facilities and hence are not relevant to the Proposed Development. Relevant 'saved' policies include:
- "Policy 5/1 Waste Minimisation
- Proposals for major development should include a statement identifying the waste implications of the development and measures taken to minimise and manage the waste generated. Permission will not be granted where this has not been adequately addressed."
- 2.9 NYCC (as minerals and waste planning authority), along with the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority, are in the process of producing a 'Minerals and Waste Joint Plan' ('MWJP'). Once finalised, it will set out new planning policies for minerals and waste developments across all three council areas, which will guide decisions on planning applications up to 31 December 2030.
- 2.10 The emerging MWJP, although not yet adopted, is a material consideration on the basis that it is at an advanced stage in the Examination in Public process, i.e. the final stage before adoption. Whilst there is currently no date set for the commencement of the consultation on the 'Main Modifications' following examination of the plan, the April 2018 'Modifications to the Publication Draft' document is the most recent and has been considered in this section.
- 2.11 With respect to waste generation from non-waste developments, the following relevant policy applies:
- "Policy D11: Sustainable design, construction and operation of development
Part 2)
- Proposals for new built development should demonstrate how the development would be designed, constructed and operated in order to:
- i) Minimise waste generated during construction of the development, and incorporate measures to encourage or facilitate the re-use and recovery of any waste generated during construction of the development;
- iii) Use sustainable construction materials where practicable, including use of alternatives to primary land-won aggregate."

3.0 APPROACH TO WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 3.1 The Applicant is committed to delivering a development that is sustainable in regards to matters relating to waste management, and will comply with the relevant statutory requirements (as detailed above), which are underpinned at a national level by the National Planning Policy for Waste.
- 3.2 Waste elimination has begun in the proposed extraction phasing and method, for example:
- areas within the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site have been identified for stockpiling of soils that are removed during extraction, for later re-use during restoration; and
 - colliery shale that is present within some parts of the ash disposal areas will be retained on-site and used in the restoration scheme.
- 3.3 In addition, a SWMP will be prepared which will identify, formalise and communicate waste management good site practice and responsibilities for the Proposed Development.
- 3.4 The proposed SWMP will identify the types and quantities of waste anticipated to be generated, along with the definition of suitable disposal routes. The plan will also include details as to how material reuse and recycling options would be maximised. The plan will be maintained as a live document to be updated and monitored, in order to demonstrate compliance with the Waste Duty of Care and other relevant regulations.
- 3.5 The proposed SWMP would be compiled around the principles of the waste hierarchy, examples of which are illustrated in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 1 - The Waste Hierarchy



Waste Types and Actions

3.6 The general waste types which are anticipated to be generated during operation of the Proposed Development are:

- topsoil and subsoil, which will be stockpiled within the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site in accordance with the Soil Management Plan, for later reuse during restoration;
- vegetation removed during extraction, which will be composted within the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site for later reuse during restoration;
- colliery shale removed during extraction in some part of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site, which will be reused in the restoration of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site;
- small amounts of overburden from the PFA screening process, comprising inert waste such as brick or stone, which is estimated to be less than 1% of the total PFA volume extracted, and which will be used in the restoration of the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site; and
- domestic waste from 25-47 operational staff, which will be segregated for recycling and disposed off-site by a licensed waste operator.

Waste Minimisation Actions and Mitigation

3.7 Waste minimisation actions relating to Gale Common Ash Disposal Site generated waste that are anticipated to be implemented include:

- reuse of inert overburden within the restoration scheme;
- segregation of domestic waste at source where practical to enable recycling off site.

Additional Actions for Dealing with Waste

3.8 In addition to the waste management measures described above, the following actions will be introduced as part of the SWMP which would contribute to the general reduction of waste generation at the Gale Common Ash Disposal Site – these may include:

- accurate record keeping of waste types, volumes and disposal routes and destinations; and
- staff awareness training to ensure all personnel know the correct procedures on Site for waste segregation, disposal and the identity of the waste champion and actively promote recycling on site through clear signage (during construction and for commercial and educational facilities).

4.0 INDICATIVE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Personnel at all levels have a role in managing materials and waste correctly, however typical roles and responsibilities that may be defined as part of a SWMP (not an exhaustive list) are summarised below.

Site Manager

- responsible for ensuring a system is implemented that identifies and manages the waste being produced;
- implements a waste plan as a 'live' document, identifying an appropriate strategy;
- co-ordinates waste management on Site.

Site Waste Management Representative

- co-ordinates the identification of materials for re-use or recycling and identifies opportunities for waste reduction;
- implements staff training;
- ensures that all waste storage containers are accurately labelled to show all site workers where to deposit specific materials; and
- liaises with the management team to ensure the appropriate management of incoming materials, the establishing of waste management contracts, and the provision of receptacles.

All Site Personnel

- reduces materials ordered to reduce the amount of waste produced;
- correct handling and storage of materials to prevent damage and wastage;
- co-ordinates with the site team the reuse or recycling of materials for alternative usage where possible;
- correct handling of waste materials by containment, separation and storage;
- labelling of waste storage containers to show where to deposit specific materials;
- ensure containers are stored safely and securely; and
- disposal of waste to appropriate site with correct documentation completed.

4.2 The SWMP will define and assign roles and responsibilities to personnel at the Site which will be informed by the above list.

5.0 AUDIT MONITORING AND REVIEW

5.1 To be most effective it is important that the SWMP is a live document, which is continually reviewed and updated. Waste will be monitored routinely. Monitoring of waste and waste management plans ensures that waste minimisation obligations, as detailed within the SWMP, are being met and helps to identify opportunities for improvements and potential.

5.2 The following is not an exhaustive list and represents typical activities to be undertaken at each stage.

Waste monitoring (undertaken quarterly as a minimum):

- update the SWMP at regular intervals to illustrate changes in the development, such as waste types, volumes, sub-contractors and changes in personnel and to drive continual improvement in promoting management of wastes as high up the waste hierarchy as possible;
- ensure all legislation and regulations are being met and that the waste management strategy is being implemented appropriately, monitored through regular site inspections;
- completion of monthly logs detailing the material brought onto Site and the volume of waste generated including the type and the route of disposal/ recovery; and
- collation of monthly data into a quarterly report detailing all waste movements and submitted to the site manager to be utilised during the annual waste audit and waste review.

Waste Audit (undertaken annually as a minimum)

- collate/ review baseline information. This will include, for example reviews of:
 - operations/ staffing levels, composition, waste monitoring reports and quantity of waste generated;
 - current waste management procedures;
 - existing activities including, for example, key roles and responsibilities; and
 - an estimation of waste volumes including a comparison from previous and projected years (where appropriate);
- the results of the waste audit will be used to inform the waste review.

Waste Review (undertaken annually as a minimum)

- a waste review will be undertaken following the completion of a waste audit and the completion of regular waste monitoring. The review will provide an opportunity to consider the suitability of the management strategies that are in place in relation to relevant regulations and best practice procedures, and identify areas for improvement, lessons to be learnt and improved cost saving and sustainability; and
- the review will consider monthly, quarterly and annual reports, compare waste related data that has been collected and include guidance and proposals to drive continual improvement.

5.3 The monitoring procedures detailed above will be undertaken as a minimum and defined within the SWMP.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY

- 6.1 This Framework SWMP presents the approach that will be implemented at the Proposed Development.
- 6.2 This Framework SWMP illustrates and seeks to guide the contractor and the Applicant to:
- recognise that the SWMP will underpin the approach to waste management for the Proposed Development;
 - define indicative roles and responsibilities to ensure those responsible for waste management are aware of the remit;
 - demonstrate that key waste legislation would be met and local and regional drivers would be fulfilled including reviewing procedures should waste legislation and guidance be amended or updated in future;
 - develop a proactive and coordinated approach to sustainable waste management, reuse and recycling that will be encouraged and implemented at the Site through a number of recycling initiatives to divert as much recyclable waste as possible from landfill; and
 - record and audit waste movement through, in and out of the Proposed Development as appropriate.
- 6.3 Where individual waste types have not been identified within this Framework SWMP, these will be assessed at the appropriate stage of the Proposed Development as part of the SWMP. The SWMP will be secured by condition and it will be reviewed and updated, with waste monitored routinely throughout the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.

7.0 REFERENCES

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2007) *Waste Strategy for England*

Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste.*

North Yorkshire County Council (2006) *North Yorkshire Waste Local Plan*