



North East Lincolnshire Waste Needs Assessment 2026

Capacity Requirement for the Management of Waste in North East Lincolnshire to 2045

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Abbreviation	Definition
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
C & I	Commercial & Industrial Waste
C, D & E / CDEW	Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMR	Dry Mixed Recyclables aka Mixed Dry Recyclables (MDR)
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste
EWG	European Waste Catalogue
HWRCs	Household Waste Recycling Centres
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
MRS	Metal Recycling Site
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
RAF	Recycled Aggregate (production) Facility
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
WDF	WasteDataFlow
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WNA	Waste Needs Assessment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WTS	Waste Transfer Station

Abbreviations

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Agricultural Waste	Waste produced on a 'farm' in the course of 'farming'. Agricultural waste takes both 'natural' (or organic) and 'non- natural' forms e.g. plastics and metal.
Anaerobic Digestion	A process to manage organic matter including green waste and food waste broken down by bacteria in the absence of air, producing a gas (biogas) and nutrient rich solid or liquid (digestate). The biogas can be used as a fuel and digestate can be applied to land as a fertiliser.
Biowaste	Waste that can break down over time due to natural biological action/processes, such as food, garden waste and paper.
Commercial Waste	Waste from factories or premises used for the purpose of trade or business, sport, recreation or entertainment.
Composting	A process in which biodegradable waste (such as green waste and kitchen waste) is broken down in aerobic conditions by naturally occurring micro-organisms to produce a material suitable for use as a soil improver.
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	Waste arising from the building process comprising demolition and site clearance waste and builders' waste from the construction/demolition of buildings and infrastructure. Includes masonry, rubble and timber.
Cl:aire DoW CoP	Definition of Waste Code of Practice Scheme administered by Cl:aire
Defra	The UK Government department responsible for developing national waste management policy.
Dry Mixed Recyclables	Source segregated recycled materials collected together (comingled) for onward separation.
Energy from Waste	The conversion of the calorific value of waste into energy, normally heat or electricity through applying thermal treatment of some sort. May also include the production of gas that can be used to generate energy.
Environment Agency	The body responsible for the regulation of waste management activities through issuing permits to control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management matters and deals with other matters.
Exemptions	Certain activities exempt from the need to obtain an Environmental Permit. Each exemption has specific limits and conditions that must be complied with to remain valid. Exemptions must be registered with the Environment Agency. Each registration lasts 3 years.
Green waste	Biodegradable plant waste from gardens and parks such as grass and hedge trimmings, from domestic and commercial sources suitable for composting.
Hazardous Waste Landfill	Sites where hazardous waste may be disposed by landfill. This can be a dedicated site or a single cell within a non-hazardous landfill, which has been specifically designed and designated for depositing hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste	Waste requiring special management under the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 due to posing potential risk to public health or the environment (when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed). This can be due to the quantity, concentration, or characteristics of the waste.
Household Waste	Waste from households collected through kerbside rounds, bulky items collected from households and waste delivered by householders to household waste recycling centres and "bring recycling sites". along with waste from street sweepings, and public litter bins.
Incineration	The controlled combustion of waste. Energy may also be recovered in the form of heat (see Energy from Waste).
Industrial Waste	Waste arising from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).
Inert Landfill	Landfill site permitted to only accept inert waste for disposal.

In Vessel Composting (IVC)	Composting materials within a closed system. Can be used to treat food and garden waste.
Landfill (including land raising)	The permanent disposal of waste to land, by the filling of voids or similar features, or the construction of landforms above ground level (land-raising).
Landfill Directive	European Union requirements restricting the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste and requiring pre-treatment of all waste to be landfilled and separate disposal of hazardous, and non-hazardous and inert wastes.
Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA)	Annual local aggregate supply and demand assessment conducted by Mineral Planning Authorities which includes a survey of recycled, secondary and alternative aggregate producers within their particular Plan area.
Local Authority Collected Waste	Waste collected by or on behalf of a local authority. Includes household waste and waste delivered to HWRCs. LACW is the term used for waste previously referred to as municipal (solid) waste.
Mass Balance	Method of assessing the quantity of waste converted to recycled aggregate by comparing inputs and outputs for sites reporting through the WDI.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A facility for sorting recyclable materials. True MRFs would also report as Materials Facilities under <i>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2023</i> ¹
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	A waste facility that combines a sorting facility with a form of biological treatment such as composting or anaerobic digestion.
Municipal Waste	Household waste and any other waste collected by a waste collection authority plus waste of a similar nature produced by businesses.
Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill	A landfill permitted to accept non-inert (biodegradable) wastes and other non-hazardous (including inert) wastes. May only accept hazardous waste if a special cell is constructed.
Open Windrow Composting	A process in which biodegradable waste (such as green waste and kitchen waste) is broken down in an open-air environment (aerobic conditions) to produce a material suitable for use as a soil improver.
Recovery	Subjecting waste to processes that recover value including recycling, composting or thermal treatment to recover energy.
Recycling	The reprocessing of materials extracted from the waste stream either into the same product or a different one.
Refuse Derived Fuel	A fuel produced from the combustible fraction of waste.
Residual Waste	Under <i>The Environmental Targets (Residual Waste) (England) Regulations 2023</i> , any waste other than excluded waste that is (a) sent to landfill in the United Kingdom; (b) put through incineration in the United Kingdom; (c) used in energy recovery in the United Kingdom; or (d) sent outside the United Kingdom for energy recovery.
The Plan area	The area subject to the Waste Local Plan to which this study relates. In this case the area of North East Lincolnshire.
Waste Collection Authority (WCA)	A local authority that has a duty to collect household waste. They also have a duty to collect commercial waste if requested to do so.
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	A local authority responsible for managing the waste collected by councils acting as waste collection authorities. In this case North East Lincolnshire Council.
Waste Planning Authority	The authority responsible for planning for waste within a specific administrative area. In this case North East Lincolnshire Council.
Waste Transfer Station	A site to which waste is delivered for sorting or baling prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal.

¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2023/1156/contents/made>

Executive Summary

This report presents the outcome of the Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) undertaken by BPP Consulting on behalf of North East Lincolnshire Council. The WNA assesses the possible future need for additional waste management capacity in North East Lincolnshire (NEL) to 2045. Future need is assessed by quantifying the principal waste streams arising in NEL and forecasting the amount of waste to be managed over the Plan period for management targets to be met, whilst considering the potential contribution existing waste management capacity within NEL may make towards meeting these.

The WNA found that a total of 0.33 million tonnes of waste arose in North East Lincolnshire in 2024. The quantities of principal categories of waste arising are shown in Figure 1 below:

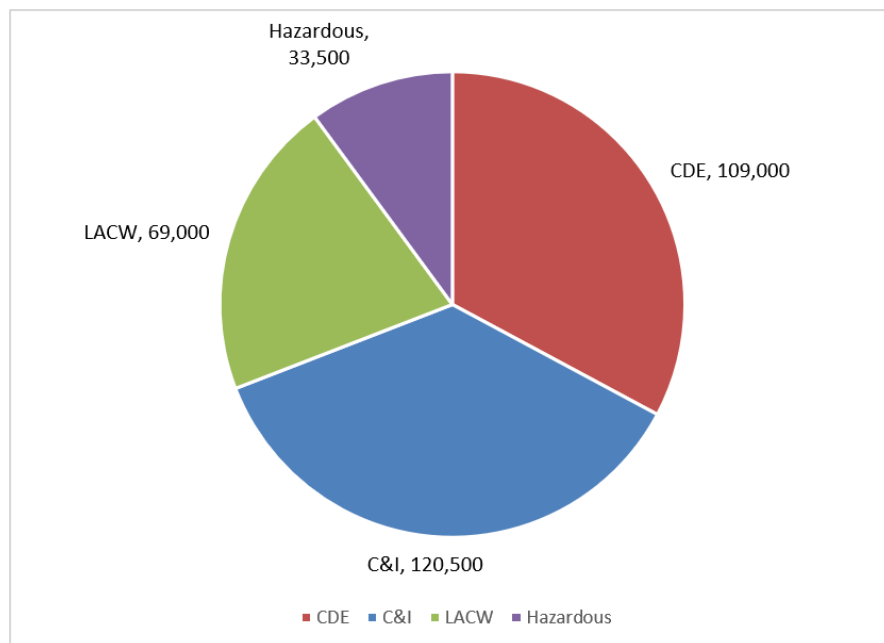


Figure 1: Quantities of Principal Waste Types Arising in NEL 2024 (tonnes)

Figures rounded to nearest 500 tonnes

The WNA found that:

- 1.1 there is sufficient existing operational consented capacity to meet the predicted needs of the Plan area for recycling and composting and 'other recovery'.
- 1.2 given then are no non-inert landfills in NEL, there is a predicted albeit declining unmet need over the entire Plan period. It is therefore recommended that the ongoing availability of capacity at facilities located outside NEL be monitored in collaboration with other WPAs.
- 1.3 there is a small, predicted deficit in capacity for the recovery of inert waste although it is marginal at an estimated c500 tpa.

2. Purpose

2.1 This report presents the outcome of the updated Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) undertaken by BPP Consulting on behalf of North East Lincolnshire Council using data for 2024. The WNA 2026 updates the findings of the WNA 2015 that used data for 2013. This WNA aims to identify possible shortfalls in waste management capacity in North East Lincolnshire (NEL) that may emerge over the proposed Plan period for which the emerging Local Plan may need to make provision. It does so by estimating the amount of waste forecast to arise within North East Lincolnshire that will require management over the Plan period, assessing its management requirements and taking into account the contribution existing waste management capacity in and around NEL may make to meeting these. This work is undertaken in the context of the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and the national Planning Practice Guidance (nPPG), which expects that:

"Planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution should be based on robust analysis of best available data." (PPG Para 035).

2.2 To achieve this, the following steps have been followed to produce this WNA:

1. Scope the key waste streams to be targeted for assessment;
2. Generate robust baseline waste arisings values;
3. Generate realistic forecasts of future arisings;
4. Define appropriate (relevant to the Plan area) targets for the management of each waste stream (to ensure that waste is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and national policy commitments);
5. Assess capacity of existing waste management facilities in North East Lincolnshire;
6. Quantify future capacity needs accounting for cross boundary movements of waste;
7. Identify any future gaps in waste management capacity for which provision may need to be made.

2.3 The WNA 2026 consists of the following reports:

- i) Management Requirements for Local Authority Collected Waste to 2045;
- ii) Management Requirements for Commercial & Industrial Waste to 2045;
- iii) Management Requirements for Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste to 2045;
- iv) Management Requirements for Hazardous Waste to 2045;
- v) Scoping Review of Management Requirements for Other Waste;
- vi) Review of Strategic Waste Flows.
- vii) This Overview Report.

Principal Data Sources

2.4 The principal data sources used to generate this WNA are as follows:

Waste Data Interrogator

2.5 Operators of all sites permitted to manage waste in England submit returns reporting the quantities, types and origin of waste received and, where applicable, destination of waste removed at their sites to the Environment Agency. These returns are collated by the Environment Agency and are included in a national dataset known as the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) - Waste Received and Waste Removed on a site by site basis. The WDI is released approximately nine months after the end of the calendar year to which the data relates. The 2024 WDI (composed of data for the calendar year 2024) was the most current version available at the time of this WNA being commissioned.

Wastedataflow

2.6 Wastedataflow (WDF) is a web-based data entry portal used by English local authorities to report on management arrangements for LACW to central Government on a quarterly basis. The data input is used to report annually on national recycling and landfill diversion performance as well as local authority league tables on recycling rates etc published by Defra following independent quality checking. While Councils normally report in financial years, as the EA WDI reports for calendar year the data for North East Lincolnshire covering the four quarters of 2024 has been accessed to ensure comparability between datasets.

Hazardous Waste Interrogator

2.7 In the UK producers and managers of hazardous waste must notify the environmental regulator for the country in which they are located (in England this is the EA) of movements of waste classed as hazardous. This data is collated and reported in the Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWI). Data is currently reported down to the receiving local area (defined by council or unitary authority) rather than by receiving site. The latest HWI (HWI 2024) was released in April 2025 and reports data for 2024.

Remaining Landfill Capacity

2.8 Remaining landfill capacity has been determined by reference to the Environment Agency's 'Remaining Landfill Capacity' dataset which shows the remaining void space of operational permitted landfills in England. This is published annually, the most recent being that for the end of 2024. This dataset is compiled from operator submissions made to the Agency and is not subject to independent verification.

Quantities of Waste Produced in North East Lincolnshire in 2024

2.9 The WNA has found that c332,000 tonnes of waste arose within North East Lincolnshire in 2024. The principal components are:

- Construction, Demolition & Excavation: c109,000 tonnes
- Commercial & Industrial Waste: c120,500 tonnes
- Local Authority Collected Waste: c69,000 tonnes
- Hazardous Waste: c33,500 tonnes

2.10 Quantities of waste arising from agriculture, wastewater treatment and non-nuclear radioactive waste management were also assessed as set out in nPPG² but not found to arise in sufficient quantities to warrant inclusion in the assessment exercise.

² Paragraph: 031 Reference ID: 28-031-20141016

3. Capacity Assessment Context

The NEL Local Plan Waste Policies

- 3.1 Policy 47 of the Adopted Local Plan relating to future requirements for waste facilities states:
"This policy identifies areas of search considered suitable for locating capacity for material recycling facilities, waste transfer facilities civic amenity sites, waste treatment and recovery facilities (including energy from waste and biological/mechanical treatment, outdoor composting facilities and wastewater recycling facilities."
- 3.2 Safeguarding waste facilities and related infrastructure (Policy 48) lists 21 existing waste management sites plus 4 wastewater treatment facilities that are subject to safeguarding.
- 3.3 Restoration and aftercare (waste) (Policy 49) sets the criteria against which any applications for additional landfill/landraise capacity might be granted consent where a need arises within the Borough.
- 3.4 The Adopted Local Plan states at Para 16.18 that:
"The Council's draft Waste Needs Assessment (2015) suggests that no additional capacity is required to meet North East Lincolnshire's waste management needs. While a shortfall of waste management capacity is identified for the hazardous waste stream, this is not significant enough to enable an economically viable facility to be brought forward."
- 3.5 Hence the identification of areas of search for new capacity in Policy 47 was not essential, but supports the waste planning principles of moving waste up the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle. These principles are explained further below.

The Waste Hierarchy

- 3.6 The waste hierarchy is set out at Article 4 of the retained revised Waste Framework (Directive 2008/98/EC) and compliance with it is obligatory under *The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012*. The hierarchy sets an order of preference by which waste is to be managed, starting with the preferred option of prevention (Tier 1), followed by preparing waste for re-use (Tier 2), recycling/composting (Tier 3) and 'other recovery' (Tier 4), with disposal (Tier 5) (such as landfill or incineration without energy recovery) as the least favoured as shown in Figure 2 overleaf. The hierarchy is to be applied in priority order i.e. from the top, down.
- 3.7 Following the waste hierarchy should generally lead to the most resource efficient and environmentally sound approach to managing waste. However, because the "best" choice can be influenced by the fact that different waste streams have different characteristics (such as calorific value), in some cases departing from the waste hierarchy can lead to better environmental outcomes. When considering whether a departure from the waste hierarchy would be justified, decision-makers are to base their choices on the findings of Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs)³.

³ The way in which the findings of LCAs are relevant to decision making on the application of the waste hierarchy has been set out by Government in *Applying the Waste Hierarchy: evidence summary* DEFRA June 2011
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69403/pb13530-waste-hierarchy-guidance.pdf

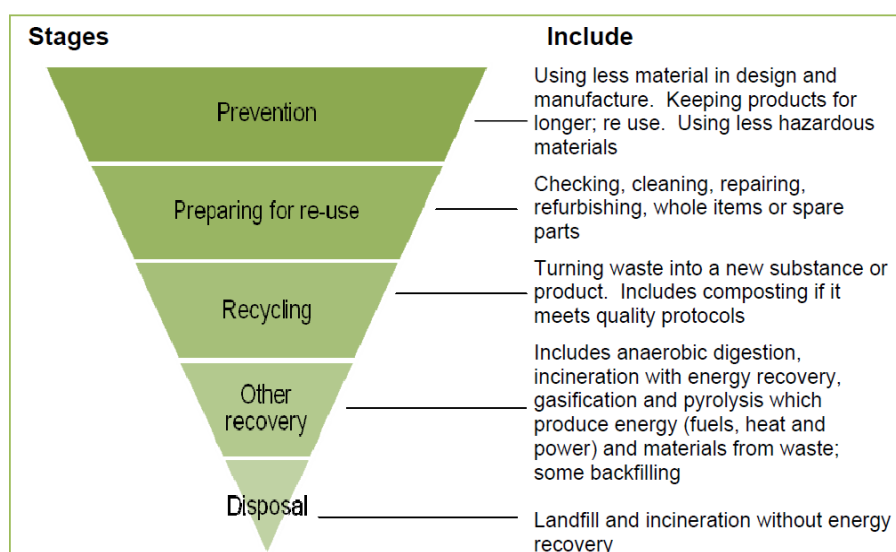


Figure 2: Diagrammatic representation of the Waste Hierarchy ⁴

- 3.8 Given that applying the waste hierarchy in priority order is a legal requirement when it comes to considering how waste ought to be managed, there should be a presumption to support the development of capacity that will enable unavoidable waste to be managed as far up the hierarchy as possible regardless of local need, in effect moving its management up from landfill and energy recovery, to reuse and recycling/composting. This shift is reflected in the adoption of the national target to halve residual waste per head by 2042⁵, which targets residual waste managed through landfill, energy from waste or converted to RDF for reduction.

The Proximity Principle

- 3.9 The disposal of any waste, and the recovery of mixed municipal waste is also subject to the proximity principle⁶. This seeks to ensure waste is managed at one of the nearest appropriate facilities to where it arises. National guidance acknowledges that such facilities may be located outside a particular Plan area. For plan making purposes it is considered within the overall context of consideration of the state of net self sufficiency achieved within a Plan area. This is considered in the next section of this Report.

NEL 'Net' Self Sufficiency

- 3.10 Self-sufficiency in terms of waste, as outlined in Article 16 of the EU Waste Framework Directive⁷, refers to the principle that each Member State of the European Union should aim to manage and dispose of its own waste within its borders, to the extent possible. This encourages Member States to take responsibility for their own waste and is designed to reduce the need for cross boundary waste movements, which can create inequalities between countries and waste tourism. The principle applies at national level to the UK as a whole⁸.

⁴ Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy DEFRA June 2011

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69403/pb13530-waste-hierarchy-guidance.pdf

⁵ *The Environmental Targets (Residual Waste) (England) Regulations 2023* SI 2023 No. 92

⁶ See National Planning Policy for Waste.

⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/98/oj>

⁸ As transposed in English law through *The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011* as amended.

3.11 The principle of self-sufficiency has been adapted for local waste planning purposes to establish how much management capacity may be needed to meet the needs of each waste Plan area. The addition of the term 'net' is necessary, as it is normal for movements of waste to occur between waste Plan area, the waste management system does not generally recognise administrative boundaries. Movements can be beneficial for optimising the waste management system where economies of scale apply. This means there is no expectation that each tonne of waste produced in a particular Plan area is to be managed within that Plan area. Rather that, overall, there should be a balance of provision. **The objective of net self-sufficiency is therefore to ensure that there is sufficient capacity to manage the tonnage of waste equivalent to that predicted to arise within a Plan area over a Plan period.** The degree to which a Plan area is net self-sufficient can be established by comparing the available capacity within the Plan area with the projected capacity requirements.

Net Self Sufficiency Balance

3.12 In order to ascertain the possible state of net self-sufficiency in NEL in 2024 the tonnages of NEL waste managed at permitted facilities both located within NEL and located outside NEL, as well as the tonnage of waste coming from outside NEL managed within NEL have been compared. The detailed process applied to arrive at an assessment is set out in a separate report that forms part of this WNA⁹, and it confirmed that NEL achieved net self sufficiency in both 2022 and 2024. This is illustrated for 2024 in Figure 3.

3.13 Figure 3 presents the position for 2024 after adjustments have been made.

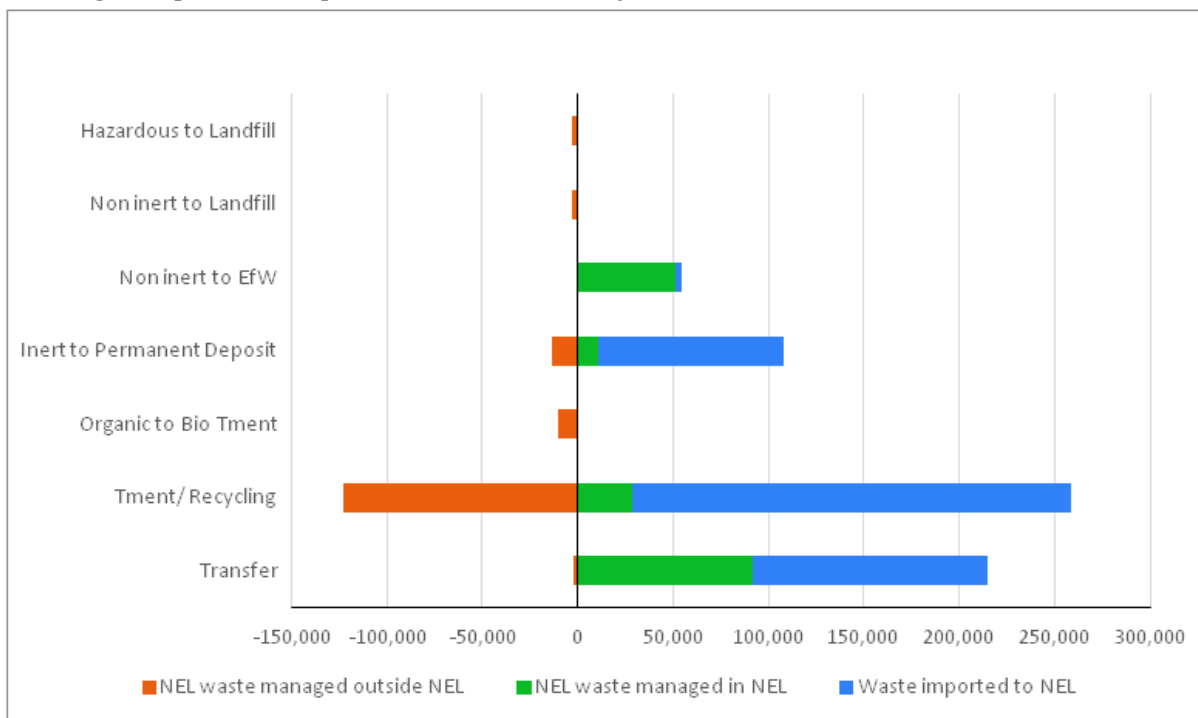


Figure 3: Diagrammatic representation of the Net Self Sufficiency Balance in NEL (revised data)

Source: WDI 2024

⁹ NEL WNA 2026 Review of Strategically Significant Waste Flows from NEL 2022-2024 BPP Consulting May 2026

- 3.14 The analysis suggests that NEL facilities perform a role within its sub-regional context where waste flows to and from NEL for management at appropriate facilities. This also suggests that there are no apparent capacity gaps that need to be filled urgently, although the lack of permanent deposit capacity for non-inert waste may become problematic over time, if capacity relied upon in proximity to NEL does not continue to be available for the Plan period.

4. Capacity Assessment

- 4.1 A key step in assessing whether a management capacity gap exists or may emerge is to assess the maximum theoretical capacity each site within NEL offers for the management of waste.
- 4.2 Facilities where waste recycle is reprocessed into product, such as glass-furnaces and paper mills, were not included in this assessment exercise as they are not considered to be waste development under the relevant regulations¹⁰ and therefore are not planned for in a waste local plan.

Sources of Facility Capacity Data

Planning Register

- 4.3 The North East Lincolnshire Council Planning Register was used to search for planning documentation that may include reference to the consented capacity limit, including application forms, supporting statements and consents themselves.

Permit Register

- 4.4 A request for all permits granted to sites located in North East Lincolnshire was made to the Environment Agency. The requested documents were searched to identify bespoke permit limits. Where a site benefits from a Standard Rules permit, the permitted capacity has been included but it is acknowledged that this is a standardised capacity that is only a generic upper threshold associated with the permit type and may not reflect the site's actual operational throughput or authorised processing limits.

Waste Data Interrogator

- 4.5 The WDI is a source of data that enables the identification of peak annual inputs to each permitted site. In some cases, the peak input has had an additional 15% headroom added to the peak input values to allow for the possibility that the peak operating value is not an absolute limit except where facilities are of a type considered to have a fixed input, such as anaerobic digestion plants and EfW facilities.

Operator Survey

- 4.6 During late Spring/early summer 2026 a telephone survey was undertaken with the operators of the North East Lincolnshire sites that managed 1,000 tonnes or more of waste in 2024 to confirm the annual capacity of the site and find out the future plans. Where the capacity value was verified or amended, the resulting value has been used. The outcome of the survey is reported separately¹¹.

¹⁰ *The Town and Country Planning (Prescription of County Matters) (England) Regulations 2003* SI 2003 No. 1033

¹¹ *North East Lincolnshire WNA 2026 - Operator Survey Report* BPP Consulting July 2026.

Method

- 4.7 The listing of safeguarded sites included in the adopted Local Plan has been taken as the starting point to compile an up-to-date listing of waste management facilities in North East Lincolnshire. This listing was compared with the most recent permitted site listing downloaded from the Environment Agency permit register. That updated listing was then compared with data from the annual editions of the WDI (2020-2024) to identify any sites that have either commenced or ceased operation since the WNA 2015.
- 4.8 Having established an up-to-date listing of operational waste management sites in NEL, it was then necessary to assess each site's capacity. For sites other than landfills, a site-by-site assessment of data sources arrived at a peak capacity value on the following basis.
- Where the planning permission or bespoke permit limit gave an express limit that is reasonably close to the peak value +15%, the prescribed planning limit or bespoke permit limit was taken to apply as that represents the sanctioned capacity. Where both a planning limit and bespoke permit limit were identified, the greater of the two was taken. Where the bespoke permit limit exceeds the planning consent limit there is no implied approval of the exceedance, just an acknowledgement that the Environment Agency has assessed the site as being capable of managing a greater tonnage than was assessed through the planning process.
 - Where the peak input value (+15%) was significantly larger than that consented or permitted, the peak input value was taken on the basis that the site has the operational capacity to manage this amount of waste. There is no implied approval of the exceedance, just an acknowledgement of what actually occurred.
 - Where the peak input value (+15%) was significantly less (deviated by more than 50%) than that consented, the peak input value was taken on the basis that the site could only manage that quantity of waste on an ongoing basis i.e. on a precautionary basis.
 - Where no limit was specified under planning but was specified under a bespoke permit, the permit limit was taken on the basis that the Environment Agency will have properly assessed the site's capability to manage the tonnage specified, except where the actual peak input value exceeded the permit limit.
 - Where no limit was specified under either planning or permit, the peak input value recorded over 5 years (+15%) was taken on the basis that the site could manage that quantity of waste on an ongoing basis.
- 4.9 The results are summarised in Appendix 1.

5. Capacity in North East Lincolnshire by Management Method

Types of Waste Management Capacity

- 5.1 Under the waste hierarchy, recycling, composting and ‘other recovery’ operations such as Energy from Waste (EfW) and Anaerobic Digestion (AD) are all classed as ‘recovery’ operations. Hence the term ‘other recovery’ is used to refer to operations located on Tier 4 to distinguish them from operations that involve recycling and/or composting on Tier 3. This includes EfW facilities¹², where waste is burnt to produce power and/or heat or a combustible gas, that meet a minimum performance standard set out in the R1 formula, plus AD plants.
- 5.2 **Recycling** is taken to include any activity that either results in the separation of materials suitable for use as a raw material and/or its actual conversion to a product (reprocessing)¹³. Recycling capacity can take various forms, from depots where source separated recyclable materials are bulked up for onward recycling/reprocessing, to facilities where materials are separated out on delivery e.g. Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), through to fully fledged Material Recycling Facilities where loads of mixed waste pass through a processing line to extract and separate materials for onward reprocessing. For the purposes of this capacity assessment exercise, recycling capacity does not include reprocessing capacity where a material such as wastepaper is converted into a product such as newsprint as that is classed as a manufacturing use rather than a waste use. As such they do not usually require planning consent from the WPA (to which the waste policies of the Local Plan primarily relate).
- 5.3 **Composting** involves the decomposition of biodegradable/putrescible waste by aerobic processes. Composting facilities come in two principal forms, open-air (windrow), or enclosed (In Vessel Composting (IVC)). Due to the requirements of the Animal By-Products Regulations¹⁴, open-air composting is only suitable for treating biodegradable waste such as green waste, while IVC can also receive putrescible wastes such as kitchen wastes.
- 5.4 **Anaerobic Digestion (AD)** involves the decomposition of biodegradable and putrescible matter within a vessel to produce biogas which may then be used as a fuel. While it is classified in the waste hierarchy as a form of ‘other recovery’ (Tier 4) life cycle assessment has demonstrated that it is better than composting and ‘other recovery’ options when it comes to the management of food wastes, and garden waste if the digestate is a product meeting quality standards for use as a fertiliser. Given that deviation from the waste hierarchy may be justified by life cycle thinking, it is therefore appropriate for AD to be considered alongside composting as an organic waste treatment method that can contribute to meeting recycling/composting targets.
- 5.5 In this report, ‘Recycling/composting’ is therefore used as a shorthand term for material recycling and organic waste treatment including AD.

¹² While the EfW Facility in NEL produces IBA, which can be recycled as secondary aggregate and from which metal for recycling can be extracted, this IBA processing capacity has not been counted as the full input capacity of the EfW to manage residual waste has been counted in full. To do otherwise would risk double counting.

¹³ Note the WDI 2024 does not indicate any processing sites located in North East Lincolnshire in 2024.

¹⁴ SI2005 No.2347

Recycling Capacity

- 5.6 Table 1 shows the assessment of recycling capacity in North East Lincolnshire for all non-hazardous waste i.e. inert and non-inert waste excluding metal recycling sites (MRS)¹⁵.
- 5.7 The WDI includes 'treatment' as a site category and sites classed under this category have been counted towards providing recycling capacity and are shown in Table 1¹⁶.
- 5.8 Sites classed as Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs) in the WDI have also been included in Table 1. It should be noted that sites classed under the heading 'MRF' in the EA dataset are not necessarily true MRFs, where mixed (or co-mingled) recyclates such as plastics, metals, paper, cardboard, glass collected together as DMR/MDR undergo sorting and separation into the individual material streams for onward reprocessing/recycling¹⁷.

Other Recycling Capacity

- 5.9 Whilst the WDI 2024 includes 12 operating sites in NEL classed under the 'transfer' category, closer examination of the inputs and fates of the outputs of these sites (WDI waste removed dataset) revealed some separation and processing for recycling takes place. Of these sites:
- 3 sites were found to be undertaking some recycling and so have been included in Table 1 (NEL Recycling Capacity);
 - 1 site was managing waste oil classed as hazardous waste so its capacity has been included in Table 7 (NEL Hazardous Waste Management Capacity) along with another site managing hazardous metal wastes¹⁸;
 - 2 sites are HWRCs counted in Table 3 (NEL HWRC Capacity);
 - the remaining sites were assessed to be operating as transfer stations and are included as such in Table 6.

¹⁵ Accounted for separately so sites offering hazardous waste management capacity (ELV depollution sites) and C, D & E and C&I waste management capacity (MRS) can be identified separately.

¹⁶ Two sites were excluded as waste sites (Immingham Briquetting Works and West Riverside, Immingham Dock) and one site was discounted as it is a niche site undertaking very specific operations (Plot E).

¹⁷ True MRFs would also report as 'Materials Facilities' under [The Environmental Permitting \(England and Wales\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023](#)

¹⁸ North East Lincolnshire WNA 2026 – *Hazardous Waste Management Requirements to 2045* BPP Consulting June 2026.

Table 1: Assessed Capacity of Recycling Facilities in NEL for non-hazardous waste (tonnes) excluding MRSs

Italicised entry indicates value proposed to which Operator made no adverse response

Site Name	Operator	Operator Capacity	Permitted Capacity ¹⁹	Peak Input +15% tonnes (Appendix 1)	Preferred Value
MRF, Unit 25-27, No.5 Estate Road, South Humberside Ind Est	Bespoke Recycling Solutions Ltd	<i>19,555</i>	75,000	19,955	19,955
MRF, South Marsh Road, Stallingborough ²⁰	Newlincs Development Ltd	-	<i>74,999</i>	9,163 ²¹	9,163
Land/ Premises At, Gilbey Rd Moody Lane Ind Est	H Cope & Sons Ltd	<i>25,000</i>	<i>24,999</i>	24,429	25,000
Rear Of No's 2 & 3 Cold Stores	Browns Waste Ltd t/a Browns Skip Hire	18,000		26,679	18,000
Total					72,118

5.10 Table 1 shows a total operational recycling capacity in North East Lincolnshire (excluding MRSs) of **c72,000 tpa**.

Metal Recycling Capacity (MRS)

5.11 Scrap metal principally comes from industrial sources along with demolition and construction activity. End of life vehicles (ELVs) come from all sources including households. The WDI shows that there were six metal recycling site (MRS) and two ELV authorised treatment facilities (ATF) operating or consented in North East Lincolnshire. As ELVs are classed as hazardous waste until they have been depolluted, the capacities of sites primarily/ exclusively managing these are counted in Table 7, on the basis that they will primarily be managing hazardous waste. It was also found that 2 of the MRS manage predominantly hazardous waste (one battery recycling site and one hazardous WEEE). The remaining 4 MRSs and their assessed capacities are shown in Table 2 below.

¹⁹ Italicised values represent standard rules permit limits.

²⁰ "The facility forms part of an 'integrated waste management facility' with the EfW plant granted permission DC/468/00/IMM Integrated waste management facility incl. EfW plant, composting areas, lagoons, storage, access parking January 2001. It is subject to a separate environmental permit to the EfW plant and is reported as providing for the storage and handling of glass, steel, aluminium, paper, cardboard and plastic; also, the shredding of green waste." <http://newlincs.com/iwmf.html>

²¹ The peak value of biodegradable waste received at this site over 5 years has been removed to be counted as organic waste treatment in Paragraph 5.13.

Table 2: Assessed Capacity of Metal Recycling Sites in NEL excluding ELV ATFs²² (tonnes)
Italicised entry indicates value proposed to which Operator made no adverse response

Site Name	Operator	Operator Capacity	Consented Capacity	Permitted Capacity	Peak Input +15% (tonnes) (Appendix 1)	Preferred Value
Mineral Quay	Donald Ward	<i>152,321</i>	-	-	152,321	152,321
Huckers Yard	Stokesley Metals Ltd	20,000	-	-	19,935	20,000
Scrap Yard, Estate Road No 1	Jonathan Potts Ltd	20,000	-	-	9,936	20,000
Metropes, Estate Road 3	DST Ltd	-	1,500	2,500	4,976	4,976
Total						197,297

5.12 Table 2 shows a total operational non-hazardous metal recycling capacity in North East Lincolnshire of c197,300 tpa. When combined with the total for recycling capacity of c72,000 tpa this gives a running total recycling capacity of c269,300 tpa.

Organic Waste Treatment Capacity

5.13 There is one site offering composting of organic waste consented in NEL. This is co-located with a MRF at South Marsh Road. However, all waste received is reported under one entry in the WDI with no distinction between inputs to the MRF and inputs to the composting facility. Therefore, the peak input +15% of biodegradable waste received at the site over 5 years has been taken to establish the capacity of the composting facility. This was found to be c12,000 tonnes. When combined with the total for recycling capacity of c269,000 tpa this gives a **running total recycling capacity of c281,500 tpa.**

Household Waste Recycling Centres

5.14 Two NEL Council provided household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) operated by Paprec Energies Cyclerval Ltd. Their assessed capacities are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Assessed Capacity of HWRCs in North East Lincolnshire (tpa)

Site Name	Consented Capacity	Permitted Capacity	Peak Input (Appendix 1)	Preferred Value
Grimsby		15,000	10,418	15,000
Immingham	2,000	3,000	2,884	3,000
Total				18,000

5.15 Analysis of the WDI Waste Removed dataset shows an average of c58% of the outputs from NELC's HWRCs went on to recycling. Of the remaining residual waste c42% was transferred on as residual waste destined for other recovery via EfW²³. This gives c10,500 tpa of recycling capacity and c7,500 tpa of transfer for other recovery capacity (for residual waste).

²² The EA exemption register was checked to see if there are any T9 exemptions registered in NEL in 2024. These were then cross checked with the Scrap Metal Dealers Register for registered site-based dealers. No sites were found on both registers so no additional sites were identified.

²³ While WDI Waste Removed dataset indicates it was transferred for disposal given the Defra data for NEL LACW management in 2024/25 showed a small tonnage of LACW landfilled, this has been taken to have been managed through the NewLincs EfW plant under the LACW management contract.

- 5.16 When these values are combined with the running recycling/composting capacity of c281,500 tpa this gives a **total combined recycling/composting capacity in North East Lincolnshire of c292,000 tonnes pa** as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Combined Recycling/Organic Treatment Capacity in North East Lincolnshire

Capacity Type	Assessed capacity (tpa)
Recycling	72,118
Metal Recycling	197,297
Organic Waste Treatment	12,150
HWRC Recycling	10,444
Total	292,009

Recycled Aggregate Facilities

- 5.17 There are a number of sites where inert C, D & E waste is recycled into product such as recycled aggregate and screened soils. Their assessed capacities are shown in Table 5 along with total recycled aggregate calculated from input and output data in the WDI 2024 (mass balance).

Table 5: Recycled Aggregate Facilities in North East Lincolnshire (tpa)

Italicised entry indicates value proposed to which Operator made no adverse response

Site Name	Operator	Operator Capacity	Consented Capacity	Throughput from CDE waste report (WDI mass balance)	Peak Input +15% (Appendix 1)	Preferred value
Brianplant Recycling Centre	Ashcourt (Lincolnshire) Ltd	37,023	-		37,023	37,023
Energy Park Way, Healing	Rapid Collections Ltd	12,852	-	729	12,852	12,852
Sandstop Recycling	Sandstop Quarries Ltd	50,000	50,000	5,292	25,429	50,000
Total						99,875

- 5.18 Table 5 shows a total assessed operational recycled aggregate production capacity in NEL of c100,000 tpa in 2024. **This is counted as inert C, D & E waste recycling capacity.**

Waste Transfer Capacity

- 5.19 Given that transfer station capacity that facilitates recycling by providing bulking capacity is already accounted for as providing recycling capacity in Table 1, waste transfer capacity is taken to refer to the reception and bulking of collected residual wastes destined for its final fate at other facilities. Transfer capacity can be accommodated at dedicated sites or at sites where other waste management activities take place. For example, sites accepting skip waste for recycling may also accept residual C&I waste for bulking up for onward disposal. Their assessed capacities are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Assessed Waste Transfer Capacity in North East Lincolnshire (tpa)

Italicised entry indicates value proposed to which Operator made no adverse response

Site Name	Operator	Operator Capacity	Consented Capacity	Permitted Capacity ²⁴	Peak Input +15% tonnes (Appendix 1)	Preferred Value
Nordic House, Western Access Rd	DFDS Seaways Plc	<i>256,918</i>	-	-	256,918	- ²⁵
Gilbey Road Transfer Stn	Biffa	<i>46,430</i>	-	-	46,430	46,430
Works Dept, Doughty Road	North East Lincolnshire Council	-	24,999	<i>24,999</i>	8,278	24,999
Transfer Stn, Works Dept, Doughty Road	Paprec Energies Cyclerval Ltd	-	7,000	25,000	808	25,000
Shed No 7 Westside Rd,	RMS Grimsby & Immingham Ltd	<i>100,000²⁶</i>	-	-	120,081	- ²⁷
Total Capacity						96,429

5.20 Table 6 shows a total assessed operational transfer capacity in North East Lincolnshire of **c96,500 tpa in 2024.**

²⁴ Italicised values represent standard rules permit limits.

²⁵ RDF for transfer so capacity not counted to avoid risk of double counting.

²⁶ Taken from the Operator Survey from previous WNA.

²⁷ This site is not subject to a permit and is no longer dealing with waste so the capacity has not been counted.

Hazardous Waste Management Capacity

5.21 Sites identified as managing hazardous waste and their assessed capacities are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Assessed Hazardous Waste Management Capacity in North East Lincolnshire (tpa)
Italicised entry indicates value proposed to which Operator made no adverse response

Site Name	Operator	Operator Capacity	Consented Capacity	Permitted Capacity ²⁸	Peak Input +15% tonnes (Appendix 1)	Preferred Value
Immingham Oil Storage	Exolum	90,000			124,229	90,000
RJA House, Pelham Industrial Estate, Manby Road, Immingham	SAR Metals Ltd ²⁹	-	-	35,000	18,572	35,000
Kiln Lane Treatment Plant, Netherlands Way, Stallingborough	FBM Metals (UK) Ltd	25,000		16,500	24,735	25,000
Hobson Way, Stallingborough	BOC Ltd	500	500		469	500
Railway Street, Grimsby	Grimsby Car Salvage	-			697	697
Immingham Materials Recycling Facility	Enva Battery Recycling Ltd	31,504			31,504	31,504
Unit 6 Pelham Industrial Estate Waste Facility	Enva Battery Recycling Ltd	-			1,139	1,139
Immingham East Terminal ³⁰	Exolum Immingham Ltd	-			40,163	40,163
ELV Facility, Phoenix House, Manby Rd Industrial Estate	S.A.R. Auto Ltd	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,968	5,000
Total Capacity						229,003

5.22 Table 7 shows a total assessed operational hazardous waste capacity in North East Lincolnshire of **c229,000 tpa in 2024**. There is also a site that has recently been granted planning permission for a 25,000 tpa hazardous waste treatment facility³¹. This capacity has not been accounted for as the facility is still to be built out.

²⁸ Italicised values represent standard rules permit limits.

²⁹ This operator also operates a facility at 3 Manby Rd, which currently operates under permitting exemptions, but is subject to a live bespoke permit application. It is proposed to accept up to 116,074tpa of various metal wastes (mainly hazardous). However, the planning status of this proposal is unknown. https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/psc/dn40-3dx-s-a-r-metals-limited-epr-tp3821sn-a003/supporting_documents/non-technical-summary.pdf

³⁰ Operator Survey response advised now mothballed following the closure of Greenenergy Biofuels Refinery but permit to be retained for other possible waste related uses.

³¹ DM/0451/25/FUL. Land North of Energy Park Way Grimsby North East Lincolnshire. Decision Issued Fri 27 Feb 2026.

Final Fate Capacity

- 5.23 The types of facilities assessed thus far provide ‘intermediate’ capacity where waste is processed/ sorted before being transported on for management at its ‘final fate’ management point. This section accounts for the capacity provided by sites where waste actually meets its final fate (other than where waste is converted into useful materials e.g. compost or recycle). This includes landfill, EfW and recovery to land sites.

Landfill Capacity

- 5.24 There is only one non-hazardous landfill in North East Lincolnshire which is now in restoration. The EA remaining landfill void dataset for 2024 shows no non-hazardous waste void remaining at the site and while there may be void for inert waste to complete the restoration, the quantity is unknown. Therefore, no further assessment has been undertaken.

Inert Waste Landfill Capacity

- 5.25 There are no inert waste landfills located in North East Lincolnshire.

Recovery to Land Capacity

- 5.26 The WDI 2024 reports no Recovery to Land operations receiving waste in 2024 in North East Lincolnshire. There are no sites recorded as being subject to such a permit either in the EA permit register.

‘Other Recovery’ Capacity

- 5.27 There is one operational EfW facility located in NEL built and operated on behalf of NELC to service the LACW residual waste contract. Its assessed capacity is as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Assessed EfW Capacity in North East Lincolnshire (tonnes)

Site Name	Operator	Consented Capacity	Permitted Capacity	Peak Input (Appendix 1)	Preferred Value
South Marsh Road, Stallingborough	Newlincs Development Ltd	52,000	56,000	56,706	56,706
Total Capacity					56,706

Table 8 shows a total assessed operational EfW capacity in North East Lincolnshire of **c56,700 tpa in 2024**. Two other consented EfW sites listed in the WNA 2015 have not been built out and their permissions are believed to have lapsed (as permissions required implementation within 3 years of grant) so their capacity has not been counted. In addition, the following facilities subject to permits are understood to still be in preconstruction phase, so their capacity has not been counted:

- South Humber Bank Energy Centre subject to a permit to incinerate 753,500tpa issued in 2021 and also benefits from planning permission with consented capacity of 600,000tpa³². The latest CAR Form on the EA permit register dated 31/12/2025 reports "the site remains at the pre-construction stage and the financial investment decision (FID) remains pending".

³² DM/0575/18/SCO. South Marsh Road Stallingborough North East Lincolnshire. Decision issued Mon 03 Sep 2018.

- Netherlands Way is subject to a permit held by TEGCO Immingham Ltd to incinerate up to 350,400tpa of RDF granted in 2024. The latest CAR Form on the EA permit register dated 22/09/2025 reports "no current plans to start construction during 2025".

Capacity Summary

Intermediate Site Capacity

5.28 Table 9 shows a summary of assessed capacity of the different types of facility operating in North East Lincolnshire.

Table 9: Assessed Capacity of Intermediate Waste Management Sites in North East Lincolnshire (tpa)

	Hazardous waste	Non-inert waste	Non-inert waste	Inert waste
Capacity Type	Recycling		Transfer (without recycling)	Recycling
Other Recycling (Table 1)	-	72,118	-	-
Metal Recycling (Table 2)	-	197,297	-	-
HWRC Recycling (Table 3)	-	10,444	7,556	-
Organic Waste Treatment (Table 4)		12,150		
Recycled Aggregate (Table 5)	-	-	-	99,875
Waste Transfer (Table 6)	-	-	96,429	-
Hazardous Waste (Table 7)	229,003	-	-	-
Total	229,003	292,009	103,985	99,875

5.29 In 2024, capacity for managing waste at intermediate sites in North East Lincolnshire totalled **c0.72M tpa³³**.

Final Fate Capacity

5.30 Table 10 sets out a summary of final fate capacity in North East Lincolnshire.

Table 10: Assessed Capacity of Final Fate Waste Management Facilities in NEL (tonnes)

Capacity Type	Non-inert waste
EfW as 'Other Recovery'	56,706
Total	56,706

³³ It is not possible to directly compare this value with a value in the WNA 2015 as the previous WNA looked at capacity on a waste stream by waste stream basis.

6. Assessing the Capacity Gap in North East Lincolnshire

Waste Management Requirements

- 6.1 The proposed targets generated through the waste stream specific assessments reported separately are presented together in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Proposed Management Targets for North East Lincolnshire waste

		<i>Actual</i>	Milestone years			
Capacity Category	Waste stream	2024	2030	2035	2040	2045
Non-inert Recycling/Organic Waste Treatment	LACW	39.5%	≥50%	≥60%	≥70%	≥75%
	C&I	90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥91%
	CDEW	6.7%	10%	15%	20%	25%
Residual waste Other Recovery	LACW	60.2%	49%	39%	29%	24%
	C&I	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Residual waste Non-Inert Landfill	LACW	0.3%	≤1%	≤1%	≤1%	≤1%
	C&I	2%	≤2%	≤2%	≤2%	≤1%
	CDEW	29.3%	25%	20%	15%	10%
Aggregate Recycling/ Recovery to Land and Recovery in Landfill	Inert CDEW	64%	74%	71%	68%	65%

- 6.2 The management requirements for waste forecast to be produced in North East Lincolnshire that flow from meeting the above targets are set out in Table 12.

Table 12: Forecast Waste Management Requirements in North East Lincolnshire at Plan Milestone years (tonnes)

↓ indicates dropping over Plan period; ↑ indicates rising over Plan period

Capacity Category	Waste stream	2030	2035	2040	2045	Peak or Cumulative Capacity (landfill - underlined) Requirement (tonnes)
Non-inert Recycling/Organic Waste Treatment	LACW	35,685	37,406	41,523	42,673	42,673 ↑
	C&I	107,550	107,550	108,745	109,840	109,840 ↑
	CDEW	15,438	23,157	30,877	38,596	38,596 ↑
	Total	158,673	168,113	181,145	191,109	191,109 ↑
Residual waste Other Recovery	LACW	32,031	24,314	17,202	13,655	32,031 ↓
	C&I	9,560	9,560	9,560	8,365	9,560 ↓
	Total	41,591	33,874	26,762	22,020	41,591 ↓
Residual waste Non-Inert Landfill	LACW	654	623	593	569	<u>11,850</u>
	C&I	2,390	2,390	1,195	1,195	<u>41,741</u>
	CDEW	38,596	30,877	23,157	15,438	<u>641,785</u>
	Total	41,640	33,890	24,945	17,202	<u>695,375</u>
Hazardous Waste		24,248				24,248
Aggregate recycling/ Recovery to Land inc in Landfill	Inert CDE	100,349	100,349	100,349	100,349	100,349

6.3 How the waste management capacity requirements set out in Table 12 above might be met is discussed below.

Recycling & Composting Waste Management

- 6.4 Recycling and organic waste treatment (aka composting) have been taken to sit at the same tier of the waste hierarchy and may therefore be considered interchangeable in terms of the movement of waste up the hierarchy. Therefore, combined targets are proposed.
- 6.5 When the total assessed management capacity for recycling and composting of c292,000 tpa shown in Table 9 is compared with the estimated combined recycling and composting peak requirement of c191,000 tonnes in 2045 shown in Table 12, it can be concluded that sufficient capacity exists in North East Lincolnshire to meet the Tier 3 recycling/composting requirement through the whole Plan period as shown in Table 13.
- 6.6 It should further be noted that to recycle a tonne of waste does not necessarily require provision of waste management capacity capable of processing a tonne of waste. Much depends on how the waste is presented for collection, plus the proximity to reprocessing sites. So, for example if waste is segregated effectively at source, the resulting materials may be delivered directly to a reprocessing site and not require provision of additional sorting capacity. It is notable in that regard that the requirement of the Environment Act 2021 that at least three materials - food waste, dry mixed recyclables and residual waste - be collected separately from all homes and business premises - is to be implemented across the board by the end of March 2027. If materials are not separated at source, then they may require processing through a MRF before going on for recycling/reprocessing.

Table 13: NEL Recycling/Composting Capacity Requirement at Plan Milestone years (tonnes)
Source: Table 9 & 12

	2030	2035	2040	2045	Peak Requirement
Recycling /Composting Requirement (Table 12)	158,673	168,113	181,145	191,109	191,109
Plan Area Capacity (Table 9)	292,000	292,000	292,000	292,000	
Difference	+133,327	+123,887	+110,855	+100,891	

Residual Waste Management

- 6.7 While there is no obligation for North East Lincolnshire to achieve net self-sufficiency for non-inert waste management alone throughout the Plan period, the disposal or recovery of mixed municipal waste is subject to the proximity principle which encourages each WPA to plan for the management of mixed municipal waste through disposal and energy recovery on a more localised basis³⁴.
- 6.8 Statutory residual waste reduction targets have been set for England through *The Environmental Targets (Residual Waste) (England) Regulations 2022*. This is to halve residual waste production per head by 2042. Residual waste includes all waste other than that which is expressly exempted disposed to non-inert landfill or managed by EfW at home or abroad (RDF), with no distinction being made in law between the two management methods. Both are to be avoided if the target is to be met. This means that demand for both can be expected to fall over time.

³⁴ *Waste Management Plan for England* (DEFRA, January 2021)

North East Lincolnshire Residual Waste 'Other Recovery' Capacity

- 6.9 When the total assessed management capacity for 'Other Recovery' of c56,500 tpa shown in Table 10 is compared with the estimated peak combined recovery requirement of c41,500 tonnes shown in Table 12, it can be concluded that sufficient capacity exists in North East Lincolnshire for the 'other recovery' requirement to be met through the whole Plan period. This is shown in Table 14 and notably indicates a virtually halving of residual waste managed by Other Recovery which corresponds with the halving residual waste by 2042 target.

Table 14: North East Lincolnshire Waste 'Other Recovery' Capacity at Plan Milestone years (tonnes)
Source: Table 9 & 10

	2030	2035	2040	2045	Peak Requirement
Other Recovery Requirement (Table 12)	41,591	33,874	26,762	22,020	41,591
Plan Area Capacity (Table 10)	56,706	56,706	56,706	56,706	
Difference	+15,115	+22,832	+29,944	+34,686	

North East Lincolnshire Residual Waste Landfill Capacity Requirement

- 6.10 Table 15 shows the estimated annual and cumulative requirement for residual waste landfill capacity from NEL predicted to arise over the Plan period. This shows a predicted cumulative non-inert landfill requirement of c695,500 tonnes by the end of the Plan period based on a declining annual requirement of c47,000 tonnes in 2025 reducing to c17,000 tonnes in 2045.

Table 15: Predicted Non-Inert Landfill Capacity Requirement for North East Lincolnshire Waste

Year	CDE waste	LACW	C&I waste	Total annual requirement (tpa)	Cumulative Requirement (tonnes)
2025	44,107	291	2,760	47,158	47,158
2026	43,005	363	2,686	46,054	93,212
2027	41,903	436	2,612	44,951	138,163
2028	40,800	508	2,538	43,846	182,009
2029	39,698	502	2,464	42,664	224,673
2030	38,596	654	2,390	41,640	266,313
2031	37,052	648	2,390	40,090	306,403
2032	35,508	642	2,390	38,540	344,943
2033	33,964	636	2,390	36,990	381,933
2034	32,420	629	2,390	35,439	417,372
2035	30,877	623	2,390	33,890	451,262
2036	29,333	617	2,151	32,101	483,363
2037	27,789	611	1,912	30,312	513,675
2038	26,245	605	1,673	28,523	542,198
2039	24,701	599	1,434	26,734	568,932
2040	23,157	593	1,195	24,945	593,877
2041	21,614	588	1,195	23,397	617,274
2042	20,070	583	1,195	21,848	639,123
2043	18,526	579	1,195	20,300	659,422
2044	16,982	574	1,195	18,751	678,173
2045	15,438	569	1,195	17,202	695,375

6.11 According to the Environment Agency dataset for remaining landfill void in 2024³⁵ there is no remaining void for non-hazardous waste at Immingham Landfill, the sole non inert landfill in NEL, it is now in restoration. Given the absence of non-inert landfill capacity, all non-hazardous waste requiring landfill is currently managed beyond North East Lincolnshire. This situation can be expected to continue for the duration of the Plan period. The ongoing availability of non-inert landfill capacity outside NEL capable of accommodating the reducing quantity of residues projected to arise in NEL has been established through engagement with WPAs hosting non-inert landfill sites identified as having capacity by the Agency dataset³⁶.

³⁵ <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/237825cb-dc10-4c53-8446-1bcd35614c12/remaining-landfill-capacity1>

³⁶ See NEL WNA 2026 – Strategic Flows v1.0 BPP Consulting July 2026.

Inert Waste Management

- 6.12 The adopted North East Lincolnshire Council Local Plan (2013-2032) adopted in 2018 does not include a commitment to net-self-sufficiency for the management of inert waste. However, applying the objective of net self-sufficiency to this WNA exercise is a useful way of establishing the extent to which the provision of capacity is adequate.
- 6.13 Inert waste can be managed through two principal routes depending on its nature/composition - recycled to aggregate or soil or deposited for beneficial purposes on land (backfilling by inert landfill and recovery to land). Inert waste is also used for the restoration of non-inert landfills which is considered to be a beneficial use and hence a 'recovery' operation rather than disposal to landfill. The peak annual quantity of inert waste requiring management through recovery of one form or another is c100,500 tonnes as shown in Table 12.
- 6.14 Table 5 identifies 3 sites within North East Lincolnshire reported as producing recycled aggregate. These sites have combined capacity of c100,000 tpa. This is less than the combined requirement of c100,500 tpa, but by a marginal value of c500 tpa. This also does not take account of capacity that may still be available at Immingham Landfill for its restoration; albeit time limited and unknown.

Hazardous Waste Management

- 6.15 When the total assessed management capacity for hazardous waste of c229,000 tpa shown in Table 9 is compared with the estimated peak combined hazardous waste management requirement of c24,248 tonnes shown in Table 12, it can be concluded that sufficient capacity exists in North East Lincolnshire for the management of an equivalent tonnage to NEL hazardous waste through the whole Plan period. This assessment does not account for a 25,000 tpa hazardous waste treatment facility recently granted planning permission³⁷, but still to be built out.

³⁷ As discussed in Paragraph 5.22, site at Land North of Energy Park Way Grimsby.

7. Capacity Gap Summary

7.1 The findings from the preceding discussion on potential future waste management capacity gaps in North East Lincolnshire are summarised in Table 16 below.

Table 16: NEL Capacity Assessment & Annual Capacity Gap Analysis (tpa)

Capacity Type	2030	2035	2040	2045
Recycling & Composting (Table 13)	0	0	0	0
Other Recovery (Table 14)	0	0	0	0
Non-inert Landfill (Table 15)	-41,640	-33,890	-24,945	-17,202
Aggregate recycling/ Recovery to Land	-474			

7.2 Table 16 shows that:

- there is sufficient capacity to meet the projected recycling/composting requirement through to the end of the Plan period; and
- the predicted need for non-inert landfill capacity is reducing over time. Table 15 shows a reducing annual requirement and a cumulative shortfall of c695,500 tonnes may arise by the end of the Plan period.
- there is a sufficient capacity to meet the projected declining 'other recovery' requirement for residual waste through to the end of the Plan period;
- the predicted capacity gap for inert waste requiring management through recovery is less than 500 tpa throughout the Plan period.

7.3 The strategic significance of the identified shortfall in non inert landfill capacity should be assessed in the context of the:

- Government's intention to virtually eliminate the landfilling of all biodegradable waste by 2028³⁸; and
- the reduction of municipal waste landfilled to no more than 10% by 2035³⁹; and
- the halving of residual waste per head including that sent to landfill by 2042.

³⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/near-elimination-of-biodegradable-waste-to-landfill>

³⁹ As shown in Table 11 the proposed target for non-inert landfill for both LACW & C&I waste streams (from which municipal waste arises) equates to less than 10% of total arisings.

8. Capacity Assessment Conclusion

- 8.1 This Waste Management Needs Assessment (WNA) consists of the following documents:
- Local Authority Collected Waste Assessment of Management Requirements to 2045;
 - Commercial & Industrial Waste Assessment of Management Requirements to 2045;
 - Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Assessment of Management Requirements to 2045;
 - Hazardous Waste Assessment of Management Requirements to 2045;
 - Scoping Review of Other Waste - which concluded there was no requirement for the capacity needs of these streams to be considered further in this WNA; and,
 - Review of waste flows.
 - this Overview Report.
- 8.2 The combined consideration of the reports above has found that the existing operational capacity within North East Lincolnshire is likely to be sufficient to support the Council in meeting its objectives of:
- seeking to ensure that waste produced in North East Lincolnshire is managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy in priority order by setting ambitious recycling targets; and,
 - achieving net self-sufficiency for recycling and composting and other recovery for the Plan period through to 2045.
- 8.3 To ensure that the above objectives are met as far as possible and that needed capacity is available it will be necessary to:
- safeguard capacity at existing strategic waste management facilities in North East Lincolnshire; and,
 - confirm that capacity at facilities outside North East Lincolnshire that manage or may manage waste arising in North East Lincolnshire will continue to remain available for the Plan period, particularly any non-inert landfills;
 - include policy in the emerging Local Plan to allow additional waste management capacity that supports the above strategic objectives to come forward during the Plan period at appropriate locations.

9. Regional (Yorkshire & Humber) Capacities

9.1 Given the projected shortfall in non-inert landfill capacity within the Plan area, consideration should be given to the national policy expectation of waste planning authorities through National Planning Policy for Waste. In relation to identifying the need for waste management facilities this states that:

3. In preparing Local Plans, waste planning authorities should: ...

- *consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance and reflect any requirement for waste management facilities identified nationally;*
- *take into account any need for waste management, including for disposal of the residues from treated wastes, arising in more than one waste planning authority area but where only a limited number of facilities would be required;*
- *work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities, and in two-tier areas with district authorities, through the statutory duty to cooperate, to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management;*
- *consider the extent to which the capacity of existing operational facilities would satisfy any identified need.*

9.2 This is intended to ensure that over-provision of capacity does not occur, rather an optimal distribution of capacity is established "to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management" that may extend beyond a specific plan area. This is particularly the case when certain facilities provided have substantially greater capacity than required to meet the needs of the Plan area in which it is located due to economies of scale.

Landfill Capacity

9.3 Environment Agency's remaining landfill capacity dataset shows the remaining permitted landfill capacity in the sub-region of Yorkshire & the Humber (Former Humberside, North, South & West Yorkshire) at the end of 2024 for the two landfill types for which capacity was available, beyond North East Lincolnshire. This is displayed in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Permitted Landfill void by Landfill type, Yorkshire & the Humber sub-region (exc NE Lincs), end of 2024

Source: .gov datastore website⁴⁰

Type	Remaining Void (cubic metres)	Assessed Capacity (tonnes)	
		Inert	Non-inert
Non-Hazardous Merchant Landfill	19,392,075	3,345,133	16,046,942
Non-hazardous Landfill with SNRHW cell	1,243,333	214,475	1,028,858
		Total	17,075,800

⁴⁰ <https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/237825cb-dc10-4c53-8446-1bcd35614c12/remaining-landfill-capacity1>

- 9.4 Table 17 shows that the permitted non-inert waste landfills located within the Yorkshire & Humber region had a combined assessed capacity of c17.1Mt of non-inert waste, at the end of 2024. However, when capacity at landfills identified as dormant or restricted in capacity availability, is excluded the assessed landfill capacity for non-inert waste within the region **reduces to c10.3Mt**.
- 9.5 In order to establish if the remaining capacity might be relied upon to meet the identified North East Lincolnshire need, the host WPA for each landfill identified in Appendix 3 was contacted to confirm whether each site was subject to any constraints to its continued operation through to 2045, such as time limits on permission. The outcome of these enquiries is that when permitted end dates (where one has been set) under the present planning consents are taken into account only two non-inert landfills in the region may have available capacity beyond 2038. This means available capacity declines to **just over 2Mt** at the two sites that may be operating after 2038 if all sites close by their anticipated end dates. Appendix 3 sets out a site by site analysis.
- 9.6 The above indicates that availability of non-inert landfill capacity ought to be closely monitored on an ongoing basis, and regional collaboration to support the extension of life of existing sites due to close prematurely, or provision of additional capacity may need to be actively pursued.

Appendix 1: North East Lincolnshire Intermediate Site Throughput over 5 years reported through the WDI (tonnes)
(peak year identified by green cell)

Ref no.	Site location	Operator	WDI 2013	WDI 2020	WDI 2021	WDI 2022	WDI 2023	WDI 2024	Peak Input	Peak Input +15%
WM01	Mineral Quay, Immingham Docks	Donald Ward	89,778	121,743	91,053	116,148	132,453	25,443	132,453	152,321
WM05	HWRC, Queens Road, Immingham	Paprec Energies Cyclerval Ltd	1,998	2,672	2,884	2,418	2,793	2,846	2,884	N/A
WM07	Immingham Landfill	Integrated Waste Management Ltd	n/a	66,089	40,648	67,108	65,959	109,310	Closed - undergoing restoration	
WM09	Huckers Yard, Netherlands Way, Stallingborough	Stokesley Metals Limited	3,390	13,162	17,051	13,597	13,721	17,335	17,335	19,935
WM11	Stallingborough Transfer Station South Marsh Road, Stallingborough	NewLincs Development Ltd	17,791	15,965	18,533	16,390	15,562	15,536	18,533	21,313
WM12	Estate Road No 3, South Humberside Industrial Estate, Grimsby	DST Ltd	1,054	4,327	No return	No return	1,800	No return	4,327	4,976
WM14	Estate Road No 1, South Humberside Industrial Estate, Grimsby	Jonathan Potts Ltd	8,640	8,240	6,775	5,637	6,716	6,284	8,640	9,936
WM15	Estate Road No 2. South Humberside Industrial Estate, Grimsby	Ashcourt (Lincolnshire) Ltd	32,194	29,699	21,577	15,711	16,789	4,731	32,194	37,023
WM16	Moody Lane, Grimsby	H Cope & Sons Ltd	15,786	11,320	14,281	11,703	13,208	21,243	21,243	24,429
WM17	Gilbey Road Transfer Station, Gilbey Road, Grimsby	Biffa Services	17,887	31,319	40,374	30,137	35,531	35,263	40,374	46,430
WM18	HWRC, Estuary Way, Grimsby	Paprec Energies Cyclerval Ltd	9,373	3,288	10,418	9,787	9,774	10,273	10,418	N/A
WM20	Shed No 7 Westside Road, Royal Dock, Grimsby	RMS Grimsby & Immingham Ltd	56,761	104,418	62,090	53,943	50,992	28,738	104,418	120,081
WM21	Rear of number's 2 & 3 Cold Stores, Wickham Road, Fish Docks, Grimsby	Browns Waste Ltd	23,199	14,205	14,721	12,048	14,445	13,802	23,199	26,679

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WM25	Works Department, Doughty Road, Grimsby	North East Lincolnshire Council	7,198	5,400	5,096	3,765	4,479	4,164	7,198	8,278
WM26	EfW, South Marsh Road, Stallingborough	Newlincs Development Ltd	-	53,369	51,321	51,299	56,706	54,188	56,706	N/A
WM27	Unit 25-27, No.5 Estate Road, South Humberside Ind Est, Grimsby	Bespoke Recycling Solutions Ltd	-	5,227	8,155	8,850	17,352	14,869	17,352	19,955
WM28	Nordic House, Western Access Road	DFDS Seaways Plc	-	155,409	115,976	119,104	197,996	223,407	223,407	256,918
WM32	Biodiesel West Riverside Immingham Dock	Greenergy Biofuels Ltd	-				97,514	50,327	97,514	112,141
WM33	Energy Park Way, Healing	Rapid Collections Ltd	-		5,543	10,927	11,176	6,470	11,176	12,852
WM35	Sandstop Recycling, Stallingborough Industrial Estate	Sandstop Quarries Ltd	-	12,431	22,112	10,713	12,068	8,718	22,112	25,429
WM36	Transfer Station, Works Dept, Doughty Road	Paprec Energies Cyclerval Ltd	-			692	526	703	703	808

Appendix 2: North East Lincolnshire Intermediate Hazardous Sites Throughput over 5 years reported through the WDI (tonnes)
(peak year identified by green cell)

Ref no.	Site location	Operator	WDI 2013	WDI 2020	WDI 2021	WDI 2022	WDI 2023	WDI 2024	Peak Input	Peak Input +15%
WM02	Immingham Oil Storage, Immingham Docks	Exolum	102,315	101,314	65,288	108,025	49,272	60,714	108,025	124,229
WM04	Pelham Industrial Estate, Manby Road, Immingham	SAR Metals Ltd	16,149	6,176	5,603	2,241	3,080	3,146	16,149	18,572
WM08	Kiln Lane Treatment Plant, Netherlands Way, Stallingborough	FBM Metals (UK) Ltd	3,259	15,092	15,762	19,069	19,384	21,509	21,509	24,735
WM10	Hobson Way, Stallingborough	BOC Ltd	77	366		408	264	113	408	469
WM24	Railway Street, Grimsby	Grimsby Car Salvage	-	606	No return	288	206	564	606	697
WM29	Immingham Materials Recycling Facility	Enva Battery Recycling Ltd	-	21,551	20,093	27,395	25,205	25,879	27,395	31,504
WM30	Unit 6 Pelham Industrial Estate Waste Facility	Enva Battery Recycling Ltd	-	108	990	No return		222	990	1,139
WM31	Immingham East Terminal	Exolum Immingham Ltd	-	34,924	13,574	16,333	29,214	28,899	34,924	40,163
WM34	S. A. R. Metals Recycling ELV Facility, Manby Road Industrial Estate	S.A.R. Auto Ltd	-	25	1,711	136	357	263	1,711	1,968

Appendix 3: Permitted Non-Inert Landfill Capacity, Yorkshire & the Humber sub-region (exc North East Lincolnshire), end of 2024 (m3)⁴¹

Site Name	Remaining void (m3)	End date	WPA
Bootham Lane Landfill	1,006,373	2025	Doncaster
<i>Roxby Landfill Site⁴²</i>	<i>1,878,475</i>	<i>2026</i>	North Lincolnshire
Thurcroft Landfill	1,453,967	2026	Rotherham
Welbeck Landfill Site ⁴³	200,208	2026	Wakefield
Allerton Park Landfill Site	2,161,472	2028	North Yorkshire
Gallymoor Landfill ⁴⁴	1,243,333	2030	East Riding of Yorkshire
Hazel Lane Quarry and Landfill	266,709	2032	Doncaster
Milegate Extension Landfill Site	39,771	2038	East Riding of Yorkshire
Carnaby Landfill Site	1,981,815	None set	East Riding of Yorkshire
Oxbow Lake Landfill	91,054		Rotherham
Conesby Quarry Landfill	2,870,932	Dormant	North Lincolnshire
Harewood Whin Landfill	600,000	Dormant	York, City of
Crosby North Landfill	1,641,301	Restricted	North Lincolnshire
Yarborough Quarry	5,199,998	Restricted	North Lincolnshire

⁴¹ A number of sites were excluded as they were not considered Merchant Landfills and instead were landfills accepting specialised wastes.

⁴² Roxby Landfill has reached its planning consent end date for landfilling and a planning application to extend its lifespan from 2026 to 2037 was refused. The refusal is subject to appeal. In addition, a planning application to extend the life to 2034 has been submitted and is yet to be decided. This site is one of two landfills in North Lincolnshire accepting HIC waste.

⁴³ This permission requires import of non-hazardous waste to cease by no later than 31 December 2026, with restoration permitted to 31 December 2028 as per appeal decision (APP/X4725/C/24/3337726).

⁴⁴ Non-hazardous landfill with SNRHW cell.