Interim Progress Report: Waste Planning Monitoring

South East Wales

2013/14

1. Introduction

1.1. This Interim Progress Report has been produced by Flintshire County Council as the Lead Authority for regional waste planning monitoring in South East Wales. The requirement for waste monitoring is established in Technical Advice Note 21 and is intended to enable both Welsh Government and local planning authorities to take a strategic overview of issues and trends in the waste sector to help inform local development plans and decisions on planning applications for waste. A detailed Waste Planning Monitoring Report will be published in due course.

2. Regional Waste Plan

2.1. The three regions produced Regional Waste Plans which were intended to provide an assessment of a regions need for waste management. Specifically, these documents were intended to inform decisions on planning applications for waste management facilities and Local Development Plans. Annual Monitoring Reports were also produced by the 3 Regional Waste Groups which provided an update on waste production and its management.

2.2. The requirement to establish Regional Waste Groups and produce Regional Waste Plans was set out within Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21 (2001). The South East Wales Regional Waste Plan was published in 2004 and the 1st Review was published in 2009. A number of annual monitoring reports were also published which provided information on waste arisings, management and progress with respect to national waste targets. TAN 21 was revised in 2014 and the requirement to produce Regional Waste Plans was removed.

2.3. A number of Development Plans have been developed using the relevant Regional Waste Plan and 1st Review as an evidence base and some include policies which specifically refer to the Regional Waste Plans when determining levels of need. The Regional Waste Groups published Annual Monitoring Reports, providing up to date information on waste management within a region.

2.4. This document isn't intended to be directly comparable to the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) published by the Regional Waste Groups because the focus of this monitoring is on residual waste requirements. The Regional Waste Plan AMRs included information on agricultural waste, hazardous waste, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), waste tyres and packaging waste. This document does not include information in respect of these waste types, save where such wastes specifically require disposal capacity.

3. Technical Advice Note 21: Waste 2014

3.1. Article 16 of the Waste Framework Directive requires member states to establish an integrated and adequate network for the disposal of wastes, and for the recovery of mixed municipal wastes. TAN 21 requires that progress towards this is monitored to identify whether sufficient landfill capacity is being maintained; sufficient treatment capacity is being maintained and whether the spatial pattern of provision is appropriate to fill identified needs; and whether any further action is needed by local planning authorities to address unforeseen issues. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan provides the strategic starting point for the monitoring.

3.2. TAN 21 advises that the upper threshold of the capacity ranges identified in the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (or any subsequent update) is likely to represent the point at which the extent of provision in a region is considered to be sufficient for recovery capacity. In the South East Region the capacity threshold is identified as**: 411 – 861 thousand tonnes per annum**. The variation is due to the level of uncertainty regarding volumes of residual waste requiring management.

3.3. TAN 21 advises that the level at which non-hazardous landfill void is sufficient within a region is 7 years. The length of time landfill void lasts will vary considerably as it will depend on a number of different factors such as engineering requirements, daily cover, compaction and rates of settlement and rates of deposition. Planning restrictions can also limit how much of a void is ultimately used as the life of a landfill permission is often limited by the use of condition. TAN 21 doesn't prescribe a methodology for determining the life of a landfill though the CIMSP estimates landfill life based upon a number of different scenarios depending upon residual waste arisings and diversion rates. The CIMSP estimated that under a worst case scenario landfill void in South East Wales would run out in 2019/20, and under a best case scenario void would last indefinitely, i.e. beyond the lifetime of the plan.

3.4. Technical Advice Note 21 requires planning applications for disposal, recovery or recycling facilities to be accompanied by a Waste Planning Assessment. This document is intended to help inform decisions regarding applications for waste management in light of the requirements of TAN 21.

4. Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan

4.1. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMSP), published in 2012, estimated future waste management infrastructure requirements based upon waste data which has since been updated. Data sources varied depending upon the waste stream under consideration. Data on Industrial, commercial and Construction & Demolition waste was collected using surveys whereas data on local authority collected waste is provided on a quarterly basis directly by local authorities using Waste Data Flow database.

4.2. The CIMSP used Industrial and Commercial waste data was based upon a survey carried out in 2007. Since the publication of the CIMSP a further survey has been undertaken, this provides data on commercial and industrial waste arisings and their management in 2012. Data on Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste was obtained from the Waste Data Flow which compiles data provided by Local Authorities directly. The period to which the data refers is 2009; data is now available for 2013/14. Construction and demolition waste data was based upon a survey carried out in 2005/06. Since then a subsequent survey has been undertaken which looks at wastes arising and managed in 2012, however, the two surveys are not directly comparable due to changes in definition of some wastes.

Landfill void

4.3. Landfill capacity was considered based upon permitted void remaining at the end of December 2010. It is important to note that the CIMSP only considered permitted facilities; however, this doesn't take into account facilities which were yet to secure a permit, or facilities which have other constraints imposed on them by the planning permission, for example a condition limiting the life of a facility. A number of assumptions were used to estimate remaining landfill life, including an allowance of 25% for engineering requirements and daily cover, and a presumed density of 1.2m3/tonne. Annual landfill inputs were estimated based upon a number of different scenarios ranging from no addition recycling or prevention or EfW developed to all recycling targets and prevention targets met and EfW developed for all waste streams, see Appendix 1.

Hazardous disposal capacity

4.4. The CIMSP identified that there was very little disposal capacity for hazardous wastes in Wales but low levels of arisings and significant capacity within close proximity of the Welsh border. Information regarding disposal capacity within the North West of England, West Midlands and South West England have been obtained from the Environment Agency. It would appear that significant hazardous disposal capacity remains, however further analysis is required to confirm this. This will be addressed within the Annual Waste Planning Monitoring Report which will be published in 2016.

Recovery capacity

4.5. The CIMSP estimated volumes of recovery capacity required within each of the three regions. Arisings of residual waste were modelled using a number of different scenarios ranging from 'business as usual' through to 'all recycling targets and waste reduction targets being met'. Although 'business as usual' has been modelled, the estimations of future residual waste treatment capacity were based upon scenario 2, 'Local Authority Municipal Waste Targets are met with no additional prevention', and scenario 4 (see Appendix 1) because scenario 2 is funded and the necessary interventions have been secured. The capacity gap was calculated using permitted capacity in 2011 but did not include capacity permitted at cement kilns since this was not deemed to be genuinely available to manage

residual municipal wastes. For South East Wales it was estimated that a further **411 to 861** thousand tonnes per annum may be required.

5. South East Wales Region

5.1. South East Wales has a population of around 1.3 million, 43% of the total population of Wales and supports 630,900 jobs and 88,000 businesses. As a result, the region is the largest producer of waste compared to the North and South West regions across all waste streams. There are three distinct parts to the region: The cities of Cardiff and Newport with their high densities and significant development pressure; The Valleys, characterised by linear urban communities with high levels of deprivation and rural areas of south Powys, Monmouthshire and the coastal plain with low densities and with significant areas of strong pressures for growth.

5.2. The region is generally well connected, with the M4, which forms part of the Trans-European Transport Network, acting as the gateway to South Wales. The M4 provides connection to the commercial ports at Barry, Cardiff and Newport, all of which also have rail connections. Improvements to the road network have been made over recent years, with the Heads of the Valleys Road improvement in its final stages.

6. Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste

Arisings

6.1. Since the publication of the 2007 Annual Monitoring Reports the definition of municipal waste has changed. Municipal waste now includes some wastes produced by commerce and industry. However, for the purposes of the CIMSP, municipal waste was identified as municipal waste collected by local authorities. It is therefore beneficial to continue considering local authority collected waste separately to waste arising from commerce and industry.

6.2. Although local authority collected waste makes up a relatively small proportion of all wastes produced in Wales, data availability is most comprehensive and up to date for this waste stream. The Welsh Government published the Municipal Waste Sector Plan in March 2011. The document included a number of targets which include statutory recycling targets imposed through the Waste (Wales) Measure 2010. There are fiscal incentives for local authorities to meet these targets as the Welsh Government has powers to fine those authorities who do not meet the targets.

6.3. The Municipal Waste Sector Plan set a waste prevention target of 1.2% per annum until 2050 based upon a 2007 baseline. There has been a general decline in local authority collected waste across Wales since 2008/09, with all authorities in the South East seeing a decline. The CIMSP estimated local authority collected

municipal waste arisings in South East Wales to be 714,340 in 2012/13, which is greater than actual observed arisings in the region of 703,800. It would appear that waste reduction targets are being met with respect to local authority collected municipal waste.

6.4. Table 1 shows changes in total waste collected by local authorities between 2008/09 and 2013/14. Variations in arisings could be due to waste minimisation efforts, changes to waste management collections, changes to the economy and efforts of producers. Continued effort will be required to ensure that this trend continues, particularly as the population across the region is generally expected to increase over time[1].

Table 1. Total waste collected by local authorities in South East Wales

Local Authority	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Blaenau Gwent	35,900	33,100	32,400	32,100	32,900	31,900
Caerphilly	107,000	101,600	99,000	98,600	98,400	97,400
Cardiff	180,800	181,000	172,800	169,200	174,100	172,300
Merthyr Tydfil	33,800	32,900	32,000	30,500	29,500	29,600
Monmouthshire	49,100	47,800	46,900	45,500	46,000	46,000
Newport	70,900	70,200	69,000	66,500	65,800	70,300
Powys – South	41,200	39,800	38,100	38,000	39,300	36,800
Rhondda Cynon Taff	120,300	121,200	122,000	114,600	114,300	108,300
Torfaen	55,700	50,700	50,400	50,600	43,700	43,400
Vale of Glamorgan	66,200	63,300	60,100	59,800	59,800	61,500
Total	760,900	741,600	722,700	705,400	703,800	697,500

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

Residual Waste

6.5. Residual waste can be defined as 'waste that cannot be or is not separated for recycling or composting'. Understanding how much residual waste is produced is important because it can be influenced by a variety of factors and is not directly linked to waste arisings.

[1] Welsh Government 2011 based population projections. Note: The population of Blaenau Gwent is expected to decline slightly over time.

6.6. Actual residual waste arisings in South East Wales were lower than the baseline year used in the CIMSP but slightly higher than levels predicted for 2012/13 and 2013/14 for all scenarios other than 'business as usual', see table 2. There is still considerable progress to be made and careful attention will need to be paid to the level of residual waste being produced within the region and its method of management since this will affect demand for recovery capacity and the rate at which landfill void will be used up.

Table 2: Local Authority Collected Residual Waste Arisings: Predicted and Actual

Local Authority	CIMSP – estimated residual arisings baseline (table 22)	CIMSP – estimated residual arisings 2024/25 (table 32)	2012/13	2013/14
Blaenau Gwent	-	-	16,866	17,043
Caerphilly	-	-	35,650	32,545
Cardiff	-	-	88,861	85,089
Merthyr Tydfil	-	-	14,557	14,682
Monmouthshire	-	-	19,107	16,079
Newport	-	-	34,400	35,531
Powys – South	-	-	18,970	16,657
Rhondda Cynon Taff	-	-	66,162	53,363
Torfaen	-	-	24,635	25,285
Vale of Glamorgan	-	-	26,733	27,044
Total South East	431,000	215,000-245,000	345,941	323,318
Wales	1,026,000	979,000-1,988,000	753,687	722,912

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales unless otherwise specified

<u>Local Authority Collected Waste: Management</u>

6.7. The management of local authority collected waste has changed significantly since the publication of the 2007 Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report with a much greater emphasis on recycling. Towards Zero Waste and the Municipal

Sector Plan set ambitious targets for local authority collected waste, including statutory targets for recycling, see table 3 below.

Table 3: Recycling Rates: Statutory Targets are in bold

Year	2009/10	2012/13	2015/16	2019/20	2024/25
Minimum levels of preparing for reuse and recycling and composting (or AD)	40%	**52%**	**58%**	**64%**	**70%**

6.8. The region, on average, didn't quite meet the recycling targets in 2012/13 and has generally performed slightly worse than the Welsh average. Merthyr Tydfil, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Powys and Torfaen failed to achieve the 2012/13 targets and Cardiff and Merthyr saw a drop in recycling rates between 2012/13 and 2013/14. However, there was variation within the region with a number of authorities exceeding the targets, see table 4 below. How local authorities are performing with respect to recycling is of particular importance due to the assumptions that were used within the CIMSP to establish volumes of residual waste requiring management.

Table 4: Local Authority Municipal Waste Reuse/Recycling/Composting Rates by local authority: South East Wales

Local Authority	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Blaenau Gwent	25.0	29.2	35.5	42.3	51.2	54.8
Caerphilly	36.5	47.3	53.7	59.1	57.1	57.6
Cardiff	34.5	38.3	41.6	51.2	52.2	49.7
Merthyr Tydfil	31.6	35.7	36.4	43.2	49.1	48.2
Monmouthshire	38.5	40.9	48.6	55.3	55.5	62.9
Newport	38.2	40.7	45.7	48.2	49.2	51.7
Powys – South	41.3	39.7	37.7	42.6	50.9	52.5
Rhondda Cynon Taff	37.2	36.9	44.7	47.3	46.2	49.3
Torfaen	49	47.5	46.7	47.5	47.1	52.3
Vale of Glamorgan	40.4	41.2	43.8	52.4	54.5	54.8
SE Average	37.22	39.74	43.44	48.91	51.3	53.38
Wales	37.5	40.5	45.3	50.0	52.3	54.3

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

Landfilling of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste: Landfill Allowance Scheme

6.9. Welsh Local Authorities sent 345,022 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill in 2013/14 compared to an allowance of 450,000 tonnes. A number of local authorities within the South East Wales region failed to meet their LAS targets. Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport all exceed their allowances in 2013/14. Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen landfilled significantly less BMW than their allowances in 2013/14 as residual wastes were managed at an MBT facility in Avonmouth, Bristol.

Table 5: Landfilled BMW, by Local Authority 2006/07 to 2013/14

Local Authority	2006/07	200708	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Blaenau Gwent	22,209	20,687	16,531	13,864	12,402	8,005	8,715	2,098 (20.6%)
Caerphilly	47,583	45,354	42,600	32,242	26,657	22,665	24,939	24,353 (91.3%)
Cardiff	88,503	74,377	63,495	58,534	52,178	42,533	40,978	45,785 (100.1%)
Merthyr Tydfil	42,772	41,164	29,625	23,536	20,603	16,581	15,572	8,916 (101.4%)
Monmouthshire	19,700	18,621	15,806	14,173	10,660	7,393	8,468	7,251 (55.2%)
Newport	29,504	27,391	25,951	24,707	21,488	19,795	19,181	18,634 (101.4%)
Powys- south	13,917	13,195	12,943	9,655	10,645	9,072	7,035	6,983 (62.8%)
Rhondda Cynon Taff	56,128	45,512	43,898	44,783	38,808	30,611	27,284	27,589 (88.3%)
Torfaen	31,865	28,940	26,015	23,090	18,834	16,442	14,050	2,082 (15.5%)
Vale of Glamorgan	29,148	25,850	23,485	22,775	20,158	15,594	14,405	14,688 (87.3%)
Total	381,329	341,091	300,349	267,359	232,433	188,691	180,627	158,388
Wales Total	754,583	680,911	599,703	523,035	458,264	389,738	364,784	345,022 (76.7%)

Landfilling of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste

6.10. Tonnages of local authority collected municipal waste landfilled in 2012/13 and 2013/14 were less than predicted by the CIMSP, see table 6 below. This has potential implications for the rate at which landfill void within the region is used up.

Table 6: Local Authority Municipal Waste Landfilled: South East

Local Authority	2008/09[2]	2009/10[3]	2010/11[4]	2011/12[5]	2012/13 (CIMSP)	2013/14 (CIMSP)
Blaenau Gwent	26,885	23,463	20,898	18,550	13,488	3,818
Caerphilly	67,908	53,592	45,847	40,352	41,347	37,481
Cardiff	118,368	111,622	101,014	82,642	67,821	80,709
Merthyr Tydfil	23,110	21,147	20,331	17,323	14,610	15,099
Monmouthshire	30,173	28,218	24,100	20,361	19,697	15,735
Newport	43,840	41,614	37,495	34,407	32,697	31,709
Powys – South	24,204	24,022	23,721	21,825	16,942	13,808
Rhondda Cynon Taff	75,536	76,439	67,414	60,407	43,678	45,028
Torfaen	28,442	26,637	26,884	26,548	23,384	4,592
Vale of Glamorgan	39,466	37,202	33,775	28,477	27,040	26,569
Total	477,932	443,956	401,479	350,892	283,762 333,000[6]	274,548 314,000[7]

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

7. Industrial and Commercial Waste

7.1. Data regarding industrial and commercial waste generated in Wales is obtained from sporadic surveys. There is no continuous source of data and due to the way in which waste return data is collected it is not possible to use this as a reliable method of estimating commercial and industrial waste arising in Wales. Data is not available at the local authority level and whilst it is possible to use population as a proxy this may not produce meaningful results. Issues regarding the availability of data for commercial and industrial waste are well known.

7.2. Towards Zero Waste set reduction targets for industrial and commercial waste based upon a 2006/07 baseline. The modelling undertaken by Welsh Government in support of the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan used a baseline year of 2007 and assumed that in 2012/13 there would be an annual reduction of industrial waste arisings of 1.4% per annum from the baseline year

[2] Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration
[3] Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration
[4] Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration
[5] Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration
[6] This figure is the predicted tonnage of LAMW requiring landfill based upon all recycling and prevention targets being met in 2012/13
[7] This figure is the predicted tonnage of LAMW requiring landfill based upon all recycling and prevention targets being met in 2013/14

and an increase of commercial waste arisings of 1% per annum from the baseline year for the business as usual scenario, see table 7 below. Industrial and commercial waste arisings have not changed significantly between 2007 and 2012 and using these assumptions would give an underestimate of volumes of industrial waste requiring management and an overestimate of commercial waste requiring management, see table 8 below. In the absence of a more reliable and frequent source of data it will be difficult to monitor progress towards this target.

Table 7: Waste prevention targets

Industrial Waste: 1.4% reduction per annum until 2050 based on 2006/07 baseline
Commercial Waste: 1.2% reduction per annum until 2050 based on 2006/07 baseline

Table 8: Industrial and Commercial waste generated in South East Wales

	2007	2012 predicted	2012 Actual[8]	Change 2007 and 2012
Commercial	766,600	812,590	756,810	-9,790
Industrial	1,038,400	951,230	1,242,390	203,990
Total	1,805,000	1,763,820	1,999,200	194,200

7.3. Towards Zero Waste and the Industrial and Commercial Sector Plan set recycling targets for commercial and industrial wastes, see table 9 below. The influence that the Welsh Government has over commercial and industrial wastes is much less than for local authority collected waste. Nevertheless, recycling rates for commercial waste have greatly improved since 2007 from 37% to 68% across Wales in 2012. A similar improvement has not been observed for industrial wastes, with rates falling from 59% in 2007 to 50% in 2012 across Wales. However, industrial waste arisings in the South East are greatly influenced by waste generated by the Aberthaw Power Station which has its own dedicated disposal facility. Wastes disposed of at the Aberthaw Quarry Ash Disposal site accounted for approximately 90% of industrial wastes disposed of in by the region in 2012. Welsh Government is working with the owners of the Aberthaw Power Station, in conjunction with Constructing Excellence Wales and the EcoDesign Centre to seek alternatives to the disposal of pulverised fuel ash. This could have a significant impact on the demand for disposal capacity within the South East and should be closely monitored.

7.4. Disposal rates for commercial waste were much lower than predicted to be within the CIMSP and disposal rates for industrial wastes not including wastes disposed of at Aberthaw Quarry were also much lower than predicted which would affect the rate at which non-hazardous landfill void within the region is used up.

[8] Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2012, Natural Resources Wales

Table 9: Recycling rates and targets for industrial and commercial waste

	South East Wales 2012 Recycling rates[9]	2015/16	2019/20	2024/25
Commercial	67.7%	57%	67%	70%
Industrial	45%	63%	67%	70%

Table 10: Landfill rates for industrial and commercial waste

	Landfill rate: All Wales 2007	Landfill rate: All Wales 2012	Landfill rate: CIMSP prediction South East 2012/13	Landfill rate: South East Wales 2012
Commercial	51%	26%	403,000-460,000	193,610 (26%)
Industrial	29%	27%	140,000	472,250 (38%)

8. Construction and Demolition Waste

8.1. Sporadic surveys have also been used to produce data on construction and demolition wastes. The latest survey looked at Construction & Demolition Waste Generated in Wales in 2012. The CIMSP was based upon findings from a survey carried out in 2005/06. The surveys are not directly comparable due to changes in waste definitions, the impact of the recession, the impact of major infrastructure projects and changes in methods of reporting. Nevertheless, it is considered appropriate to consider how the information was used in the CIMSP and whether the assumptions used remain valid.

8.2. Tonnages of wastes which can't be managed at inert landfill sites were relatively small in South East Wales, 71,600[10] in 2012. The CIMSP estimated that in 2024/25 there may be a requirement for between 200 and 250 thousand tonnes of capacity required for residual construction and demolition waste at an all Wales level. Based upon the 2012 survey this is likely to be an overestimate of volumes of residual waste requiring management. However, confidence levels in the precision of the data obtained from the survey are relatively low, particularly in the South East.

[9] Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2012, Natural Resources Wales

[10] Assumes mixed wastes, insulation and gypsum, metallic wastes and discarded equipment can only be managed at non-hazardous landfill

Table 11: Construction and Demolition waste arisings

	2005/06	2012 Actual	Residual predicted 2024/25	Residual actual 2012[11]
South East Wales	6,181,038	1,437,350	DNA	71,600
All Wales	12,167,220	3,359,500	200,000-250,000	178,080

9. Landfill Capacity : Inert Waste

9.1. Technical Advice Note 21, paragraph 4.23, advises that 'the application of the waste hierarchy demonstrates that the disposal of inert waste is not acceptable in most circumstances'. Nevertheless, it is considered reasonable to consider the level of inert disposal provision within a region, particularly since the need for such capacity is often cited by Applicants as justification for new facilities, including both inert disposal and non-hazardous disposal.

9.2. There were three permitted inert landfill sites which accepted inert waste for disposal in 2013, Whitehall in Vale of Glamorgan, Rhas Las Landfill site in Caerphilly and Hendy Quarry in Rhondda Cynon Taff, however, only two: Whitehall and Hendy Quarry had permitted void remaining at the end of 2013 which totalled just over 1.4 million cubic metres. Planning permission at Whitehall is time limited to the end of 2017 and disposal of inert waste at Hendy Quarry is linked to the extraction of limestone.

9.3. Tonnages of inert waste being disposed of in inert landfill sites declined significantly between 2007 and 2012. Based upon permitted capacity and 2013 deposition rates of 129,796 and assuming a density of 1.2 tonnes per cubic metre permitted capacity would last in excess of 13 years.

9.4. Other landfill sites permitted to manage non-hazardous waste in South East Wales managed can also manage inert waste. In addition to permitted landfill sites there have been a number of permissions within the region for the restoration of sites using inert waste material, see Appendix 2.

10. Landfill: Non-Hazardous Waste

10.1. The CIMSP sought to estimate the point at which non-hazardous landfill within a region would run out, based upon a number of scenarios. The worst case scenario was that landfill void would run out in South East Wales in 2019/20 and the best case scenario was that void would last almost indefinitely. The spatial distribution of landfills within Mid-Wales was identified as being limited to one facility.

[11] Includes mixed wastes and other wastes disposed of but not managed at inert landfill sites

10.2. Based upon the CIMSP, the South East Region would, under a worst case scenario, have fallen below the 5 year trigger level identified in TAN 21 as the trigger for pursuing any action which may be necessary to facilitate future provision. It is therefore prudent to revisit the predictions contained within the CIMSP based upon more up to date information to ascertain whether action is indeed necessary.

10.3. The Aberthaw Quarry landfill in the Vale of Glamorgan manages pulverised fuel ash from the Aberthaw Power Station. Since Aberthaw Quarry provides dedicated disposal capacity from wastes arising from the Aberthaw Power Station its capacity and tonnages of waste disposed of at the site will not be considered further when considering regional landfill disposal capacity.

10.4. There were a number of permitted non-hazardous landfill sites with void of just over 10.6 million cubic metres remaining at the end of 2013 including Bryn Pica landfill site, Docksway landfill site, Lamby Way and Trecatti. 2013 deposition rates were substantially less than those estimated in the CIMSP[12]. If current deposition rates of non-hazardous rates continued at 2013 rates, and assuming that 1 tonne is equal to 1 cubic metre (for simplicity) then remaining void would last in excess of 16 years, or just over 14 years assuming a density of 1.2 cubic metres per tonne.

Table 12: Waste deposited in non-hazardous landfills in South East Wales in 000s tonnes

Year	Household, Industrial and Commercial (HIC)	Inert	Total
2007	896	433	1,329
2008	762	315	1,077
2009	676	325	1,001
2010	586	343	929
2011	500	292	792
2012	458	205	663
2013	450	180	630

Source: Natural Resources Wales

11. Cement Kilns

11.1. There are two co-incineration facilities in Wales, Padeswood Cement Kiln in Flintshire, North Wales and Aberthaw Works in the Vale of Glamorgan. Both facilities managed relatively small volumes of waste in 2013. Padeswood managed waste entirely from outside Wales. The position contained within the CIMSP, i.e. that capacity at cement kilns should not be included when considering the need for residual waste treatment capacity is therefore considered to remain of relevance.

[12] 630,000 tonnes of waste were deposited in 2013 at non-hazardous landfill sites, of which, just under 180,000 was inert and just over 450,000 was non-hazardous waste.

12. Residual Waste Treatment Procurement Projects

12.1. In order to maximise the amount of waste that is diverted from landfill and to ensure that various waste management targets are met a number of local authorities are procuring residual waste treatment capacity. Appendix 4 provides a summary of the various projects and progress to date. Progress made varies across the region with a number of different partnerships having been formed. The most advanced and the only partnership to procure dedicated residual waste treatment capacity to date is Prosiect Gwyrdd.

12.2. Prosiect Gwyrdd is a partnership comprising Caerphilly, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Newport, Vale of Glamorgan. A contract between the partner authorities and Viridor has been signed and is due to commence on 1st April 2016. As part of the contract an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility has been developed which can manage up to 350,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum. Of this, an average of 170,000 tonnes per annum will come from the partner authorities.

12.3. Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen have an interim residual waste contract in place until 31st January 2016 with the option to extend for a further 5 years. Residual waste generated is relatively low so it would be uneconomic to procure a facility solely to manage waste produced. Residual waste is managed using MBT with the output going to an Advanced Thermal Treatment facility and any unsuitable material going to landfill. The facilities are located in Bristol, England.

12.4. Tomorrow's Valley, a partnership between Rhondda Cynon Taff and Merthyr Tydfil, is in the process of procuring residual waste treatment capacity. At the time of writing this report the procurement was in the final contract stage with contract close anticipated in Autumn 2015. There are two bidders: Viridor, which has an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility in Cardiff; and Biffa, EfW in Hirwaun.

13. Food Waste Treatment Procurement Projects

13.1. Although the focus of this report is residual waste, the availability of capacity to deal with food waste is of interest as it will help enable local authorities to divert waste from landfill. Local Authority collected food waste is of particular interest because it will help divert wastes from non-hazardous landfill.

13.2. As with residual waste, a number of partnerships have been formed to enable the procurement of food waste within the region, see Appendix 5.

14. Local Development Plans

14.1. Technical Advice Note 21 requires the Waste Monitoring Report to provide an update on local development plan progress, with particular reference to the fulfilment of Article 16 obligations (paragraph 3.12). Most of the South East Wales Local Planning Authorities have an Adopted Local Development Plan, with the

exception of Cardiff and Powys. Most of the adopted Plans were written in the context of the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review, prior to the publication of the revised TAN 21 and Planning Policy Wales Edition 6 February 2014 (which has since been superseded by Edition 7). Appendix 6 details LDP policies within the region. Consideration of local development plan progress, with particular reference to the fulfilment of Article 16 obligations will be included in the full Waste Planning Monitoring Report.

15. Conclusion

15.1. This initial assessment indicates that the landfill projections significantly overestimated the rate at which landfill void within the region would be used up. Furthermore, progress is being made with respect to the development of waste infrastructure within the region which would divert waste from landfill and this is expected to further reduce demand for landfill over the next 12 months. A number of local authorities have signed contracts which would mean that residual waste is managed outside of Wales, reducing the availability of wastes to merchant facilities within the region for the duration of the respective contracts.

The interim position is therefore:
There is **no further need for landfill capacity within the South East region**.

Any proposals for further residual waste treatment should be carefully assessed to ensure that the facility would not result in overprovision. There are a number of planning consents for the recovery of residual waste within the region which, if all implemented, would result in an overprovision of recovery capacity.

Appendix 1: Scenarios used to predict landfill and Recovery requirements

1. Landfill required if no EfW facilities are developed:	No additional recycling or prevention
	LAMW recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling and prevention targets met
2. EfW facilities developed for LAMW only - from 01 April 2017. IBA recycled so no landfill required.	No additional recycling or prevention
	LAMW recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling and prevention targets met
3. EfW facilities developed for all waste - from 01 April 2017. IBA recycled so no landfill required.	No additional recycling or prevention
	LAMW recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling and prevention targets met

Recovery

The following four scenarios have been modelled for 2024-25 (the first Towards Zero Waste milestone of zero landfill) to identify a range of future residual mixed waste quantities (Table 31):

1) Business as usual - no additional recycling and no additional effort on prevention31.

2) Only local authority municipal waste (LAMW) recycling targets met, other recycling rates remain as baseline, no additional waste prevention measures undertaken. (This can be regarded as a “fully funded and interventions secured” option).

3) All recycling targets met, no additional waste prevention measures undertaken. (This requires additional funding and/or additional interventions that are yet to be secured).

4) All recycling targets met and additional prevention measures undertaken to meet waste prevention targets. (This requires additional funding and/or additional interventions that are yet to be secured)

Appendix 2: Landfill in South East Wales: Planning position

Table 1: Existing disposal capacity

Site Name	Local Planning Authority	Waste type	Planning Permission and end date	Comments
Waunllwyd/Silent Valley	Blaenau Gwent	N/A		Site is now closed and being remediated in line with a condition of the planning application
Bryn Pica Waste Management Site	Rhondda Cynon Taff	Non-hazardous	05/0850 31/03/2025	Time limited until 2025
Hendy Quarry	Rhondda Cynon Taff	Inert	01/2376 21/02/2024	Disposal of inert waste linked to extraction of limestone.
Docks Way Landfill Site	Newport	Non-hazardous	93/1209/DC No end date	Remaining landfill life is determined by its remaining capacity. It is estimated that there is 15 years remaining with a potential for a further 5 years.
Lamby Way	Cardiff	Non-hazardous		Due to close in September 2015 when the site is expected to reach its full capacity.

Trecatti	Merthyr	Non-hazardous	52920464	No time limit
Aberthaw	Vale of Glamorgan	Restricted user	2007/00810/FUL	No time limit but input restricted to pulverised fuel ash from the Aberthaw Power Station
Whitehall	Vale of Glamorgan	Inert	2014/00363/FUL 31st December 2017	Application to extend life of site permitted.

Table 2: Additional disposal capacity

Local Planning Authority	Planning Application number	Waste type	Proposal	Address	Comments
Caerphilly	07/0070/FULL	Inert	Infill inert waste material for the purpose of re-profiling land	Park Farm Nelson Treharris CF46 6DR	Condition restricts inputs to soils and sub-soils.
Caerphilly	12/1570/FULL Date approved: 13th August 2013	Inert	Extend existing quarry operations including new drainage system and settlement ponds, landscape bunds and associated works	Bryn Quarry Gelliargwellt Uchaf Farm Gelligaer Road Gelligaer Hengoed CF82 8FY	Restoration is by inert waste. Daily inputs to the site are restricted to 200 tonnes per day by condition. Restoration must be completed by 31st December 2030.

Appendix 3: Recovery: South East Wales

Local Planning Authority	Facility type	Fuel type	Planning Application number	Capacity	Comments
Brecon Beacons National Park	Range of technologies including anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis and plasmer gasifier.	Non-hazardous wastes	08/02488/FUL	240,000tpa	Development of a sustainable waste resource recovery and energy production park. Approved on 21/12/2010 Not yet implemented Application site straddles the National Park and RCT. Application submitted to and approved by both LPAs.
Cardiff	Autoclave and Combined Heat and Power plant	Residual Waste	09/00246/E and 14/02521/MJR	Up to 200,000tpa	Construction of an integrated WMF incorporating autoclave technology, materials recycling and CHP generation, ancillary offices and weighbridge office and associated roads. Variation of condition application approved 30/04/2015 with condition requiring implementation within 5 years.
Cardiff	Combustion of residual waste using a moving grate	Residual Waste	10/00149/E	Up to 350,000tpa	The Erection of an EfW facility at Trident Park. Condition 22 restricts management of residual waste to 350,000tpa.
Cardiff	Anaerobic Digestion	Food Waste	13/00686/DCI	Up to 35,000tpa	1.5 MW Anaerobic Digestion facility (Kelda Organic Energy Ltd) at Tide Fields Road, Splott - Approved
Newport	Gasification	Residual Waste	08/1470	Up to 120,000tpa	Erection of a 12 megawatt electrical ERF to deal with 120,000tpa residual waste, approved 22/04/2009 Planning permission is understood to have lapsed.
RCT	Pyrolysis	Non-hazardous wastes	08/1735	N/A	Development of a sustainable waste resource recovery and

					energy production park. Approved on 21/12/2010 Not yet implemented. See application 08/02488/FUL above.
RCT	Pyrolysis	Non-hazardous mixed waste wood	13/0416	44,000tpa	Change of use and development of the existing B2 industrial unit into a renewable energy generation production facility. Approved 27/10/2014 Not yet implemented.
Torfaen	MRF	Plastic, metal, paper	10/P00202	100,000tpa	Refac Ltd Materials Recovery Facility
Vale of Glamorgan	Pyrolysis	Waste wood	2008/01203/FUL	72,000	Planning permission was granted on appeal, reference APP/Z6950/A/09/2114605

Appendix 4: Residual Waste Procurement Projects

Project Name	Partner Authorities	Status of procurement	Facilities developed	Residual waste treatment capacity
Prosiect Gwyrdd	Caerphilly, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Newport, Vale of Glamorgan	25 year contract signed with Viridor due to commence on 1st April 2016	EfW in Cardiff	350,000
Heads of the Valleys	Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen	Short term contract signed until	Facility is located in Bristol –MBT with residual to EfW	Outside of Wales
Tomorrow's Valley	RCT and Merthyr Tydfil	In progress. Notice issued in 2014 for a market based solution. 2 bidders remain – contract close anticipated in Autumn 2015.	None to date	None to date

Appendix 5: Local Authority Food Waste Projects

Project Name	Partner Authorities	Status of procurement	Facilities developed	Food waste treatment capacity
Heads of the Valleys	Blaunau Gwent, Caerphilly and Torfaen. Now also includes Monmouthshire.	In progress. OBC to be completed by March 2015.	None to date.	None to date.
Cardiff Organic Waste Contract	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	Preferred bidder, Kelder Organic Energy	Planning permission for AD facility at Cardiff	35,000tpa
Tomorrow's Valley	RCT, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport	Contract awarded to Biogen	Facility at Bryn Pica, Aberdare	22,500tpa
Central Wales Waste	Ceredigeon and Powys	Contract awarded to Agrivert	Facility in Oxfordshire, England	N/A

Appendix 6: Local Development Plans

Local Planning Authority	LDP Adopted	Progress to date	Comments
Blaenau Gwent	22nd November 2012	AMR published in September 2014	The AMR recognises changes to national waste policy and guidance. To address this decisions for waste management will be taken in accordance with the Plan and national policy.

SP13 Delivering Sustainable Waste Management

To help deliver sustainable waste management across Blaenau Gwent the Council will ensure that:

1. Sufficient land is identified to enable an integrated network of waste management facilities to be developed across the County Borough through:
   a. Allocating land to meet the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan requirement of 1-4 ha (Policy W1);
   b. Encouraging the provision of in-building treatment facilities on Primary and Secondary Employment Sites (Policy DM10); and
   c. Allocating land to meet local needs.
2. Support is provided for treatment facilities, measures and strategies that represent the best practicable environmental option, having regard to the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle (Policy DM20);
3. Provision is made for sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate developments; and
4. Waste minimisation is encouraged during construction.

DM20 Waste

Proposals for the development of a waste collection or treatment facility will be permitted where:

1. There is a proven local or regional need for the facility; and
2. The proposed facility is the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO); and
3. The proposed application has undertaken a sequential site selection process looking at:
   a. Allocated sites;
   b. Employment sites allocated or identified as a Primary or Secondary Site through Policy DM10 (outside flood risk areas);
   c. Other sites taking into consideration their suitability as identified through the Area of Search maps in the Regional Waste Plan;
4. In the case of a civic amenity facility the site is located in terms of access to service a neighbourhood or settlement whilst avoiding unacceptable adverse impact on the character, environmental quality and amenities of the local area;

W1 Land for Waste Management

The following site is identified to accommodate regional waste management facilities:

1. Land South of Waun-y-Pound, Ebbw Vale

The following site is identified to accommodate local waste management facilities

2. Silent Valley, Cwm

Brecon Beacons National Park	17th December 2013	No AMR published to date	

SP7 Waste

In accordance with the South East Wales and South West Wales Regional Waste Plans and Municipal Waste Plans, the NPA will not allocate land for a Regional Waste Facility or related development.

All development proposals will need to demonstrate that provision has been made for reducing the production of waste and that, the reuse and recycling of waste and safe waste disposal is facilitated.

The NPA will ensure that where appropriate and where a need is identified the NPA will consider the development of local waste management facilities (see Policy 62).

Policy 62

Local Waste Management Facilities

Local waste management and recycling facilities which serve the National Park area will be permitted provided:

a) The site would be conveniently located in relation to the needs of the National Park community; or

b) They are located at existing waste management sites or B2 industrial units; and

c) The proposal makes provision for adequate screening so as to minimise any adverse effects; and

d) The development is sufficiently distanced from neighbouring properties so as not to constitute a potential health or safety hazard; and

e) The development will not cause demonstrable harm to the amenities of the local area and local communities in particular with regard to access, traffic generated, noise, vibration, dust, litter, odour nor adversely affect existing surface and groundwater resources.

Policy 63

Energy from Waste Development Schemes

Energy from waste development schemes will be enabled where they are of an appropriate scale and location commensurate with the National Park Designation (see SP1) and where:

a) They form part of a farm diversification scheme:-

i) the purpose is to treat waste derived from existing agricultural activity within the farm unit, and

ii) the scheme is a discrete operation without requirement to import waste materials from activity deriving from outside the existing farming enterprise the facility is intended to serve; and

iii) income derived from energy generation portion of the facility remains a subsidiary activity of the agricultural enterprise.
OR
b) waste processing will service the needs of One Planet Developments where the processor is designed as a discrete unit operating without requirement to import waste material from activity derived from outside the development
OR
c) the proposed scheme is located on
i) existing waste management sites; or
ii) sites with existing uses classified as B2 General Industry under the Use Classes Order; or
iii) sites allocated for employment or mixed use and they are intended for treatment of locally derived waste materials; and
d) the need cannot be met in another location outside of the National Park area.

Policy 64
Composting
Proposals that involve the composting of organic material, generated within the National Park will be permitted unless there would be an unacceptable impact on any
of the following:
a) the amenities of the local area and local communities (in particular with regard to access, traffic generation, noise, vibration, dust, odour and safety)
new) existing surface and groundwater resources;
or
b) the capacity of the local road network.
And provided:
c) there is provision for landscaping and/or screening of the site; and
d) there are adequate steps to deal with leachate; and
e) the product has added value.

Caerphilly	23rd November 2010	Three AMRs published to date	The latest AMR acknowledges the changes to national waste policy and guidance. Monitoring is updated to reflect changes.

SP9 The Council will implement a sustainable, integrated approach to waste management, which minimises the production of waste and its impact on the environment, and maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource. To assist in this aim the following landuse commitments are made:

•All allocated and protected class B2 industrial sites are designated as potentially suitable locations for new in-building waste management facilities, which provides substantial choice in meeting the estimated land requirement of up to 10.4 ha

• The Area of Search maps identified in the RWP are adopted as appropriate advice as to where developers should first seek sites for in-building and open air facilities

Minerals and Waste Handling Facilities

Minerals and Waste Handling Site

MW1 A railhead site is identified as suitable for minerals handling and despatch and rail transport related waste management facilities, as follows: MW1.1 Cwmbargoed Disposal Point, north west of Fochriw			
Cardiff	Not to date. The LDP has been submitted to WG and the examination commenced.	N/A	Matters raised during the examination include references to the CIMS Plan and the revised TAN 21 and to ensure that there is a suitable range of B2 employment sites for waste management.

KP12: WASTE

Waste arisings from Cardiff will be managed by:

i. Promoting and supporting additional sustainable waste treatment facilities, measures and strategies in accordance with the Regional Waste Plan and in a manner that follows the waste hierarchy which seeks to maximise the reduction of waste in the first place and thereafter reusing, recovering and recycling options before disposal of waste;

ii. Encouraging the provision of in-building treatment facilities on existing and allocated areas of general industry;

iii. Supporting the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate new developments; and

iv. Supporting waste minimisation and the provision of facilities that use recycled or composted products

W1: LAND FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Land will be allocated for waste management purposes at Lamby Way as defined on the Proposals Map

W2: SITES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Proposals for the development of waste management facilities will be permitted where:

i. There is a demonstrable need assessed against County and regional requirements;

ii. They conform with the principle of the waste hierarchy, the 'proximity principle' and the principle of regional self-sufficiency;

iii. They would not cause unacceptable harm to the environment, built heritage or to human health;

iv. They include acceptable proposals for restoration, aftercare and after-use, including the beneficial after-use of by-products;

v. They would not endanger aviation safety; and

vi. They include acceptable proposals for the protection of adjoining and nearby land from landfill gas and leachate migration or contamination.

Facilities for the handling, treatment and transfer of waste will generally be encouraged towards existing use class B2 general industrial land.

W3: PROVISION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT

Where appropriate, provision will be sought in all new development for facilities for the storage, recycling and other management of waste			
Merthyr Tydfil	25th May 2011	Three AMRs have been published to date.	The 2014 AMR recognises the changes to national waste policy and guidance but concludes that the policies are compatible with the changes.

Policy AS7: Waste management facilities – locations of choice

The LDP adopts a hierarchical approach to waste management whereby the preferred option is waste minimisation /avoidance; followed by product re-use; then recovery, firstly through recycling and composting and secondly through energy from waste; and finally, safe disposal.

Using regional search criteria, the following locations are identified in order to help meet regional and local waste management needs:-

- B2 employment sites – as areas of search for appropriate waste management facilities to meet the estimated land requirement of up to 3.2 hectares.
- Trecatty – safeguarded for continued necessary landfill of residual and unavoidable wastes.

Where new waste facilities fall outside B2 employment sites, applicants will be required to demonstrate why these identified areas of search are unsuitable for the development proposed.

Policy AS8: Replacement civic amenity site

Land has been identified east of Treharris at a location shown on the LDP Proposals Map in order to provide a new and expanded civic amenity facility for the southern County Borough.

Policy TB10: Waste management facilities

Development proposals for new and expanded in-building and open-air waste management facilities other than those involving new landfill capacity/sites will be permitted subject to consideration against the following criteria:-

1. there is demonstrable need for the proposal within the context of the County Borough's waste management requirements and/or regional need;

2. the proposal must not have an unacceptable impact on the health and amenity of neighbouring land uses including the effects of dust and other emissions, noise and odours; and

3. the proposal must not conflict with transportation considerations including access, parking, traffic generation, accessibility to public transport and enjoyment of public rights of way.

Monmouthshire	27th February 2014	No AMR published to date.	The policies have been written in the context of the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review.
Policy S14 – Waste			

The Council will implement a sustainable, integrated approach to waste management that minimises the production of waste in the development process, minimises the impact of waste disposal on the environment and maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource. This includes the provision of a choice of sites to meet the estimated land requirement of up to 5.6 hectares for new in-building waste management facilities through identifying allocated and protected class B2 industrial sites that are suitable for such facilities, subject to detailed planning considerations.

Policy W1 – Waste Reduction

Development proposals that generate significant demolition and /or construction waste material through the development process itself will not be permitted unless the planning application is supported by a statement of waste minimisation that demonstrates that reasonable steps have been taken to:

(a) minimise the amount of waste produced; and

(b) manage the disposal of any unavoidable waste in accordance with the principles of proximity, self-sufficiency and the waste hierarchy set out in national planning policy.

Policy W2 – Waste Recovery Facilities: Household

Household waste recycling centres and banks will be permitted where this will help to achieve a network of sites accessible to local communities, subject to detailed planning considerations.

Policy W3 – Waste Management Facilities

Proposals for waste management facilities, except those involving the final deposit of waste on land at the site or open windrow composting, will be permitted within industrial sites (Class B2 of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) subject to detailed planning considerations, other LDP policies and national policy considerations.

Where such proposals cannot be accommodated on existing or proposed Class B2 industrial sites they will be permitted provided that all the following conditions are met:

(a) the proposed site is within or adjoining development boundaries of towns and other main settlements or existing and proposed industrial/business sites; and

(b) there is a demonstrable need for the type and scale of development in that location.

All proposals for waste management facilities should also comply with the following criteria:

(1) where energy is recovered as part of the waste management process the means of access to the appropriate national grid or identified end user is demonstrated;

(2) where appropriate, maximum possible use is made of non-road transportation for the receipt of the waste arisings and the distribution of the output products;

(3) there is no processing and no substantial storage of waste material in the open air; and

(4) the proposals are compatible with adjoining land uses.

Policy W4 - Rural Composting

Proposals for open windrow composting will be permitted within rural areas subject to detailed planning considerations.

Policy W5 – Waste Disposal by Landfill or Landraising
Proposals for new landfill and landraising sites and extensions to existing sites will be permitted subject to:
a) detailed planning considerations;
b) there being compliance with the proximity principle that waste is managed close to where it arises; and
c) there not being any more appropriate options for the disposal of waste.

W6 – Waste Deposition on Agricultural Land for Agricultural Improvement Purposes
Except in the circumstances allowed for in Policy W5, proposals to deposit on an agricultural holding inert waste material that has been brought in from elsewhere for the purpose of agricultural improvement will only be permitted where:
(a) a significant improvement in the agricultural land classification grade of the land will be achieved;
(b) it can be demonstrated that the improvement sought is essential for the purposes of agriculture within the holding and cannot be achieved by means other than by the deposit of waste;
(c) the proposal involves depositing the minimum volume of waste consistent with achieving the agricultural land improvements sought; and
(d) waste material capable of being economically recycled is not deposited on site.

Policy SAW1 – Identified Potential Waste Management Sites.

The following sites are identified as having potential for the location of in-building waste management facilities, subject to detailed planning considerations:

Site ref.	Site Name	Area (Ha)
SAW1b	Quay Point, Magor	19.2
SAW1d	Westgate Business Park, Llanfoist	5.0
SAW1e	Ross Road (including Junction Yard), Abergavenny	2.5
SAW1f	Newhouse Farm, Chepstow	4.0
SAW1(i)	Five Lanes, Caerwent	2.57
SAW1(ii)	Llanfoist Civic and Transfer Station	2.09
Total		35.4

Newport	27th January 2015	No AMR published to date	LDP adopted after the publication of the revised PPW, TAN 21 and CIMSP

SP20 Waste Management
THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE ARISINGS IN NEWPORT WILL BE FACILITATED BY PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING ADDITIONAL TREATMENT FACILITIES, THAT HAVE REGARD TO THE WASTE HIERARCHY,

THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE AND CONTRIBUTE TO AN INTEGRATED NETWORK OF FACILITIES.

W1 Sites for Waste Management Facilities
ALL ALLOCATED, PERMITTED AND EXISTING B2 INDUSTRIAL SITES ARE IDENTIFIED AS POTENTIALLY SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SUBJECT TO DETAILED ASSESSMENTS.

W2 Waste Management Proposals
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WILL BE PERMITTED PROVIDED THAT:
i) THE PROPOSAL WOULD NOT RESULT IN AN UNACCEPTABLE HARM ON NATURE CONSERVATION INTERESTS OR OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR GEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE,
ii) THE RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES OF FLOODING CAN BE ACCEPTABLY MANAGED,
iii) THE PROPOSAL IS OF A HIGH QUALITY DESIGN AND WOULD NOT RESULT IN AN UNACCEPTABLE IMPACT ON LANDSCAPE QUALITY,
iv) THERE IS NO IMPACT ON AMENITY THROUGH NOISE, AIR POLLUTION, ODOURS, DUST AND EMISSIONS THAT CANNOT BE APPROPRIATELY CONTROLLED BY MITIGATING MEASURES.
v) THE DEVELOPMENT WOULD NOT RESULT IN UNACCEPTABLE HARM TO HEALTH,
vi) THE TRAFFIC GENERATED CAN BE ACCOMMODATED SAFELY ON THE EXISTING HIGHWAY NETWORK OR SUITABLE ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE BY RAIL,
vii) THE NEED FOR PROPOSALS FOR DISPOSING OF THE TYPE, QUANTITY AND SOURCE OF WASTE ASSESSED AGAINST REQUIREMENTS BEING ESTABLISHED.

W3 Provision for Waste Management Facilities in Development
WHERE APPROPRIATE, PROVISION WILL BE SOUGHT IN ALL NEW DEVELOPMENT FOR FACILITIES FOR THE STORAGE, RECYCLING AND OTHER MANAGEMENT OF WASTE.

Powys	Deposit consultation undertaken during the summer of 2014.	The Council intends to repeat the deposit consultation in light of representations received.	The LPA has the opportunity to reconsider the appropriateness of the policy in light of changes to national waste policy and guidance.

Policy W1 – Waste
Proposals will be permitted for the following types of waste facility only:
1. In-building waste facilities on:
i. High quality, local and mixed use sites in table E1.
ii. Other waste / employment / B2 sites or small extensions of them.
iii. Sites of up to 0.5 Ha. adjoining Towns or Large Villages.

2. Household Waste and Recycling Centres in, or adjoining, Towns or Large Villages. 3. Exemption Sites for inert waste: i. To meet the needs identified in the Regional Waste Plans; or ii To facilitate major construction projects.			
Rhondda Cynon Taff	2nd March 2011	Three AMRs have been published to date.	The 2013/14 AMR recognises the changes to national policy and guidance with respect to waste.
Policy CS 9 - Waste Management In order to meet the capacity requirements of between 12.5 and 21.7 hectares in the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan land will be made available at the regional and sub-regional level. Regional Sites The following sites are identified as being able to accommodate a range of waste management options, including recycling and composting, at a regional level:- 1. Land at Bryn Pica (including land filling of residual wastes); and 2. Hirwaun Industrial Estate (in-building processes only). Sub-regional Sites Proposals for waste management facilities to serve sub-regional needs will be permitted within existing and allocated B2 employment sites.			
Torfaen	3rd December 2013	First Annual Monitoring Report to be submitted to WG before 31st October 2015	A number of planning permissions secured. No need for landfill identified.
W1 Waste Management / Resource Recovery Proposals **In-building facilities for the handling, treatment or transfer of waste will be directed generally towards B2 industrial land and premises or existing or previous waste facilities. Open air facilities are best located away from existing sensitive locations.**			
Vale of Glamorgan	Not to date. Deposit document consulted upon and Alternative Sites	LDP expected to be submitted to WG in August 2015	Written in the context of the RWP 1st Review The policy will need to be updated prior to submission to the Welsh Government as it relies on outdated information.

	consultation undertaken.		

POLICY SP 8 - SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

THE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS OF 291,600 TONNES IDENTIFIED IN THE REGIONAL WASTE PLAN WILL BE MET THROUGH A COMBINATION OF INBUILDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS. THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS ARE CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IN-BUILDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS:

• ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE;

• THE OPERATIONAL PORT OF BARRY

DOCKS;

• LLANDOW INDUSTRIAL ESTATE; AND

• ON SUITABLE EXISTING AND ALLOCATED CLASS B2 EMPLOYMENT SITES.

THE PROVISION OF OPEN AIR FACILITIES SUCH AS CIVIC AMENITY SITES, COMPOSTING AND RECYCLING OF COMMERCIAL AND DEMOLITION WASTE WILL ALSO BE PERMITTED ON EXISTING CLASS B2 EMPLOYMENT SITES, OPERATIONAL MINERAL WORKING SITES OR WITHIN OR ADJOINING EXISTING FARM COMPLEXES WHERE THEY DO NOT CONFLICT WITH EXISTING OR PROPOSED NEIGHBOURING USES.