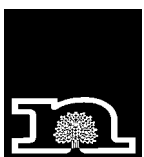


# Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Waste Core Strategy & Development Control Policies

**Issues & Options  
What do you think?**

**Background Paper 5:  
Incineration with  
Energy Recovery**



Nottinghamshire  
County Council



Nottingham  
City Council



# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are preparing a new set of waste planning policies for Nottinghamshire. These will replace the existing waste local plan and will be part of both councils' new local development frameworks. The new waste policies will be set out in three separate documents. The first of these, the waste core strategy and the development control policies are being prepared together and will set out future requirements, suitable location criteria and appropriate environmental controls. A site-specific document will follow.
- 1.2 As part of preparing these new planning policies for waste, the County Council and City Council have produced a series of background papers to provide more detail on the 'Issues and Options consultation exercise (see below).

## **Purpose of this Background Paper**

- 1.3 This background paper looks at energy recovery by incineration (other types of energy recovery are covered in Background Paper 7). Other papers look at different waste management methods including recycling, composting, landfill and the possible use of new technologies. Each paper sets out the number, location and capacity of current facilities, likely future needs, and the main planning issues in terms of site location and environmental controls. The general policies and principles of waste management are set out in Background Paper 1. Background Paper 2 provides a basic assessment of how much waste is produced in Nottinghamshire, how it is managed and possible future trends.

## **Further information**

- 1.4 For further information, copies of other background papers or to join in the Issues and Options consultation please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at the County Council or the City Development Team at Nottingham City Council. Details are shown on the back cover.

**Please note that, unless stated otherwise, all references to Nottinghamshire within this paper include the City of Nottingham.**

## 2. The Process, Site Requirements, and Environmental Impacts

### Why do we Incinerate Waste?

- 2.1 In terms of the waste hierarchy (see Background Paper 1) energy recovery is more sustainable than simply sending waste to landfill. Although there are different methods of energy recovery, incineration is probably the most recognised process. Other methods are considered in Background Paper 6. The waste hierarchy does not make any distinction between the different processes and they are all seen as equal in terms of sustainability.
- 2.2 Burning waste reduces its solid volume by about 90% - helping to reduce the need for landfill sites. It is also used to sterilise harmful materials such as clinical or hazardous waste. The energy generated as part of the process can be used for heat and power in nearby homes and businesses. This 'energy recovery' helps to offset use of fossil fuels.
- 2.3 Although widely used in Europe, incineration is less common in the UK as it is expensive and often has a poor public image. Many sites built in the 1970s had to close during the early 1990s, as they could not afford to meet the new EU emissions standards. Improved technology has overcome this and all UK incinerators now meet the most stringent environmental controls.
- 2.4 Recycling and composting are seen as the most sustainable way of reducing our need for landfill but is unlikely that these will provide the only solution. The Government's national waste strategy<sup>1</sup> sets strict minimum recycling targets for municipal waste but also recognises the potential role of incineration in recovering energy from waste that would otherwise be sent to landfill. There are other ways of 'diverting' waste from landfill such as mechanical biological treatment, pyrolysis and gasification<sup>2</sup>. These are considered in Background Paper 6)
- 2.5 Existing incineration capacity in Nottinghamshire may therefore have to be expanded if Government targets are to be met. A key issue for the Core Strategy will be to estimate what level and type of provision is appropriate and what types of site might be suitable.

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<sup>1</sup> Waste Strategy 2000, Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions, May 2000

<sup>2</sup> The process of managing waste that cannot be recycled or composted by methods other than landfill is often referred to as 'landfill diversion'

## What is Incineration?

- 2.6 Incineration is the burning of waste at high temperatures. Waste is delivered either straight from the kerbside, or after it has been sorted to remove recyclable materials. It is then fed into the combustion chamber and reduced to ash. This is both solid ash collected at the bottom of the chamber and a much finer 'fly-ash' which is caught up in the flue gases. The solid 'incinerator bottom ash' is relatively inert and can be used as a construction material. The fly-ash may contain contaminants and must be treated as hazardous waste. Ferrous metals are recovered at the end of the process for recycling.
- 2.7 The heat released during the combustion process is recovered as steam. The steam is then passed through a turbine to generate electricity that can be fed into the National Grid. Waste steam and/or hot water can be used in district heating schemes. This can deliver around 2,000 kilowatt-hours of heat per tonne of waste and approximately 7 megawatts of electricity per 100,000 tonnes of waste – enough for 11,000 homes.
- 2.8 European<sup>3</sup> and UK legislation set strict emissions limits for incineration and all plants are regulated and monitored by the Environment Agency. Gases go through a complex flue gas cleaning process to neutralise acid gases and absorb heavy metals and dioxins. Particulate matter (dust) is collected in a bag filter before the cleaned gas is released. Most modern large-scale plants are either fully or semi-automated using state of the art computerised control systems. Air emissions and plant performance are usually continuously monitored with real time outputs displayed in the control room. Modern plants are linked directly to Environment Agency offices in order that compliance with emission limits can be monitored more closely.
- 2.9 Most sites operate continuously 24 hours a day and only shut down for maintenance or repairs. Panel 1 overleaf describes the most common types of incinerator.

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<sup>3</sup> EU Directive on Incineration of Wastes (2000/76/EC)

## Panel 1: Types of incinerator

**Mass-burn incineration** - this is the most common type of facility where unsorted waste is fed into a combustion chamber and burnt. Most plants now incorporate some form of energy recovery to produce heat and/or electricity. This process is typically used for municipal waste. It is not widely used for commercial and industrial waste at present.

**Fluidised bed incinerators** - this is a more recent alternative, which uses waste that has been sorted and shredded to produce a coarse 'refuse-derived fuel'. The 'fuel' is fed into a heated mix of sand and air, which gives a more complete combustion process. This system is more energy efficient but slower than mass-burn.

**Co-firing** - Some industrial process co-incinerate (mix waste with conventional fuel) to produce energy. For example some cement kilns use waste tyres along with coke and there are a number of power stations which are carrying out trials of so called 'bio-mass fuel' (e.g. wood pellets) alongside existing fossil fuels.

**Specialist incinerators** - These tend to be smaller scale plants which use mass burn technology to treat specific waste types such as hazardous or clinical waste. In some cases they may be used to treat sewage sludge. Many small plants are also situated on farms to deal with agricultural waste. Other examples include facilities used for the cremation of domestic pets or sewage sludge.

## Site Requirements

- 2.10 Although incinerators can vary in size, their physical requirements are likely to be fairly common. All sites will need good road access to receive the waste, although larger plants could also make use of potential rail/water links if feasible. All incinerators require a combustion chamber to burn the waste and a stack (chimney) to vent the flue gas. Most will also need a boiler and/or turbine to generate heat and/or power. Generally sites will therefore need the following elements:

- Vehicle access
- Building
- Reception/storage area
- Combustion chamber
- Boiler
- Electric turbines
- Sealed drainage system
- Chemical storage facilities
- Ash storage facilities
- Emissions stack (chimney)
- Emissions control equipment
- Pipelines/power lines

## Environmental Impacts

- 2.11 The potential impacts of an incinerator will again vary according to its size, design, and location. A site within an existing industrial area is likely to be less noticeable than an isolated site in the open countryside for example. The main impacts considered here are those caused by the operation itself e.g. visual impact, traffic and emissions. There are other important potential concerns such as the impact on wildlife, habitats and heritage but these are issues that relate to the choice of site rather than the impact of a particular type of facility. These issues will therefore be covered under specific development control policies and are also addressed as part of the ongoing sustainability appraisal of each of the plan documents.
- 2.12 Panel 2 is therefore intended to illustrate the possible impacts that an incinerator may have on those living or working nearby. It summarises the typical issues that need to be considered but this does not mean that they will apply in every case.
- 2.13 The key issue is whether these impacts are acceptable i.e. is there a risk of harm or disturbance? In many cases, environmental impacts can be minimised through careful site design, layout and operation but there may be times where the potential impacts of a development mean that it should not be permitted at a particular location.

### Panel 2: Environmental Impacts

**Traffic** – traffic impacts will depend on the type and volume of waste. Small clinical incinerators linked to a hospital may not generate any road traffic whereas large-scale municipal incinerators are likely to generate frequent vehicle movements. The potential impacts can be minimised by locating sites close to the main source of waste and ensuring good road access. Rail or water transport may be possible but this usually depends on there being a large volume of waste from a single source.

**Visual impact** – older incinerators have often had a very bland, industrial appearance although more modern designs have overcome some of these concerns. The height of the stack can have a major visual impact and the steam plume can add to the industrial appearance. Measures to reduce this include locating sites close to similar buildings, careful external design and sensitive use of materials. It may also be possible to partially bury some parts of the plant below ground level to reduce the overall impact (e.g. at a former quarry). Small-scale incinerators can be integrated into the existing built environment more easily, especially as part of a larger complex.

**Air** – emissions to air consist mainly of carbon dioxide but also include some acid gases, heavy metals, dioxins/furans and particulates. All emissions are strictly regulated by the Environment Agency to be within European guidelines. A recent review of research into the health effects of various waste management processes concluded that modern, appropriately located, well-run and well-regulated facilities should pose little risk to human health. Emissions from incineration are generally less than those from industry and power generation.

## **Panel 2: Environmental Impacts (Cont'd)**

**Noise** – the main sources of noise are vehicle manoeuvring, loading and unloading, fans used to draw air into the boiler and up the chimney, air cooled condenser units, steam release valves and pipework. Enclosure within a building should prevent most of these impacts, but routine maintenance and controls on vehicle numbers and delivery hours may also be appropriate.

**Water** – delivery of the waste directly from the refuse vehicle to the incinerator and minimum storage times should minimise any risk of leachate. Surface waste run-off will not be an issue within an enclosed building but chemicals used in the air filters must be carefully managed to avoid spillage. Areas used for waste and/or chemical storage must be bunded or have closed drainage to prevent contaminants entering the normal surface water drainage. This is particularly important in relation to clinical waste.

**Odour** – odour can arise from the decomposition of the waste but this is minimised by being enclosed within a building. Minimising waste storage and drawing air from the waste reception area to use in the combustion process helps to prevent any build up of odour.

**Litter** - litter is not normally a significant problem as the whole process is usually contained within a single building. Where waste has to be transported between different parts of a site vehicles and storage areas should be enclosed wherever possible.

**Dust** - dust can be generated when waste is loaded and unloaded, and may be carried off site on the wheels of refuse vehicles. Problems can be minimised by drawing air from the waste reception area into the combustion process. Floor areas can be damped down if necessary to prevent dust spreading and all waste and ash storage areas should be covered or enclosed within the building.

**Ash disposal** – furnace bottom ash can be processed into breeze blocks or disposed of to non-hazardous landfill sites. Fly ash from the chimney, or flue, is hazardous and must be disposed of at specially licensed hazardous waste landfill sites.

## **What types of site are suitable?**

- 2.14 Previously, most municipal incinerators have been large-scale, mass-burn facilities, taking more than 100,000 tonnes of waste per year. They tend to serve larger urban areas and can have significant transport impacts. Smaller plants, which may burn as little as 50,000 tonnes per year are often seen as less cost effective although improved technology may make these more viable in future. Smaller sites would have less immediate impact and would be closer to the waste source, helping to minimise transport impacts.

- 2.15 Large-scale plants require good vehicle access and should be close to the main source of waste. The potential for rail or water transfer of the waste should be considered, especially if links are already available. It is also important to consider whether there are any sensitive uses, such as housing, that should be protected. Government research<sup>4</sup> recommends a buffer of up to 250m for sensitive properties. This tends to favour industrial/commercial areas, which have good transport links and allow larger buildings to be integrated more easily with their surroundings. Modern, well-designed plants could potentially be incorporated within business or 'resource recovery parks'<sup>5</sup> where the combined heat and power potential can be developed. Mainland Europe has seen successful developments within mixed-use areas and with commercial offices incorporated into the incinerator building.
- 2.16 Smaller scale incinerators also require good road access but may have less potential for rail or water links due to cost. There may be more opportunities to integrate smaller municipal sites into business parks as well as industrial areas. More specialist plants may be located according to the waste they treat – e.g. on farms, or within hospital campuses although they may serve a potentially large area.

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<sup>4</sup> Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study, ODPM 2004

<sup>5</sup> Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM, July 2005

### **3. Current provision and future needs**

#### **What is the current situation?**

- 3.1 The Environment Agency estimates that there are around 7,000 incinerators in England and Wales<sup>6</sup>. Most of these are specialist facilities dealing with clinical or chemical waste and small on-farm sites. There are only 17 municipal waste incinerators, which take around 3 million tonnes (or 9%) of England's municipal waste. This is much less than most other European countries. For example Denmark and France incinerate 52% and 26% respectively. This reflects the fact that landfill has, until recently, been relatively cheap in the UK but rises in landfill tax and strict recycling/ recovery targets are reducing this price gap.
- 3.2 The Eastcroft incinerator in Nottingham is the only municipal facility in the East Midlands. This takes around 150,000 tonnes of municipal waste each year, which is about 7% of the region's municipal waste. Nottinghamshire therefore incinerates a relatively high proportion of its own waste (about 24%) which has helped to reduce landfill requirements in the Greater Nottingham area.
- 3.3 Eastcroft was built in the 1970s and has an expected life-span of another 30 years. It is linked to a combined heat and power scheme that provides heat to 5,000 local homes and some public buildings. It also exports electricity to the national grid.
- 3.4 Until 1992 there was also a small-scale municipal waste incinerator in Mansfield but this closed due to the cost of meeting the new emissions requirements (see paragraph 2.3). With the exception of a few thousand tonnes of trade waste that is co-collected with municipal waste and sent to Eastcroft, there is no commercial and industrial waste incinerated within Nottinghamshire. There are however some small sites handling farm and animal wastes.

#### **How much capacity will we need in future?**

- 3.5 Strict future limits on the landfill of municipal waste mean that even if all recycling targets are met there will still be a significant volume of waste that needs to be either incinerated or recovered in some other way (see Background Paper 2). Even though there are no strict targets for other wastes as yet, the increasing shortage of landfill space and difficulties in finding replacement sites is likely to mean that more commercial and industrial waste will also have to be diverted from landfill either through incineration or other methods<sup>7</sup>. Equally, as

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<sup>6</sup> Environmental Facts and Figures: waste incineration, Environment Agency, 18 April 2006

<sup>7</sup> proposals in the Review of England's Waste Strategy: A Consultation Document, DEFRA, February 2006, consider formal recycling targets for commercial and industrial waste

landfill costs rise, incineration may become more competitive for these types of waste.

- 3.6 Although it might be possible to meet the landfill diversion targets in other ways, incineration is one of the potential options to consider. Background Paper 6 looks at alternative forms of energy recovery but the remainder of this paper is focused on the possible role of incineration. Not all waste is suitable for incineration (e.g. most construction and demolition waste is made up of concrete and rubble which does not burn). The following paragraphs therefore examine the main categories of waste that could potentially be treated using incineration.

### a) Municipal Waste

- 3.7 At a national level, the amount of municipal waste that is diverted from landfill will need to more than treble by 2020<sup>8</sup>. The exact amount that each local authority must divert will depend on its individual landfill allowance<sup>9</sup>. The Regional Waste Strategy<sup>10</sup> therefore estimates 'landfill diversion' targets for each authority on the basis of how much waste will be recycled and how much can be sent to landfill. For Nottinghamshire this is estimated to be around 214,000 tonnes by 2020 (see Table 1 below – actual figures for 2005 are shown in italics).

**Table 1: Landfill diversion estimates for Nottinghamshire (tonnes per annum)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recycle/ Compost</b>	<b>Landfill Diversion</b>	<b>Landfill Allowance</b>	<b>Total Waste</b>
<i>2005</i>	<i>155,000</i>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>313,000</i>	<i>630,000</i>
<b>2010</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>369,000</b>	<b>710,000</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>386,000</b>	<b>162,000</b>	<b>224,000</b>	<b>772,000</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>386,000</b>	<b>214,000</b>	<b>172,000</b>	<b>772,000</b>

Source: Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands. EMRA, January 2006

- 3.8 Nottinghamshire already exceeds the proposed levels until 2015 but would need at least 65,000 tonnes additional capacity per year after that. This is the minimum needed to ensure that landfill targets are met but there is nothing to stop local authorities from diverting more of their municipal waste from landfill. The only restriction is that this should not be at the expense of recycling. On this basis, Nottinghamshire could divert almost 400,000 tonnes a year if it chose to incinerate all the

<sup>8</sup> The national waste strategy sets a 67% recovery target of which 33% must be recycling or composting which leaves 34% to be met through incineration or other methods.

<sup>9</sup> In April 2005 the Government introduced the 'Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme'. Each authority is allocated a maximum tonnage of municipal waste it is allowed to landfill. Spare capacity can be traded with other authorities under a permit system.

<sup>10</sup> Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands, EMRA, January 2006

municipal waste that would otherwise go to landfill. This would however still leave some residual ash that would have to be sent to landfill.

- 3.9 The long-term investment needed means that developers tend to favour the economies of scale offered by larger facilities although smaller plants are becoming more viable in some circumstances. For municipal waste, the arrangements under the County Council's new municipal waste management contract propose a single large-scale facility at the former Rufford Colliery site (see Panel 3). If this is approved, then other smaller-scale proposals would seem unlikely over the life of the Core Strategy. The City Council has also recently considered an application to extend the Eastcroft incinerator in Nottingham. This proposed increasing capacity at the plant by 100,000 tonnes per year (potentially including a proportion of commercial and industrial waste). The City Council recently refused this application because of wider regeneration concerns although it is accepted that the proposal would have helped reduce landfill needs. The applicants are appealing this decision.

## **b) Commercial and industrial waste**

- 3.10 At present only municipal waste is incinerated on a large scale in the UK. The absence of targets<sup>11</sup> and comparative cost has meant that incineration has not been widely used for commercial and industrial waste. However, it is likely that a significant proportion of the waste that is currently landfilled could be incinerated and/or recycled – subject to meeting the appropriate emissions controls.
- 3.11 Up to a million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste is currently landfilled in Nottinghamshire each year (see Background Paper 2). Even allowing for a significant increase in recycling, it is assumed that a large proportion of this could be used for energy recovery rather than being sent to landfill.
- 3.12 Whilst increasing landfill costs are likely to make incineration more economically attractive, the need for secure long term contracts may be an obstacle to developing stand-alone facilities for commercial and industrial waste. The review of the national waste strategy considers the possibility of more integration between municipal waste management and other waste streams. There may therefore be potential for combined facilities in future. The recent application to extend the municipal waste incinerator at Eastcroft included the flexibility to take a proportion of commercial and industrial waste. Much will depend on the future economic situation.

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<sup>11</sup> Government is currently consulting on possible future landfill targets for commercial and industrial waste (see Review of England's Waste Strategy: A Consultation Document, DEFRA, February 2006)

### **Panel 3: Local authority waste management contracts**

As well as their planning functions, County Councils and Unitary Authorities, such as the City Council, are responsible for ensuring the safe management and disposal of municipal waste. This is done through a process of letting contracts to private sector operators who provide the actual waste management facilities such as landfill and recycling sites.

These contracts are based on 'municipal waste management strategies' which seek to provide an integrated and sustainable framework for future municipal waste management. The County Council prepared its municipal waste management strategy jointly with the Nottinghamshire districts in 2001. This identified a long-term need to provide at least an additional 100,000 tonnes of incineration capacity or 340,000 tonnes of mechanical biological treatment, or similar, in order to meet landfill reduction targets. The City Council is preparing a complimentary strategy of its own.

After extensive negotiation and appraisal, the County Council agreed its new contract in July 2006 with Veolia Environmental Services. This will provide a recycling/composting rate of over 50% and reduce the landfill of municipal waste to minimum levels. Proposals put forward by Veolia include a large-scale incinerator with energy recovery to serve the north Nottinghamshire area. If approved, this would divert around 180,000 tonnes of waste from landfill each year<sup>12</sup>. All proposals under the new contract will require planning permission. They will be tested against policies in the existing Waste Local Plan adopted in 2002 and any other material considerations such as the emerging policies within the new development pan documents and any new Government guidance.

The City Council is currently developing its waste management strategy to help inform the longer-term procurement of waste management contracts that will aim to maximise recycling and composting and minimise waste to landfill.

Local authority waste management contracts only apply to municipal waste - all other wastes are by managed by private, commercial agreements between individual companies and contractors.

### **c) Clinical Waste**

- 3.13 Nottinghamshire has three clinical incinerators located at Eastcroft, Nottingham City Hospital and Sutton Bonnington School of Agriculture. The priority with this category of waste is to remove air pollution and health risks rather than reduce the volume of waste. Although clinical and specialist waste incinerators are likely to be smaller and generate less traffic, in most other respects they are very similar to municipal incinerators.

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<sup>12</sup> This does not include leftover ash to landfill (assumed to be approx. 20%)

- 3.14 The recent addition of the clinical incinerator at Eastcroft has created surplus capacity to treat clinical waste within the County. There is no current demand for additional facilities but this will need to be kept under review and future waste planning policies may need to consider appropriate criteria for clinical incineration if more capacity is needed.

#### **d) Other wastes**

- 3.15 Occasionally there may be a need for other types of incineration to deal with more specialist waste streams such as cattle culled under the 'Over Thirty Months Scheme' which was introduced to combat the BSE scare. Whilst it is impossible to predict future situations like this and the 'foot and mouth' outbreak, there may be a need for similar facilities and future waste policies will need to take account of this.
- 3.16 In some parts of the UK incineration is used to treat sewage sludge and this may be an option in future. There may also be a need to deal with very small-scale schemes such as the cremation of domestic pets for example.

#### **What are the options to meet future needs?**

- 3.17 The role of the Core Strategy is to decide on the most appropriate option to meet the municipal waste landfill diversion targets. A key issue will therefore be whether to do the minimum necessary to meet these targets or to maximise the amount of waste that is diverted from landfill.
- 3.18 As a minimum, Nottinghamshire will need an additional 65,000 tonnes of incineration or other recovery capacity each year for municipal waste by 2020. Opting to meet only this minimum target would mean that landfill rates would continue at their maximum permitted level and there would not be any opportunity to reduce landfill still further. This approach also runs the risk that if the challenging 50% recycling/composting target for municipal waste cannot be met, there would be no option but to exceed the maximum landfill rates. Any authority breaching its maximum landfill allowance would have to purchase additional landfill permits (see footnote 9) or face heavy fines. However, keeping energy recovery levels low, may be a way of encouraging a higher than 50% rate for recycling and composting but it is not yet known whether this is achievable in practice.

- 3.19 An alternative approach would be to make much greater use of energy recovery. This could divert anything up to 386,000 tonnes of municipal waste a year from landfill – requiring up to a maximum 240,000 tonnes of additional energy recovery capacity. This would significantly reduce future municipal waste disposal but may be seen as potentially discouraging any future effort to recycle above 50% of municipal waste. A major increase in capacity could also make it more likely that waste is imported from outside Nottinghamshire – especially if adjacent authorities do not develop significant energy recovery capacity of their own.
- 3.20 These arguments focus on municipal waste. Although this is the smallest of the three main waste streams, it is the only one for which there are significant landfill reduction targets. The most significant environmental benefit for Nottinghamshire would come from greater use of energy recovery to treat commercial and industrial waste – potentially alongside municipal waste if this proves feasible. This would overcome fears of waste having to be imported as the additional capacity would be used to treat more of the county’s own waste that would otherwise have to go to landfill.
- 3.21 Reducing landfill levels would be the main justification for any increase in energy recovery. It should not be seen as an alternative to recycling and will only bring environmental benefits where it can be used to manage waste that would otherwise go to landfill. This is more sustainable in terms of the waste hierarchy.

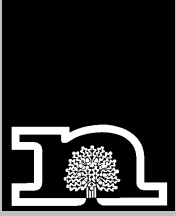
## **4. Conclusions**

- 4.1 Background Paper 6 looks at other methods of energy recovery but this paper has focussed on the potential use of incineration. Existing contracts mean that Nottinghamshire will continue to incinerate at least 150,000 tonnes of municipal waste each year and recover the energy from this. However, there is also significant potential to divert a large proportion of commercial and industrial waste from landfill. Whatever the future recycling rate, it is likely that there will be a need for additional energy recovery, either through incineration or other means, in order to meet the landfill targets set by Government.
- 4.2 A significant increase in energy recovery, combined with high levels of recycling and composting is likely to be the only realistic option for reducing our long-term reliance on landfill – whether for municipal, commercial or industrial waste. A key role of the Waste Core Strategy will therefore be to determine what is the most appropriate approach for Nottinghamshire.

## **Further Information**

- ODPM research study 'Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study' August 2004
- Municipal Waste Incineration. The Environment Agency's Approach (email [enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk) for copies).
- Guidance on Directive 2000/76/EC on the Incineration of Waste [www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste)
- Public Acceptability of Incineration, National Society for Clean Air, June 2001 (available from [www.nasca.org.uk](http://www.nasca.org.uk))





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