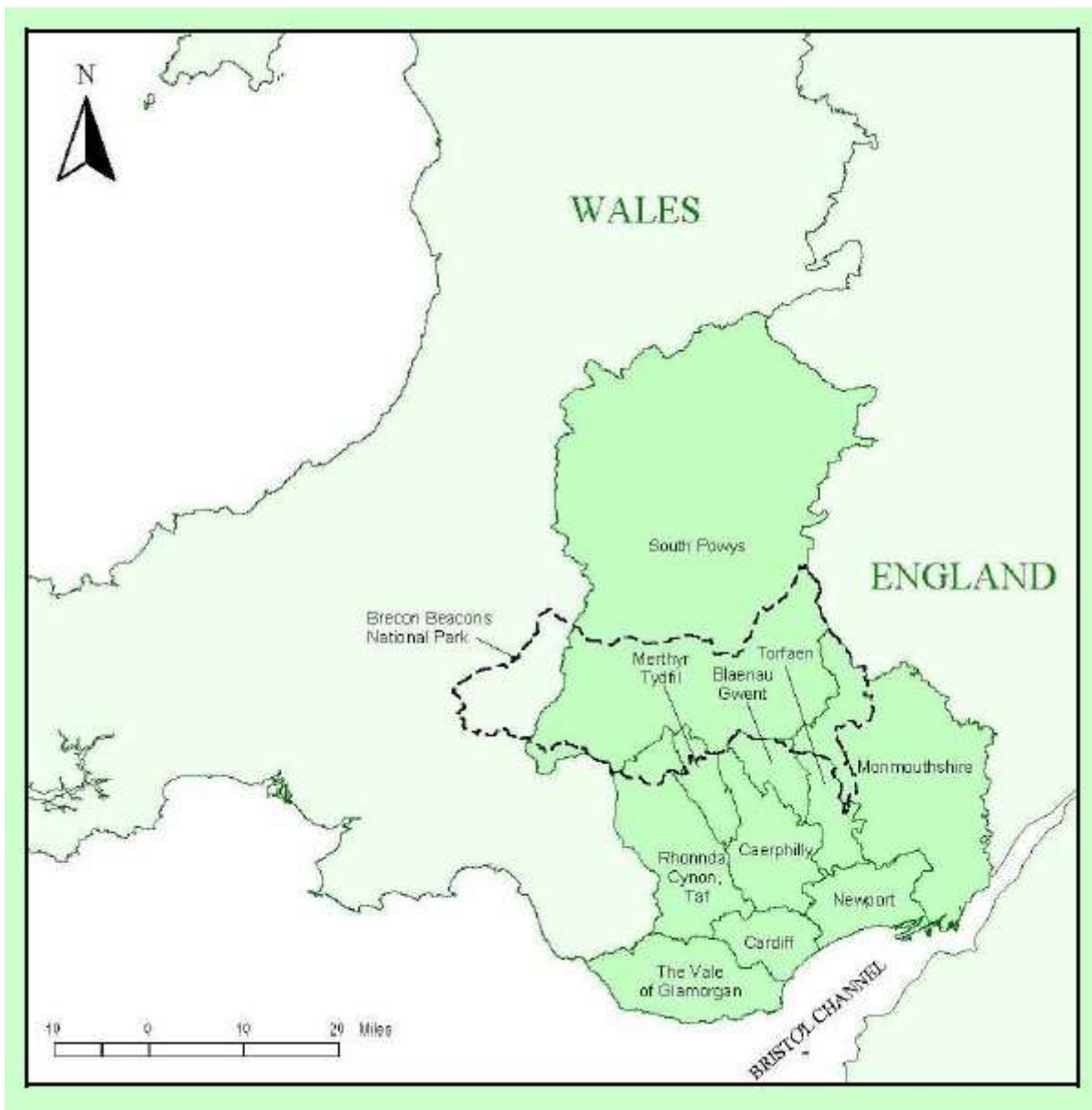


# Waste Planning Monitoring Report

## South East Wales

### April 2016



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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1. Background**

- 1.1.1. This report has been produced by Flintshire County Council as the Lead Authority for regional waste planning monitoring in South East Wales for the period 2014/15. 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.

## **1.2. From Regional Waste Plans to Regional Annual Monitoring**

- 1.2.1. 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.
- 1.2.2. 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. As discussed in paragraph 1.1, TAN 21 still requires regional monitoring to be undertaken using the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan as the strategic starting point rather than undertaking further assessment work, as was done in support of the RWPs.
- 1.2.3. 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.
- 1.2.4. This document isn't intended to be directly comparable to the Annual Monitoring Report 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, 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. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the document will provide a useful evidence base which can be built upon over time and which will inform the planning process.

### **1.3. Technical Advice Note 21: Waste 2014**

- 1.3.1. 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.
- 1.3.2. 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.
- 1.3.3. 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 through 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.
- 1.3.4. 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.

### **1.4. Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan**

- 1.4.1. 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.

1.4.2. 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 which 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 2014/15. 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

1.4.3. The CIMSP considered landfill capacity 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 restrictions imposed on permitted sites by the planning permission, for example a condition limiting the life of a facility and may therefore under or over represent the availability of landfill void over time. 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 1.2m<sup>3</sup>/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 waste capacity

1.4.4. 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 which means that there is very little market incentive to develop disposal capacity in Wales. The CIMSP concluded that, with the exception of landfill, it is considered that the current infrastructure in Wales forms an integrated and adequate network for the management of hazardous wastes.

#### Recovery capacity

1.4.5. 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.

## 1.5. South East Wales Region

- 1.5.1. 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. Unsurprisingly, 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.

**Figure 1: The South East Wales region and constituent authorities**



- 1.5.2. 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.

## 2. Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste

### 2.1. Arisings

- 2.1.1. Since the publication of the 2007 South East Wales Regional Annual Monitoring Report 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.
- 2.1.2. 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.
- 2.1.3. 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.
- 2.1.4. Table 1 shows changes in total waste collected by local authorities between 2008/09 and 2014/15. Overall there has been a decline in tonnages of waste collected in the South East, although this decline has slowed considerably between 2011/12 and 2014/15. 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<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Welsh Government 2011 based population projections. Note: The population of Blaenau Gwent is expected to decline slightly over time.



**Table 1. Total waste collected by local authorities in South East Wales, Tonnes per annum**

<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>	<b>11/12</b>	<b>12/13</b>	<b>13/14</b>	<b>14/15</b>
Blaenau Gwent	35,900	33,100	32,400	32,100	32,900	31,900	30,600
Caerphilly	107,000	101,600	99,000	98,600	98,400	97,400	96,650
Cardiff	180,800	181,000	172,800	169,200	174,100	172,300	170,700
Merthyr Tydfil	33,800	32,900	32,000	30,500	29,500	29,600	30,200
Monmouthshire	49,100	47,800	46,900	45,500	46,000	46,000	49,100
Newport	70,900	70,200	69,000	66,500	65,800	70,300	68,300
Powys – South	41,200	39,800	38,100	38,000	39,300	36,800	36,000
Rhondda Cynon Taff	120,300	121,200	122,000	114,600	114,300	108,300	110,600
Torfaen	55,700	50,700	50,400	50,600	43,700	43,400	43,100
Vale of Glamorgan	66,200	63,300	60,100	59,800	59,800	61,500	62,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>760,900</b>	<b>741,600</b>	<b>722,700</b>	<b>705,400</b>	<b>703,800</b>	<b>697,500</b>	<b>697,400</b>

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

## 2.2. Local Authority Collected Residual Waste

- 2.2.1. 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.
- 2.2.2. Actual local authority collected 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. Nevertheless, tonnages of residual waste collected by local authorities has continued to decline. 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	2014/15
<b>Blaenau Gwent</b>	-	-	16,866	17,043	16,951
<b>Caerphilly</b>	-	-	35,650	32,545	35,603
<b>Cardiff</b>	-	-	88,861	85,089	79,790
<b>Merthyr Tydfil</b>	-	-	14,557	14,682	13,888
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	-	-	19,107	16,079	16,485
<b>Newport</b>	-	-	34,400	35,531	34,046
<b>Powys – South</b>	-	-	18,970	16,657	15,661
<b>Rhondda Cynon Taff</b>	-	-	66,162	53,363	46,005
<b>Torfaen</b>	-	-	24,635	25,285	24,052
<b>Vale of Glamorgan</b>	-	-	26,733	27,044	26,427
<b>Total South East</b>	<b>431,000</b>	<b>215,000-245,000</b>	<b>345,941</b>	<b>323,318</b>	<b>308,908</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>1,026,000</b>	<b>979,000-1,988,000</b>	<b>753,687</b>	<b>722,912</b>	<b>689,900</b>

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales unless otherwise specified

### 2.3. Local Authority Collected Waste: Management

- 2.3.1. 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%	<b>52%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>70%</b>

- 2.3.2. The region, on average, didn't quite meet the recycling targets in 2012/13 and generally performed slightly worse than the Welsh average in 2014/15. Merthyr

Tydfil, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Powys and Torfaen failed to achieve the 2012/13 targets and Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly saw a drop in recycling rates between 2013/14 and 2014/15. 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	2014/15
Blaenau Gwent	25.0	29.2	35.5	42.3	51.2	54.8	50.3
Caerphilly	36.5	47.3	53.7	59.1	57.1	57.6	54.6
Cardiff	34.5	38.3	41.6	51.2	52.2	49.7	53.4
Merthyr Tydfil	31.6	35.7	36.4	43.2	49.1	48.2	51.2
Monmouthshire	38.5	40.9	48.6	55.3	55.5	62.9	63.2
Newport	38.2	40.7	45.7	48.2	49.2	51.7	52.0
Powys – South	41.3	39.7	37.7	42.6	50.9	52.5	52.1
Rhondda Cynon Taff	37.2	36.9	44.7	47.3	46.2	49.3	53.8
Torfaen	49	47.5	46.7	47.5	47.1	52.3	52.7
Vale of Glamorgan	40.4	41.2	43.8	52.4	54.5	54.8	56.0
SE Average	37.22	39.74	43.44	48.91	51.3	53.38	53.93
Wales	37.5	40.5	45.3	50.0	52.3	54.3	56.2

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

## 2.4. Landfilling of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste: Landfill Allowance Scheme

- 2.4.1. The definition of municipal waste has changed since the Landfill Allowance Scheme was established and now includes some industrial and commercial wastes. Nevertheless, the Welsh Government has decided not to alter the allowances set for the local authorities since they have no control over some of the wastes now included.
- 2.4.2. Welsh Local Authorities sent 256,162 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill in 2014/15 compared to an allowance of 430,000 tonnes<sup>2</sup>. All local authorities within the South East Wales region met their LAS targets in 2014/15, compared to 2013/14 when Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport all exceed their

<sup>2</sup> Natural Resources Wales Report on the Landfill Allowances Scheme (LAS) Wales, 2014/15

allowances. This is likely to be due to the Trident Park EfW facility becoming operational in 2015. Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen landfilled significantly less BMW than their allowances in 2014/15 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	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Blaenau Gwent	22,209	20,687	16,531	13,864	12,402	8,005	8,715	2,098 (20.6%)	1,464 (15.1%)
Caerphilly	47,583	45,354	42,600	32,242	26,657	22,665	24,939	24,353 (91.3%)	14,952 (58.7%)
Cardiff	88,503	74,377	63,495	58,534	52,178	42,533	40,978	45,785 (100.1%)	29,328 (67.1%)
Merthyr Tydfil	42,772	41,164	29,625	23,536	20,603	16,581	15,572	8,916 (101.4%)	5,870 (69.9%)
Monmouth shire	19,700	18,621	15,806	14,173	10,660	7,393	8,468	7,251 (55.2%)	3,393 (27.0%)
Newport	29,504	27,391	25,951	24,707	21,488	19,795	19,181	18,634 (101.4%)	14,397 (82.0%)
Powys-south	13,917	13,195	12,943	9,655	10,645	9,072	7,035	6,983 (62.8%)	6,823 (64.2%)
Rhondda Cynon Taff	56,128	45,512	43,898	44,783	38,808	30,611	27,284	27,589 (88.3%)	25,675 (86.0%)
Torfaen	31,865	28,940	26,015	23,090	18,834	16,442	14,050	2,082 (15.5%)	2,073 (16.1%)
Vale of Glamorgan	29,148	25,850	23,485	22,775	20,158	15,594	14,405	14,688 (87.3%)	7,985 (49.7%)
Total	381,329	341,091	300,349	267,359	232,433	188,691	180,627	158,388	112,120
Wales Total	754,583	680,911	599,703	523,035	458,264	389,738	364,784	345,022 (76.7%)	256,162 (59.6%)

Source: Natural Resources Wales

## 2.5. Landfilling of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste

- 2.5.1. Tonnages of local authority collected municipal waste landfilled in 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 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. The estimates within the CIMSP were based upon the assumption that EfW facilities would become operational in 2017, however, the Trident Park facility in Cardiff became operational at the end of January 2015 and some local authorities have been utilising residual treatment facilities outside of Wales to achieve diversion of waste from landfill which has resulted in far lower than predicted tonnages of residual waste being landfilled by local authorities.

**Table 6: Local Authority Municipal Waste Landfilled: South East**

Local Authority	2008/09 <sup>3</sup>	2009/10 <sup>4</sup>	2010/11 <sup>5</sup>	2011/12 <sup>6</sup>	2012/13 (CIMSP)	2013/14 (CIMSP)	2014/15 (CIMSP)
Blaenau Gwent	26,885	23,463	20,898	18,550	13,488	3,818	3,161
Caerphilly	67,908	53,592	45,847	40,352	41,347	37,481	27,313
Cardiff	118,368	111,622	101,014	82,642	67,821	80,709	55,610
Merthyr Tydfil	23,110	21,147	20,331	17,323	14,610	15,099	11,115
Monmouthshire	30,173	28,218	24,100	20,361	19,697	15,735	8,867
Newport	43,840	41,614	37,495	34,407	32,697	31,709	25,045
Powys – South	24,204	24,022	23,721	21,825	16,942	13,808	12,816
Rhondda Cynon Taff	75,536	76,439	67,414	60,407	43,678	45,028	38,679
Torfaen	28,442	26,637	26,884	26,548	23,384	4,592	4,988
Vale of Glamorgan	39,466	37,202	33,775	28,477	27,040	26,569	18,302
South East Total	477,932	443,956	401,479	350,892	283,762 333,000 <sup>7</sup>	274,548 314,000 <sup>8</sup>	205,896 295,000 <sup>9</sup>
Wales Total							453,497

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

<sup>3</sup> Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration

<sup>4</sup> Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration

<sup>5</sup> Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration

<sup>6</sup> Includes waste disposed of by landfill and incineration

<sup>7</sup> This figure is the predicted tonnage of LAMW requiring landfill based upon all recycling and prevention targets being met in 2012/13

<sup>8</sup> This figure is the predicted tonnage of LAMW requiring landfill based upon all recycling and prevention targets being met in 2013/14

<sup>9</sup> This figure is the predicted tonnage of LAMW requiring landfill based upon all recycling and prevention targets being met in 2014/15

### 3. Industrial and Commercial Waste

#### 3.1. Arisings of Industrial and Commercial (I&C) Waste

- 3.1.1. 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. The South East region accommodates 44% of businesses in Wales and generated 55% of all I&C wastes in Wales, of which 62% was generated by industry. Industrial waste arisings in the South East are greatly influenced by waste generated by the Aberthaw Power Station<sup>10</sup> 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 by the region in 2012.
- 3.1.2. Issues regarding the availability of data for commercial and industrial waste are well known. The Welsh Government has commissioned a study<sup>11</sup> into waste arisings in the regulated industry which identified that a large proportion of industrial wastes in Wales are generated by a comparatively small number of facilities. This of particular interest in the South East since 4 of the 5 biggest producers of waste are located in the South East region. The types of wastes produced by the 4 biggest producers of waste in the South East are slags<sup>12</sup>, sludges<sup>13</sup>, dusts<sup>14</sup> and metallic wastes.
- 3.1.3. 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 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. The presence of such large producers of waste within a region can make establishing trends difficult and of

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<sup>10</sup> The UK Government has confirmed its intention to consult on the closure of coal fired power stations by 2025 and reduce their use from 2023.

<sup>11</sup> Waste Reduction Study: Regulated Industries, Oakdene Hollins, 2014

<sup>12</sup> Slag wastes were mostly treated with very limited landfilling in 2013, particularly in South East Wales (210 tonnes) and an all-Wales total of 36,916 tonnes.

<sup>13</sup> Sludges were mostly managed using mobile plant in 2013 with very limited landfill in South East Wales in 2013 (19,828) and an all-Wales total of 32,828 tonnes.

<sup>14</sup> A significant proportion of dusts arising in Wales were landfilled in 2013 (16,740) compared to a total of 40,705 managed in Wales. N.B excludes bottom ash, slag and boiler dusts.

less value since the operational decisions of an individual company can have a significant impact on the total volumes of waste produced across a sector. 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**

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

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

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2012 predicted</b>	<b>2012 Actual<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>Change 2007 and 2012</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	766,600	812,590	756,810	-9,790
<b>Industrial</b>	1,038,400	951,230	1,242,390	203,990
<b>Total</b>	1,805,000	1,763,820	1,999,200	194,200

### **3.2. Management of Industrial and Commercial Waste**

- 3.2.1. 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<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2012, Natural Resources Wales

<sup>16</sup> The UK Government has confirmed its intention to consult on the closure of coal fired power stations by 2025 and reduce their use from 2023.

- 3.2.2. 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.

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

	<b>South East Wales 2012 Recycling rates<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	67.7%	57%	67%	70%
<b>Industrial</b>	45%	63%	67%	70%

**Table 10: Landfill rates for industrial and commercial waste**

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

<sup>17</sup> Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2012, Natural Resources Wales



## 4. Construction and Demolition Waste

### 4.1. Arisings of Construction and Demolition Waste

- 4.1.1. 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.
- 4.1.2. Tonnages of wastes which can't be managed at inert landfill sites were relatively small in South East Wales, 71,600<sup>18</sup> 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.

**Table 11: Construction and Demolition waste arisings**

	2005/06	2012 Actual	Residual predicted 2024/25	Residual actual 2012 <sup>19</sup>
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

### 4.2. Management of Construction and Demolition Waste

- 4.2.1. Although construction and demolition wastes comprise a wastes other than inert wastes, it is helpful to consider the management of inert waste in Wales since this comprises the majority of wastes arising in the construction and demolition sector. Table 12 shows inert wastes managed in Wales by management method in 2014 using waste returns data. Of particular interest are the tonnages of waste being deposited in landfill, particularly inert landfill and deposit of waste to land, because these sites have a finite capacity. Just over a quarter of inert waste managed in Wales was managed using landfill. This is higher than the figure identified in the 2012 survey, however, it should be noted that the waste returns data includes waste arising in England and does not include all wastes arising in

<sup>18</sup> Assumes mixed wastes, insulation and gypsum, metallic wastes and discarded equipment can only be managed at non-hazardous landfill

<sup>19</sup> Includes mixed wastes and other wastes disposed of but not managed at inert landfill sites

Wales and may therefore reflect the distribution of sites in an area. Furthermore, non-hazardous landfill sites make use of inert wastes in their engineering operations and for use as daily cover.

**Table 12: Inert Waste Managed in Wales in 2014: Source Waste Data Returns NRW**

Facility Type	North Wales	South East Wales	South West Wales	Grand Total
Hazardous Merchant LF		997		997
Inert LF	88,035	194,617		282,652
Non Haz (SNRHW) LF		59,660	11,484	71,144
Non Hazardous LF	91,596	117,489	88,952	298,037
Restricted LF			784	784
Car Breaker	5,030	633	1,045	6,709
Metal Recycling	62,853	7,056	7,841	77,750
Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	43,867	21,880	1,996	67,743
Metal Reprocessing	21,641			21,641
CA Site	24,488	22,550	10,040	57,078
Haz Waste Transfer	48,495	35,109	14,210	97,815
HCI Waste TS + asbestos	2,325		446	2,771
Inert & Excavation Waste TS	30	1,913		1,943
Inert Waste Transfer	50,488	7,872	9,100	67,460
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	148,564	268,852	134,039	551,455
Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	307		5,400	5,707
Biological Treatment			8	8
Chemical Treatment		11		11
HCI Waste TS + treatment	52	16,932	18,671	35,655
HCI Waste TS + treatment + asbestos	20,605		3,187	23,792
Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment	11,195	58,374	23,979	93,548
Material Recycling Facility (MRF)	11,139	284,059	129,280	424,477
Physical Treatment	57,073	195,608	98,889	351,570
Physical-Chemical Treatment		410	4,307	4,718
Recovery of Waste			14,289	14,289
WEEE treatment facility		21,092		21,092
<b>Landfill Total</b>	<b>179,631</b>	<b>372,763</b>	<b>101,219</b>	<b>653,613</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>687,783</b>	<b>1,315,113</b>	<b>577,946</b>	<b>2,580,843</b>

## 5. Hazardous Waste

### 5.1. Arisings of Hazardous Waste

- 5.1.1. Hazardous wastes are those wastes which can cause harm to human health and/or the environment. In 2010 around 255 thousand tonnes of hazardous wastes were produced in Wales, with most arising from thermal processes such as steel slag, oil and oil mixtures, petrol, gas and coal refining and construction and demolition waste and asbestos<sup>20</sup>. Total tonnages of hazardous waste increased between 2008 and 2013 with an apparent drop in 2014.
- 5.1.2. In 2013 South East Wales managed 177,881 tonnes of hazardous waste and was a net importer of hazardous waste. Hazardous wastes were managed in a variety of different ways, see table 14, but account for a relatively small proportion of overall wastes arising in Wales. Table 15 shows the method of management of hazardous wastes in South East Wales, with the majority of wastes being recovered or treated. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan concluded that with the exception of landfill, it is considered that the current infrastructure in Wales forms an integrated adequate network for the management of hazardous wastes. Since the majority of wastes were treated or recovered rather than disposed of in 2013 it would appear that hazardous wastes are being managed in line with the waste hierarchy. Table 15 shows that the majority of hazardous wastes arising in Wales were recovered in 2013.

**Table 13: Hazardous waste arising in South East Wales**

Local Authority	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Blaenau Gwent	5,908	5,334	11,493	34,162	16,855	DNA	9,284
Caerphilly	11,728	8,403	7,834	8,416	7,926	DNA	3,451
Cardiff	13,063	16,990	28,677	34,448	35,736	DNA	23,136
Merthyr Tydfil	1,527	879	1,229	1,259	1,317	DNA	816
Monmouthshire	4,036	1,988	2,413	3,406	2,787	DNA	1,385
Newport	31,039	19,859	28,934	29,044	28,406	DNA	13,600
Powys – South		1,425	1,519	1,366	1,672	DNA	6,385
Rhondda Cynon Taff	7,791	8,645	10,841	11,206	10,757	DNA	9,387
Torfaen	6,217	4,612	5,011	5,271	4,351	DNA	2,947
Vale of Glamorgan	5,571	4,728	13,982	6,225	8,398	DNA	0
South East Total	88,281	72,863	111,933	134,803	118,205	111,641	70,390

**Source: Hazardous Waste Interrogators, 2008-2012, published by Environment Agency & 2013/2014 data published by NRW**

<sup>20</sup> Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan, section 2.3.5.2

**Table 14: Hazardous waste arisings in Wales 2013**

<b>EWC Chapter</b>	<b>EWC Chapter Description</b>	<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>Wales Total</b>
01	Mining and Minerals	4	6
02	Agricultural and Food Production	3	27
03	Wood and Paper Production	2	10
04	Leather and Textile Production	12	32
05	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining/Treatment	32	24,374
06	Inorganic Chemical Processes	7,143	10,411
07	Organic Chemical Processes	5,717	7,231
08	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	1,606	4,418
09	Photographic Industry	124	229
10	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	30,762	57,125
11	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	2,249	5,106
12	Shaping/Treatment of Metals and Plastics	1,821	5,421
13	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	18,214	39,431
14	Solvents	526	969
15	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	2,720	6,807
16	Not Otherwise Specified	14,910	40,728
17	C&D Waste and Asbestos	12,569	22,860
18	Healthcare	4,216	9,768
19	Waste/Water Treatment and Water Industry	3,986	15,039
20	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	5,024	13,423
<b>Total</b>		<b>111,641</b>	<b>263,415</b>

Source: Natural Resources Wales

**Table 15: Waste deposits in Wales by fate 2013**

Waste Fate	South East Wales	Total
Incineration with energy recovery	0	3,897
Incineration without energy recovery	-	4,203
Landfill	0	64
Long term storage	-	-
Other Fate	-	-
Recovery	64,135	167,420
Rejected	-	87
Transfer (D)	40,406	44,037
Transfer (R)	27,928	36,286
Treatment	45,411	54,500
Total	177,881	310,493

Source: NRW data

## 5.2. Hazardous Waste: Landfill Capacity

- 5.2.1. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan identifies that there is little disposal capacity in Wales for hazardous wastes. At the end of 2014 there was only one site which was permitted to accept hazardous waste in the South East, Bryn Pica. The site is permitted to accept stable, non-reactive hazardous wastes but didn't manage any hazardous wastes in 2013 or 2014.
- 5.2.2. The Collections Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan identified a number of landfills within England which could accept APC residues for disposal in 2011: Norwood Farm Landfill Isle of Sheppey, Kent; Wingmoor Landfill Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire; Kings Cliffe Landfill Site Peterborough, Cambridgeshire; Whitemoss Landfill Site Skelmersdale, Lancashire; Minosus Ltd Middlewich, Cheshire. At the end of 2014 there were a number of hazardous waste landfills in England which are able to accept a range of hazardous wastes, in regions bordering Wales<sup>21</sup>, including Whitemoss, Wingmoor and Bostock (Minosus) which can manage APC residues.

<sup>21</sup> Approximately 2.88 million cubic metres void space remained at Wingmoor, Minosus and White Moss landfill sites at the end of 2014. Source: Environment Agency

## 6. Landfill Capacity

### 6.1. Inert Waste

- 6.1.1. 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.
- 6.1.2. There were two permitted inert landfill sites which accepted inert waste for disposal in 2014 and which had permitted void remaining at the end of 2014 which totalled just under 1.4 million cubic metres, Whitehall in Vale of Glamorgan and Hendy Quarry in Rhondda Cynon Taff. 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 and is also time limited until 2024.
- 6.1.3. Tonnages of inert waste being disposed of in inert landfill sites declined significantly between 2007 and 2012. However, tonnages of inert waste deposited in inert sites increased between 2013 and 2014. Based upon permitted capacity and 2014 deposition rates of 194,617 in inert disposal sites and assuming a density of 1.2 tonnes per cubic metre permitted capacity would last in excess of 8 years.
- 6.1.4. 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. Note, just under 178k tonnes of inert waste was disposed of at non-hazardous landfill sites in 2014. Whilst the majority of inert wastes managed in Wales are not disposed of in dedicated inert landfills, these sites still play an important role in the management of inert wastes. As noted above, the remaining inert landfills within the region are both time limited, therefore careful monitoring will be required to ensure that there are no undesired consequences as a result of the position within the TAN.

**Table 16: Deposit of inert wastes in South East Wales (2014)**

<b>Deposit of inert waste</b>	<b>Tonnage</b>
Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	21,880
Inert Landfill	194,617
Non Hazardous Landfill, including site with SNRHW	177,149
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>393,646</b>

## 6.2. Non-Hazardous Waste

- 6.2.1. 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. 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.
- 6.2.2. 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.
- 6.2.3. There were a number of permitted non-hazardous landfill sites with void of just under 10.5 million cubic metres remaining at the end of 2014 including Bryn Pica landfill, Docksway landfill site, Lamby Way and Trecatti, see Appendix 2<sup>22</sup>. 2014 deposition rates were substantially less than those estimated in the CIMSP<sup>23</sup>, see table 17. If current deposition rates of non-hazardous rates continued at 2014 rates, then remaining void would last well over 11 years<sup>24</sup>. Although the landfill life of existing operational landfill sites is more than sufficient to meet the needs of the region for the foreseeable future, due to declining deposition rates and the operational costs associated with operating a non-hazardous landfill and constructing new cells it is vital that landfill void is monitored to ensure that operational decisions do not result in a region having insufficient capacity.

**Table 17: 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
2014	403	177	580

**Source: Natural Resources Wales**

<sup>22</sup> Note: Bryn Posteg in Powys has been included within the data for North Wales

<sup>23</sup> 580,000 tonnes of waste were deposited in 2014 at non-hazardous landfill sites, of which, 177,149 was inert and 403,000 was non-hazardous waste.

<sup>24</sup> Assuming 25% of void is lost to engineering requirements and assuming a density of 1.2m<sup>3</sup>/tonne non-haz and 1m<sup>3</sup>/tonne for inert.

## **7. Non-Landfill Capacity**

### **7.1. Introduction**

- 7.1.1. TAN 21 requires the regions to monitor recovery capacity and defines recovery as “*any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.*” For the purposes of this monitoring report, facilities which shall be considered include those which can treat residual waste. Although recovery operations can include landspreading, because this is predominantly carried out using mobile plant in Wales it is not possible to quantify landuse requirements at present and this will therefore not be considered further.

### **7.2. Cement Kilns**

- 7.2.1. 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 2014. 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.

### **7.3. Residual Waste Treatment Procurement Projects**

- 7.3.1. 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 the end of 2014/15. Significant progress has been made across the region with a number of different partnerships having been formed. The only partnership to procure dedicated residual waste treatment capacity to date is Prosiect Gwyrdd.
- 7.3.2. 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 was 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.
- 7.3.3. Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen had an interim residual waste contract in place for waste to be managed at a site in Bristol, England until 31st January 2016 with the option to extend for a further 5 years with residual waste being managed using MBT with the output going to an Advanced Thermal Treatment facility and any unsuitable material going to landfill. Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen have now



joined the Tomorrow's Valley Partnership with Rhondda Cynon Taff and Merthyr Tydfil Councils for the procurement of a long term contract for the treatment of residual waste. The procurement process was concluded in late 2015 and a contract for a period of 25 years signed with Viridor Waste Management Limited to treat approximately 95,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum at their Energy from Waste Facility at Trident Park in Cardiff from the 1st of April 2016.

- 7.3.4. Powys currently has a contract with Potters Waste Management which goes to Pembroke Dock for export with waste from the remainder of the County going to landfill at Bryn Posteg. The Council is in the process of extending their contract with Potters which involves landfill from 2016 for the first 5 years and then an energy from waste solution for a further 5 years.
- 7.3.5. It is important to note that the procurement of capacity to manage local authority collected waste could have implications for commercial and industrial wastes: Although Trident Park is contracted to accept local authority collected waste it also has head room to accept commercial and industrial wastes. However, the volumes that the facility is contracted to accept from local authorities will reduce the available capacity for dealing with other wastes.

#### **7.4. Food Waste Treatment Procurement: Local Authority Projects**

- 7.4.1. Towards Zero Waste and the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan identify food waste as a priority waste stream with both documents advising that the most sustainable means of dealing with it is using anaerobic digestion. Local Authorities across Wales have been encouraged and in many cases supported by the Welsh Government to procure AD capacity to manage food waste, with a number of partnerships having been formed to enable the procurement of food waste within the region, see Appendix 5.
- 7.4.2. Cardiff and the Vale of Galmorgan have entered into a 15 year contract with Kelder Organic Energy. To support the contract planning permission for an Anaerobic Digestion facility and open windrow composting facility have been secured with planned service commencement in March 2017, see Appendix 5.
- 7.4.3. The Heads of the Valleys (HoV) procurement programme involved Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen Councils. The procurement process failed to complete due to the remaining bidders withdrawing from the process and the procurement process has now been ended. Monmouthshire have subsequently joined the partnership and Caerphilly has formally withdrawn from the Heads of The Valleys Procurement programme. An Outline Business Case has been prepared, subject to which a new procurement process will commence April/May 2016. Caerphilly is commencing its own procurement which includes food waste and green waste. Caerphilly currently has a contract for the collection of food waste with green waste and treatment via an in-vessel composting facility. An AD facility is currently being developed at the site, see Appendix 7.

- 7.4.4. Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport Councils, Tomorrow's Valley Food Waste Hub, have signed a 15 year contract with Biogen who secured planning permission to construct and operate an AD facility at Bryn Pica, Aberdare. The Councils has been taking food waste to the Biogen AD facility since July 2015.
- 7.4.5. Powys has formed part of the Central Waste Partnership signing a 15 year contract with Agrivert to manage food waste. The waste has been managed at a facility in Oxfordshire, however, the company has secured planning permission for a facility in Bridgend, Stormydown<sup>25</sup> which would enable the wastes to be managed within Wales.
- 7.4.6. Significant progress has been made with respect to the sustainable management of food waste in Wales. There is progress still to be made with respect to procurement, and careful monitoring will be required to ensure that sufficient capacity is facilitated through the planning system.

## **7.5. Food Waste Treatment: Merchant Capacity**

- 7.5.1. Although local authorities manage a significant volume of food waste, the commercial and industrial sectors also produces significant volumes of food waste. Monitoring the region's capacity to manage all food waste in a sustainable way is particularly useful to ensure that the planning system is facilitating the necessary capacity in a timely manner.
- 7.5.2. A number of planning permissions for anaerobic digestion have been granted across the region since the last RWP Annual Monitoring Report, see Appendix 7. Many of the permissions granted are to manage agricultural waste. GP Biotech Limited, Talargarth, Brecon, Powys for example are permitted to manage up to 35,000tpa which accepts a variety of agricultural waste and abattoir wastes.

## **7.6. Urban Quarries: Repositories for inert waste**

- 7.6.1. TAN 21 advocates the use of temporary storage facilities for the management of inert waste to prevent inert wastes being unnecessarily disposed of. A review of recent planning permissions in the South East indicates that applications for urban quarries are not forthcoming. Applications for the management of construction and demolition waste have been granted which include storage of inert material, however, these are not large scale sites for the storage of inert wastes.

## **7.7. Other facility types: Permit information**

- 7.7.1. The Regional Waste Plans monitored permitted capacity across the three regions. Permitted capacity gives a theoretical capacity rather than an actual

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<sup>25</sup> P/14/700/FUL

operating capacity because in many cases facilities are permitted to operate up to an identified threshold which in reality they are never likely to realise because of factors outside the control of the permit, such as market demand, storage space, restrictions placed on a planning permission and so on. Nonetheless, it is helpful to look at how permitted capacity has changed over time since unlike with planning permission, operators are obliged to pay a subsistence fee for the permit. Permits are generally therefore only retained when a company is operating or intends to operate in the near future. It is therefore likely to be a good indication of those facilities which are actually contributing to the management of waste.

- 7.7.2. A direct comparison between data contained within the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review and the latest data is not directly possible due to changes to the coding of facilities. Nevertheless, it is possible to see a general increase in overall capacity. The tables don't fully capture the progress that has been made in the region due to the way in which the data is provided by NRW, for example, the incinerator in Cardiff has no identified capacity and is therefore not identified in the table, though it is known that it provides up to 350,000tpa capacity.

## **7.8. Other facility types: Planning permissions**

- 7.8.1. Appendix 7 contains information on planning applications determined in the region. Significant recovery facilities are identified within Appendix 3, which contains information on facilities such as EfW and large scale AD, highlights that whilst a number of planning permissions for these facility types have been granted, only one has now been implemented. A number of planning permissions have lapsed, whilst others are in the process of being implemented or are still securing the additional consents required to commence construction.

## **8. Local Development Plans**

### **8.1. LDP Policies**

- 8.1.1. 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 Powys and Vale of Glamorgan. 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 and 8). Appendix 8 details LDP policies within the region.

## 8.2. LDP Monitoring

- 8.2.1. A review of local authority monitoring reports has been undertaken with respect to waste. Most monitoring was established prior, or during the review of national waste policy and guidance. As a result, the monitoring framework of many LDPs makes direct reference to the Regional Waste Plan. The monitoring frameworks need to be updated to reflect these changes to policy and guidance, in particular the requirement contained within TAN 21 to monitor the take up of land by waste management uses, see Appendix 8, table 2.

## 9. Conclusion

- 9.1.1. This 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 regional 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.**

## 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 prevention<sup>31</sup>.
- 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: Planning position

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. There was a deed of variation because the fill was not completed as anticipated.
Bryn Pica Waste Management Site	Rhondda Cynon Taff	Non-hazardous	05/0850 31/03/2025	Time limited until 2025. No changes from a planning perspective to change the availability of void space.
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 approximately 8 years operation at current rate of input, however, this could change significantly as a result of regional projects becoming operational.
Lamby Way	Cardiff	Non-hazardous	No further applications received for disposal.	The site is now accepting inert waste only with an estimated 50,000 cubic metres remaining which is estimated to last until September 2016 when the site will be in closure and capping commence.
Trecatti	Merthyr	Non-hazardous	52920464	No time limit and no known change to operational decisions

				which could affect the availability of void.
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 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017	Application to extend life of site granted.
Palleg	Powys	Non-hazardous		Limited remaining void space.

**Table 2: Permitted Disposal Capacity**

Installation Name	Site Type	Local Authority	Void Remaining at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2014
Bryn Pica Landfill Site	Non-hazardous (SNRHW)	RCT	-
Docksway Landfill - Area 2	Non-hazardous	Newport	-
Lamby Way Landfill Site	Non-hazardous	Cardiff	-
PALLEG LANDFILL	Non-hazardous	Swansea	-
Trecatti Landfill Site	Non-hazardous	Merthyr Tydfil	-
<b>Total Non-hazardous disposal capacity</b>	<b>Non-hazardous</b>	<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>11,102,446</b>
Hendy Quarry Landfill	Inert	RCT	-
Whitehall Landfill	Inert	Vale of Glamorgan	-
<b>Total Inert disposal capacity</b>	<b>Inert</b>	<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>1,339,255</b>

Note: Data is given at the regional level to maintain commercial confidentiality

**Table 3: Additional disposal capacity**

Local Planning Authority	Planning Application number	Waste type	Proposal	Address	Comments
Blaenau Gwent	C/2015/0382	Inert	Earthworks including the importation of material, re-profiling of existing contours	Ben Wards Fields, Brynmawr	Application is for the importation of 350,000m <sup>3</sup> of material. It is understood that the development would utilise material from the works being carried out for the Heads of the Valleys Road Dualling project. This would not therefore be able to accept general construction and demolition wastes but would ensure that waste arising from the development is diverted from landfill.  No permit
Caerphilly	06/0849/NCC Approved 04/10/2007		Reclaim former quarry with inert waste and extend access/haul road to landfill site	Bowen Contractors Ltd Berthgron - Panthraillan Quarry Tydu Road Nelson Treharris	The site hasn't been extended and the permission expires 31/12/2017  Permit for HCI transfer station (A11)
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.  No permit
Caerphilly	12/1570/FULL  Date approved: 13 <sup>th</sup> August 2013	Inert	Extend existing quarry operations including new drainage	Bryn Quarry Gelliargwellt Uchaf Farm Gelligaer Road Gelligaer	Restoration is by inert waste. Daily inputs to the site are restricted to 200 tonnes per day by condition.



			system and settlement ponds, landscape bunds and associated works	Hengoed CF82 8FY	Restoration must be completed by 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2030.  Permit number DB3639AZ/A001 for Deposit for recovery, capacity 106,590.
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### 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 <b>Under construction</b>  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	<b>Up to 200,000tpa</b>	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. <b>Note: Pre-commencement conditions outstanding at time of writing report.</b>
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. <b>Site became operational in 2015.</b>
Cardiff	Anaerobic Digestion	Food Waste	13/00686/DCL	Up to 35,000tpa	1.5 MW Anaerobic Digestion facility (Kelda Organic Energy Ltd) at Tide Fields Road, Splott – Approved. Note, a subsequent application, reference 15/00591/MJR

					supersedes this permission (see below).
Cardiff	Anaerobic Digestion	Food Waste	15/00591/MJR	<b>Up to 35,000tpa</b>	2MW Anaerobic Digestions Facility (Kelda Organic Energy Ltd) at Tide Fields Road, Splott, approved 15/05/2015
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  <b>Planning permission has not been implemented and is now lapsed.</b>
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 <b>Under construction.</b> 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 <b>Not yet implemented.</b>
Torfaen	MBT	Non-hazardous	07/P/14880(E)	120,000tpa	Pontyfelin Industrial Estate, New Inn, Pontypool  <b>Planning permission has not been implemented and is now lapsed.</b>
Torfaen	MRF	Plastic, metal, paper	10/P00202	100,000tpa	Refac Ltd Materials Recovery Facility. Retrospective permission. <b>It is understood that the</b>

					<b>site is not currently operational.</b>
Vale of Glamorgan	Pyrolysis	Waste wood	2008/01203/ FUL  2015/00031/ OUT  2016/00187/ RES	72,000	Planning permission was granted on appeal, reference APP/Z6950/A/09/21146 05  <b>Planning permission was not implemented and has now lapsed. However, a new application has now been approved, 2015/00031/OUT and a reserved matters application received 2016/00187/RES.</b>
Vale of Glamorgan	Gasification	Waste	2009/00021/ FUL	80,000	Planning permission granted on 23/12/2009. <b>Planning permission has now lapsed and a solar farm approved and constructed on the site.</b>
Vale of Glamorgan	Recycling of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA)	IBA	2015/00360/ FUL	75,000	Planning permission granted on 04/09/2015. Facility would receive IBA from the Trident Park facility in Cardiff. <b>Decision was subject to judicial review where the planning decision was upheld.</b>

#### 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 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016	EfW in Cardiff	350,000
Tomorrow's Valley	RCT, Merthyr Tydfil, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen	Contract signed for a period of 25 years with Viridor Waste Management Limited to treat residual waste at Trident Park in Cardiff from the 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016	Trident Park EfW in Cardiff, developed for Prosiect Gwyrdd	As above

## 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, Monmouthshire and Torfaen.	An outline business case has been prepared and, subject to approval, a new procurement will commence April/May 2016.	None to date.	None to date.
Cardiff Organic Waste Contract	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	15 year contract awarded to Kelder Organic Energy Planned service commencement in March 2017	Planning permission for AD facility and Open Windrow Composting secured at sites in Cardiff.	35,000tpa and 38,000tpa respectively.
Tomorrow's Valley	RCT, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport	Contract awarded to Biogen	Facility at Bryn Pica, Aberdare	22,500tpa
Central Wales Waste	Ceredigion and Powys	Contract awarded to Agrivert	Facility in Oxfordshire, England	Capacity secured in Bridgend which will manage up to 40,000tpa diverting waste from Oxfordshire.

## Appendix 6: Permitted Capacity by Local Planning Authority: November 2015

### Number of permitted sites by local planning authority: Source REGIS database

Local Authority	Hazardous waste transfer station	HCI Transfer Station	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Household Waste Civic Amenity Site	Inert Waste Transfer Station	Materials Recycling Facility	Physical Treatment	Physio Chemical Treatment	Transfer at Part B Incinerator	Vehicle Dismantling +ELV	ELV	Metal Recycling	Composting	Biological Treatment or MBT	Mobile Plant	WEEE Treatment Site	Grand Total
Blaenau Gwent	2	2		1			2				2						9
Bridgend		6		1	2		1	3			3	1					17
Caerphilly	2	7		4			1			1	4	2	1	1		1	24
Cardiff	4	8	2	4	1		5			6	2	3				2	37
Merthyr Tydfil		2		3				1			2	1					9
Monmouthshire	1	3		3							1	1	1			1	11
Newport	2	5				1	4				3	2		1			18
Powys	1	13		2		2	4		1	1	1	2		2	1		30
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	1	9		6	2	4					5	5					32
Torfaen	1	1	1				1	1				1					6
Vale of Glamorgan	1	3		3		2	1				7		1	1			19
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>212</b>

### Permitted capacity by local planning authority: Source REGIS Database

Local Authority	Hazardous waste transfer station	HCI Transfer Station	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Household Waste Civic Amenity Site	Inert Waste Transfer Station	Materials Recycling Facility	Physical Treatment	Physio Chemical Treatment	Transfer at Part B Incinerator	Vehicle Dismantling +ELV	ELV	Metal Recycling	Composting	Biological Treatment or MBT	Mobile Plant	WEEE Treatment Site	Grand Total
Blaenau Gwent	99,998	29,998		4,999			29,499				4,998						169,492
Bridgend		199,994		24,999	49,998		10,000	74,999			22,000	24,999					406,989
Caerphilly	149,998	328,497		60,128			30,000			0	9,996	99,998	29,150	4,999		75,000	787,766
Cardiff	289,998	475,070	9,998	158,248	74,999		1,540,497			47,494	4,998	257,498				300,000	3,158,800
Merthyr Tydfil		124,900		54,997				154,000			4,998	24,999					363,894
Monmouthshire	74,999	69,049		84,998							2,499	288	4,999			75,000	311,832
Newport	864,599	259,498				25,000	205,348				7,498	19,499		24,999			1,406,441
Powys	315,050	231,350		29,998		95,000	201,998		201	2,500	2,499	25,000		39,999		0	943,595
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,999	339,993		19,996	104,998	587,598					12,495	59,997					1,130,076
Torfaen	74,999	24,999	4,999				74,999	7,490				74,999					262,485
Vale of Glamorgan	74,999	84,997		49,998		7,994	74,999				19,996		34,999	4,999			352,981
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,949,639</b>	<b>2,168,345</b>	<b>14,997</b>	<b>488,361</b>	<b>229,995</b>	<b>715,592</b>	<b>2,167,340</b>	<b>236,489</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>49,994</b>	<b>91,977</b>	<b>587,277</b>	<b>69,148</b>	<b>74,996</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>9,294,351</b>

Extract from the South East Wales Annual Monitoring Report 2007

**Table 36: Number of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area**

Local Authority Area	Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	Invested Composting	MBT	Mobile Plants	MRF	Physical Treatment	Physico-Chemical Treatment	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Thermal Treatment	Transfer	Windrow Composting	Total
Blaenau Gwent	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	15
Caerphilly	0	5	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	28
Cardiff	0	4	11	0	0	24	0	3	1	0	0	14	1	58
Merthyr Tydfil	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	13
Monmouth	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10
Newport	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	7	0	19
Powys (South)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	6	10	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	28
Torfaen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5
Vale Of Glamorgan	0	3	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>202</b>

**Table 37: Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area**

Local Authority Area	Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	Invested Composting	MBT	Mobile Plants	MRF	Physical Treatment	Physico-Chemical Treatment	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Thermal Treatment	Transfer	Windrow Composting	Total by LA
Blaenau Gwent	0	36,999	17,494	0	0	0	3,600	24,500	0	0	0	122,498	0	205,091
Caerphilly	0	65,127	77,565	0	0	0	23,250	0	0	0	0	340,554	34,999	541,495
Cardiff	0	136,599	289,991	0	0	2,517,993	18,250	625,000	40,000	0	0	798,761	8,500	4,435,094
Merthyr Tydfil	0	54,999	35,873	0	0	0	0	0	178,500	0	0	145,535	0	414,907
Monmouth	0	64,279	4,999	24,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167,046	14,999	276,322
Newport	99,998	0	894,598	0	0	0	84,498	14,000	0	0	1,400	335,503	0	1,429,997
Powys (South)	0	0	2,499	0	0	0	4,999	0	0	0	201	192,496	0	200,195
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	25,694	22,695	0	0	0	87,597	0	75,000	0	0	198,947	20,000	429,933
Torfaen	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	124,997	0	137,737
Vale Of Glamorgan	0	54,003	14,995	0	0	0	2,499	70,000	0	0	0	123,496	74,999	339,992
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,998</b>	<b>437,700</b>	<b>1,373,209</b>	<b>24,999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,517,993</b>	<b>224,693</b>	<b>733,500</b>	<b>293,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>2,549,833</b>	<b>183,497</b>	<b>8,410,763</b>

Notes

Data source: EA

The following licences have multiple activities. The capacity has been split between the different activities, but the licence counted as the 1st in the list. This is consistent with how the licence appears on REGIS.



## Appendix 7: Waste planning permissions by local authority area

### Blaenau Gwent:

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
C/2009/0390		Change of use to recycling and resale of furniture and household goods Unit 3, Gwent Court, Victoria Business Park, Ebbw Vale		
C/2010/0131		Change of use of land to create an extension to the existing recycling centre, Bourneville Civic Amenity Site, Bourneville Road, Blaina		
C/2011/0232		Erection of a waste transfer station for receipt , storage and bulking of local authority household residual wastes together with an element of commercial /industrial waste for onward transport to a treatment and/or disposal facility Land within Silent Valley Site immediately north of Landfill Area, Cwm, Ebbw Vale		
C/2012/0201		Storage of empty waste disposal skips. Importation, stockpiling and recycling of inert materials and storage operation of associated grading and crushing machines (retention) Plot 1 D, Cwmcraehen Estate, Brynmawr		
C/2013/0105		Extension to the existing waste transfer station Land adjacent to the existing waste transfer station Silent Valley, Cwm, Ebbw Vale		
C/2015/0372	Pending	Change of use from B1/B2/B8 to SG for the recovery and recycling of tyres and the provision of a dust extraction and	The Application was considered on the basis that up to 30,000 tonnes	

		filtering system associated 12m stack, Unit 19 Rassau Industrial Estate, Rassau, Ebbw Vale.	of waste tyres would be managed per year.	
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### Caerphilly

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
08/1044		WEEE & scrap metal, Capital Valley Eco Park		
09/0442		AD facility R F Brookes, Rogerstone (this is operational)		
10/0076		Waste recycling and transfer, Capital Valley Industrial Estate, Rhymney		
10/0134		C & D waste recycling, Machen Quarry. (this is operational)		
11/0224	Approved.	AD facility Gelliargwellt Uchaf, Gelligaer.		See 15/0488/RET below.
11/0226		MRF/WTS Gelliargwellt Uchaf, Gelligaer.	Maximum annual throughput 75,000	The facility is now operational
11/0603		Waste transfer and recycling, Graddfa Industrial Estate, Llanbradach		
12/0570		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	Progressive restoration of the quarry not yet commenced. Surplus inert waste likely to have been used to form bunds at the AD facility.	Permitted, reference DB3639AZ/A001

13/0298	Approved 03/10/2013	Obtain a Lawful Development Certificate for the existing use as a waste facility Visqueen, Maerdy Industrial Estate	None	Mixed use non-hazardous physical treatment facility for the processing of non-haz polythene plastic waste.
14/0226	Approved 14/07/2014	MRF/WTS revised building, Gelliargwellt Uchaf, Gelligaer.	Condition 20 restricts the site to receiving no more than 74,999tpa	Operating and new building under construction.
14/0688	Approved 13/07/2015	Waste Transfer Station, Ty Dyffryn, Ystrad Mynach	None	
15/0488/RET	Approved 10/12/2015  Facility substantially built.	Retain development previously approved under planning permission 11/0224/FULL for the construction of an anaerobic digestion facility with changes to construction details relating to the position of the digestate tanks, digestate lagoon, surplus gas flare, silage clamp and associated works and to change the use of the existing in vessel composting building to an anaerobic digestion reception building and an in vessel composting facility	The facility will have the capacity to manage up to 35,000tpa. This includes 6,000 tpa which is currently managed at the approved IVC which presently manages 20,000tpa.	Application 16/00069/Cond submitted for the approval of matters reserved by condition. Conditions 12,16 &20 approved, conditions 13,14,15 &18 refused.
15/0531		Application for the construction of a multipurpose waste treatment center and remediation pad.		

15/1083/COU	Approved 09/03/2016	Unit 3 Pantglas Industrial Estate. C&D waste recycling		
15/0601/FULL	Approved 09/12/2015	Nine Mile Point Industrial Estate. 100,000tpa RDF and SRF facility		
15/0557/FULL	Approved 31/03/2016	GLJ Recycling, Cwmcarn. Application for waste transfer station		
15/0278/RET	Pending	Unit 5 Darren Drive Prince of Wales Industrial Estate Abercan metal recycling		
15/0092/FULL	Approved 13/04/2015	HOV Industrial Estate Rhymney Tyre recycling facility		

### **Cardiff**

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant conditions/restrictions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
15/01592/MNR	Approved 27/10/2015	Change of use of land and buildings for waste wood operation, E Shed, Roath Dock, Old Clipper Road, Cardiff Bay, CF10 4ED	No relevant conditions but application was to manage up to 100,000tpa wood waste, Grade C, prior to exporting it to Ireland and Sweden.	Application cites lack of suitable biomass boilers in South Wales to manage waste woods as reason for exporting.
14/00195/DCO	Approved 14/15/2014	Construction of a green waste composting facility at Lamby Way Cleansing Depot, Cardiff, CF3 2HP.	Application to manage up to 38,000 tonnes of green waste per annum using Open Windrows.	Application made by Kelda Organic Energy Ltd, as part of their contract with Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Councils.

14/01870/DCI	Approved 12/10/2014	Metal recycling: Redevelopment of former Cardiff Van Centre, Tremorfa Industrial Estate.		
15/02511/MJR	Response issued 2/11/2015	Environmental Permit Application consultation from NRW for a waste transfer station within Cardiff Docks for RDF and wood storage.	It is presumed this relates to application 15/01592/MNR	

### **Merthyr Tydfill**

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant conditions/restrictions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
P/2015/0318		Construction of multipurpose waste treatment centre and remediation pad with associated facilities at Trecatti.		
P/14/0325		Change of use of Unit 3 from transport depot to a recycling waste storage facility/ Change of use of Unit 4 to include waste sorting processes together with the erection of a side extension to accommodate two waste storage bays.		

### **Monmouthshire**

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant conditions/restrictions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
DC/2014/00396	Approved	Change of use to allow for the bringing in of waste materials, processing and grading		

		them and then removing them off site.		
DC/2014/00621	Approved	Installation of hardstanding and lagoon with associated access and landscaping works to accommodate extension to existing green waste facility.	No restriction on volumes	
DC/2015/01013	Refused	To utilise the area of land, currently used for the processing of on-site material, as a waste transfer station. This station will handle the screening, sorting, crushing and grading of material brought on to site. The product of these processes will be sold on.	N/A	Application refused due to landscape impacts, highways, impact on stability of adjacent land, noise and dust.

### Newport

App Ref	Status	Applicant & Site	Relevant Planning conditions/restrictions	Comments
05/1249		Waste transfer station Paul Dunne		

		Unit 1 Nash Mead Queensway Meadow Recover material from electronic goods and aluminium to be transferred. Computer monitors, television, batteries and fluorescent bulbs.		
05/1250		GD Environmental Services Unit 4A&B Mariner Way, Felnex Industrial Est Change of use and expansion of waste transfer use		Small extension to existing facility processing of waste oil/water mixtures and the storage of waste oils, asbestos and used wiping rags.
05/1440		GD Environmental Services Unit 11 Eastbank Rd Flenex Ind Est Change of use to facility for transfer, recovery and recycling of waste materials		Mixed construction waste and household waste generated by skip businesses and third parties and waste materials exempt from waste management licensing.
06/1568		NCC Head of Public Protection and Environmental Services Docksway Erection of extension to existing transfer station.		Extend length of transfer station by 10m
07/0133		Noel Fitzpatrick Ltd Land adj and east of unit 26 East Bank Rd Felnex Industrial Est Erection of processing and recycling plant		Inert waste encountered through construction activities. Approx 2000 tonnes of material handled each week.
07/0437		Sims Metal Ltd		Extension to existing shredder plant.

		West Quay South Dock Alexandra Dock Extension to existing shredder metal recycling		
07/0592		Sims Group UK Ltd 13 Tom Lewis Way Alexandra Docks Storage, treatment and processing of waste electrical equipment		Construction of site & buildings to store, treat & process waste electrical equipment (amendment to 05/0698)
08/1470	<b>Permission has not been implemented and is now lapsed.</b>	Biogen Newport Energy Recovery Land south west and adjacent to timber yard West Way Rd Erection of 12 megawatt electrical energy recovery facility		Capable of processing approximately 120,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum. The energy created from the development will provide sufficient electricity, to be provided straight to the National Grid to supply approx homes in the Newport area.
10/0421		Celtic Recycling Ltd Unit 30 Clearwater Road Queensway Meadows Demolition and extension of industrial units for use as reclamation and recycling of electrical equipment.		Reclamation and recycling of electrical equipment. 15,000 tonnes of metal recycling site. 3,000 tonnes – storage of waste.
11/0296		Footprintmatter2u Ltd Unit 4E Mariner Way Felnex Ind Est Retention of use for the storage and treatment of electrical waste.		Sort and bulk up waste electrical and electronic items for onward recycling.
11/0623		121 Skip Hire		Retrospective planning permission for use of land as a waste transfer station (extension of existing waste transfer station)



		Land forming part of Sea View Bungalow, Broadstreet Common Waste Transfer Station		
11/0817		Land east of West Way Road, Alexandra Docks Waste Transfer Station		150,000 tonnes per annum of local MSW and C&I waste from the surrounding
11/1135 (12/0352 amendment)		GD Environmental Ltd Unit 26 East Bank Road Felnex Industrial Estate Storage & transfer of waste		Receipt, storage & transfer of waste associated with the adjoining site (05/144)
12/0469		Tarmac Ltd Land east of and adjacent to Harsco metals site, Llanwern Works, Queensway, Llanwern Crushing and screening of C & D waste.		Retention of Change of Use of land from storage of slag to recycling of up to 40,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste.
14/1105	Refused 07/05/2015	Usk Renewable Energy Ltd, Land north of and adjacent former army barracks, Broad St Common, Nash Proposed construction and use of anaerobic digestion facility		Application was refused on a number of grounds: Open countryside location, no demonstration that industrial sites are available, flood risk, landscape impacts and impact on archaeological resource.
15/0931	Approved 12/10/2015	Waste Savers Recycling Ltd, Unit 6 Esperanto Way Extension to existing waste storage and transfer station		Waste throughput will increase to 20,800 tonnes per annum.
15/1109	Approved 10/12/2015	ABP, Land and buildings encompassing sheds 8, 9B &9C, West		Hazardous waste substance consent for the storage of up to 4,999 tonnes of fertiliser.

		Way Road, Alexandra Docks. Hazardous waste storage		
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### **Powys**

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant conditions/restrictions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
M/2006/0879	Approved	Certificate of lawfulness for a collection point for 'bulking up' recyclable non-hazardous, household waste for transfer to a recycling facility		
M/2006/0890	Refused	Change of use from storage yard to a recycling yard to a recycling yard together with the transfer of skip waste.		
M/2007/0306	Approved	Erection of a biomass CHP Unit and building		
M/2007/0057	Approved	Change of use from warehouse to food waste composting facility, together with installation of new vehicle doors, concrete pad and siting of a bio-filter and water storage tank		
P/2008/1573	Approved	Erection of an energy generating plant using recycled wood (CHP) and gridshell building to enclose machinery.		
P/2008/0064	Approved	Change of use from quarry to waste transfer station for the recycling of concrete, bricks, stone and soil.		
P/2008/1354	Refused	Change of use of part of land used in connection with motor garage to form a transfer of skip waste and recycling depot.		

P/2009/1081	Approved	Change of use of a silage pit (agricultural land) to storage and composting site of green leaf and green waste, alteration to a vehicular access and construction of vehicular passing bays.		
P/2009/0943	Approved	Installation of combined heat and power (CHP) plant		
P/2010/0566	Approved	Erection of an anaerobic digestion plant including a combined heat and power plant, construction of internal access roads and associated earthworks and landscaping.		
P/2011/0461	Refused	Change of use of existing forestry land associated with the importation, tipping and spreading of waste material (top soil and sub soil), formation of passing bays and associated engineering operations (part retrospective)		
P/2012/0398	Approved	Upgrading existing operation Highways and Local Area Depot, including the re-location of the access/egress, construction of household waste recycling infrastructure and change of use from B8 to B8 and B2.		
P/2012/0635	Approved	Construction of the Ystradgynlais Household Waste Recycling Centre .		
P/2012/0134	Approved	Erection of waste transfer station building and associated works		
P/2012/0728	Approved 28/11/2012	COU of grazing land and extension to existing waste transfer station, including the construction of a waste transfer building, office and replacement weighbridge, alterations and extensions to the internal site access road and hardstanding and the formation of an additional site access, together with earth bunding and associated landscaping		Proposal would not result in a material increase in volumes of waste being managed at the site.

P/2013/0984	Approved	Provision of a new office block facility to serve existing landfill, waste transfer and retention of waste transfer station		
P/2013/0569	Approved 16/04/2014	Change of use of existing forestry land associated with the importation, tipping and spreading of waste material (top soil and sub soil) and associated engineering operation (retrospective) and material operations on land involving the spreading of 300 mm of topsoil to cap the area of soil deposition (proposed).		Importation of waste was retrospective, application involved the importation of limited volumes of soils only.
P/2013/1089	Approved 17/04/2014	Proposed siting of an inert waste dump at two disused quarries	Condition 3 requires deposition of waste to cease on or before 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019.	Proposal to dispose of 18,000 tonnes of builders waste over 3-5 years
P/2013/0458	Approved 16/09/2013	Deepening of existing quarrying operations, regularisation of existing quarry waste tip and its further extension along with regularisation of existing ancillary development and submission of modern planning conditions in accordance with schedule 14 of the Environment Act 1995	Quarry operation	Tips manage material arising from within the quarry
P/2014/0528	Approved 29/09/2014	Installation of an anaerobic digester plant to include erection of a digester tank, digestage storage tank, separator and clamp, together with the erection of a new building, landscaping and all other associated works.	No conditions restricting feedstock	Proposal is to manage farm waste arising from the farm unit.

P/2014/1021	Approved 12/12/2014	Construction of a 250kW on-farm Anaerobic Digester tank, digester store tank, 3 silage clamps, storage shed, slurry tank, CHP unit, transformer and substation, gas flare together with retaining wall, formation of access road, engineering operations including formation of earth bund and all associated works	Condition 5 restricts feedstock to that arising within the farm unit.	Proposal is to manage farm waste arising from the farm unit.
P/2015/0381	Approved 14/09/2015	Proposed construction of a 250kW Anaerobic digester plant and associated equipment	No condition restricting feedstock	Proposal is to manage farm waste
P/2015/0650	Approved 16/12/2015	Application for the establishment of an open windrow green waste composting facility on an area of completed but unrestored landfill. Tir Canol Landfill Site, Swansea, SA9 2QQ		The site can manage up to 15,000tpa green waste
P/2015/0942	Approved	Redevelopment of waste recycling and recycling bulking facility including removal of 2 store buildings, construction of building for bulking up of waste and cardboard, new welfare amenity building, conversion of existing welfare.		
P/2015/0827	Approved	Provision of a dedicated area within the existing recycling site for safe storage of household waste classed as hazardous.		

### **Rhondda Cynon Taff**

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant conditions/restrictions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
08/1735	Approved 21/12/2010	The development of a sustainable waste resource recovery and energy production park.		Currently under construction

13/0416	Approved 27/10/2014	Change of use and development of the existing B2 industrial unit into a renewable energy production facility.		Not yet implemented
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### Torfaen

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
07/P/14880/E	Expired	Former Remchem HTI, Pontyfelin Industrial Estate, New Inn, Pontypool. Shanks 100,000tpa MBT		Planning permission was never implemented
07/P/15086/E	Approved 17/05/2007	Certificate of lawfulness – Race Farm, Newport Road, New Inn, Pontypool. Composting of green waste for agricultural use.		
08/P/00624/W and 13/P/00337	Approved 13/01/2009 and 5/02/2014	Retention amendment – Old Brickworks, Little Mill, Pontypool – Mobile crush and recycle (now Recycled Stone & Soils Ltd) up to 65,000tpa C&D waste processing facility		
10/P/00202/E	Approved 19/07/2011	Refac Ltd Unit 14a, Polo Grounds, New Inn, Pontypool. Retention of land and buildings for MRF.		No longer in use.
13/P/00538	6/03/2014	Viridor Waste Management, South Pontypool Industrial Park, New Inn, Pontypool. Extension to existing Civic Amenity Site to provide improved Household Waste Recycling Centre.		
B2 general industrial site – no PP needed	N/A	Recresco Ltd, Unit 60, Springvale Industrial Estate, Cwmbran, NP44 5BE  Recovery and re-use of glass		Processing up to 100,000 tonnes of glass

**Vale of Glamorgan**

<b>Application number</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant conditions/restrictions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
05/01811/FUL	Approved 08/09/2006	Disposal of pulverised fuel ash from Aberthaw Power Station into Aberthaw Quarry, including the upgrading of an existing track from the B4265 to Castle Road and the construction of a new crossing of Castle Road into the Quarry.		As amended by 2008/01177/FUL and 2008/01068/FUL (transportation of ash), 2013/00938/FUL (hours of operation), 2013/00903/FUL (transportation of ash)
2014/01464/FUL	Refused 15/04/2016	Hangers A and B, Llantwit Major Road, Llandow. Change of Use of existing mixed Class B1, B2, B8 warehouses known as Hangers A and B to a waste transfer station, storage of municipal waste and ancillary offices and erection of a weighbridge and weighbridge office.		Refused due to impact on residential amenity
2015/00360/FUL	Approved 04/09/2015	Wimborne Road, Barry. Facility for the recycling of incinerator bottom ash (IBA) to produce aggregates (IBAA) and the recovery of metals.		Judicial review decision awaited
2015/00425/FUL	Approved 22/12/2015	Unit 12F, Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry. Change of use to a non-hazardous transfer station.		

2015/01131/FUL	Approved 12/02/2016	Photovoltaic Installation, Cwrt Yr Ala Road, Caerau, Cardiff (former Ely Brickworks). Proposed exaction of fill material (to be stored on site), importation of inert wastes with the progressive restoration of the former mineral working areas associated with the former Ely Brickworks.	Proposal is to import 30-40,000tpa inert waste over a 5 year period.	
2015/00777/FUL	Approved 11/03/2016	Units 5 and 6, Sutton Road, Llandow. Proposed hanger extensions, scaffolding store, hazardous waste storage, security office and associated works.		



## Appendix 6: Local Development Plans

Table 1: Local Development Plan Policies

Local Planning Authority	Status of LDP / Waste Specific Policies
Blaenau Gwent	<p><b>LDP adopted 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2012</b></p> <p><u>SP13 Delivering Sustainable Waste Management</u>            To help deliver sustainable waste management across Blaenau Gwent the Council will ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sufficient land is identified to enable an integrated network of waste management facilities to be developed across the County Borough through:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Allocating land to meet the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan requirement of 1-4 ha (Policy W1);</li> <li>b. Encouraging the provision of in-building treatment facilities on Primary and Secondary Employment Sites (Policy DM10); and</li> <li>c. Allocating land to meet local needs.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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);</li> <li>3. Provision is made for sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate developments; and</li> <li>4. Waste minimisation is encouraged during construction.</li> </ol> <p><u>DM20 Waste</u>            Proposals for the development of a waste collection or treatment facility will be permitted where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a proven local or regional need for the facility; and</li> <li>2. The proposed facility is the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO); and</li> <li>3. The proposed application has undertaken a sequential site selection process looking at:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Allocated sites;</li> <li>b. Employment sites allocated or identified as a Primary or Secondary Site through Policy DM10 (outside flood risk areas);</li> <li>c. Other sites taking into consideration their suitability as identified through the Area of Search maps in the Regional Waste Plan;</li> </ol> </li> <li>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;</li> </ol> <p><u>W1 Land for Waste Management</u>            The following site is identified to accommodate regional waste management facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land South of Waun-y-Pound, Ebbw Vale</li> </ol> <p>The following site is identified to accommodate local waste management facilities</p>

	2. Silent Valley, Cwm
Brecon Beacons National Park	<p><b>LDP adopted 17<sup>th</sup> December 2013</b></p> <p><u>SP7 Waste</u>  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).</p> <p><u>Policy 62</u>  Local Waste Management Facilities  Local waste management and recycling facilities which serve the National Park area will be permitted provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The site would be conveniently located in relation to the needs of the National Park community; or</li> <li>b) They are located at existing waste management sites or B2 industrial units; and</li> <li>c) The proposal makes provision for adequate screening so as to minimise any adverse effects; and</li> <li>d) The development is sufficiently distanced from neighbouring properties so as not to constitute a potential health or safety hazard; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><u>Policy 63</u>  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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) They form part of a farm diversification scheme:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the purpose is to treat waste derived from existing agricultural activity within the farm unit, and</li> <li>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</li> <li>iii) income derived from energy generation portion of the facility remains a subsidiary activity of the agricultural enterprise.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>OR</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Policy 64</u> 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) <i>new</i>) 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.</p>
Caerphilly	<p><b>LDP adopted 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2010</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•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</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p><b>Minerals and Waste Handling Facilities</b></p> <p>Minerals and Waste Handling Site</p>

	<p>MW1 A railhead site is identified as suitable for minerals handling and despatch and rail transport related waste management facilities, as follows:</p> <p>MW1.1 Cwmbargoed Disposal Point, north west of Fochriw</p>
<p><b>Cardiff</b></p>	<p><b>LDP adopted 28<sup>th</sup> January 2016</b></p> <p><u>KP12: WASTE</u>  Waste arisings from Cardiff will be managed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promoting and supporting additional sustainable waste management facilities, measures and strategies in accordance with the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (2012) and TAN 21 (2014) in a manner that follows the waste hierarchy and the principles of an integrated and adequate network of waste installations; nearest appropriate installation; self-sufficiency and protection of human health and the environment;</li> <li>ii. Encouraging the provision of in-building treatment facilities on existing and allocated areas of general industry;</li> <li>iii. Supporting the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate new developments; and</li> <li>iv. Supporting waste prevention and reuse and the provision of facilities that use recycled or composted products.</li> </ol> <p><u>W1: SITES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES</u>  Proposals for the development of waste management facilities will be permitted where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. There is a demonstrable need assessed against regional requirements;</li> <li>ii. They conform with the waste hierarchy and the principles contained in the Waste Framework Directive of An Integrated and Adequate Network; Nearest Appropriate Installation; Self Sufficiency and Protection of Human Health and the Environment;</li> <li>iii. They would not cause unacceptable harm to the environment, built heritage or to human health;</li> <li>iv. They include acceptable proposals for restoration, aftercare and after-use, including the beneficial after-use of by-products;</li> <li>v. They would not endanger aviation safety;</li> <li>vi. They include acceptable proposals for the protection of adjoining and nearby land from landfill gas and leachate migration or contamination;</li> <li>ii. They are not located within an area at risk from flooding;</li> <li>iii. They would not cause unacceptable air, noise or light pollution, dust, vibration or odours, or attract excessive vermin;</li> <li>iv. They provide safe means of access to the highway and adequate on-site parking and turning facilities; and</li> <li>v. They are accompanied by a Waste Planning Assessment containing sufficient information to enable an assessment of the proposal.</li> </ol> <p>Facilities for the handling, treatment and transfer of waste will generally be encouraged towards existing use class B2 general industrial land.</p> <p><u>W2: PROVISION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT</u></p>

	<p>Where appropriate, provision will be sought in all new development for facilities for the storage, recycling and other management of waste.</p> <p>N.B There are also general development management policies which consider waste</p>
Merthyr Tydfil	<p><b>LDP adopted 25<sup>th</sup> May 2011</b></p> <p><u>Policy AS7: Waste management facilities – locations of choice</u>  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:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B2 employment sites – as areas of search for appropriate waste management facilities to meet the estimated land requirement of up to 3.2 hectares.</li> <li>• Trecatti – safeguarded for continued necessary landfill of residual and unavoidable wastes.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Policy AS8: Replacement civic amenity site</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Policy TB10: Waste management facilities</u>  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:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. there is demonstrable need for the proposal within the context of the County Borough's waste management requirements and/or regional need;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
Monmouthshire	<p><b>LDP adopted 27<sup>th</sup> February 2014</b></p> <p><u>Policy S14 – Waste</u>  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</p>

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
<b>Total</b>		<b>35.4</b>

**Newport**

**LDP adopted 27<sup>th</sup> January 2015**

**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**

	<p>Development proposals for sustainable waste management facilities will be permitted provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The proposal would not result in an unacceptable harm on nature conservation interests or of archaeological or geological importance,</li> <li>ii) The risks and consequences of flooding can be acceptably managed,</li> <li>iii) The proposal is of a high quality design and would not result in an unacceptable impact on landscape quality,</li> <li>iv) There is no impact on amenity through noise, air pollution, odours, dust and emissions that cannot be appropriately controlled by mitigating measures,</li> <li>v) The development would not result in unacceptable harm to health,</li> <li>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,</li> <li>vii) The need for proposals for disposing of the type, quantity and source of waste assessed against requirements being established.</li> </ul> <p><u>W3 Provision for Waste Management Facilities in Development</u> Where appropriate, provision will be sought in all new development for facilities for the storage, recycling and other management of waste.</p>
<p><b>Powys</b></p>	<p><b>LDP not adopted at time of writing report</b></p> <p>Policy W1 – Waste (January 2016)</p> <p>Proposals will be permitted for the following types of waste facility only:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In-building waste facilities / bulking stations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Allocated high quality, local and mixed use sites in Table E1.</li> <li>ii. Existing B2 sites or small extensions to them.</li> <li>iii. Sites of up to 0.5 Ha. adjoining Towns or Large Villages.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Household Waste and Recycling Centres in, or adjoining, Towns or Large Villages.</li> <li>3. Sites for the treatment of biodegradable waste by means of composting, including anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting where related to existing agricultural use.</li> <li>4. Other waste developments including inert waste temporarily stored for recycling purposes shall be located on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Existing B2 sites or small extensions to them.</li> <li>ii. Allocated high quality, local and mixed use sites in Table E1.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p><b>Rhondda Cynon Taff</b></p>	<p><b>LDP adopted 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2011</b></p> <p>Policy CS 9 - Waste Management</p> <p>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.</p>



	<p>Regional Sites</p> <p>The following sites are identified as being able to accommodate a range of waste management options, including recycling and composting, at a regional level:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land at Bryn Pica (including land filling of residual wastes); and</li> <li>2. Hirwaun Industrial Estate (in-building processes only).</li> </ol> <p>Sub-regional Sites</p> <p>Proposals for waste management facilities to serve sub-regional needs will be permitted within existing and allocated B2 employment sites.</p>
<b>Torfaen</b>	<p><b>LDP adopted 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2013</b></p> <p>W1 Waste Management / Resource Recovery Proposals</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Vale of Glamorgan</b>	<p><b>LDP not yet adopted, examination underway at time of writing</b></p> <p><u>POLICY SP 8 - SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT</u></p> <p>The capacity requirements of 291,600 the capacity requirements of 291,600 tonnes identified in the regional waste plan will be met through a combination THROUGH A COMBINATION OF INBUILDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS. THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS ARE CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IN-BUILDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE;</li> <li>• THE OPERATIONAL PORT OF BARRY DOCKS;</li> <li>• LLANDOW INDUSTRIAL ESTATE; AND</li> <li>• ON SUITABLE EXISTING AND ALLOCATED CLASS B2 EMPLOYMENT SITES.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>

**Table 2: LDP Monitoring Indicators:**

Local Authority	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Comment
Blaenau Gwent	Delivery of regional waste facilities.	Residual project contract awarded  Organic project contract awarded  Amount of waste arising, and managed by management type  Meet Wise about Waste targets for reuse and recycling / composting for municipal waste to 58% Meet Wise about Waste targets for re-use and recycling /composting for municipal waste to 64%	Monitoring indicators only deal with facilities developed for local authority collected waste. There is no mechanism to monitor the delivery of waste facilities generally.
Brecon Beacons National Park	Amount of vacant units within the identified B Class Sites suitable to accommodate a local waste facility.   Number of new licenced waste management facilities permitted.	None identified	The AMR doesn't appear to consider the revision to national waste policy.
Caerphilly	The amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21);	None identified	The AMR identifies the data as not collectable and provides a qualitative appraisal of the progress made with respect to waste management.
Cardiff	Maintain a sufficient amount of land and facilities to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for Cardiff's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN21)	Plan revision to be identified: When a trigger point is activated an assessment will be undertaken to identify the underlying causes and consider necessary corrective actions as appropriate including plan review, changes to supporting

			guidance or whether the underlying reasons do not require changes to the Plan.
Merthyr Tydfil	<p>Amount of new licenced waste management facilities permitted</p> <p>Landfill capacity at Trecatti</p>	<p>Target: Between 1.1 and 3.2ha of B2 land developed</p> <p>Trigger: No new facilities by end of 2012</p> <p>Target: To maintain spare capacity over the Plan period</p> <p>Trigger: Input at the maximum of 625,000 tpa for 3 consecutive years</p>	Changes to national policy and guidance do not appear to have been considered within the AMR.
Monmouthshire	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total required as identified in the Waste Plan	<p>Target: 2.2-5.6ha</p> <p>Trigger: Amount of employment land falls below 5.6ha</p>	WM permitted
Newport	Maintain sufficient land and facilities to cater for Newport's waste capacity	Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for Newport's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN 21)	<p>1.49ha permitted between 27<sup>th</sup> February 2014 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015.</p> <p>The AMR acknowledges the changes to national policy and guidance with respect to waste and advises that it will deal with it through future monitoring.</p>
Powys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of waste recycled or composted;</li> <li>• % of waste sent to landfill;</li> <li>• % all waste diverted to energy from waste</li> </ul> <p>Number of waste management facilities permitted.</p> <p>Amount of waste management capacity</p>		The LDP has not yet been adopted so no AMR published to date. The LDP has been submitted to the Welsh Government. An examination is expected to commence shortly.

	permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within relevant Local and Regional Waste Plan and National Policy guidelines (TAN 21);		
Rhondda Cynon Taff	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a % of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21) per annum.	The development of between 12.5 and 21.7ha to meet capacity requirements for waste management over the plan period.	The AMR identifies that this area will be considered further as part of the LDP review to take account of changes to national guidance on waste.
Torfaen	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a % of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Waste Plan.  Improve the provision of waste management facilities through permitting a 0.4ha Civic Amenity site in the County Borough in accordance with the requirements of the SE Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review	Indicator: Amount of open air waste management permissions in (ha) expressed against the total maximum requirement of 0.4ha as identified in the Regional Waste Plan  Trigger: Non delivery of 0.4ha Civic Amenity Site by 2016	Changes to national policy and guidance are acknowledged but no changes are proposed.
Vale of Glamorgan	PT29  Provide between 8.4 and 15.1 hectares of available land (or consented for that purpose) for the provision of sustainable waste management facilities to meet the identified need to treat up to 291,600 tonnes of waste per annum. The availability of between 8.4 and 15.1 land (or consented for that purpose) for the	Between 8.4 and 15.1 land (or consented for that purpose) for the provision of sustainable waste management facilities to meet the identified need to treat up to 291,600 tonnes of waste per annum. The failure to provide appropriate supply of land to meet the minimum identified need of 8.4 hectares	LDP is going through examination at the time of writing report. Monitoring framework to be revised by June 2016.

	provision of sustainable waste management facilities to meet the identified need to treat up to 291,600 tonnes of waste per annum.		
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