



**Powys Local Development Plan
Topic Paper
Waste**

DEPOSIT VERSION PAPER

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this paper is to explore Waste issues in Powys and to aid the examination of the Powys Local Development Plan (LDP)¹. Guidance by the Planning Inspectorate² explains:

“...topic papers can provide helpful context on key issues. They should elaborate on the LDP’s supporting text to explain, as succinctly as possible, how the evidence has informed the policy and why the proposed approach is sound.”

This paper proposes a significant reduction in the number of Waste Policies from the 9 UDP³ policies that currently exist to 1 comprehensive LDP Policy. This approach seeks to simplify the policy approach to three key policy target areas focusing on;

- In–building waste facilities
- Household waste and recycling centres
- Exemption sites for inert waste

¹ Powys LDP 2011 – 2016, Deposit Draft (July 2014)

² Para 22. PINS. LDP’s: Preparing for submission Guidance for Local Planning Authorities (July 2014)

³ Powys Unitary Development Plan (March 2010)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The planning system regulates the development and use of land in the public interest. It should reconcile the needs of development and conservation, securing economy, efficiency and amenity in the use of land, thereby contributing to sustainable development.
- 1.2 In 2004, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act introduced a new Local Plan process for Wales. The new system requires each authority in Wales to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP) for their area which, once adopted, replaces any existing development plan, which for Powys is the Powys Unitary Development Plan (UDP)⁴.
- 1.3 Welsh Assembly Government guidance on the preparation of LDPs includes, within Paragraph 4.3 of Local Development Plans Wales: Policy on Preparation of LDPs (WAG, 2005), that local planning authorities are required to prepare, maintain or have access to an up-to-date information base on sufficient aspects of the economic, environmental and social characteristics of their area in order to ensure that its development plan policies and proposals are founded on a thorough understanding of the area's needs, opportunities and constraints.
- 1.4 This paper is therefore one of a series of topic papers prepared by Powys County Council as part of its preparation of the Powys Local Development Plan drawing from the evidence base. Whilst each topic paper focuses on a different theme, they are inter-related and together form the strategic overview of issues to be addressed in the Local Development Plan. This topic paper explains how the evidence has informed the LDP Policy on **Waste**. During preparation, it has been a "living" document and has been updated as new policy guidelines and evidence have been released.

⁴ Powys Unitary Development Plan (UDP), March 2010

2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Waste industry is fundamentally unsustainable but society currently has little alternative but to recognise this and work to minimise the adverse impacts and slow to a minimum the rate of resource depletion and maximise resource and energy recovery. In Wales there has been a tradition of sending waste directly to Landfill. This trend now has to be reversed to comply with the overall goal of moving towards reduction, re-use and recycling and to mark the shift in thinking about waste “from an unwanted burden to a valued resource”.⁵
- 2.2 Stringent targets have been set by the EU, UK and Welsh Government to avoid waste to landfill with substantial fines set out for those not meeting the targets imposed. Powys Council therefore needs to address the long term issue of waste management as a priority.
- 2.3 Waste has a wide definition, although for the purposes of the Powys Local Development Plan, Waste is that which actually finds its way into the total “waste stream” – i.e. the waste for which the County Council has responsibility and all other controlled waste. This includes Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Industrial and Commercial Waste, Construction and Demolition Waste, Hazardous Waste and Agricultural Waste.
- 2.4 Historically, the “waste stream” ended up at a landfill site, however this is now not considered an appropriate solution in the longer term. A new style of waste infrastructure is required which include facilities such as “transfer stations” and “Household Waste and Recycling Centres”.

⁵ Revised EU Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), [Directive 2008/98/EC]

3.0 INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT

3.1 It is essential that any policies and proposals contained within Powys' Local Development Plan relating to Waste are consistent and integrated with European, National and Regional legislation, regulations, plans and strategies. This section of the topic paper provides a brief overview of this national, regional and local policy context and highlights some of the most relevant messages for the preparation of Powys' Local Development Plan.

3.2 International Policy Context

3.3 Revised EU Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), [Directive 2008/98/EC]

3.4 This Directive establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste in the EU. Under Article 28 of the Directive there is a requirement that Waste Management Plans are to be established and reviewed at least every 6 years.

3.5 Waste Management Plans are to show where existing waste infrastructure is located and consider the types, locations and capacity for future waste infrastructure.

3.6 Waste Management Plans for Wales comprise of the following (see below for further information on each):

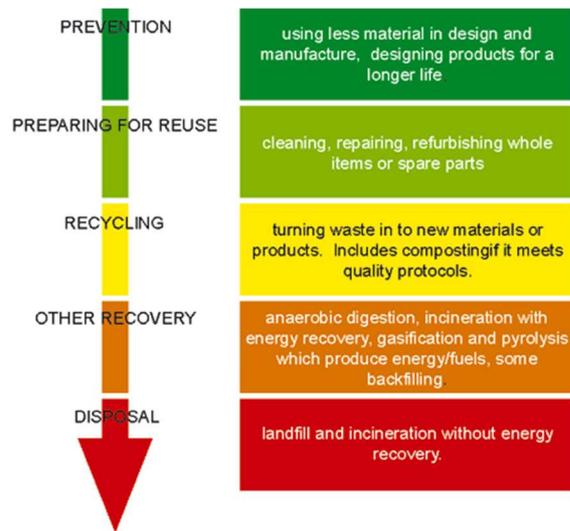
- National Waste Strategy for Wales "Towards Zero Waste"
- Waste Sector Plans
- National Planning Policy Wales
- TAN 21: Waste
- UDP's and LDP's

3.7 Article 4 of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), states that the following waste shall be applied as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy and this is often referred to as the "Waste Hierarchy":

- a) Prevention
- b) Preparing for reuse
- c) Recycling
- d) Other recovery - e.g. energy recovery, and
- e) Disposal

3.8 The Waste Hierarchy gives top priority to preventing the creation of waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, recycling, other recovery (such as energy recovery) and disposal (landfill) in descending order of environmental preference.

3.9 The waste hierarchy has been transposed into UK law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The Regulations came into force on 29 March 2011. The provisions relating to the hierarchy (set out in Regulations 12, 15 and 35) came into force on 28 September 2011.



Source: <http://www.wastenotes.co.uk/wastemanagementhierarchy.htm>

3.10 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21 – Waste (para 2.7) outlines that when taking planning decisions “it is expected that the waste hierarchy be applied as a priority order, unless, for specific waste streams departing from this hierarchy is justified by life cycle thinking on the overall impacts of the generation and management of such waste”.

3.11 National Policy Context

3.12 National Waste Strategy for Wales “Towards Zero Waste” (2010)

3.13 Towards Zero Waste (2010) is the overarching waste strategy for Wales and outlines the actions required to become a high recycling nation by 2025 and a zero waste nation by 2050.

3.14 To achieve the aims as set out in the “Towards Zero Waste” strategy it introduces the concept of a suite of waste sector plans which outlines how the Towards Zero Waste strategy is to be implemented.

3.15 Wales Waste Measure (2010)

3.16 The Wales (Waste) Measure (2010) is a Measure of the National Assembly for Wales to make provision about the destination of proceeds from charges for single use carrier bags; to make provision about targets to be met by local authorities in relation to waste; to make provision about prohibiting or otherwise regulating the deposit of waste in a landfill; to provide for site waste management plans for works involving construction or demolition; and for connected purposes. The Measure allows the Welsh Government to restrict certain types of waste going to landfill.

3.17 The Wales Waste Measure outlines the targets in the following table⁶ and introduced penalties for local authorities should they fail to achieve their recycling targets, thus making targets statutory. This is in addition to existing Landfill Allowance Scheme Penalties.

Target on Waste collected by local authorities	2012/13	2015/16	2019/20	2024/25
Minimum overall recycling	52%	58%	64%	70%
Maximum level of landfill	-	-	10%	5%
Maximum level of energy from waste	-	42%	36%	30%

⁶ Source: Powys Council Waste Strategy 2014 /15

3.18 Municipal Waste Sector Plan (March 2011)

3.19 Following on from The Wales (Waste) Measure (2010), the Municipal Waste Sector Plan (2011) provides a collections blueprint for local authorities across Wales. Part 1 of the Municipal Sector Plan (MSP) sets the agenda for the management of local authority municipal wastes for the next fifteen years and beyond. The plan builds on the principles of Towards Zero Waste, and is intended to help deliver sustainable development in Wales through the creation of a resource efficient economy.

3.20 The PCC Waste Strategy indicates that the “regional context for the management of waste within Powys is defined by the Municipal Sector Plan (March 2011) which lists the Welsh Governments preferred service configuration for waste collection in order to comply with the policies, outcomes and targets laid down in “Towards Zero Waste”.

3.21 The blueprint enables local authorities to reduce costs and aims to maximise recycling and composting levels by outlining preferred kerbside collection methods, Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRC’s), Community Recycling Site options and different methods of treating waste and recycling, including Energy from Waste (EfW).

3.22 In addition to the Municipal Waste Sector Plan there is the⁷:

- Industrial and Commercial Sector Plan
- Commercial and Demolition Sector Plan
- Food Manufacture, Service and Retail Sector Plan
- Public Sector Plan
- Agriculture Sector Plan

3.23 Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector (CIMS) Plan, (July 2012)

3.24 The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMS Plan) is particularly relevant for the land use planning process. The CIMS Plan updates the picture of infrastructure requirements, in relation to technology choices and the best overall environmental option for specific waste materials in Wales. The Plan identifies what happens to waste once it has been put out for collection and how Wales can deal with it without sending it to landfill

3.25 It is one of seven Waste Sector Plans under development as a mechanism for delivering the overarching Towards Zero Waste Strategy for Wales⁸. The

⁷ Summarised within the Municipal Waste Sector Plan pg. 25

⁸ http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/bysector/?lang=en

waste assessments in the CIMS Plan establish the need for residual waste treatment and disposal, as well as describing the move towards higher levels of re-use and recycling.

- 3.26 It is noted that the Waste Sector Plans are still being developed by the Welsh Government and so the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review is the most up to date source of information with regard to waste arisings figures and land requirements.

3.27 Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Edition 7 (July 2014)

- 3.28 PPW sets out the national land use planning policies which local authorities need to take into account when compiling their LDP. It translates the Welsh Government's commitment to sustainable development in the planning system. Of most relevance to the consideration of Waste in Plan making is Chapter 12 of PPW - Infrastructure and Services. This Chapter outlines that the Welsh Governments general policy for waste management is contained in its overarching waste strategy document and associated sector plans "Towards Zero Waste"⁹ It states that Planning authorities "should, in principle, be supportive of facilities which fit with the aspirations of these documents and in doing so reflect the priority order of the waste hierarchy as far as possible"

- 3.29 Para 12.6.1 of PPW states that "Development plans should demonstrate how national waste policy, and in particular the CIMS Plan, along with any updated position adopted in the waste planning monitoring reports and any other form of waste management priorities relevant to its local area have been taken into account."

- 3.30 PPW indicates that the identification of suitable locations for sustainable waste management should be considered as part of the plan preparation.

3.31 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21 – Waste (February 2014)

- 3.32 The revised Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste (2014), acknowledges that waste policy targets have evolved and consequently the Regional Waste Plans (RWP's) are now outdated and should be revoked. The TAN details the methods for future monitoring of waste arisings and regional arrangements between constituent local authorities to cater for the management of all waste streams. Whilst it is hoped that these new regional arrangements would have already been introduced, they are not in place as yet.¹⁰

⁹ Towards Zero Waste – One Wales: One Planet, Welsh Assembly Government, 2010

¹⁰ As of December 2014

- 3.33 TAN21 outlines a range of these waste infrastructure types including Anaerobic Digestion, closed loop recycling and windrow composting. Their inclusion in the TAN means that the Powys LDP can rely on them at a National planning policy level without having to be repeated within policy at a local level within the LDP.
- 3.34 TAN 21 outlines that it is not necessary for Wales to have within its borders a full suite of facilities necessary to comply with the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive, or to manage all of its own waste. It is therefore realistic to conclude that some of Powys waste arisings will be “exported” out of County for treatment, recycling, recovery or disposal. Similarly Waste maybe imported into Wales for management at Welsh Facilities.¹¹
- 3.35 PPW together with TAN 21 and the Powys LDP set a framework for facilitating the delivery of sustainable waste management infrastructure through the planning process in Powys and until revoked the Regional Waste Plans are still pertinent.

3.36 The Wales Spatial Plan: People, Places, Futures (2004) & The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update

- 3.37 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that local planning authorities, in preparing a local development plan (LDP), must have regard to the Wales Spatial Plan (WSP). The 2008 Update to the Wales Spatial Plan updates the Plan from its originally adopted 2004 form. It reflects new drivers of change (including One Wales & its key policies) and the area work that has developed following the publication of the original plan. Its approach joins national, regional and local activities across organisations and administrative boundaries and splits Wales into 6 sub-regions. Powys lies in the ‘Central Wales Spatial Plan Area’ with the exception of the Ystradgynlais area in the south of the Country which lies in the ‘Swansea Bay – Waterfront and Western Valleys Spatial Plan Area’.
- 3.38 The Central Wales Spatial Plan Area Strategy provides a model for sustainable development broadly identifying primary settlements and hubs and clusters as focal points for appropriate plan-led growth and investment. Powys’ primary settlements, hubs and clusters include the Llandrindod Wells cluster and the Severn Valley cluster with Newtown identified as a primary settlement. The priorities as outlined for the Central Wales Strategic Area can be loosely connected with Waste (e.g. Building Sustainable Communities, Promoting a Sustainable Economy and Valuing our Environment) – but there are no specific Waste policies contained within the Spatial Plan.

¹¹ TAN 21 – Waste, para 1.22

3.39 Regional Policy Context

3.40 Regional Waste Plans (North, South East and South West Wales)

- 3.41 The Strategic Waste Management Option underpinning the Regional Waste Plans, 1st Review forms the basis for taking forward the updated assessment in the CIMS Plan. The CIMS Plan does not itself provide a revised set of land take figures but it does contain a wide ranging picture of the infrastructure requirements for Wales as part of the move towards higher levels of re-use and recycling, including an update on landfill calculations for each region.¹²
- 3.42 The general approach of the CIMS Plan has been to move away from land-take based calculations to an approach where the need for waste management facilities is expressed by future capacity in tonnes.
- 3.43 The Welsh Government letter published in November 2012 (see footnote below) acknowledges the rapidly evolving national agenda in respect of Waste Management and gives an interim position on Waste following the publication of the CIMS Plan. The letter outlines that local planning authorities should still continue to use the Strategic Waste Management Option which forms the basis of the Regional Waste Plans (RWP) First Review.
- 3.44 Powys County Council was a member of two Regional Waste Planning regions (Montgomeryshire is in North Wales and Brecknockshire and Radnorshire are in the South East Wales grouping). Brecknockshire and Radnorshire are covered by two Local Planning Authorities with responsibility for waste planning, Powys County Council and the Brecon Beacons National Park. Geographically, Powys is at the periphery of each of the Regional Waste Planning Areas. The Council has endorsed the first review of both the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan and the North Wales Regional Waste Plan.
- 3.45 The 1st review of each of the RWPs covering Powys contained two principal elements:
- The 'RWP Technology Strategy' – which provides strategic information on the types waste of management / resource recovery facilities required;

¹² Source: Welsh Government Letter to Local Planning Authorities in Wales, 1 November 2012 re: Publication of Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan and its role relative to Regional Waste Plan First Reviews – Interim Planning Position.

- The 'RWP Spatial Strategy' – which provides strategic information on the types of locations likely to be acceptable.

3.46 Welsh Government Policy Clarification Letter 01-12 – Planning and Waste – Interim Planning Position in November 2012 letter sets out that during the current period of national planning policy review, as the CIMS Plan does not itself provide a revised set of land take figures, LDP preparation should continue to utilise the Strategic Waste Management Option underpinning the RWP First Review. Similarly, the locational criteria and areas of search information referred to in the RWPs continue to be of relevance for LDP preparation. TAN 21 (Feb 2014) acknowledges that waste policy targets have evolved and consequently the Regional Waste Plans are now outdated and should be revoked. It sets out that collaboration between local planning authorities will be necessary to monitor progress towards establishing an integrated and adequate network for the disposal of waste and recovery of mixed municipal waste. The TAN goes on to state that LPAs, in conjunction with the Welsh Government and NRW should establish voluntary joint arrangements to undertake annual monitoring on a regional basis (North, South West and South East Wales). The TAN sets out that these joint arrangements will be established within 6 months of the publication of the TAN and that these arrangements would replace the Regional Waste Plans. At the time of writing, no update can be provided in terms of the establishment of joint arrangements and so the Strategic Waste Management Option underpinning the RWP First Review is still relevant to the LDP.

3.47 Local Policy Context

3.48 One Powys Plan: A Single Delivery Plan for Powys (2014-2017)

3.49 The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 placed a duty on each Council in Wales to prepare a Community Strategy for promoting and improving the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their areas, and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK. In 2014, for the first time Powys Council merged its own improvement plan (previously called the Powys Change Plan) into the One Powys Plan. This has been done so that strategic partners can better work together for the good of the county. By producing a coherent plan residents can find out what is planned and what results they can expect to see if the priorities are achieved.

3.50 The One Powys Plan sets out priorities for improvement that will guide the work of strategic partners until at least 2017 for integrated health and adult social care, children and young people, transforming learning and skills, stronger, safer and economically viable communities and financially balanced and fit for purpose public services. The priority to build stronger, safer and economically viable sustainable communities is relevant to the principles of the Powys Waste Strategy and the LDP Policy for Waste.

3.51 Powys County Council Waste Strategy 2014 /15

Powys County Council have introduced the following objectives in order to accord with the “Towards Zero Waste” strategy:

- Awareness and Education
- High Recycling
- Maximising Recovery from Residual Waste
- Minimising Waste to Landfill
- Sustainable Waste Management
- Partnering
- Cost Efficient Service

3.52 The Strategy outlines the current practices being undertaken in Powys with the overall aim of reducing waste to landfill.

4.0 THE POWYS CONTEXT

4.1 The Powys County Council Waste Strategy 2014 /15 (which includes the Brecon Beacons National Park area) provides a clear vision of the current situation and actions for Waste. It indicates that the Welsh Governments favoured collection and processing methods have been adopted in Powys and in 2012 /13 “the recycling and composting rate in Powys was 51%.” The Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRC’s) in Powys had a “combined recycling rate of 65% and altogether, they diverted 14,112 tonnes from landfill”.

4.2 Welsh Authorities have been set targets to limit the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) they send to Landfill under the Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS). In March 2009, the LAS Allowances were updated for 2010/11 to 2019/20. The Allowances for Powys Council are shown below:

Year	LAS Allowance (Tonnes)
2010-11	31,148
2011-12	27,193
2012-13	23,237
2013-14	22,249
2014-15	21,260
2015-16	20,271
2016-17	19,282
2017-18	18,293
2018-19	17,304
2019-20	16,316

Source: Waste Services, Powys Council (Dec 2014)

- 4.3 The table below shows Powys Councils performance against the LAS between 2005/06 and 2013/14. The latest figures show that Powys Council is utilising just 63% of its allowance. The data shows that the total BWM landfilled decreased from 31,820 tonnes in 2005/6 to 13,965 tonnes in 2013/14 which is a significant decrease.

Year	LAS Allowance (Tonnes)	Total BWM Landfilled (Tonnes)	Allowance Utilised (%)
2005/06	35,826	31,820	89%
2006/07	33,553	27,834	83%
2007/08	31,280	26,389	84%
2008/09	29,007	25,886	89%
2009/10	26,734	19,309	72%
2010/11	31,148	21,290	68%
2011/12	27,193	18,144	67%
2012/13	23,237	14,069	61%
2013/14	22,249	13,965	63%

Source: Waste Services, Powys Council (Dec 2014)

- 4.4 The table indicates that Powys Council is already achieving the 2019 /20 allowance in 2013 /14. It is therefore envisaged that no major waste interventions are foreseen within the LDP period.
- 4.5 The table below gives an overall summary of the municipal waste data for Powys. Municipal Waste Arisings have consistently decreased since 2006/7, 89,634 tonnes to 73,528 tonnes in 2013/4. The combined recycling and composting levels were 41% in 2006/7 increasing to 53% in 2013/14.

Year	Total MSW Arisings (Tonnes)	& Recycled / Reused	% Reused	% Composted	%Recycled / Composted (combined)	Total MSW Landfilled (Tonnes)
2006/07	89,634		20%	20%	41%	53,128
2007/08	87,005		22%	19%	41%	50,992
2008/09	81,233		23%	17%	40%	48,404
2009/10	78,560		23%	16%	39%	40,679
2010/11	74,888	1%	22%	14%	37%	40,716
2011/12	74,676	2%	22%	17%	42%	35,874
2012/13	78,683	2%	26%	23%	51%	30,614
2013/14	73,528	3%	31%	18%	53%	27,615

Source: Waste Services, Powys Council (Dec 2014)

4.6 Residual Waste in Powys

- 4.7 Residual waste is the waste left after all the materials that can be recycled and composted have been removed. Treating residual waste can produce much needed energy and divert waste from landfill.
- 4.8 The Welsh Government considers that the Energy from Waste (EfW) with combined heat and power (CHP) technology has the greatest potential to make a positive impact on climate change than other residual waste treatment technologies.
- 4.9 Ceredigion and Powys Councils as the Central Wales Waste Partnership (CWWP) are working together on options for residual waste and the land requirement will largely be dictated by the outcome of the procurement of the services. Both Ceredigion and Powys are committed to recycling, composting or treating as much of the region's waste as possible and are working together to find new and sustainable ways of dealing with waste and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.
- 4.10 As can be seen from the tables shown previously, Powys Council is currently achieving the landfill diversion targets.
- 4.11 The site at Glanyrafon Industrial Estate in Aberystwyth which is an allocated site within the Ceredigion LDP is still available for a Powys/Ceredigion Council long term treatment solution. Plans to join up with the authorities in South

West Wales to form a 7-authority procurement hub have not progressed and the latest decision by Members of both Authorities is to go back to procuring as the CWWP¹³.

- 4.12 Ceredigion have also been working with Pembrokeshire Council to secure shorter term residual waste treatment (EfW) capacity and a Framework of treatment providers is near completion. This could offer an opportunity for Powys once existing contracts with current providers come to an end.
- 4.13 We are clearly moving away from landfill and the likelihood of an “in county” EfW plant for municipal waste is very low. There is greater emphasis on the need for more storage and sorting of dry recycling. Powys is therefore investigating ways of introducing improved facilities at “Bulking Stations”. These are sites where Powys County Council delivers recyclables and residual waste to be bulked up and transported on.
- 4.14 The council is currently considering options for Bulking Stations in Powys. The site in Brecon is currently being refurbished. There are options being investigated in Llandrindod Wells and Rhayader and a couple of different options for sites in Newtown.
- 4.15 Food Waste Treatment in Powys**
- 4.16 The Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan – for growth and jobs. Project Pipeline Update. (Dec 2014) provides a clear picture of infrastructure investment in Wales and helps to inform strategic investment decisions across both the public and private sector. Within the Waste Section of the Plan – the Central Wales Food Waste Project is cited with a total estimated scheme value of £6.5m. It states that the “project is a hub formed by Powys and Ceredigion Councils which is part of the Food Waste Programme”.
- 4.17 A contract has been awarded to Agrivert by the CWWP where Anaerobic Digestion (AD) will secure a long-term sustainable treatment solution for 10,400 tonnes pa of food waste. This contract will run until 2027. Anaerobic Digestion is a biological process by which micro-organisms break down the food waste, in a similar way to how a stomach breaks down food. This digestion produces fertilizer and gases (mainly methane). The digestate will be spread onto farm land near to the facility and the gases are collected and sent through a high-efficiency gas turbine which converts the methane into electricity. A small proportion of the electricity is used on site for processing of the waste, but most is exported to the national grid where it is available for everyone to use. Heat is produced by the gas turbines and this is also used on the site to warm the food waste to the right temperature for the digestion to take place.

¹³ Information obtained from Beverley Hodgett, Ceredigion Council, November 2014

4.18 Recycling in Powys County Council

4.19 Powys is implementing a system to deliver higher recycling rates and minimise residual waste sent to Landfill. The new service is a kerbside sort scheme with weekly collections of dry recycling and food waste and fortnightly collection of residual waste for households.

4.20 Landfill in Powys

4.21 All of the waste collected that is not recycled, composted or reused, goes to landfill, which is the placement of waste in a carefully engineered containment facility.

4.22 There is one operational landfill site in Central Wales - at Bryn Posteg near Llanidloes. This landfill is operated and owned by Potters Waste Management and is monitored by Natural Resources Wales.

4.23 As has been set out earlier in the paper, there is an urgent need to move away from the dependency on landfill as laid out in National and Regional legislation. Heavy fines are to be imposed on Local Authorities that do not find alternative long term waste management solutions and Powys Council is following guidelines to ensure fines are not imposed.

4.24 Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

4.25 Under Section 51 (1) (b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Powys County Council has a statutory duty to provide Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs). TAN21¹⁴ defines a HWRC as a “Site provided by the Local Authority for the disposal and recycling of household waste including bulky items free of charge”.

4.26 The facilities are those permitted by Natural Resources Wales and they deal with a range of wastes arising from households and allow for the user to segregate the deposit of recyclable materials and mixed municipal wastes into fixed containers at manned sites.¹⁵

4.27 At present there are HWRC's located in Ystradgynlais (Lower Cwmtwrch), Brecon, Llandrindod (Ddole Rd), Newtown and Welshpool. The Council has recently resolved to retender the existing sites on the basis of going to the

¹⁴ Technical Advice Note 21 – Waste (Feb 2014)

¹⁵ Waste Planning Practice Guides – supplement to TAN21:Waste

market specifying the available budget and allowing contractors to submit proposals.¹⁶

- 4.28 The implication of this is a market led approach. A policy will be contained within the Powys LDP which will direct the HWRC's to the most sustainable settlements.

4.29 Community Recycling Sites (CRSs)

- 4.30 There are approximately 70 of these sites in Powys which provide a cost effective addition to the collection of recyclables in the county.

4.31 Inert Waste

- 4.32 Construction waste and other similar material (largely though not entirely inert) can form a very large quantity of waste in the County and this generally needs to be accommodated close to its point of arising. Much of it appears to be used in engineering or construction projects as fill and soil is often utilised in gardens or agricultural situations. This is not always authorised and it is suspected that construction waste is often tipped in locations other than legitimate and authorised sites. There are few authorised construction waste sites across the County and there is a need for more. New and anticipated legislation will mean that construction and demolition waste will become much more tightly regulated and there will be a growing requirement for facilities that that can sort, process and re-use and recycle such waste.
- 4.33 Every effort is made to balance materials used in and arising from highway works/construction projects in Powys. The recycling of 'waste' road construction materials is increasingly carried out but where there is a surplus of material, disposal at exempt sites is also still necessary.
- 4.34 There is still the need to refer back to the Regional Waste Plans to find out the need for inert waste sites as this is the latest information available.

5.0 KEY ISSUES AND CONTEXT FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE LDP

- 5.1 There are a number of key issues arising from the policy context as outlined above which need to be considered as part of the LDP Policy for Waste.
- 5.2 It is also important to make a connection between the Waste Policy within the LDP and the Key Issues and Considerations which are outlined at the outset of the LDP document.¹⁷ These are the key issues and considerations facing

¹⁶ Powys Council Cabinet Meeting, 18th November 2014

¹⁷ Page 18 LDP PCC. Powys LDP 2011-2016. Deposit Plan (July 2014)

Powys and which the LDP seek to address. With regard to Waste, Key Issue No. 45 which falls within the Infrastructure and Resource Considerations section is relevant which states

“The LDP should seek to reduce levels of waste sent to landfill, and to provide a range and choice of sites across the county to support waste management operations”.

5.3 The Key Issues as outlined in the LDP help inform the proposed objectives as set out in the LDP which in turn meet the LDP’s Vision.¹⁸

5.4 The Key LDP Objectives¹⁹ relevant to Waste are:

LDP Objective 2 – Sustainable Settlements and Communities

To support sustainable development, access to services and the integration of land uses, by directing housing, employment and services development in accordance with a sustainable settlement hierarchy. Higher levels of development will be directed to Powys’ towns and larger villages but where these are unable to sustain further growth due to capacity constraints, development will be accommodated in nearby towns or large villages.

LDP Objective 3 – Efficient Use of Land

To support the re-use and remediation of suitably and sustainably located previously developed land and where this is not possible to make efficient use of green field sites. To apply a general presumption against unsustainable development in the open countryside and development on soils of high value and important mineral resources which are recognised as finite resources.

LDP Objective 4 – climate change and flooding

To support the transition to a low carbon and low waste Powys through all development, including the reduction of waste to landfill and by directing development away from high flood risk, and, where possible, to reduce or better manage existing flood risk for communities, infrastructure and businesses.

LDP Objective 9 – Infrastructure and Services

To support the provision of infrastructure and services to meet the future needs of Powys’ communities.

LDP Objective 10 – Important Assets

¹⁸ Page 23 LDP PCC. Powys LDP 2011-2016. Deposit Plan (July 2014)

¹⁹ Pages 24 – 26. PCC. Powys LDP 2011-2016. Deposit Plan (July 2014)

To support the operation and development of regionally and nationally important assets located in Powys.

6.0 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE WASTE POLICY

6.1 Having regard to the context of the LDP objectives contained within the LDP, the key issues and considerations, background evidence and representations already made on the first Deposit, the general approach of the Waste Policy is as follows:

- Not to allocate any further sites for landfill
- To support “in-building” waste facilities / Bulking Stations
- Support household waste and recycling centres (HWRC’s) in Towns and Large villages
- Support exemption sites for inert waste

Each of the bullet points as shown above are looked at in further detail below.

6.2 Not allocating further sites for Landfill

6.3 The construction or alteration of a hazardous waste facility such as landfills or deep storage are not deemed National Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) in Wales²⁰ as there are fewer categories of NSIP in Wales than in England. Should an unforeseen need arise for additional landfill capacity, any proposal would be considered against Policies in the Development Management section of the LDP and the planning principles detailed in Technical Advice Note 21: Waste and also PPW.

6.4 The LDP Policy takes on board National and Regional Policy guidelines in terms of the move away from the reliance of waste being sent to Landfill. Powys Council are following the blueprint as set out in the Municipal Sector Plan²¹ by diverting increased amount of waste away from landfill and considering longer term sustainable waste management solutions.

6.5 Powys Council partners Ceredigion in the CWWP and together are working on solutions for the region.

6.6 The land requirement for residual waste in the Powys will be dictated by the outcome of any procurement of the services that takes place by the CWWP. Should this lead to the need for a facility in the region, the remaining landfill void at Bryn Posteg (Llanidloes) and the allocated site in Aberwystwyth (Glanyrafon Industrial Estate Extension E0301) would provide sufficient

²⁰ Planning Act, 2008.

²¹ Municipal Sector Plan (March 2011)

capacity to accept waste for the consortium which cannot be reused, recycled or recovered.

- 6.7 The Policy within the LDP therefore acknowledges that allocating further land for landfill would not be acceptable having regard to EU, National and Regional Waste Policy but does indicate that if a need were required in the future, existing sites would be capable of further capacity.
- 6.8 The CIMS Plan identifies the following scenario modelling for the remaining landfill life in each region of Wales which also assists in the evidence required for not requiring the provision of a new landfill site for Powys:
- **“North Wales:** Worst case - landfill void runs out in 2016-17; best case landfill void will last almost indefinitely (assuming all targets are met for all waste streams and all IBA is recycled).
 - **South East Wales:** Worst case - landfill void runs out in 2019-20; best case landfill void will last almost indefinitely (assuming all targets are met for all waste streams and all IBA is recycled).
 - **South West Wales:** Worst case - landfill void runs out in 2021-22; best case landfill void last almost indefinitely (assuming all targets are met for all waste streams and all IBA is recycled).
 - With regards to **Mid Wales** – it is noted that Mid Wales is served by one facility (although the amount of residual waste generated in mid Wales is relatively small and other facilities exist on the borders of Mid Wales, particularly to the south east and south west)”).

6.9 **Supporting “in-building” waste facilities / Bulking Stations**

- 6.10 Waste facilities can be categorised into two broad categories, “in-building” and “open-air” (which can refer to landfill / landraise or windrow composting). The Powys LDP supports the “in-building” category.

Policy W1 of the LDP states that “in-building” waste facilities / Bulking Stations will be supported on:

- High quality, local and mixed use sites in table E1
 - Other waste / employment / B2 sites or small extensions of them
 - Sites of up to 0.5 ha adjoining Towns or Large Villages.
- 6.11 The term ‘in-building’ / Bulking Stations refers to recovery and waste management facilities that normally take place within a building. Waste facilities are often sui generis, but may be Use Class B2 or B8, with modern facilities suited to industrial estate / employment sites depending on their nature. Whilst it is recognised that most of the functions will occur within the building, some activities (such as the storage of glass) may be more suited for storage outside of the building.

- 6.12 TAN 21²² states that “many modern in-building facilities externally appear similar to any other industrial building and internally contain industrial processes or energy generation that may be no different to other modern industrial activities in terms of their operations or impact. For this reason, many general employment sites and major industrial areas are likely to be suitable locations for waste facilities...”
- 6.13 The approach within the LDP has been for the Waste policies and the employment policies to complement each other so that waste treatment facilities can be considered on existing and allocated employment sites and therefore reducing the need for new land required for this purpose.
- 6.14 TAN 21²³ also refers to regional “Areas of Search” maps - these formed part of the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review (now superseded by TAN 21 and PPW, 2014) and were used to identify new sites for in-building waste facilities and open-air facilities for use at a strategic level.
- 6.15 The Area of Search Maps for “in-building” facilities do not however prejudice the development of new in-building waste management facilities on any existing land use class B2, existing major industrial areas or new B2 sites because the principle of B2 or major industry use is already established on these sites. This principle is mirrored in the LDP Waste Policy as summarised above.
- 6.16 The Table below shows the land allocations as outlined in the LDP²⁴ (excluding Prestige sites) and includes a consideration of their suitability for waste uses. The table demonstrates that there is existing land available within Powys for “in-building” facilities / Bulking Stations if required.

²² Technical Advice Note 21 – Waste para 3.19

²³ Technical Advice Note 21 – Waste para 3.26

²⁴ Table E1 Economic Development Section of the LDP Deposit Draft, July 2014

Site Name	Location	Size of Development Area (Ha.)	Category	Type of premises on site - suitability for Waste uses ²⁵
Ystradgynlais				
Woodlands Business Park	Ystradgynlais	2.31	High Quality	B1, general industry B2 and storage and distribution B8.
Central Powys				
Wyeside Enterprise Park	Builth Wells	1.2	High Quality	B2 and B8 currently exist on site
Gypsy Castle Lane	Hay-on-Wye	2.4	Mixed Use	To be determined.
Broadaxe Business Park	Presteigne	2.4	Local	Mix of uses on site – B8 and office
Brynberth Enterprise Park	Rhayader	3.7	Local	B2 and B8 appropriate..
Land adj Gwernyfed Avenue	Three Cocks	3.4	Mixed Use	No units currently developed on site
Severn Valley and North				
Great Oaks Business Park	Llanidloes	0.4	High Quality	B1
Parc Hafren	Llanidloes	1.68	Local	B8, B2 and B1
Llanidloes Road	Newtown	2	High Quality	Site currently undeveloped
St Giles Golf Course	Newtown	4	Mixed Use	Site currently undeveloped
Abermule Buisness Park	Abermule	2.6	High Quality	Site currenty undeveloped
Churchstoke	Churchstoke	1.54	Local	Site currently undeveloped
Buttington Quarry	Trewern	6	Local	Site currently undeveloped
Four Crosses	Four Crosses	0.75	Local	Predominantly B1 and B2
Machynlleth				
Treowain Enterprise Park	Machynlleth	1.3	High Quality	B1,B2 and B8

6.17 Supporting household waste and recycling centres in Towns and Large Villages

6.18 Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRC's) are integral to increased waste recovery and reduction in disposal to landfill. The sites should be accessible and close to the largest centres of population and so, in

²⁵ Powys County Council – Powys Employment Needs Assessment – Appendices (Property Market Overview and Supply Analysis)

accordance with the sustainable settlement hierarchy as outlined in the LDP, new sites must be located in or adjoining Towns or Large Villages. Where planning permission is required for smaller community recycling facilities they will be considered in accordance with Policy C1 – Community Facilities and indoor recreation facilities.

6.19 This part of the Waste Policy is linked to the section of the LDP Deposit Draft which outlines Powys' Sustainable Settlement Hierarchy.²⁶ The hierarchy comprises Towns, Large Villages, Small Villages, Rural Settlements and Open Countryside. The Waste Policy which supports HWRC's in Towns and Large Villages links to this policy and the LDP's spatial strategy which is to allocate development to settlements commensurate with their size. Towns and large villages are most sustainable and the principal locations for accommodating housing, employment land, retail growth and public services.

6.20 Supporting exemption sites for inert waste

6.21 Exemption sites are those which, because of their nature, do not require waste management licenses. Where they require planning permission, exemption sites will be supported to facilitate major construction projects.

6.22 TAN21²⁷ indicates that “where buildings are to be demolished the resultant materials may be recycled on site using temporary plant and machinery..” Where there are longer term prospects for the sufficient economic supply of demolition and construction waste it may be appropriate to identify a permanent “recycling repository or “Urban Quarry” for this purpose” to avoid unnecessary landfilling of inert waste.

6.23 The Regional Waste Plan (see para. 3.43 above) identifies the need for exemption sites and the position on this has not been updated. We are aware that restrictions are getting tighter with regard to inert waste and a policy is proposed for inclusion within the LDP.

7.0 REVIEW OF EXISTING UDP POLICIES

7.1 The Local Development Plan Manual states²⁸ that “Existing planning policies should also be reviewed, for example the frequency of their use in development controls decisions and/ or their effectiveness at recent appeals”.

²⁶ Powys LDP para 3.4.4

²⁷ Technical Advice Note 21 – Waste para 3.24

²⁸ The Local Development Plan Manual para 5.3.2

- 7.2 PPW²⁹ explains that national planning policies should not be repeated in LDPs. Instead the LDP should explain how they apply to the local area. PINS explains the LDP should be a concise, focussed document which conveys essential messages in a clear and engaging way³⁰.
- 7.3 In this regard the Deposit LDP has a reduced number of Waste policies which are more focused and rely on generic development management policies contained within the LDP and also national planning policy. This approach is endorsed by PPW³¹ which explains that development management guidance may be dealt with appropriately in some instances in a generic fashion rather than in separate topic policies. It also details³² the considerations that local planning authorities should take into account when determining applications and that national planning policies should not be repeated in LDPs.³³
- 7.4 The approach of the LDP in setting local general development management policy for cross-cutting issues relevant to waste and other types of development accords with the advice as outlined in PPW.

8.0 NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES AND CROSS BORDER WORKING

- 8.1 The Table in Appendix 1 of this paper outlines the Waste planning policies in neighbouring authorities and these have been considered through the Powys LDP process.
- 8.2 The policies of adjoining authorities have been assessed and the Powys LDP has taken a similar approach to Carmarthenshire Council in terms of keeping the Waste Policy succinct with cross referencing to generic Development Management policies.
- 8.3 As Waste Management is an important regional issue it is necessary to consider the policies of neighbouring authorities and cross-border working.
- 8.4 Powys council currently works with Ceredigion Council to design and plan waste services and this demonstrates successful cross border working.
- 8.5 Ceredigion have an allocated site in Aberwystwyth (Glanyrafon Industrial Estate Extension E0301) for residual waste and it has been the intention that Powys could benefit from the allocation of this site in the future.³⁴ As outlined

²⁹ Planning Policy Wales, para 2.1.4

³⁰ Planning Policy Wales, para 8.

³¹ Planning Policy Wales para 2.8.3

³² Planning Policy Wales, section 2.10

³³ Planning Policy Wales, para 2.1.4

³⁴ Information obtained from Beverley Hodgett, Ceredigion Council and Ashley Collins, Powys Council (November 2014)

in paragraph 6.8 of this paper, the demand for a landfill site in Powys is low and there are other facilities that exist on the borders of Mid Wales, particularly to the south east and south west which could be utilised.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED CHANGES TO POLICY

9.1 The evidence obtained from evidence outlined in this paper and in particular information on “in building” waste facilities / bulking stations, HWRC’s and exemption sites for inert waste have all informed the writing of the detailed Waste Policy for the Deposit Plan.

9.2 The policy as it is contained in the Deposit Plan¹ is shown below:

Policy W1 - Waste. facility only:

1. In-building waste facilities on:

- i. High quality, local and mixed use sites in table E1.*
- ii. Other waste / employment / B2 sites or small extensions of them.*
- iii. Sites of up to 0.5 Ha. adjoining Towns or Large Villages.*

2. Household Waste and Recycling Centres in, or adjoining, Towns or Large Villages.

3. Exemption Sites for inert waste:

- i. To meet the needs identified in the Regional Waste Plans; or*
- ii. To facilitate major construction projects.*

9.3 Since the writing of the Waste Policy proposed changes have been put forward through additional evidence and the submission of consultation responses during the first Deposit Stage (July – September 2014).

9.4 Following Welsh Government advice, it is appropriate to make minor changes to the Deposit Plan policy on Waste to take on board representations made and further evidence obtained. These changes have been made to the Policy and Justification Section of the Waste Policy and are included in the 2nd Deposit Plan.

9.5 The proposed revised Waste Policy is as follows:

Policy W1 - Waste.

Proposals will be permitted for the following types of waste facility only:

1. *“In-building” waste facilities / Bulking stations on:*
 - i. *High quality, local and mixed use sites in table E1.*
 - ii. *Other waste / employment / B2 sites or small extensions of them.*
 - ii. *Sites of up to 0.5 Ha. adjoining Towns or Large Villages.*

2. *Household Waste and Recycling Centres in, or adjoining, Towns or Large Villages.*

3. *Exemption Sites for inert waste:*
 - i. *To meet the needs identified in Regional Plans; or*
 - ii *To facilitate major construction projects.*

10.0 MONITORING

10.1 The proposed LDP monitoring framework identifies the topic area and reference number, the relevant plan objectives, the target, relevant policies, indicators of whether the target has been met, the source of monitoring information required. The monitoring will identify triggers for appropriate actions in terms of severity.

10.2 This information will be reported in the LDP’s Annual Monitoring report (AMR) based on the period 1st April to 31st March and any actions that will be undertaken should the LDP be found to be failing to meet its objectives. A full review of the LDP will be commenced four years from its adoption. The following table provides proposed monitoring information for Waste as identified in the Deposit LDP.

Waste

Topic & Reference	Waste – AMR 32
LDP Objective	4 – Climate Change & Flooding To contribute to meeting the Powys Waste Strategy targets for recycling.

<p>Target</p>	<p>By 2015/16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58% of all waste produced in the County to be recycled or composted; • Maximum of 42% all waste produced in the County to be diverted to energy from waste facilities. <p>By 2019/20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64% of all waste produced in the County to be recycled or composted; • Maximum 10% of all waste produced in the County to be sent to landfill; • Maximum of 36% all waste produced in the County to be diverted to energy from waste facilities. <p>By 2024/25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of all waste produced in the County to be recycled or composted; • Maximum 5% of all waste produced in the County to be sent to landfill; • Maximum of 30% all waste produced in the County to be diverted to energy from waste facilities. <p>*Plan contributes to meeting this target. Other non-planning factors influence whether it will be met.</p>
<p>Policies</p>	<p>DM2, Criterion 14 IV) & W1.</p>
<p>Core/Local Indicator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of waste recycled or composted; • % of waste sent to landfill; • % all waste diverted to energy from waste <p>Number of waste management facilities permitted.</p> <p>Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within Regional Plans (TAN 21);</p>

Source	Powys Waste Strategy monitoring. Development management information.
Triggers and Actions	Decrease in recycling and composting / Increase in Waste sent to landfill (0 – 5 variation) – Investigation / internal audit and recommendations. Significant decrease in recycling and composting. Increase in Waste sent to landfill (5%+ variation) - Consider policy review and modification.

Appendix 1: Summary of Neighbouring Authority LDP Waste Policies

Local Planning Authority	Development Plan Waste Policies	Status of the plan
Denbighshire	<p>http://denbighddms.wisshost.net/webfiles/Adoption/Adopted%20LDP%20text%20english.pdf</p> <p>Policy VOE 7 – Locations for Waste Management</p> <p>The following sites are identified on the Proposals Map for waste management facilities:</p> <p>Rhuallt: Design needs to reflect the rural nature of the surrounding area. Landscape will be important due to proximity of AONB</p> <p>St Asaph Business Park: High quality, in-built facilities, emphasis on design.</p> <p>Denbigh Quarry: Small scale to serve the local area</p> <p>Graig Lelo Quarry: Mixture of uses including open-air</p> <p>Ruthin: Bus Depot: Small scale to serve the local area</p> <p>Ruthin: Fedw Fawr: Small scale to serve the local area</p> <p>Corwen Ty'n Y Gottel: Small scale to serve the local area</p> <p>In addition to allocated sites, waste facilities, excluding landfill and open-windrow composting, will generally be acceptable on existing industrial estates.</p>	The Denbighshire LDP was adopted on 4th June 2013 and covers the period 2006 – 2021.

	<p>Policy VOE 8 – Waste Management Outside Development Boundaries</p> <p>Proposals for the treatment of biodegradable waste by means of composting, including anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting, will generally be acceptable on sites with existing agricultural use to deal with biodegradable waste arising from that use or on sites outside of the AONB and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site (including the buffer zone).</p> <p>Proposals for the management of all other wastes arising outside of the development boundary will be permitted provided that all the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) there is an unmet need identified in the Regional Waste Plan or the proposal relates to the management of waste generated and to be dealt with entirely on that site; and ii) allocated sites are either unavailable or unsuitable for the proposed activity; and iii) there are no suitable sites within the development boundary; and iv) the proposal will not have any unacceptable community impacts; and v) the proposal is of an appropriate scale and nature in terms of the site and its surroundings; and vi) the proposal seeks to avoid the disposal of waste in landfill or where the proposal is for landfill, the site is outside of the AONB, Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site (including the buffer zone) or other regionally important landscape and there is an appropriate scheme for restoration and aftercare. 	
<p>Wrexham</p>		<p>Wrexham County Borough Council submitted the Local Development Plan (LDP) to the Welsh Government and the Planning Inspectorate for Examination on the 30th September 2011.</p> <p>Examination of the LDP began on 25th January 2012. However, due to fundamental concerns raised by the Planning Inspector conducting the</p>

		<p>examinations, the hearing sessions were suspended..</p> <p>At the meeting on 23rd February 2012, the Council accepted that in light of the significant nature of the concerns raised by the Inspector in his Preliminary Findings Report, Feb 2012 (ED23) that there was no alternative other than to withdraw the Plan. The Wrexham Local Development Plan was therefore officially withdrawn on 16th March 2012.</p>
<p>Shropshire</p>	<p>Policy CS19 – Waste Management Infrastructure</p> <p>Sustainable waste management facilities and services will help to deliver greater resource efficiency for communities and businesses. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging proposals for additional capacity to divert waste away from landfill in a way consistent with the waste hierarchy and the principles and targets of national, regional and local policies and strategies, including the principle of ‘equivalent self-sufficiency’ and an allowance for cross boundary waste flows; • Identifying specific sites to deliver additional waste transfer, recycling and recovery facilities to address the capacity gap of about 150,000 tonnes/year identified in RSS. Sites will be allocated as part of the SAMDev DPD in accessible locations close to the main urban areas within the broad locations identified in Figure 9. Outside these broad locations, Shropshire Council will support applications for smaller scale waste facilities capable of meeting local needs in locations which are consistent with the principles and site identification criteria set out in national and regional policy • Supporting the co-location of waste facilities and the integration of new waste facilities or space in the design of new development; • Requiring applications for all types of development to include information about the management of waste during their construction and subsequent operation as 	<p>Shropshire Council formally adopted the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) on 24 February 2011.</p> <p>http://shropshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/core-strategy-2006-2026/</p>

	<p>part of the completion of the sustainability checklist required by Policy CS6;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the continued operation of existing waste management facilities in locations which are consistent with the site identification criteria for new sites is safeguarded, including against the encroachment of incompatible uses, in a way consistent with Policy CS8 and national and regional guidance. 	
<p>Herefordshire</p>	<p>Policy W1 Waste streams and targets</p> <p>The principal waste streams shall be dealt with in accordance with the following principles:</p> <p>1. Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW): This shall continue to be managed through the Joint Municipal Waste Management Contract with Worcestershire County Council, with treatment (from 2014/15) potentially focused on a single energy-from-waste installation to serve the two counties. The specific targets for diversion from landfill are set out in Figure 5.5 below (subject to review in the Natural Resources DPD).</p> <p>In addition, up to two hectares of land may be required for new facilities for waste transfer, treatment, recycling and recovery of LACMW. The priority for locating such sites will be based on proximity to the origin of the bulk of such waste and therefore such site(s) are likely to be in, or close to, Hereford and/or the market towns (although it is recognised that rural sites may be more appropriate in some cases and such sites are not ruled out). Significant individual site(s) will be identified in the Natural Resources DPD, guided by the criteria set out in Policy W2.</p> <p>2. Commercial and Industrial Waste (C and I): This shall be dealt with, as far as practicable, within the county on sites suitable for industrial use. The specific targets for diversion from landfill are set out in Figure 5.6 (subject to further review in the Natural Resources DPD following an update of the most recent evidence base). In addition, up to ten hectares of land may be required for new facilities for</p>	<p>The Council submitted the Local Plan Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government under Regulation 22 of The Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, on 23 September 2014 for independent examination.</p>

	<p>C and I waste transfer, treatment, recycling and recovery; the location of such sites will follow the same principles as for LACMW. Any individual site(s) or areas of search will be identified in the Natural Resources DPD, guided by the criteria set out in Policy W2.</p> <p>3. Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDE): This waste stream represents a significant proportion of total wastes and constitutes a low-value, high-volume commodity. The quantity of such waste will be minimised through the use of site waste management plans, where relevant, and in particular, the encouragement of on-site recovery and re-use as part of development projects. Wherever possible, demolition wastes will be regarded as a source of secondary aggregates (both re-used and reclaimed), although the need for specific washing, screening and quality control of such material is acknowledged. Identified strategic housing proposals will be expected to be as self-contained as possible, re-using excavation materials for landscaping within and adjacent to the development sites. However, it is recognised that there will still be a significant requirement for the appropriate relocation of some of this waste, to be facilitated through land raising, landscaping and agricultural land improvement, where tangible benefits can be demonstrated and where the materials are uncontaminated and deemed fit for purpose. This process is primarily controlled through Environment Agency regulations and the planning process must work in parallel with those requirements. Herefordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy 2011-2031 Pre-Submission Publication Version Spring 2014</p> <p>4. Hazardous waste: Sites for the transfer and treatment of hazardous wastes will be dealt with in accordance with national planning policy principles. Agricultural waste, organic liquid waste and food waste:</p> <p>5. Non-biodegradable agricultural waste will be dealt with as part of the commercial and industrial waste stream. The sustainable treatment of biodegradable agricultural waste, organic</p>	
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	<p>liquid wastes and food wastes will be encouraged through composting, biological wetland (reed-beds) and farm-scale anaerobic digesters in accordance with Policy W4 and, where appropriate, Policies SD2 and SD4.</p> <p>Policy W2 – Location of new waste management facilities</p> <p>Significant new waste management facilities (i.e. those which require sites of 0.5 hectares or more) shall be located in accordance with the following general principles. Such sites should be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sites with current use rights for waste management purposes; or 2. active mineral aggregate working sites or existing permitted landfill sites where the proposal is both operationally related to the permitted use and for a temporary period commensurate with the permitted use of the site; or 3. existing or allocated industrial or employment land; or 4. land within or adjacent to sewage treatment works. Where it can be demonstrated that none of the above categories of site are available, the re-use of redundant agricultural buildings and their curtilage will be supported. In all cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the impact of the proposals for the collection, storage, handling, treatment, disposal and transport of any wastes shall be mitigated, with particular attention paid to pollution prevention, potential impacts on human health, biodiversity, and the natural, cultural and historic environment; b) sites shall be reclaimed, where appropriate, to an acceptable after-use and condition; Herefordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy 2011-2031 Pre-Submission Publication Version Spring 2014 c) sustainable technologies shall be used wherever possible; d) proposals by groups of neighbouring businesses and/or other establishments to 	
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	<p>combine and utilise their waste outputs and to co-operatively benefit from resource, heat or energy recovery shall be regarded favourably in principle (subject to local amenity and environmental considerations); and</p> <p>e) waste developments have the potential to impact upon the natural environment. Accordingly, development proposals are to be accompanied with a detailed environmental monitoring and mitigation strategy based on reliable professional surveys and assessments. In addition, permission may be granted, for a trial period, to ensure there is no local environmental impact.</p> <p>Policy W3 – Safeguarding existing and permitted waste treatment sites</p> <p>Existing and permitted waste treatment sites and facilities will be protected from development which would compromise their future operation; unless satisfactory alternative provision can be secured on equivalent or better sites. For new site proposals, appropriate measures should be included to protect the environment and human health from adverse effects; including visual impact, noise, dust, vibration, air quality including odour, and land/water pollution. Alternatively, it must be demonstrated that alternative facilities are no longer required because the relevant waste stream has been minimised, and/or dealt with, in a more sustainable manner elsewhere.</p> <p>Policy W4 – Technologies for biological treatment of waste</p> <p>As a means of generating renewable energy and fertiliser, and reducing carbon emissions, the use of anaerobic digesters (AD) and other emerging technologies will be encouraged for both large and small scale waste and farm effluent management developments, provided that potentially adverse local environmental effects can be identified and adequately managed and mitigated, including traffic implications. AD installations are not restricted to the broad locations for waste facilities specified in</p>	
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	<p>Policy W2 above, but are to be situated as close as is practical to the source of necessary feed-stocks, bearing in mind other essential factors. The use of biological wetland treatment systems and reed beds will be supported for the treatment of liquid effluent where proposals can demonstrate positive effectiveness, with full pollution and nuisance prevention measures, and the coincidental creation of wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Proposals must include appropriate measures to protect the environment and human health from adverse effects including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. visual impact; 2. noise; Herefordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy 2011-2031 Pre-Submission Publication Version Spring 2014 3. dust; 4. vibration; 5. air quality including odour, and land/water pollution. New or extensions to existing open air composting facilities, in-vessel composting and anaerobic digestion facilities should only be permitted in appropriate locations where bio-aerosols and emissions to air, land and water can be acceptably controlled and managed. <p>Policy W5 – Waste minimisation and management in new developments</p> <p>All development proposals shall include measures to deal with waste arising in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy. This will apply to both the construction phase (where physical development is involved) and subsequent use of the development. Major proposals which could generate significant volumes of waste will be required to submit a waste management plan before development begins, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the likely waste arisings from the development during construction and use, a strategy for waste minimisation and management, commitment to recycling and recovery wherever possible, and 	
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	<p>how and where any final residue would be disposed of.</p> <p>Detailed policies for smaller scale developments will be brought forward in the National Resources DPD and in supplementary planning documents appropriate to specific sites uses or developments.</p>	
<p>Brecon Beacons National Park</p>	<p>SP7 Waste</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>Policy 62 - Local Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Local waste management and recycling facilities which serve the National Park area will be permitted provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The site would be conveniently located in relation to the needs of the National Park community; or b) They are located at existing waste management sites or B2 industrial units; and c) The proposal makes provision for adequate screening so as to minimise any adverse effects; and d) The development is sufficiently distanced from neighbouring properties so as not to constitute a potential health or safety hazard; and e) The development will not cause demonstrable harm to the amenities of the local area and local communities in 	<p>The LDP was adopted by the National Park Authority on 17th December 2013</p>

	<p>particular with regard to access, traffic generated, noise, vibration, dust, litter, odour nor adversely affect existing surface and groundwater resources.</p> <p>Policy 63 - Energy from Waste Development Schemes</p> <p>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> <p>a) They form part of a farm diversification scheme:-</p> <p>i) the purpose is to treat waste derived from existing agricultural activity within the farm unit, and</p> <p>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</p> <p>iii) income derived from energy generation portion of the facility remains a subsidiary activity of the agricultural enterprise.</p> <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</p> <p>OR</p> <p>c) the proposed scheme is located on</p> <p>i) existing waste management sites; or</p> <p>ii) sites with existing uses classified as B2 General Industry under the Use Classes Order; or</p> <p>iii) sites allocated for employment or mixed use and they are intended for treatment of locally derived waste materials; and</p> <p>d) the need cannot be met in another location outside of the National Park area.</p>	
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<p>Neath Port Talbot</p>	<p>Policy SP 19 – Waste Management</p> <p>Provision will be made for the delivery of an integrated network of waste management facilities through the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Continuation of the treatment of waste arisings at the Materials Recovery and Energy Centre 2.Identification of preferred sites to meet the regionally and locally identified need for in building waste treatment capacity 3.Continuation of the disposal of residual non-hazardous waste and inert waste at Pwllfawatkin Landfill Site 4.Ensuring that provision is made for the sustainable management of waste in all new developments. <p>Policy W1 – In –building waste treatment facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Provision for new in-building waste treatment facilities to meet the regionally and locally identified need for waste treatment capacity will be preferred at the following site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> W1/1 (a) Baglan Bay W1/1 (b) Junction 38 (M4), Margam W1/1 (c) Kenfig Industrial Estate, Port Talbot 2.Proposals for the treatment, processing, storage and distribution of waste will only be permitted where all of the following criteria where relevant are satisfied <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proposed facility is the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) b) the proposal is carried out within a purpose built or appropriately modified existing building unless it can be demonstrated that part or all of the proposed operation can only be carried out in the open c) it can be demonstrated that the development would not compromise highway safety d) it is demonstrated that measures can be taken to reduce, and where possible avoid, damage or disturbance to the 	<p>On 30th September 2014 Neath Port Talbot submitted its Local Development Plan to the Welsh Government for Examination</p>
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	<p>environment and the amenity of neighbouring land uses or individual properties to acceptable levels</p> <p>e) Appropriate, acceptable site management proposals are submitted for the duration of the development</p> <p>Policy W2 – Disposals of Inert Waste on Agricultural Land</p> <p>Proposals for the deposition of inert waste on agricultural land will only be permitted where all of the following criteria, where relevant are satisfied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It can be demonstrated that there are no practicable re-use or recycling opportunities for such material 2. It can be demonstrated that the proposal is necessary for the purposes of agriculture, the waste material is suitable for the purpose and the minimum amount of material is used to achieve the required end result. 3. It can be demonstrated that the agricultural characteristics of the land would be significantly improved by the deposition of waste and that the final landform is appropriately landscaped and compatible with the exiting surround ground levels 4. Measures can be taken to reduce and where possible avoid damage or disturbance to the environment and the amenity of neighbouring land uses or individual properties to acceptable levels. <p>Policy W3 – Waste Management in New Development</p> <p>Proposals for new built development will need to demonstrate that provision is made for the design, layout, storage and management of the waste generated by the development both during the construction phase and occupation.</p> <p>The following proposals will be required to produce Site Waste Management Plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Residential development for 50 or more dwellings (b) Industrial or commercial development that would generate in excess of 1000 tonnes of waste per annum; 	
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	(c) Development that would generate hazardous waste.	
Carmarthenshire	<p>Policy WPP1 – Nantycaws Waste Management Facility</p> <p>The Nantycaws waste management site will be safeguarded for the continuation and/or provision of the following range of waste management facilities, including those catering for the pre-treatment of wastes and the treatment of residual wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Landfill b) Composting c) Energy from waste d) Materials recovery e) Civic amenity site f) Anaerobic Digestion Plant <p>Policy WPP2 – Waste Management Facilities Outside Development Limits.</p> <p>Proposals for waste management operations not considered under policies SP12 and WPP1 will only be permitted, where there would be no significant adverse impacts on the environment, human health, local amenity and the local transport network. Proposals should, wherever possible, encourage the driving of waste up the waste hierarchy (see Policy SP12). Proposals will also be required to accord with the policies and provisions of this Plan.</p> <p>An appropriate scheme for the enhancement and beneficial restoration and aftercare of the land should form part of any development proposal.</p>	
Ceredigion	<p>Policy LU31: Resource Recovery and Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>The LDP will ensure that sufficient land is available in appropriate locations to meet regional and national waste plans and strategies and meet the obligations required by European legislation by:</p>	The Local Development Plan was adopted by Full Council resolution on the 25 April 2013.

	<p>1. safeguarding and retaining existing sui generis waste management sites and allocated waste sites (see Policy S01) exclusively for resource recovery and waste management facilities, and removing permitted development rights for change of use on any new resource recovery and waste management facilities to ensure the facilities are retained for resource recovery and waste management uses;</p> <p>2. permitting in-building resource recovery and waste management facilities located on land-use class B2 'general industrial' employment sites, and where appropriate alongside other employment uses;</p> <p>3. permitting the storage and recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste within active mineral sites, former quarry sites and within or immediately adjacent to farm complexes;</p> <p>4. permitting composting and the maturation of digestate arising from Anaerobic Digestion facilities on agricultural land; and</p> <p>5. permitting the co-location of facilities at or alongside waste producers to minimise and manage the waste that they generate at source and where practicable to recover energy from the remaining residual waste.</p> <p>Policy LU32: Development and the Waste Hierarchy</p> <p>Development proposals will be required to demonstrate how waste will be minimised and managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy (where applicable):</p> <p>1. in the design of the development;</p> <p>2. during any demolition and construction phase;</p> <p>3. in the provision of facilities for recycling;</p> <p>4. in respect of any opportunities for utilising residual waste as a source of fuel; and</p>	
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	<p>5. in respect of any opportunities for capturing and sharing any surplus heat and power with adjacent energy users.</p>	
<p>Snowdonia National Park</p>	<p>Strategic Policy F: Waste (F)</p> <p>Allocation of Land</p> <p>No land will be allocated for the development of new regional, or sub-regional, scale waste management facilities.</p> <p>Applications for new large-scale waste management facilities intended to meet regional or sub-regional needs will not be permitted.</p> <p>Development Policy 4: Existing Waste Management Site and Small-scale sites for household and inert waste (4)</p> <p>Ffridd Rasus</p> <p>Applications for planning permission for new waste management technologies at the existing Ffridd Rasus site aimed at increasing recycling and composting and reducing the amount of waste going to the existing landfill site with planning permission will be permitted, provided that there are no adverse environmental impacts or that these can be satisfactorily mitigated.</p> <p>Household and Inert Waste</p> <p>Applications for planning permission for small-scale waste recycling on industrial sites and for the management and disposal of locally generated domestic and inert waste, will be considered favourably, provided that there are no adverse environmental impacts or that these can be satisfactorily mitigated.</p>	<p>On July 13th, 2011, Snowdonia National Park Authority adopted the Eryri Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (the LDP) for Snowdonia National Park area.</p>

Table 2 – Proposed Changes to LDP Waste Policy

Comments on Waste Policy and Evidence updates	Action
Remove reference to RWP's and include reference to CIMSP in the justification	Noted - Policy to be revised (delete 3 (i) CIMSP Plan details given in Topic Paper
Need to include more information in the justification section on why we don't need more "open" facilities.	Noted. Information contained in the Topic Paper.
Justification Section of LDP (para 4.9.3) states "nationally significant infrastructure projects are determined by the Secretary of State"	Noted – updated information to be inserted into justification section of the LDP (refer to Planning Act 2008 - Waste Proposals are not deemed Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects in Wales (NSIPS).
Should we amend our policy to include open-air composting (windrow) in farm / countryside locations??	Noted – PPW and TAN covers this. (have included in para 3.29 of Topic Paper)
Possible word change to para 4.9.2 of the policy justification section which refers to the allocated site in Aberystwyth.	Noted: Following discussion with Graham Dorrington at Ceredigion CC. (Minerals Officer) – he indicated that Glanyrafon is the preferred site identified by Ceredigion and Powys as a residual waste facility. It is highly unlikely that a Regional site will be allocated. It will still remain within the Ceredigion UDP until other solutions are put in place. It is not envisaged as a landfill site but potentially a small Energy From Waste Facility. Information noted and para 4.9.2 to be revised.
After discussion with Ashley Collins - suggested rewording Policy W1 No.1 to replace "in-building" with "well managed bulking facilities for municipal waste and recycling to facilitate the new kerbside collection system to maximise the quality of material and income received"	Noted – Policy to be amended.

<p>After discussion with Ashley Collins – suggested changes to para 4.9.2 to delete “The Council also offers a trade waste and recycling service” and delete “the remaining landfill void at Bryn Posteg (Llanidloes) and..” He noted that Bryn Posteg is not a PCC site and is privately owned by Potters.</p>	<p>Noted – Wording change to “could” be used</p>
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