



Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

Submission Plan

Schedule of Minor Modifications

May 2015

Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Core Strategy and Development Management Policies: Submission Plan

Schedule of Minor Modifications

Key:

- New text shown in **bold, red italics**
- Deleted text shown as ~~struck through~~

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
Changes made throughout document		
	Paragraph numbering altered where new paragraphs inserted or text removed.	To maintain sequential paragraph numbering.
	Submitted documents make it clear, using appropriately scaled maps, what amendments to the Policies Map will arise (if the plan is adopted).	Adequate maps or text needed to comply with the plan making regulations (2012).
Chapter 1: Introduction		
	No changes proposed.	
Chapter 2: Legislative and Policy Context		
2.1	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Planning Act 2008, the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the National Planning Policy Framework sets out the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Plans whilst European and National policies and strategies provide guidance on their content. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan must be consistent with European and National policy. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Planning Act 2008, the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the National Planning Policy Framework	Improved wording in response to representation for the National Trust.
2.15	There are seven districts in Lincolnshire: Boston, City of Lincoln, East Lindsey, North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven and West Lindsey. A new planning area has been agreed between the Districts of West Lindsey, City of Lincoln and North Kesteven District Councils to produce a Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, currently proposed to be adopted in 2016. South Kesteven DC adopted its Core Strategy in July 2010 and its Site Allocation and Policies DPD in April 2014.	Update as requested by South Kesteven District Council.
Chapter 3: Spatial Portrait and Environmental Assets		
3.5	The A1 trunk road runs down the western boundary of the county and the A46, A57, A52 , A15, A16, A17 routes link settlements throughout Lincolnshire.	Addition in response to representation from South Kesteven District Council.

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3.19	Although much of the traditional grazing marsh has disappeared, there are still pockets of land which show us how this pastoral landscape would have looked 100 years ago, and where some of its native flora and fauna can still be found. The Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes Project, a partnership project hosted by East Lindsey District Council, supports local farmers and landowners to conserve the remaining traditional grazing marsh. The Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marshes Project is a partnership project which supports local farmers and landowners to conserve the remaining traditional grazing marsh landscape and heritage.	Correction in response to representation from Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust.
3.22	The South Lincolnshire Fenlands Project area covers approximately 7000 hectares of land centred on the nationally important existing nature reserves at Baston and Thurlby Fens Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) . The South Lincolnshire Fenlands Partnership aims to restore and re-create up to 800 hectares of fenland landscape between Bourne, Spalding and Market Deeping as part of the Fens for the Future Partnership. Habitat restoration includes creation of wet grasslands utilized for grazing and hay production; reedbeds, wet woodland and open water. Restoration of mineral sites in this area will provide opportunities for fenland habitat creation and wider multifunctional benefits through well thought out landscape scale restoration for, agriculture, the environment, water resources, flood defence and access to the countryside. habitat creation as part of a wider landscape scale initiative.	Improved wording in response to representation from South Lincolnshire Fenlands Partnership.
Chapter 4: Spatial Vision & Strategic Objectives		
4.1	The spatial vision recognises the balance that must be struck in Lincolnshire between making provision for minerals and waste developments to meet future requirements, whilst at the same time ensuring that such developments are seek socially, environmentally and economically acceptable gains .	To ensure consistent with thrust of NPPF in terms of seeking economic, social and environmental gains (in response to comments from National Trust).
Objective h.	Protect Lincolnshire's high quality agricultural land and soil (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) and soil where practicable from development; and in cases where it is affected, safeguard its long term potential by encouraging restoration back to agriculture, or protection of soils through restoration schemes to biodiversity (where soils are cared for in a sustainable manner), enabling habitat creation in addition to soil preservation for future agricultural needs;	For clarification, to bring in line with the Policies in the Core Strategy, and in response to representations from Mick George and Waterwheel Ltd.
Chapter 5: Providing for Minerals		
5.36	The County Council will make provision in the Sites Locations Document for the release of additional reserves sufficient to meet the provision shortfall set out in Table 2 adjusted to take into account the most up to date information on the landbank. This will include the latest Report of Annual Survey published by the East Midlands Aggregates Working Party, the County Council's latest Local Aggregate Assessment, and details of any additional reserves that have been granted following the publication of these documents. planning permission in the interim.	To correct an error in the text relating to the way the shortfall will be calculated.

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
5.39	The County Council will therefore calculate the landbank at any point in time using the average of the previous 10 years' sales data provided in the method for calculating the landbank will therefore be reviewed annually through the County Council's Local Aggregate Assessment to reflect local circumstances.	To address the concerns of the MPA over the method used for calculating the landbank and to bring this in line with para 145 of the NPPF.
Policy M3	In order to ensure a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes, the County Council will seek to maintain a landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel of at least 7 years within each of the Production Areas based on their past 10 years average sales. the County Council's latest Local Aggregate Assessment.	To address the concerns of the MPA over the method used for calculating the landbank and to bring this in line with para 145 of the NPPF.
5.41	It is possible that a shortfall could develop in the landbank of a Production Area if an application for an allocated site is not forthcoming or is refused. In these circumstances the County Council will grant planning permission for unallocated sites provided that where the site is an extension to an existing quarry or a replacement for a quarry that is nearing exhaustion, and in the case of a replacement site is located within the appropriate Area of Search. All such applications should demonstrate that they would development does not have unacceptable impacts on local communities or the environment.	For clarification and to reflect the proposed minor modification to Policy M4.
New para. to follow 5.41	Irrespective of the size of the landbank, there may be exceptional circumstances over the life of the Plan when an additional quarry is justified, such as when a deposit has special characteristics not found in other deposits worked locally. When such a need is demonstrated, planning permission will be granted provided that the development does not have unacceptable impacts on local communities or the environment.	To reflect the proposed minor modifications to Policy M4
Policy M4	Sites allocated in the Site Locations Document will be granted planning permission for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes provided that: in each case the site: is required to maintain the landbank of the relevant Production Area calculated in accordance with Policy M3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of an extension to an existing Active Mining Site, extraction would follow on after the cessation of sand and gravel extraction from the existing areas supplying the plant site; and • in the case of a new quarry, it is required to replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion.; and • accords with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan. For sites not allocated in the Site Locations Document, planning permission will be granted for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes where the site is required to meet provided that the site is	To address the concerns of the MPA over the linking of this policy to Policy M3; to ensure consistency with Policy M2 in terms of giving preference to unallocated new sites that are located in Areas of Search; and to ensure greater consistency with Policy M5 and Policy M6 with respect to special cases of "proven need".

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	<p>required to meet a specific shortfall in the landbank of the relevant Production Area calculated in accordance with Policy M3, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a proven need that cannot be met from the existing permitted reserves; or • a specific shortfall in the landbank of the relevant production zone and either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) forms an extension to an existing Active Mining Site; or (ii) is located in the relevant Area of Search as shown on the Key Diagram and will replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion. <p>• the site forms an extension to an existing Active Mining Site; or</p> <p>• where the proposal is for a new quarry, the site is required to replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion; and:</p> <p>• the proposal accords with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.</p> <p>In all cases the proposal must accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan.</p>	
5.42	Crushed Lincolnshire Limestone aggregate is of relatively low strength with poor resistance to frost damage. Normally	Clarification in response to representations from Mick George.
5.44	The table indicates that there would be more than sufficient limestone reserves to meet future requirements (a surplus of around 24 million tonnes). These reserves are split between 13 quarries that are widely distributed over the limestone deposit between Lincoln and Stamford	To address the concerns of the MPA that the existing landbank may not be appropriately located to the main market.
5.45	There is only one currently operating within the Wolds A.O.N.B and the and two operating quarries immediately adjacent to it. only two operational quarries in the County, one operating located	Updated information.
5.46	At the end of 2010, there were 9.2Mt of permitted reserves of chalk in the County, 0.5Mt in both active sites and 8.7Mt in inactive sites, but excluding dormant sites. By 2010 sales of chalk had been in decline for four years falling from just under 250,000 tonnes in 2007 to 5,000 tonnes in 2010. No sales data is available after this period, but it is likely that production is well below the level reached in 2007 since 2005 have not exceeded 250,000 tonnes in any particular year and have fallen significantly since 2008. There is no specific regional apportionment for chalk in Lincolnshire. The County Council therefore considers that there are more than sufficient chalk reserves to meet the low demand for chalk over the plan period. There is no specific regional apportionment for chalk in Lincolnshire. At the end of 2010, there were 9.2Mt of permitted reserves of chalk in the County, 0.5Mt in both active sites and 8.7Mt in inactive sites, but excluding dormant sites. By 2010 sales of chalk had been in decline for four years falling from just under 250,000 tonnes in 2007 to 5,000 tonnes in 2010. No sales data is available after this period, but it is likely that production is well below the level reached in 2007 since 2005	To provide further clarification with respect to the decline in chalk sales in response to the MPA's comments that appear to over emphasise the importance of this mineral.
5.47	The County Council therefore considers that there are more than sufficient chalk reserves to meet the low demand for chalk over the plan period. The County Council is also seeking the progressive	For greater clarification.

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	reduction of mineral production within the AONB <i>to help conserve the landscape and scenic beauty of this area in line with the NPPF</i> . As a result, the County Council does not propose to make any additional provision for chalk extraction.	
5.49	Building Stone therefore has an important role to play in the conservation, management and enhancement of the historic environment, and in tackling heritage at risk. <i>Lincolnshire building stone also has an important role beyond the County, where relatively small quantities are exported to neighbouring areas for use in repair of historic buildings.</i>	To ensure Plan acknowledges important role of Lincolnshire building stone in the wider area (in response to representation from Bedford Borough).
5.53	Proposals which are merely <i>primarily</i> a means to extract aggregate will be discouraged. <i>The County Council does, however, recognise that building stone quarries often contain beds of varying quality. As a result, a quarry that produces nationally important stone for use in some of the nation's most important historic buildings may also need to produce stone for other building stone markets, such as new build, to be economically viable.</i>	To address, at least in part, the concerns of the MPA over the level of restrictions imposed on building stone quarries.
5.67	The operator must also obtain a Permit from the Environment Agency (EA) but this is <i>usually</i> sought after planning permission is obtained. A requirement of the permit is that an appropriate planning permission is already in place.	Changes to the permitting regulations no longer require planning permission to be in place before permit can be issued.
5.70	Applications for energy mineral development should contain sufficient information to adequately assess the impact of the proposal on the local community and the environment, and include <i>detailed</i> field development plans <i>at the production stage</i> . Conditions and legal agreements, if necessary will be attached to planning permissions to ensure that operations do not have an unacceptable impact on local residents or the environment. Permission for wells will be conditioned for the life of the well.	To respond to a request from an operator that it will not be possible to provide detailed field development plans until the production stage as previously worded this could apply to the exploration stage when such details will not be known
Policy M7	Proposals for small-scale , new or extended building stone quarries <i>that are of a small scale</i> will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a specific need for the stone; and • the stone cannot be obtained from existing permitted sites; and • proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan. 	Minor change to clarify that all proposals are expected to be small-scale. (In response to comments from National Trust).
5.84	It would therefore be difficult to identify potentially workable building stone resources for safeguarding except on a detailed site specific basis. In any event, building stone resources mainly occur in	Deletion in response to comments from City of Lincoln

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	countryside locations where the risk of sterilisation by other development is low.	Council challenging this presumption due to appetite for future growth in rural areas.
5.94	Some minor developments are unlikely to sterilise mineral reserves. Developments of a minor nature will normally include such as small extension to existing buildings or sites, with a floorspace or site area below 10,000 sq. m (1ha). However, this will depend on the location of the development and the type and extent of the mineral concerned. For instance a building proposed in the middle of a small building stone resource could lead to sterilisation.	To address the concerns of the MPA that in some cases even minor development can result in sterilisation.
Policy M11	<p>Planning permission will be granted for development within a Minerals Safeguarding Area provided that it would not sterilise mineral resources within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas or prevent future minerals extraction on neighbouring land. Where this is not the case, planning permission will be granted when unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the applicant can demonstrate to the Mineral Planning Authority that prior extraction of the mineral would make the development unviable, and that the development could not reasonably be sited elsewhere; or • the incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or • there is an overriding need for the development; to meet local economic needs, and the development could not reasonably be sited elsewhere; or • the development is of a minor nature which would have a negligible impact with respect to sterilising the mineral resource not inhibit extraction of the mineral resource; or • the development is, or forms part of, an allocation in the Development Plan. 	For clarification and to address one of the concerns of the MPA by extending the criterion relating to "siting development elsewhere" to one of the other bullet points.
Policy M11 (Exemptions)	<p>This policy does not apply to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for householder development • Applications for alterations to existing buildings and for change of use of existing development, unless intensifying activity on site; • Applications for Advertisement Consent • Applications for Listed Building Consent • Applications for Conservation Area Consent • Applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted • Prior Notifications (telecommunications; forestry, agriculture; demolition) • Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing or Proposed Use or Development (CLEUDs and CLOPUDs) • Applications for Tree Works 	Deletion of Conservation Area Consent to reflect the changes brought about by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (Abolition of Conservation Area Consent) (England) Order 2013. (In response to South Kesteven District Council).

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Policy M12 (Exemptions)	<p>This policy does not apply to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for householder development • Applications for alterations to existing buildings and for change of use of existing development, unless intensifying activity on site; • Applications for Advertisement Consent • Applications for Listed Building Consent • Applications for Conservation Area Consent • Applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted • Prior Notifications (telecommunications; forestry, agriculture; demolition) • Certificates of Lawfulness of Existing or Proposed Use or Development (CLEUDs and CLOPUDs) • Applications for Tree Works 	Deletion of Conservation Area Consent to reflect the changes brought about by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (Abolition of Conservation Area Consent) (England) Order 2013. (In response to South Kesteven District Council).
Chapter 6: Providing for Waste		
Box 1	<p>Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)</p> <p>This waste stream was previously referred to as Municipal Solid Waste, and the new name reflects a slight expansion in the range of wastes it covers. Most is generated by householders, whether it is collected from the kerbside or taken to recycling points such as Household Waste Recycling Centres. It also includes small quantities of “trade waste” commercial waste which is collected from small businesses by the local authority, as well as non-household waste such as road and pavement sweepings and gully-emptying wastes. Waste collection is largely undertaken by the local authorities Waste Collection Authorities' own operatives, but recovery and disposal activities are controlled by the county Waste & Disposal Authority in conjunction with a third party waste management company iesy.</p>	Minor clarifications.
Box 1	<p>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD& E Waste)</p> <p>These wastes come from a wide range of new build and regeneration projects as well as road schemes and railway maintenance. Construction & Demolition wastes include structural and groundworks waste (bricks, asphalt, concrete, insulation material) and fittings (wood, plastic, glass, metal). Most of the waste is chemically inert but insulation materials are usually hazardous because they contain asbestos. Excavation waste is primarily soil and stones. As they are often bulky and of low value, substantial quantities of all these wastes are recycled or re-used at or close to where they are created. Therefore, a greater proportion of this waste stream (compared to others) may be managed at source. and therefore make no demands of capacity at privately operated waste management sites.</p>	To improve clarity of text and, whilst acknowledging that a lot is dealt with at source, avoid misinterpretation that there are no demands on waste management sites. In response to representation from Mick George.
Box 1	<p>Agricultural Waste</p> <p>Agricultural waste is mostly uncontrolled animal slurry and vegetable matter but many farms also produce 'non-natural' wastes that are controlled, such as scrap metals, batteries, oils, tyres, rubber,</p>	Correction, and to avoid misinterpretation.

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	glass, plastic and veterinary pharmaceuticals. Virtually all of these wastes are normally buried, burned, stored or spread on land managed on the agricultural holdings where they are created.																																																	
6.2	The recent completion of the new Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Hykeham has resulted in the diversion of a significant quantity of LACW away from final disposal at the landfill.	Clarification to avoid misinterpretation.																																																
6.31	Tables 4-8 present the waste forecasts and establish the capacity requirements throughout the Plan. Local capacity of different waste management facilities has been identified from records provided by the Environment Agency. These figures take account of some new facilities and of known closures but total capacity will be subject to change as if other new facilities are permitted and become operational in the future , and as new forecasts are published on the waste arisings and their uses.	To clarify/include reference to how local capacity has been estimated. In response to representations from Mick George/GOLAG.																																																
6.33	Table 9 summarises the predicted capacity gaps at three intervals corresponding to key points in achieving the assumed recycling and landfill diversion performance rates. Negative figures identify capacity surpluses. Further detailed information is provided in the Lincolnshire Waste Needs Assessment 2014.	Cross-reference to WNA included to clarify where further information can be found in relation to waste forecasts and capacity gap calculations. In response to comments from several respondents.																																																
Table 9	<p>2031 – Growth with Median Recycling scenario</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Function</th> <th>Wastes</th> <th>Gap 2014</th> <th>Gap 2020</th> <th>Gap 2025</th> <th>Gap 2031</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mixed waste recycling</td> <td>LACW / C&I / Agric.</td> <td>74,743</td> <td>117,752</td> <td>151,919</td> <td>187,706</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specialised recycling</td> <td>LACW / C&I / Agric.</td> <td>-334,205</td> <td>-333,447</td> <td>-332,796</td> <td>-332,126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting</td> <td>LACW / C&I</td> <td>-209,254</td> <td>-236,865</td> <td>-232,529</td> <td>-227,927</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Treatment plant</td> <td>LACW / C&I / Agric.</td> <td>-123,727</td> <td>-158,190</td> <td>-175,059</td> <td>-193,329</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy recovery</td> <td>LACW / C&I</td> <td>37,988</td> <td>131,663</td> <td>143,241 158,256</td> <td>155,286 186,153</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specialised incineration</td> <td>Mainly Haz. / Agric.</td> <td>22,682</td> <td>23,296</td> <td>23,823</td> <td>24,364</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aggregates recycling</td> <td>CD&E</td> <td>232,590 -411,410</td> <td>314,758 -114,242</td> <td>388,026 -20,974</td> <td>466,099 132,099</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Function	Wastes	Gap 2014	Gap 2020	Gap 2025	Gap 2031	Mixed waste recycling	LACW / C&I / Agric.	74,743	117,752	151,919	187,706	Specialised recycling	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-334,205	-333,447	-332,796	-332,126	Composting	LACW / C&I	-209,254	-236,865	-232,529	-227,927	Treatment plant	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-123,727	-158,190	-175,059	-193,329	Energy recovery	LACW / C&I	37,988	131,663	143,241 158,256	155,286 186,153	Specialised incineration	Mainly Haz. / Agric.	22,682	23,296	23,823	24,364	Aggregates recycling	CD&E	232,590 -411,410	314,758 -114,242	388,026 -20,974	466,099 132,099	Table 9 has been amended to reflect more accurate data regarding the existing capacity within the County to manage CD&E waste.
Function	Wastes	Gap 2014	Gap 2020	Gap 2025	Gap 2031																																													
Mixed waste recycling	LACW / C&I / Agric.	74,743	117,752	151,919	187,706																																													
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	Non-hazardous landfill	LACW / C&I / Agric.	-36,452	-66,990	-83,216	-100,427																																										
	Inert landfill	Mainly CD&E but other non-haz.	-351,783	-305,070	-296,310	-287,241																																										
	Hazardous landfill	Hazardous	21,685	22,477	23,127	23,796																																										
6.34	The County Council is maintaining its objective of not providing for new inert or non-hazardous landfill capacity above current levels, recognising that a supply of void space would be created by continuing extraction in sand/gravel pits and quarries. The needs assessment now forecasts surpluses in the main types of landfill capacity (other than hazardous) and the principal concern now is maintaining improvement in recycling and recovery but not on such a scale that landfill operations in the county are no longer economically viable.						Text removed in response to representation from GOLAG raising concerns that it could be misinterpreted to attempt to justify new mineral extraction on the basis of it also providing landfill capacity.																																									
Table 10	<table border="1" data-bbox="517 807 1641 1209"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="517 839 920 906" rowspan="2">Facility type</th> <th data-bbox="920 839 1189 906" rowspan="2">Annual capacity</th> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="1189 807 1641 839">New facilities needed</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="1189 839 1312 906">Short term</th> <th data-bbox="1312 839 1424 906">By 2020</th> <th data-bbox="1424 839 1536 906">By 2025</th> <th data-bbox="1536 839 1641 906">By 2031</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 906 920 975">Mixed LACW & C&I waste recycling</td> <td data-bbox="920 906 1189 975">75,000</td> <td data-bbox="1189 906 1312 975">1</td> <td data-bbox="1312 906 1424 975">1</td> <td data-bbox="1424 906 1536 975"></td> <td data-bbox="1536 906 1641 975">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 975 920 1043">Energy recovery from LACW & C&I</td> <td data-bbox="920 975 1189 1043">150,000 200,000</td> <td data-bbox="1189 975 1312 1043">1</td> <td data-bbox="1312 975 1424 1043"></td> <td data-bbox="1424 975 1536 1043"></td> <td data-bbox="1536 975 1641 1043"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1043 920 1112">Specialised thermal treatment</td> <td data-bbox="920 1043 1189 1112">25,000</td> <td data-bbox="1189 1043 1312 1112">1</td> <td data-bbox="1312 1043 1424 1112"></td> <td data-bbox="1424 1043 1536 1112"></td> <td data-bbox="1536 1043 1641 1112"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1112 920 1181">CD&E and aggregates recycling</td> <td data-bbox="920 1112 1189 1181">50,000</td> <td data-bbox="1189 1112 1312 1181">5</td> <td data-bbox="1312 1112 1424 1181">2</td> <td data-bbox="1424 1112 1536 1181">1</td> <td data-bbox="1536 1112 1641 1181">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1181 920 1209">Hazardous waste landfill</td> <td data-bbox="920 1181 1189 1209">25,000</td> <td data-bbox="1189 1181 1312 1209">1</td> <td data-bbox="1312 1181 1424 1209"></td> <td data-bbox="1424 1181 1536 1209"></td> <td data-bbox="1536 1181 1641 1209"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Facility type	Annual capacity	New facilities needed				Short term	By 2020	By 2025	By 2031	Mixed LACW & C&I waste recycling	75,000	1	1		1	Energy recovery from LACW & C&I	150,000 200,000	1				Specialised thermal treatment	25,000	1				CD&E and aggregates recycling	50,000	5	2	1	2	Hazardous waste landfill	25,000	1				Table 10 has been amended to reflect the changes in Table 9 to reduce the required number of new facilities to deal with CD& E waste in the short-term.	
Facility type	Annual capacity	New facilities needed																																														
		Short term	By 2020	By 2025	By 2031																																											
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Policy W1	The County Council will, through the Site Locations document, identify locations for a range of new or extended waste management facilities within Lincolnshire to meet the predicted capacity gaps for waste arisings in the County up to and including 2031, and to meet the recycling and treatment targets as a minimum as presented in Table 9, at 2014, 2020-2025 and 2031 subject to any new forecasts published in the Council's Annual Monitoring Reports.						To improve clarity in relation to meeting capacity gaps in response to representation from GOLAG.																																									
6.41	Given the very small quantity of waste produced within Lincolnshire it would not be economically viable						Amended to align with identity																																									

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	for such a facility to recover this waste in isolation, instead, as with disposal, such waste would be managed alongside other MSW/C&I wastes. Given the above it is not possible to plan positively for this waste stream and any proposals for such will be dealt with on their own merits against relevant policies in the plan. Proposals for such facilities will be assessed against Policy W2 and other relevant policies in the plan.	of Policy W2 in response to representations from Northamptonshire and Rutland County Councils.
6.43	The main types of waste facility that could be developed include waste transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, composting, anaerobic digestion, energy from waste , and landfill.	Recognition of energy from waste included in paragraph given future capacity gap (in response to representations from EA).
6.44	as shown on the key diagram and 'around' means the areas directly adjacent to the edge of the defined urban areas. It also includes settlements on an A Class road connecting directly into one of the main urban areas set out within Policy W3 and that have an existing and/or planned employment or industrial areas within their defined boundary, suitable for consideration for a waste management use in line with the principles of the National Planning Policy for Waste.	To provide greater clarification of the term 'around' in respect of Policy W3
6.50	Historically waste facilities in the East Midlands were located in countryside locations linked to landfills and, potentially, well located to the road network but poorly to arisings. Therefore, for existing sites which wish to extend their operations significantly through a physical extension outside of the area permitted for waste management or the throughput of the site (where planning permission is needed) it must be demonstrated how the proposal will not undermine the spatial strategy for waste set out in Policy W3. would still apply Given that some existing sites are not located in or around the urban areas identified in Policy W3, the policy includes provision for proposals to come forward for larger extensions to such sites (over and above those allowed under Policy W7 Small Scale Waste Facilities) in certain circumstances. Such proposals will need to demonstrate how the additional capacity contributes to the network of waste management facilities in Lincolnshire; meets a need identified in the Waste Needs Assessment; and is in a sustainable location well connected to where the waste it will manage will arise. This is to recognise that not all existing sites are in remote and/or unsustainable locations and extensions to their existing operations may deliver greater resource efficiency for the business	To allow sustainable extensions to existing waste management facilities that are not in and 'around' the main urban areas.

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	<p><i>than relocation, as well as contributing to the network of waste management facilities in Lincolnshire without undermining the Spatial Strategy for waste.</i></p>	
Policy W3	<p>Proposals for new waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities, will be permitted in and around the following main urban areas as indicated on the key diagram subject to the criteria of Policy W4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincoln; • Boston; • Grantham; • Spalding; • Bourne; • Gainsborough; • Louth; • Skegness; • Sleaford; and • Stamford. <p>Proposals for new waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities , outside the above areas will only be permitted where they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilities for the biological treatment of waste including anaerobic digestion and open-air windrow composting; • the treatment of waste water and sewage; • landfilling of waste; • small scale waste facilities. <p><i>Proposals for large extensions to existing facilities, outside of the above areas will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that they meet an identified waste management need, are well located to the arisings of the waste it would manage and are on or close to an A class road and meet the criteria of Policy W4.</i></p>	To provide an opportunity for larger extensions to existing waste management facilities that are beyond the immediate boundaries of the main urban areas.
Policy W4	<p>Proposals for new waste facilities, including extensions to existing waste facilities, in and around the main urban areas set out in Policy W3 will be permitted provided that proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan, and where they would be located on either:</p>	To enable extensions to existing waste sites allowed under Policy W3 to be assessed against the criteria of Policy W4.

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • previously developed and/or contaminated land; or • existing or planned industrial/employment land and buildings; or • land already in waste management use; or • in the case of proposals for the recycling of construction and demolition waste and/or the production of recycled aggregates, existing active mineral operations; or • in the case of biological treatment the land identified in Policy W5. <p><i>In the case of large extensions to existing waste facilities, where the proposals do not accord with the main urban areas set out in Policy W3, proposals will be permitted where they can demonstrate they have met the above criteria and accord with all other relevant policies set out in the Plan.</i></p>	
6.60	However, there is a desire requirement to move away from using landfill as a means of disposing of our waste.	Clarification.
6.61	Application of the waste hierarchy requires disposal (of which landfill is one possible route) to be undertaken once the steps above disposal (prevention , reuse, recycling etc.) have been undertaken and, in effect, there is no better use for the waste.	Clarification.
Policy W6	<p>Planning permission will only be granted for new landfills or extensions to existing landfills (inert, non-hazardous and hazardous) provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>it has been demonstrated that</i> the current capacity is insufficient to manage that local waste <i>arising in Lincolnshire which</i> requiring disposal to landfill in <i>the County Lincolnshire</i>; and • there is a long term improvement to the local landscape and character of the area, with enhanced public access where appropriate; and • the development would not cause a significant delay to the restoration of existing waste disposal sites; and • the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan. 	To incorporate requirement to demonstrate need, and to clarify what is meant by 'local' waste i.e. that arising in Lincolnshire, in response to representation from GOLAG.
6.74	<i>The Local Planning Authority and the Environment Agency have a duty to ensure the WFD requirements are met in new developments. This will be achieved through the assessment of applications during the planning process. The WFD allows in certain circumstances the development to be exempt from</i>	To address the issues raised by the Environment Agency that require attention to be drawn to that the requirements

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	<p><i>the WFD requirements where it is not realistically possible to meet targets which are set out in the Technical Report 2009-027 produced by the European Commission "Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Guidance Document No.20, Guidance on Exemptions to the Environmental Objectives".</i></p>	<p>of the WFD are considered in the assessment of planning applications</p>
Policy W9	<p>Proposals for new sewage treatment works, including the improvement or extension of existing works, will be permitted where they are required to meet new growth. Proposals must demonstrate that <i>provided that it can be demonstrated that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a suitable watercourse to accept discharged treated water and there would be no unacceptable increase in the risk of flooding to other areas; and • there would be no deterioration in the ecological status of the effected watercourse (to comply with the Water Framework Directive), unless there is an overriding public need for the development; and • the proposals accord with all relevant Development Management Policies set out in the Plan. 	<p>Requirement to meet new growth removed in response to representation from Anglian Water which notes that this would be unduly restrictive (improvements may be required to existing works for operational reasons not directly related to growth). EA requested unless overriding public need is removed as this does not reflect fully the text of Article 4.7 of the WFD.</p>
Chapter 7: Development Management Policies		
7.16	<p>When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure <i>and habitat connectivity.</i></p>	<p>Minor clarification to increase emphasis on habitat connectivity/ecological networks</p>
Policy DM2	<p>Proposals for minerals and waste management developments should address the following matters where applicable:</p> <p>Minerals and Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify locations which reduce distances travelled by HGVs in the supply of minerals and the treatment of waste, unless other environmental/sustainability and, for minerals, geological considerations override this aim. <p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through implementation of the Waste Hierarchy, reduce waste disposal to landfill; • Identify locations suitable for renewable energy generation; • Encourage carbon reduction/capture measures to be implemented where appropriate. 	<p>Minor clarification to increase emphasis on habitat connectivity/ecological networks</p>

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	Minerals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage ways of working which reduce the overall carbon footprint of a mineral site; • Promote new/enhanced biodiversity levels/habitats as part of restoration proposals to provide carbon sinks and / or better connected ecological networks; • Encourage the most efficient use of primary minerals 	
7.29	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management The National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) states that, in considering planning applications for waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should consider the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity.	Updated to reflect replacement of PPS10 with NPPW (omission noted by a number of respondents).
Policy DM3	Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development provided that it does not generate unacceptable adverse impacts arising from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noise, • dust, • vibration, • odour, • emissions, • illumination, • visual intrusion, • run off from sites to protected waters, or • traffic <p>to occupants of nearby dwellings and other sensitive receptors.</p> <p><i>Where unacceptable impacts are identified, which cannot be addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, planning permission will be refused.</i></p>	To address comments made by respondents to make it clear that if an unacceptable impact cannot be overcome planning permission will be refused.
Policy DM4	Proposals that have the potential to affect heritage assets including features of historic or archaeological importance (whether known or unknown) should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of the assets and the potential impact of the development proposal on those assets and their settings. <p>Planning Permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where heritage assets, and their settings, are conserved and, where possible enhanced.</p> <p>Where any impact on heritage assets is identified, the assessment should provide details of the proposed mitigation measures that would be implemented. These should include details of any</p>	Minor amendments necessary to policy to comply with NPPF in terms of hierarchy relating to harm (in response to comments from English Heritage, National Trust, South Lincolnshire Fenlands Partnership).

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	<p>conservation of assets and also of any further investigation and recording of heritage assets to be lost and provision for the results to be made publicly available.</p> <p>Where adverse impacts are identified Planning Permission will only be granted for minerals and waste development provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage assets, and their settings, are conserved and, where possible enhanced; or • the proposal cannot reasonably be located on an alternative site to avoid harm; and • the harmful aspects can be satisfactorily mitigated; or • There are no alternative solutions to mitigate the impact; and • There are exceptional overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the significance of heritage assets value of sites or features which would be harmed. 	
7.55	<p>Appropriate assessment is required by law for all European Sites (Regulation 61-6248 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) Conservation (Natural Habitat &c.) Regulations 1994).</p>	Correction in response to representation from Natural England.
Policy DM8	<p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and irreplaceable habitats (including Ancient Woodland and veteran trees) will be safeguarded from inappropriate minerals and waste development. Planning permission will only be granted for minerals and waste development on or affecting such sites, provided that it can be demonstrated that the development, either individually or in combination with other developments, would not conflict with the conservation, management and enhancement of the site, or have any other adverse impact on the site. Where this is not the case, planning permission will only be granted provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the proposal cannot reasonably be located on an alternative site to avoid harm; and • the benefit of the development would clearly outweigh the impacts that the proposal would have on the key features of the site; and • the harmful aspects can be satisfactorily mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated by measures that provide a net gain in biodiversity/geodiversity; and • in the case of a SSSI, there would be no broader impact on the national network of SSSIs. 	To reflect stricter tone of NPPF, in response to representations from Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, GOLAG, South Lincs Fenlands, Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, Natural England, RSPB and National Trust.
7.60	<p>Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory areas of local importance for nature conservation that complement nationally and internationally designated sites. Proposals for minerals and waste development may lead to loss, degradation or fragmentation of important local areas that are rich in biodiversity.</p>	Clarification to reflect that Local Wildlife Sites can be of greater than local importance (in response to representation from Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership).
Policy DM9	<p>Planning permission will only be granted for minerals and waste development on or affecting locally designated sites (including Local Wildlife Sites and their predecessors: Sites of Nature Conservation</p>	To reflect stricter tone of NPPF, in response to

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	<p>Importance; County Wildlife Sites; Local Nature Reserves; Critical Natural Assets), sites meeting Local Wildlife Site criteria and un-designated priority habitats identified in the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, provided that it can be demonstrated that the development would not have any significant adverse impacts on the site. Where this is not the case, planning permission will only be granted provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merits of development outweigh the likely impact; and • Any adverse effects are adequately mitigated or, as a last resort compensated for, with proposals resulting in a net-gain in biodiversity through the creation of new priority habitat in excess of that lost. 	<p>representations from Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, GOLAG, South Lincs Fenlands, Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, Natural England, RSPB and National Trust.</p>
Policy DM10	<p>Planning permission will only be granted for minerals and waste development on or affecting locally designated sites (including Local Geological Sites and their predecessors: Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites) and sites meeting Local Geological Site criteria provided that it can be demonstrated that the development would not have any significant adverse impacts on the site. Where this is not the case, planning permission will only be granted provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merits of development outweigh the likely impact; and • Any adverse effects are adequately mitigated or, as a last resort compensated for, with proposals resulting in geodiversity enhancements 	<p>To reflect stricter tone of NPPF, in response to representations from Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, GOLAG, South Lincs Fenlands, Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, Natural England, RSPB and National Trust.</p>
7.87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) features in open spaces such as basins, ponds, wetlands with linking swales and control structures, which also have the potential to link with Biodiversity targets and habitat linkages. 	<p>For consistency with updated national guidance, and in response to comments from Environment Agency.</p>
7.88	<p>Flood Risk Assessments shall be considered as part of determination of the application and where relevant the advice of the Environment Agency will be sought and its views will be given due weight. Failure to submit a Flood Risk Assessment, where one is required as detailed in the local list, will usually result in the application not being validated.</p>	<p>Minor corrections/clarification.</p>
New Paragraph to follow 7.88	<p><i>From 6 April 2015 the Lead Local Flood Authority will take on responsibility for assessing risk of flooding associated with surface water (pluvial) for all Major Planning Applications (including minerals and waste developments). From this date the Environment Agency will continue to assess risk of flooding associated with rivers (fluvial) and the sea (tidal) within flood risk zones 2, 3a and 3b. Flood Risk Assessments will need to be produced in line with the NPPF and the relevant organisation will need to consider them accordingly.</i></p>	<p>To reflect recent changes to national guidance and planning policy/regulations, and in response to representation from Environment Agency.</p>
7.91	<p>Applications for minerals and waste development should address the likely effects of proposed development on surface water and groundwater, in terms of changes to flow (including groundwater flow), water table, water temperature and quality (<i>development should not impact upon the current Water Framework Directive status of adjacent or downstream waterbodies</i>).</p>	<p>In response to comments from Environment Agency.</p>

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
7.94	<p>After prospective legislation is enacted (anticipated in 2015), any proposed new development must have a SAB (SuDS Approving Body) application for Sustainable Drainage and obtain SAB approval before commencing any construction work. The proposed drainage system will have to meet the requirements of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010, the proposed Statutory Instruments, National Standards for Sustainable Drainage and local SAB requirements. Where applicable such designs will be assessed, approved, inspected and adopted by the SAB/Highway Authority (Lincolnshire County Council) as an integrated process with early involvement in the course of the planning process/design essential. The NPPF and National Planning Practice Guidance promotes Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as the principle means for development proposals to address surface water. SuDS are designed to control surface water run off close to where it falls and mimic natural drainage as closely as possible. The guidance notes that whether SuDS should be considered depends on the proposed development and its location. For major development SuDS should be provided unless demonstrated to be inappropriate, however it is acknowledged that they may not be practicable for some forms of development, for example, mineral extraction. Local Planning Authorities are responsible for approving SuDS designs, in consultation with the Lead Local Flood Authority and other relevant flood risk management bodies, with future maintenance monitored through planning enforcement procedures.</p>	To reflect recent changes to national guidance and planning policy/regulations, and in response to representation from Environment Agency.
Chapter 8: Restoration		
Policy R3	<p>Restoration proposals for sand and gravel operations within the proposed Areas of Search (other than those involving best and most versatile agricultural land) should have regard to the landscape scale objectives of the area and should reflect the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trent Valley (north of Lincoln): creation of reedbed, wet woodland and lowland wet grassland habitats • Trent Valley (south west of Lincoln within the Witham Valley Country Park): creation of habitats (including wet woodland, reedbed, acid grassland and heathland) to enhance local nature conservation and biodiversity value; provision of improved public access including links to surrounding green infrastructure; and the development of additional recreational/sport facilities • Central Lincolnshire (Tattershall Thorpe): creation of wet woodland and heathland and acid grassland habitats together with reedbed in areas of high water table • South Lincolnshire (West Deeping/Langtoft): creation of wet fenland habitat or enhancement of existing wetland habitats 	Correction.
Chapter 9: Monitoring and Implementation		
	No changes proposed.	
Chapter 10: Key Diagram		
Figures 4 and 5	PEDL areas to be included in Key Diagram and Policies Map	Clarity
	Key Diagram and Policies map will be updated where appropriate to reflect any changes to the Plan and	

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	to incorporate the most up to date information.	
Appendix 1: Relationship between Policies		
	No changes proposed.	
Appendix 2: Waste and Mineral Sites in Lincolnshire		
	Site References may be updated in accordance with updates to Mapping	
Appendix 3: Minerals and Waste Site Mapping by District		
	Sites Mapping will be updated where appropriate to reflect any changes to the Plan and to incorporate the most up to date information.	
Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms		
New Item	LACW (Local Authority Collected Waste): Definition provided at beginning of Chapter 6 – Waste.	Clarification.
Non-Inert Waste:	waste not classified as inert and thus in some manner will react with the environment. Also known as 'Active Waste'.	Clarification.
Development Plan Documents:	Development Plan Documents (DPD): The development plan documents which local planning authorities must prepare include a core strategy; generic development control policies; site specific allocations and policies (where relevant); and a proposals map (with inset maps, where necessary). They may also include area action plans (AAP). A DPD may form one document covering a range of policy areas or a number of individual documents. They will be spatial planning documents subject to independent examination and will have 'development plan' status (please see the explanation of 'the development plan' above).	To reflect changes in current legislation and in response to representations made by National Trust
New Item	Local Development Document: Local Development Documents are statutory documents prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which set out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area. They have the weight of development plan and are subject to community involvement, public consultation and independent examination.	To reflect changes in current legislation and in response to representations made by National Trust
New Item	Local Plan: A Local Development Document which provides a written statement of the policies for delivering the spatial strategy and vision for an authority area, supported by a reasoned justification.	To reflect changes in current legislation and in response to representations made by National Trust
New Item	Localism Act 2011: Is an Act of Parliament that changes the powers of local government in England. The aim of the act is to facilitate the devolution of decision-making powers from central government control to individuals and communities.	To reflect changes in current legislation and in response to representations made by National Trust
Development Plan:	Sets out policies and proposals for the development and use of land within the area of the application. Under the new planning system being introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, the development plan will eventually consist of regional spatial strategies and development plan documents contained within a local development framework. The statutory development plan will continue to be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications (Section 38(6) of the Planning and	Clarification.

Policy/ Paragraph	Minor Modification	Reason for Change
	Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).	