



North East Lincolnshire

Waste Needs Assessment 2026

Identifying Strategically Significant Waste Movements
from North East Lincolnshire in 2022-24

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste
ELV	End-of-Life Vehicle
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
MRS	Metal Recycling Site
NEL	North East Lincolnshire
NPPW	National Planning Policy for Waste
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
WDI	Waste Data Interrogator
WNA	Waste Needs Assessment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WTS	Waste Transfer Station

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
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.
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.
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.
Energy Recovery Facility	Facility where energy from waste is carried out. Principally thermal treatment.
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).
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).
Local Authority Collected Waste	Waste collected by or on behalf of a local authority. Includes household waste and business waste were collected by a local authority and non-municipal fractions such as construction and demolition waste delivered to HWRCs. LACW is the term used instead of municipal waste.
Municipal Waste (MSW) (from 2010)	Local Authority Collected Waste plus any wastes similar in nature and composition including that collected from businesses by private waste collection companies.
Non-Hazardous Waste Landfill	A landfill permitted to accept non-inert (biodegradable) wastes e.g. municipal and commercial and industrial waste and other non-hazardous (including inert) wastes. May only accept hazardous waste if a special cell is constructed.
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.
The Plan area	The area subject to the Waste Local Plan to which this study relates. In this case North East Lincolnshire.
Waste Planning Authority	The authority responsible for planning for waste within a specific administrative area. In this case NEL Council.
Waste Transfer Station	A site to which waste is delivered for bulking prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to review movements of waste (a.k.a. waste flows) between North East Lincolnshire (NEL) and other waste planning authority areas in England and in doing so:
- a) assess the state of net self sufficiency of the NEL Plan area in terms of waste management capacity and
 - b) identify outward flows that may be regarded as strategic (now or in the future). Identifying such movements is a necessary step in determining whether any spatial strategy underpinning a waste local plan can rely on such movements over the Plan period. If not then specific provision for additional capacity to be developed within the Plan area to address potential shortfalls may be required.
- 1.2 The principal data source used, the Environment Agency (EA) Waste Data Interrogator (WDI), reports on inputs to sites located in England subject to environmental permits the EA has issued. The WDI 2024 has been used as the primary source as it contains the most recent data available at the time of writing this report. Reference has also been made to the WDI 2022 and 2023 to ensure the view of flows in 2024 is representative.
- 1.3 Where movements that may be considered strategic are identified, the relevant Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) should be contacted as part of North East Lincolnshire Council's ongoing engagement activities in order to establish whether the movements into the identified receiving facilities within their area can be relied upon for the Plan period. Such engagement normally involves consideration of the following:
- a) Whether historical flows of waste identified as potentially strategic are likely to continue;
 - b) Barriers to the continuation of waste exports due to, for example, exhaustion of finite capacity and cessation due to time limited availability at receiving facilities;
 - c) Whether new flows of waste from the Plan area are likely to take place. This takes the above factors into account as well as any changes in capacity that the management of waste arising in NEL currently relies on (situated either within or beyond NEL) and changes in contractual arrangements.
- 1.4 Advice is provided to support NEL Council in its engagement activities by recommending which WPAs be contacted about which waste movements and what follow up actions may be needed given the engagement activities that have already taken place as part of the Plan making process so far.

2 Waste as a Strategic Issue

- 2.1 The management of waste generally transcends administrative boundaries, with waste arising in one WPA area often being managed in another. Waste management facilities may have catchments that extend beyond the boundary of the Plan area within which it is situated. Such flows are recognised in relation to the disposal of waste and recovery of mixed municipal waste in particular in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) that expects WPAs to:

“...plan for the disposal of waste and the recovery of mixed municipal waste in line with the proximity principle, recognising that new facilities will need to serve catchment areas large enough to secure the economic viability of the plant;”.

- 2.2 Hence the management of waste can be a cross boundary strategic matter, the planning for which may require co-operation between WPAs.

The Duty to Cooperate

- 2.3 The Duty to Cooperate has now been removed from the new plan-making system introduced under the *Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023* and, following the coming into force of the new system on 25 March 2026, it is no longer being retained for plans progressing under the legacy system. Strategic cross boundary matters are instead expected to be addressed through revised national policy, the new tier of strategic planning and continued effective collaboration, with plan making guidance still referring to maintaining effective cooperation and the use of statements of common ground. In relation to waste, authorities should therefore continue to assess strategic waste flows and demonstrate joint working through shared evidence and, where appropriate, statements of common ground, reflecting current guidance that waste remains a strategic issue requiring close cooperation.

The Proximity Principle

- 2.4 The management of any waste by disposal, or the recovery of mixed municipal waste is subject to the proximity principle¹ which seeks to ensure such waste destined for these fates is managed at one of the nearest appropriate facilities. As stated above national policy acknowledges that such facilities may be located outside a particular Plan area within which the waste managed at such facilities may have arisen. Hence there is no expectation that each and every Plan area provides the full suite of waste management facilities to manage waste arising within its area.

¹ See National Planning Policy for Waste.

3 North East Lincolnshire ‘Net’ Self Sufficiency

- 3.1 Self-sufficiency in terms of waste, as outlined in Article 16 of the retained EU Waste Framework Directive², 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 make provision for the management of their own waste and is designed to reduce the need for cross boundary waste movements, which can create inequalities and waste tourism. The principle applies at national level to the UK as a whole³.
- 3.2 The principle of self-sufficiency has been adapted for local waste planning purposes to establish how much management capacity may be needed in each waste Plan area. The addition of the term 'net' recognises that movements of waste commonly occur between waste Plan areas, as waste 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

- 3.3 In order to ascertain the 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 for management within NEL have been compared. The initial data from the EA WDI 2024 is displayed in Table 1. It should be noted that the values shown will include an element of double counting where NEL waste is managed at facilities located in NEL initially and then meets its final fate outside NEL.

Table 1: Tonnages of NEL waste managed in permitted facilities within and outside NEL, and tonnage of imported waste to NEL facilities in 2024⁴

Source: WDI 2024

NEL arisings		Managed in NEL		
Total waste from NEL	NEL waste managed outside NEL	NEL waste managed in NEL	Waste imported to NEL	Total Managed in NEL
517,822	317,614	200,208	828,029	1,028,237

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/98/oj>

³ As transposed in English law through *The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011* as amended.

⁴ Waste from NEL going for Storage was excluded from this table.

- 3.4 Table 1 shows that in 2024 of the total NEL waste managed at English permitted facilities of 0.52 M tonnes, c0.2 M tonnes were managed in NEL, while c0.32 M tonnes were managed outside NEL. This export is not as great as the c0.83 M tonnes of waste from outside NEL managed in NEL. So, taking this snapshot as a simple balance, it can be said that in 2024 imports of waste from NEL exceeded waste exports (0.32Mt exported vs 0.83Mt imported) indicating that NEL achieved net self-sufficiency.
- 3.5 Figure 1 displays the balance between imports and exports by waste management method (and waste type).

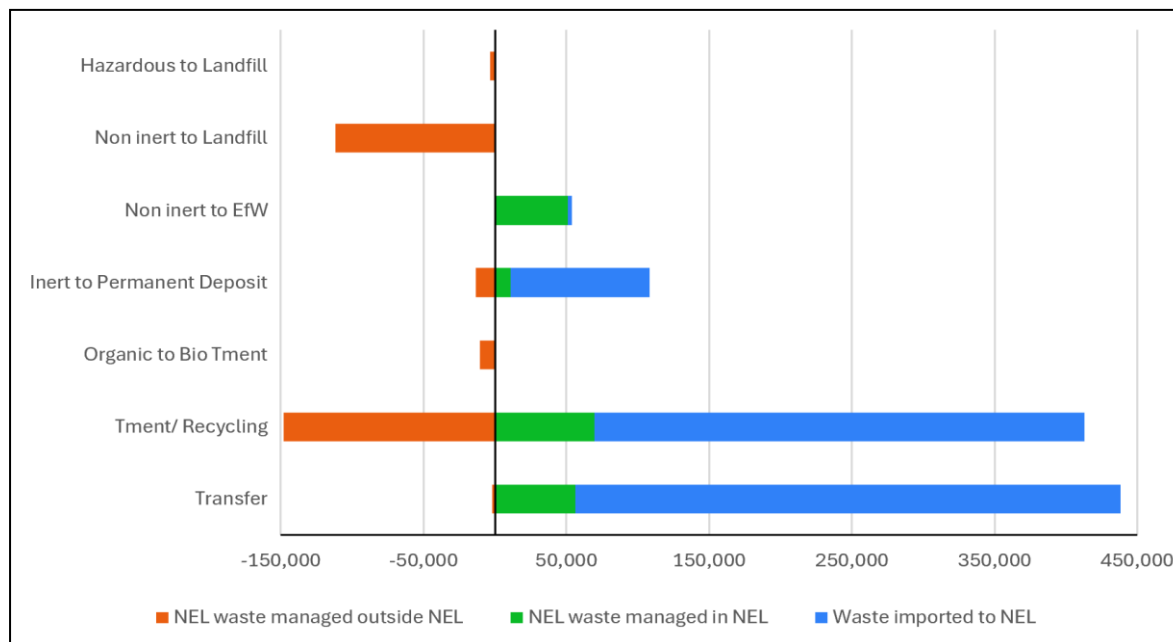


Figure 1: Waste import/export balance in NEL by management method & waste type (tonnes)

Source: WDI 2024

- 3.6 Figure 1 shows the following:
- non inert NEL waste sent to landfill was only exported. This is due to the fact the sole non-inert landfill site in NEL at Immingham had closed by 2024. The principal waste exported for landfill was calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production (EWC 06 11 01) at 108,666t. Interrogation of the Environment Agency Pollution Inventory shows all the waste came from the Stallingborough Titanium Dioxide Site, Laporte Road and was deposited at Campwood Landfill in North Lincolnshire⁵. This is a specialised waste flow and cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy. As it is not amenable to being driven out of landfill⁶ it has not been included within the general C&I waste total for NEL reported elsewhere.

⁵ Camphill Landfill is a slaked lime extraction quarry that is being backfilled with similar types of waste to restore. It does not accept general non inert waste. The Environment Agency remaining landfill void dataset indicates it has substantial void remaining.

⁶ This position is supported by the fact the specific waste type is identified as an inactive waste under the landfill tax regime in the Qualifying Materials Order, and as such its continued disposal to landfill is not subject to the same fiscal pressures as other non-inert wastes.

- a significant import of inert waste for permanent deposit to NEL. The main receiving site was the Immingham Landfill, that requires inert waste for restoration⁷. This outlet is time limited as restoration is completed and so imports of inert wastes can be expected to decline over time.
- According to WDI 2024 over 100,000 tonnes of waste imported for treatment were sewage sludge from Lincolnshire going to the Pyewipe Sewage Treatment Works operated by Anglian Water. This is regarded as an internal flow within Anglian Water's infrastructure network reported on elsewhere in the WNA⁸ so is considered to fall outside the normal flows assessment process.
- Nearly 60,000 tonnes of NEL waste going for treatment in 2024 was landfill leachate. This compares with c31,500t in 2022. This waste arises from non-inert landfill sites and is disregarded in the assessment of future management requirements. Therefore, it has been ignored, so as to avoid distorting the picture.
- According to WDI 2024 223,000t of imported waste for transfer were RDF (EWC 19 12 10) and processing residues (EWC 19 12 12) managed at DFDS Seaways Plc export facility located at Immingham. Plus c28,500t of RDF imports for transfer from Shed No 7, Westside Road (operated by RMS Grimsby & Immingham Ltd), This waste is stored pre-prepared dockside for export overseas and does not undergo any processing as such. Therefore, it is also regarded as something of a distortion to the true picture of flows to and from NEL therefore this tonnage was also disregarded.
- According to WDI 2024, Gilbey Road Transfer Station operated by Biffa Waste Services received predominately mixed municipal waste (c30,500t) all reported as coming from Lincolnshire. However given this site primarily serves the Grimsby area, and Biffa already has a depot in Lincoln serving Lincolnshire, the tonnage reported through the WDI has been reassigned to NEL.

3.7 The above adjustments result in the values presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tonnages of NEL waste managed in permitted facilities within and outside NEL, and tonnage of imported waste to NEL facilities in 2024 after adjustment⁹

Source: WDI 2024

NEL arisings		Managed in NEL		
Total waste from NEL	NEL waste managed outside NEL	NEL waste managed in NEL	Waste imported to NEL	Total Managed in NEL
337,130	154,893	182,238	454,081	636,318

⁷ Environment Agency CAR Report PP3830BV/0588528 dated 05/12/2023 states "The landfill site is closed to the acceptance of wastes for disposal and only accepting waste types for restoration. The site is currently accepting soils for re-profiling of the landfill cap to allow surface water to naturally shed from the cap to surface water. "

⁸ NEL WNA 2026 Other Waste Scoping Report BPP Consulting May 2026

⁹ Waste from NEL going for Storage was excluded from this table.

3.8 Table 2 now shows that in 2024 of the total NEL waste managed at English permitted facilities of 0.34 M tonnes, c0.182 M tonnes were managed in NEL, while c0.15 M tonnes were managed outside NEL. Again as this export is not as great as the c0.45 M tonnes of waste from outside NEL managed in NEL taking this adjusted snapshot as a simple balance, it can be said that in 2024 imports of waste from NEL exceeded waste exports (0.155Mt exported vs 0.454Mt imported) indicating that **NEL still achieved net self-sufficiency after adjustment**.

3.9 Figure 2 presents the picture for 2024 after the above adjustments have been made.

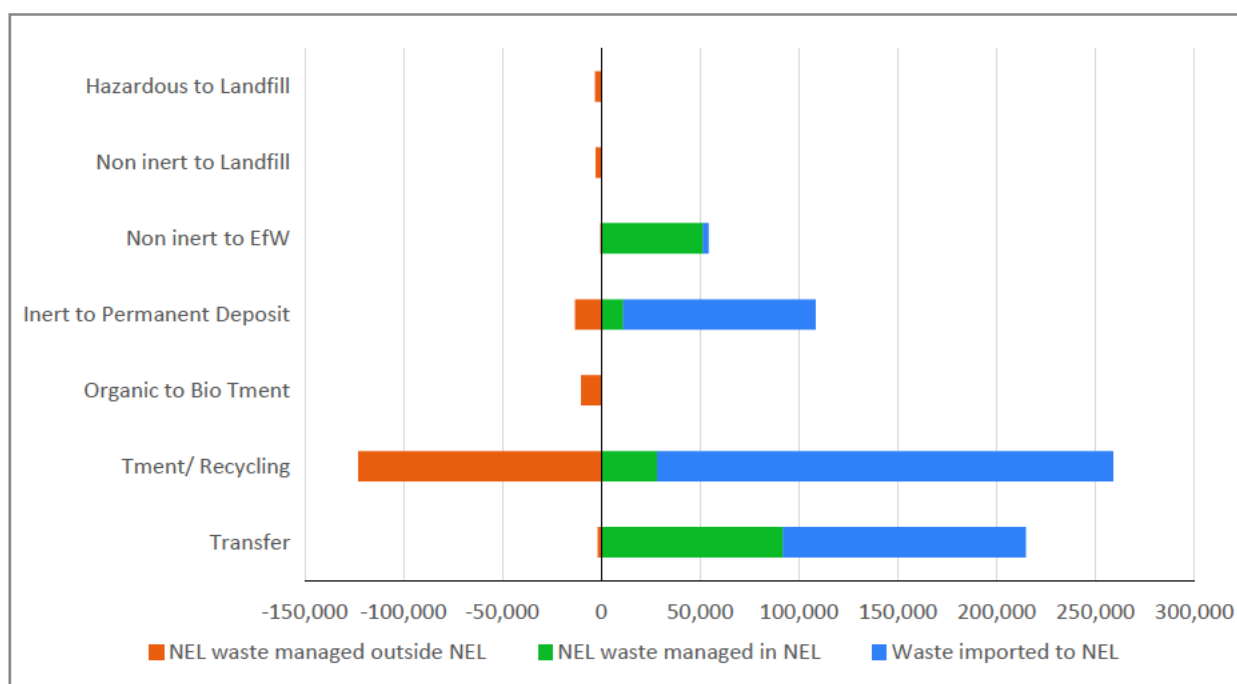


Figure 2: Waste import/export balance in NEL by management method & waste type adjusted (tonnes)

Source: WDI 2024

3.10 Figure 2 shows the following:

- The x axis limit has reduced from 450,000t to 300,000t.
- The predominant inward flows are still:
 - inert waste for permanent deposit - noting above comment about time limited nature of this flow; and
 - Treatment/recycling and to transfer.
- The predominant outward flows were to Treatment/recycling.

Initial Conclusion on NEL Net Self sufficiency

- 3.11 Table 2 and Figure 2 shows that in 2024 imports of waste from NEL exceeded waste exports indicating that NEL still achieved net self-sufficiency after adjustment. However, it present a snapshot in time for a single year, and as noted above, flows can change from year to year, for example imports to restore Immingham landfill can be expected to cease once restoration has been completed. This would reduce imports by c100,000 tonnes but would still leave a positive balance if the other 2024 flows remain representative.

Time series data

- 3.12 In order to test the representativeness of the 2024 data, the WDI dataset for 2022 has been reviewed, adjusted in the same manner as set out above, and plotted in Figure 3 so the flows for 2022 can be compared against those for 2024.

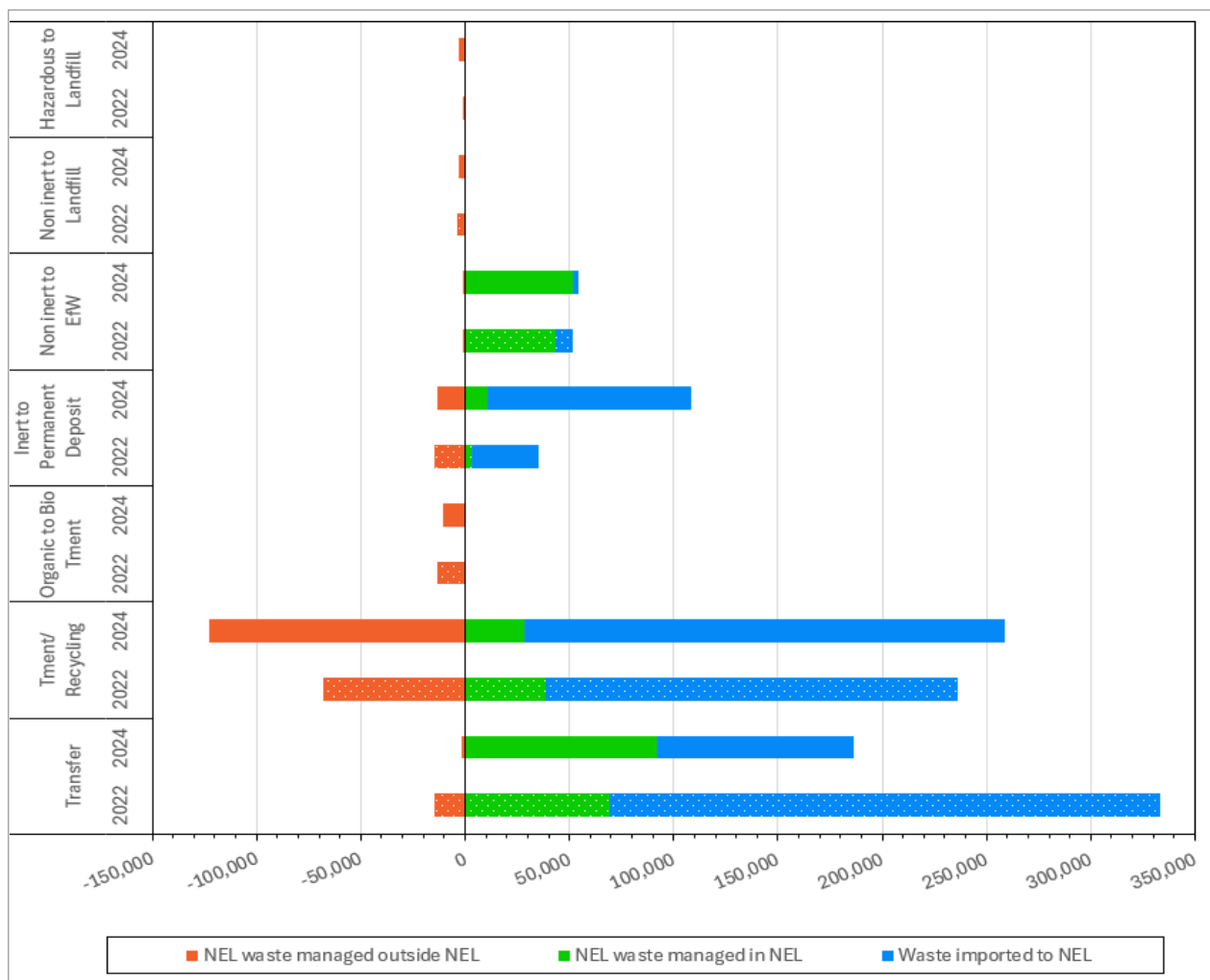


Figure 3: Waste import/export balance in NEL by management method & waste type 2022 (stippled) vs 2024 adjusted values (tonnes)

Source: WDI 2022 & 2024

3.13 Figure 3 shows the following:

- a) The inward flow of inert waste for permanent deposit increased significantly between 2022 and 2024 and given the above this is due to the increase in restoration material for Immingham Landfill; and
- b) Imports and exports for Treatment/recycling are greater in 2024 than in 2022; and
- c) Imports for transfer were much greater in 2022.

Conclusion on NEL Net Self sufficiency

3.14 Figure 3 presents data for flows to and from NEL in 2022 and 2024. Both years indicate a positive balance i.e. that NEL achieved net self-sufficiency in terms of capacity for the management of the equivalent tonnage of waste produced in NEL as a whole. Therefore, it can be concluded that **overall NEL is likely to achieve a state of net self-sufficiency on an ongoing basis, all other things remaining equal.**

4 Identifying Strategically Significant Waste Flows from NEL

- 4.1 A key matter to address when assessing the robustness of the Plan strategy upon which the waste policies contained in a local plan are predicated, is to confirm that flows of NEL waste to management facilities beyond NEL considered to be strategically significant may continue for the duration of the Plan period and hence can be relied upon. The focus for engagement is therefore to address outgoing waste flows.
- 4.2 The following section focuses on flows of waste that might be considered strategic in magnitude going from the Plan area to other English Plan areas. Flows between the Plan area and WPAs located in England are the primary focus of this exercise, as the requirements of the NPPF do not apply beyond England. However, possible flows to sites located in Wales have also been considered by interrogation of the equivalent dataset to the WDI for inputs to Welsh permitted facilities published by Natural Resources Wales ¹⁰. This showed that less than 5,000t of waste (specifically 3,142t) attributed to the Plan area was received by Welsh permitted facilities in 2024.

Identifying Waste Flows that might be Strategic

- 4.3 'Strategic' flows of waste have been identified applying the following approach:

Step 1: Does the flow to the WPA area exceed the initial significance screening thresholds?

- 4.4 The guideline threshold values for the three basic waste types provided in the National Waste TAB Chairs 'Duty to Cooperate on Waste – Practice Guide for Waste Planning Authorities in England' were used as follows:
- *Non-hazardous waste:* 5,000 tonnes per annum
 - *Inert waste:* 10,000 tonnes per annum
 - *Hazardous waste:* 100 tonnes per annum

¹⁰ Waste Permit Returns Data Interrogator NRW <https://datamap.gov.wales/documents/2619>

Table 3: Destination WPAs of Hazardous, Non-inert and Inert Waste exceeding thresholds exported from NEL 2024 in alphabetical order by region

Source: WDI 2024

N.B. Entries highlighted are those where initial screening threshold values have been exceeded

Region	Receiving WPA	Hazardous	Non-inert	Inert
East Midlands	Lincolnshire	125	<5,000	<10,000
	Northamptonshire	409	<5,000	<10,000
	Nottinghamshire	350	<5,000	<10,000
North East	Gateshead	131	<5,000	<10,000
	Stockton-on-Tees	195	<5,000	<10,000
North West	Lancashire	118	<5,000	<10,000
	Salford	106	<5,000	<10,000
South West	Bristol City	271	<5,000	<10,000
West Midlands	Sandwell	143	<5,000	<10,000
Yorkshire and Humber	Calderdale	102	<5,000	<10,000
	East Riding of Yorkshire	1,068	<5,000	<10,000
	Kingston Upon Hull City	7,230	40,699	<10,000
	Leeds	7,834	8,024	<10,000
	North Lincolnshire	360	50,596	63,266
	Sheffield	331	<5,000	<10,000
	Wakefield	2,509	<5,000	<10,000

- 4.5 Table 3 shows that in 2024 a total of 16 English WPA areas hosted facilities that accepted quantities of waste from NEL that totalled in excess of the strategic screening thresholds, with 3 WPAs accepting wastes in quantities that met or exceeded at least two of the screening thresholds.
- 4.6 Analysis of data for 2022 and 2023 indicates 2 additional WPAs hosted 3 facilities that received hazardous waste in excess of the thresholds, and 1 additional WPA hosted a facility that received non-inert waste in excess of the thresholds. The additional WPAs are identified in Appendix 1 and the sites in Appendix 2.

Step 2: Establishing if the Movements are of Strategic Significance.

- 4.7 Waste movements from NEL listed in Table 3 that exceed the guideline screening thresholds may only be considered to be strategic following further analysis as to the significance each movement may have for the overall management of the particular waste stream arising within NEL. This reflects more nuanced approaches being taken by certain WPAs such as those in the West Midlands.
- 4.8 This has been assessed primarily in terms of:
- The proportion of overall tonnage arising in NEL that the movement accounts for; and
 - the availability of alternative capacity within the Plan area catchment as represented by the distance from NEL equivalent to the furthest site waste of that type travels to in strategically significant quantities (this varies depending on the waste type being considered).
- 4.9 For the purpose of this exercise, a value of over 20% i.e. a fifth of the total arising of each waste type in NEL has been applied as a threshold of significance. The results of this exercise are displayed in Tables 4, 5 and 6 below respectively. As there will be a degree of double counting in the values with the same waste being managed at a number of facilities before reaching its final fate, the tonnages shown should not be totalled.
- 4.10 Given the substantial number of WPAs only included in Table 1 for the tonnage of hazardous waste managed being over 100t, the significance threshold has been increased from 100t to 500t in Step 2 to focus in on the most significant receiving facilities.

Table 4: Assessment of principal non-inert waste flow managed outside NEL applying significance threshold of >20% by type and destination WPA (rank order by total NEL tonnes)

Source: WDI 2024

Column	A	B	C	D=C/A*100
Waste Type	Total from NEL (tonnes)	WPA	Tonnes managed	Proportion of total amount managed
Sludges from on-site effluent treatment	11,853	North Lincolnshire	11,497	97%
Aqueous liquid wastes	11,837		11,216	95%
Sludges from washing and cleaning from preparation and processing of foods of animal origin	10,824		10,824	100%
Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	8,306		8,031	97%

- 4.11 Table 4 shows of the non-inert NEL waste exported in 2024, 4 movements going to North Lincolnshire, exceeded the 20% of total NEL arisings significance threshold.

Table 5: Assessment of principal inert waste type managed outside NEL applying significance threshold of >20% by type and Destination WPA

Source: WDI 2024

Waste Type	Total from NEL (tonnes)	WPA	Total (tonnes)	Proportion of total amount managed
Soil and stones	66,477	North Lincolnshire	38,521	58%
Mixed CDEW	30,520		24,242	79%

- 4.12 Table 4 shows of the inert waste exported, 2 movements to North Lincolnshire exceeded the 20% of total NEL arisings significance threshold in 2024 and these flows related to soils and stones (c38,500 tonnes) and mixed C, D & E waste (c24,000 tonnes). As shown in Figure 3, substantial tonnages of soil and stones were imported to NEL to restore Immingham Landfill (c12,000t), at the same time as this export occurred.

Table 6: Assessment of principal hazardous waste flows managed outside NEL applying significance threshold of >20% by type and destination WPA

Source: WDI 2024

Waste Type	Total from NEL (tonnes)	WPA	Total (tonnes)	Proportion of total amount managed
Other acids	4,749	Leeds	4,609	97%
Fuel oil and diesel	3,542	Kingston Upon Hull City	3,538	100%
Contaminated soil and stones	2,865	Wakefield	2,509	88%
End of Life Vehicles	2,148	East Riding of Yorkshire	1,059	49%
Aqueous liquid wastes	1,981	Leeds	1,954	99%
Bilge oils from other navigation	1,927	Kingston Upon Hull City	1,927	100%
Separately collected electrolyte from batteries and accumulators	1,129	Leeds	1,120	99%

- 4.13 Table 6 shows of the hazardous waste exported from NEL in 2024:
- The three dominant flows were 'other acids' at c4,400 tonnes, fuel oil and diesel at c3,500 tonnes and contaminated soil and stones at c2,500 tonnes;
 - 7 movements going to 4 WPA areas exceeded the 20% of total NEL arisings significance threshold.

Step 3: Identifying Specific Receiving Sites of Strategic Significance.

- 4.14 Detailed examination of the waste stream specific totals indicates that movements of waste from NEL that ***might*** be classed as strategically significant i.e. met or exceeded the screening thresholds, were managed at the sites shown in the following tables. It is considered that where strategic flows went to a small number of sites NEL's strategic dependency is greater than when distributed across a large number of sites. This suggests that where flows are to a small number of sites this would be of greater strategic importance to a Plan strategy. Conversely where inputs to individual sites fell below the screening threshold they have been excluded from further analysis.

NEL Non-Inert Waste Destinations

- 4.15 Table 7 shows the destination sites for NEL non-inert waste that in 2024:
- received more than 5,000 tonnes of NEL non-inert waste; and
 - where the tonnage received at the specific facility exceeded the 20% of total NEL arisings significance threshold.

Table 7: Destination sites for NEL Non-Inert Waste exports > 5,000t and >20% by WPA (rank order by tonnes)

Source: WDI 2024

WPA	Facility Type	Site Name	Principal Waste Type (5,000t or more)	Tonnes
North Lincolnshire	Physical Treatment	Bioganix Limited	Multiple waste types (sub 5,000t)	10,662
	AD	North Moor Farm	Multiple waste types (sub 5,000t)	10,285

- 4.16 Table 7 shows significant tonnages of non-inert waste from NEL were managed at 2 facilities located in North Lincolnshire in 2024. In addition continued inputs to Camphill Landfill would also be classed as strategic, particularly given the apparent dependency of the Stallingborough Titanium Dioxide Site on the continued availability of suitable landfill capacity.

NEL Inert Waste Destinations

- 4.17 Table 7 shows the destination sites that received more than 10,000 tonnes of NEL inert waste in 2024 where the tonnage exceeded the 20% of total NEL arisings significance threshold.

Table 8: Destination sites for NEL Inert Waste exports >10,000t and >20% by WPA (rank order by tonnes)

Source: WDI 2024

WPA	Facility Type	Site Name	Principal Waste Type (10,000t or more)	Tonnes
North Lincolnshire	Inert Waste Transfer /Treatment	Manton Quarry	Mixed CDEW + soil and stones	34,026
	Physical Treatment	Elsham Airfield	Soil and stones	10,805

- 4.18 Table 8 shows in 2024 significant tonnages of inert waste from NEL were managed at two treatment facilities, both located in North Lincolnshire.

NEL Hazardous Waste Destinations

- 4.19 Table 9 shows the destination sites for NEL hazardous waste which received more than 500 tonnes in 2024 where the tonnage received at the specific facility exceeded the 20% of total NEL arisings significance threshold.

**Table 9: Destination sites for NEL Hazardous Waste exports c500t >20% by WPA
(rank order by tonnes)**

Source: WDI 2024

WPA	Facility Type	Site Name	Principal Waste Type (500t or more)	Tonnes
Leeds	Chemical Treatment	Knostrop Waste Treatment Facility	Aqueous liquid wastes + other acids + separately collected electrolyte from batteries and accumulators	7,683
Kingston Upon Hull City	Physical-Chemical Treatment	Ann Watson Street Site	Bilge oils from other navigation + fuel oil and diesel	6,451
Wakefield	Non Hazardous LF	Welbeck Landfill Site	Contaminated soil and stones	2,509
East Riding of Yorkshire	Car Breaker	Full Sutton Industrial Estate (Copart UK Ltd)	ELVs	1,059

- 4.20 Table 9 shows the significant tonnages of hazardous waste from NEL were managed at 4 facilities located in 4 WPA areas, all located within the Yorkshire & Humber region.

5 Summary

- 5.1 A total of 8 permitted sites has been identified as receiving what may be regarded as strategically significant quantities of waste from NEL in 2024. These were spread across 5 English WPA areas as shown in the table below. WDI 2022 and 2023 showed a further 4 permitted sites which received strategically significant quantities of waste from NEL. These were spread across 4 WPAs as shown in the table below.

Table 10: English WPA areas to which strategically significant tonnages of NEL waste flowed in 2024 or if not in 2024, in 2022 or 2023 by principal waste type (by trigger year)

Source: Tables 8, 9 & 10, Appendix B

WPA	Non-inert	Inert	Haz
North Lincolnshire	2024	2024	n/a
Leeds	n/a	n/a	2024
Kingston Upon Hull City	n/a	n/a	2024
Wakefield	n/a	n/a	2024
East Ridings of Yorkshire	n/a	n/a	2024
Nottinghamshire	2022/2023	n/a	n/a
Cheshire West & Chester	n/a	n/a	2023
Redcar and Cleveland	n/a	n/a	2023
Lincolnshire	2022/2023	n/a	n/a

6 Recommendation

- 6.1 It is recommended that the 9 WPAs hosting facilities identified as having received waste from NEL in quantities that may be regarded as strategic be contacted to confirm the following:
- a) Whether the facilities identified as receiving waste are still operational given the dataset is for 2022-2024. It should be noted that facilities identified as landfill have a finite life.
 - b) Any planning reasons, such as consent conditions and end dates; or if the site has been earmarked in local plans for redevelopment that might mean the acceptance of wastes from NEL cannot continue. In addition, where no planning reason is given, seek confirmation that the site is safeguarded for the management of that type of waste.
 - c) Whether the host WPA has any specific policies in its local plan concerning providing for the management of waste that arises outside their respective Plan area.
 - d) Whether any Statements of Common Ground have been entered into, or whether there has been correspondence, with other source WPAs concerning continued availability of capacity at the facility in question, that might compromise continued access for NEL's waste.
- 6.2 The outcomes of the above engagement to be documented as part of a co-operation tracker.

Appendix A: Destination WPAs of Hazardous, Non-inert and Inert Waste exports from NEL 2022-2024

Table A.1: Destination WPAs of Hazardous, Non-inert and Inert Waste exports from NEL 2022-2024 applying waste thresholds.

Source: WDI 2022-2024

Highlighted cells: Orange - additional WPAs receiving strategically significant quantities of waste from NEL in 2022 and/or 2023

Green – WPAs receiving strategically significant quantities of waste from NEL 2022-2024

Facility WPA	Non-Inert			Inert			Hazardous		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
North Lincolnshire	124,953	29,737	50,596	36,057	49,179	63,266	<500	<500	<500
Kingston Upon Hull City	9,901	34,327	40,699	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	7,999	6,417	7,230
Leeds	6,392	9,032	8,024	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	6,366	5,552	7,834
Wakefield	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<500	1,789	2,509
East Ridings of Yorkshire	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<500	<500	1,059
Lincolnshire ¹¹	13,234	28,161	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<500	<500	<500
Nottinghamshire	11,587	7,139	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<500	<500	<500
Cheshire West & Chester	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	4,343	1,007	<500
Redcar and Cleveland	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<500	575	<500

¹¹ Gypsum waste reassigned from inert to non-inert category in 2022 and 2023.

Appendix B: Receiving Facilities for Non-Inert and Hazardous Waste exports from NEL to Additional WPAs

Table B.1: Receiving Facilities for Non-Inert Waste to Additional WPAs receiving strategically significant quantities of waste from NEL

Source: WDI 2022 & 2023

Year	Facility WPA	Facility Type	Site Name	Operator	Principal Waste Type 5,000t or more	Total Tonnes
2022	Lincolnshire	Transfer	Copper Hill Industrial Estate	New Earth Solutions (West) Ltd	Gypsum-based construction materials ¹²	13,234
2023						11,885
2022	Nottinghamshire	Non-hazardous waste physical treatment facility	Welbeck Colliery Waste Facility ¹³	Tetron Welbeck LLP	Coal fly ash	11,583
2023					Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust	7,136 ¹⁴

Table B.2: Receiving Facilities for Hazardous Waste to Additional WPAs receiving strategically significant quantities of waste from NEL

Source: WDI 2022 & 2023

Year	Facility WPA	Site Category	Site Name	Operator	Principal Waste Type 500t or more	Total Tonnes
2022	Cheshire West & Chester	Incineration	Ellesmere Port Incinerator	Veolia ES (UK) Ltd	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors + aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors	4,343
2023					Multiple wastes sub 500t	784
2023	Redcar & Cleveland	MRS	EMR Marske	European Metal Recycling Ltd	ELVs	508

¹² WDI 2024 Received dataset only reports 153 tonnes of gypsum based construction waste produced in NEL, none of which was managed in Lincolnshire. However there is c13,000t of this waste reported as coming from Lincolnshire in 2024. The WDI 2024 Removed dataset for NEL sites shows that c1,000 tonnes was removed in 2024, most of which was reported as going to Lincolnshire, however this is below the non-inert threshold, therefore is not included in Table A.1.

¹³ Although this site reported inputs through the WDI 2024, none were reported as having arisen in NEL.

¹⁴ This tonnage likely arose from the Newlincs EfW Plant in NEL. Whilst the WDI 2024 Waste Removed dataset entry for Newlincs EfW Plant reported c8,000t of this waste type going to Lincolnshire for recovery, interrogation of the WDI Waste Received dataset did not reveal a corresponding entry for inputs of this waste type from NEL to a site in Lincolnshire, or elsewhere in England. The Pollution Inventory entry for the Newlincs EfW plant confirms the c8,000t output value indicates and it went for recycling/reclamation in 2024 but with no stated geographic fate.