

North Wales Regional Waste Group

Annual Monitoring Report

April 2005

Contents

1. Introduction.....	5
<i>Regional Waste Planning</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Annual Monitoring Reports.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>The First Annual Monitoring Report.....</i>	<i>5</i>
2. Monitoring the Region's Waste	6
<i>Targets for Waste Arisings.....</i>	<i>6</i>
Target 1: Household waste arisings	7
Target 2: Public body waste arisings	9
Target 3: Business waste arisings	9
Target 4: Hazardous waste arisings	9
<i>Targets for Waste Management & Resource Recovery.....</i>	<i>10</i>
Target 5: Recycling & composting of municipal waste.....	10
Target 6: Landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste.....	12
Target 7: Facilities for hazardous household waste.....	13
Target 8: Landfilling of industrial & commercial waste	13
Target 9: Landfilling of biodegradable I&C waste.....	14
Target 10: Recovery & recycling of packaging waste.....	14
Target 11: Reuse & recycling of C&D waste	14
Target 12: Reuse & recovery of end of life vehicles	15
3. Monitoring the Region's Facilities	17
<i>Implementing the RWP – Policies in Development Plans.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Facilities - Operational, In Development and Proposed</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Local Authority Progress in Infrastructure Procurement.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>PPC Permitting and Landfill Capacity.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4. Information for Next AMR.....	23
5. Conclusion	24
Appendices.....	26
Appendix 1 List of Civic Amenity Sites Licenced or Registered Exempt to Receive & Store certain Hazardous Household Wastes	
Appendix 2 C&D Waste Deposits by Local Authority 2002/03	
Appendix 3 UDP Waste Policies for each Local Authority in North Wales	

List of Tables

Table 1: Household Waste Arisings per Household	8
Table 2: Household Waste Arisings per Person.....	8
Table 3: Hazardous Waste Arisings	10
Table 4: Municipal Waste Recycled (as a % of arisings)	11
Table 5: Municipal Waste Composted (as a % of arisings).....	11
Table 6: Municipal Waste Recycled & Composted (as a % of arisings).....	11
Table 7: Landfilled Biodegradable Municipal Waste	12
Table 8: Civic Amenity Sites Licenced or Registered Exempt to Receive & Store certain Hazardous Wastes.....	13
Table 9: Landfilled Industrial & Commercial Waste.....	13
Table 10: LA Progress in Procurement of Waste Management Facilities	19
Table 11: PPC Permit Status of Landfill Sites in North Wales	21
Table 12: Landfill Sites due to make PPC Permit Applications	22
Table A1: Full List of Civic Amenity Sites Licenced or Registered Exempt to Receive & Store certain Hazardous Household Wastes	27
Table A2: C&D Waste Deposits by Local Authority 2002/03	28

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the first Annual Monitoring Report relating to the North Wales Regional Waste Plan (the RWP).

Regional Waste Planning

- 1.2 The Welsh Assembly Government has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and revising the RWP to the North Wales Waste Group. This group is led by a Steering Group of Councillors from the 7 local planning authorities in the region with a Technical Group of officers from local government, the Welsh Assembly Government, Environment Agency Wales and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.
- 1.3 The RWP is a land-use planning framework to inform the planning and controlling the development of an integrated network of facilities to recover, treat and dispose of waste in north Wales in a way which will satisfy modern environmental standards and meet the targets set by European and national legislation.
- 1.4 The first RWP was agreed by the Members Steering Group (MSG), endorsed by all of the local authorities in the region during March 2004.

Annual Monitoring Reports

- 1.5 The North Wales Waste Group will be publishing a revised RWP in March 2007. Central to the process of preparing the revised RWP will be the collection and analysis of information regarding the implementation of the RWP and the waste situation within the region. This information will be published in Annual Monitoring Reports in March 2005, 2006 and 2007.

- 1.6 **Information on the implementation of the RWP** is required in order to monitor-

- how well or badly the RWP is performing against targets
- what changes/corrections are needed to put the plan back on course or revise the plan
- each Local Authority's progress in adopting waste policies in development plans and Supplementary Planning Guidance which take the RWP into account.

Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21 states that development plans "*will be required to ensure there is adequate provision for the facilities in accordance with the RWP*" (Para 2.6)¹ and each local authority should include in its development plan "*elements of the agreed regional plan that are germane to its area...If UDPs are at an advanced stage supplementary planning guidance can be issued or an early review of the UDP be undertaken to ensure that the requirements of Article 7 of the Waste Framework Directive are complied with. In some cases, it may be necessary to amend a UDP at a fairly late stage*" (Para 2.12)². These requirements were underlined, and suggested minimum policy set out, in the Policy Clarification note 'Unitary Development Plans - Waste Policies, Hazardous Waste Planning Applications' issued by the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) on 28 May 2004.

- 1.7 **Information on the waste situation within the region** is required in order to monitor the region's waste arisings, recovery and disposal. The challenge of planning for waste management and resource recovery facilities must be undertaken with a sound information base; it is therefore important to have comprehensive, accurate, timely, and consistent information.

The First Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.8 The time allowed for the production of this, the first, Annual Monitoring Report, as well as the data available did not give scope for meeting the full requirements of the WAG. This slimmed down 'draft outline' enables both the monitoring of the most important headline data and a later deadline to be met. Subsequently more comprehensive Annual Monitoring Reports will meet the full requirements.

¹ *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste.* WAG (2001).

² *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste.* WAG (2001).

2. Monitoring the Region's Waste

- 2.1 The RWP was prepared in the context provided by the National Waste Strategy for Wales³ (the NWSW) which in turn reflects the principles and requirements of both the UK Government and European Union directives.
- 2.2 There is a huge amount of waste data that could be collated, presented and analysed. However, given the limited time available to prepare this report, the most useful data to monitor is that which will show progress in meeting the targets contained within the NWSW.
- 2.3 The NWSW sets the following types of targets:
- **UK** targets where Wales must meet targets for the UK set in EC Directives;
 - **Primary** Wales specific targets where the WAG and its key partners (e.g. local government) have a direct influence over their outcome; and
 - **Secondary** Wales specific targets where the WAG's influence is less.
- 2.4 There are 12 targets that can be divided into two categories which are dealt with in turn below:
- Targets for minimising waste arisings
 - Targets for waste management and resource recovery
- 2.5 Each of the 12 targets is discussed below by-
- detailing the target
 - presenting available monitoring data
 - presenting a commentary
 - identifying any implications or actions arising.
- 2.6 Where possible data has been presented for all years and broken down to LA level in order facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the region's performance over time and over LA area.
- 2.7 The North Wales RWP area includes North Powys which comprises the former Montgomeryshire area but excludes the former Radnor and Brecon areas (which are covered by the South East Region) .It has been agreed (WAG and the 2 regions) for the purposes of this exercise that all the data for Powys will be split 50/50 between the NW and SE Wales RWP areas.

TARGETS FOR WASTE ARISING

TARGET 1: HOUSEHOLD WASTE ARISING

Target 1
Stabilisation and reduction of household waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997/98;• By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum.

³ *Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales.* WAG (2002).

Table 1: Household Waste Arisings per Household (Kg)^{4 5}

AUTHORITY	1997/98 ^{6 7}	1998/99 ⁸	1999/2000 ⁹	2000/01 ¹⁰	2001/02 ¹¹	2002/03 ¹²	2003/04 ¹³
Denbighshire	891	890	997	1,044	1,144	1,238	1,189
Wrexham	1,120	1,201	1,464	1,287	1,318	1,378	1,322
Flintshire	DNA	1,272	1,383	1,361	1,416	1,391	1,405
Conwy	DNA	1,010	1,471	1,235	1,452	1,326	1,291
Gwynedd	1,045	1,098	1,161	1,203	1,251	1,247	1,195
Anglesey	1,357	1,449	1,421	1,517	1,451	1,370	1,369
Powys (North)	802	828	863	937	975	1,044	1,148
NORTH WALES	1,010	1,095	1,216	1,214	1,280	1,301	1,274

Table 2: Household Waste Arisings per Person (Kg)^{14 15}

AUTHORITY	1998/99 ¹⁶	1999/2000 ¹⁷	2000/01 ¹⁸	2001/02 ¹⁹	2002/03 ²⁰	2003/04 ²¹
Denbighshire	382	427	448	491	530	510
Wrexham	497	521	533	546	571	548
Flintshire	518	564	555	577	567	572
Conwy	443	645	542	637	581	566
Gwynedd	463	489	507	527	525	503
Anglesey	615	603	644	615	582	581
Powys (North)	353	368	399	416	445	490
NORTH WALES	462	513	512	540	549	537

2.9 Commentary

Figures 1 and 2 show an overall upward trend in the region's household Waste arisings per person and per household. Both have increased by 14 % between 1998/99 to 2003/2004. While the target years are still 5-15 years away the current trends are in the wrong direction ie growth away from the target figures rather than reduction towards meeting. This in effect is a greater turnaround %. Instead of increasing by approx 1.5 % per year it should be decreasing by 1.5% per year i.e. a turnaround of over 3% per year.

⁴ Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles.

⁵ Based on Number of Households from 2001 Census.

⁶ Wales Average Household Waste Arisings 1997/98. Supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

⁷ DNA = Data Not Available.

⁸ Tables A3(A) & A3(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2000/01*. WAG (2003).

⁹ Tables A2(A) & A2(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2000/01*. WAG (2003).

¹⁰ Tables A2(A) & A2(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2001/02*. WAG (2003).

¹¹ Tables 3.2(A) & 3.2 (B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2001/02*. WAG (2003).

¹² Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

¹³ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

¹⁴ Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles.

¹⁵ Based on Population figures from 2001 Census.

¹⁶ Tables A3(A) & A3(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2000/01*. WAG (2003).

¹⁷ Tables A2(A) & A2(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2000/01*. WAG (2003).

¹⁸ Tables A2(A) & A2(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2001/02*. WAG (2003).

¹⁹ Tables 3.2(A) & 3.2(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2001/02*. WAG (2003).

²⁰ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

²¹ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

2.10 Implications/Actions

There are clear implications for the waste management sector to address this trend. So far as the RWP is concerned if current trends continue – all other things being equal - there will be a greater need for land fill sites. Based on –

-the long lead-in times
- the more stringent technical requirements and environmental safeguards – resulting in no or reduced capacity-

- political difficulties

the need to address both improved waste reduction/recycling and additional landfill sites is more acute by the year.

TARGET 2: PUBLIC BODY WASTE ARISING

Target 2
Public bodies to reduce their own waste arisings: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure;• By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure.

2.11 No data currently exists to monitor this target. The forthcoming Industrial and Commercial (I&C) Waste Survey in Wales will contain this information.

TARGET 3: BUSINESS WASTE ARISING

Target 3
The Assembly Government encourages businesses to join in with the public sector to meet, and exceed where possible, the following waste minimisation targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure;• By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure.

2.12 No data currently exists to monitor this target. The forthcoming I&C Survey in Wales will contain this information.

TARGET 4: HAZARDOUS WASTE ARISING

Target 4
To reduce hazardous waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2010, to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% compared with 2000.

Table 3: Hazardous Waste Arisings (tonnes)²²

AUTHORITY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2010 Target
Denbighshire	4,023	1,387	1,158	941	1,240		1,110
Wrexham	19,171	38,841	13,304	24,225	22,996		31,073
Flintshire	17,154	24,026	85,734	21,540	13,983		19,221
Conwy	1,757	1,893	2,781	3,831	22,597		1,514
Gwynedd	2,676	1,970	1,633	963	1,368		1,576
Anglesey	7,770	8,509	4,331	9,101	6,898		6,807
Powys (North)	1,167	1,154	1,042	3,188	1,720		923
TOTAL	53,718	77,780	109,983	63,789	70,802		62,224

2.13 Commentary

Progress has been made in reducing hazardous waste arisings generally across the region based on progress in individual LA's -but more needs to be done. Wrexham's figures have gone up significantly from an already high figure. The dramatic increase in the 2003 figure for Conwy can be attributed to large amounts of contaminated soil, resulting from two large construction/demolition projects in this year²³.

2.14 Implications/actions

Further information relating to the large increases have been requested from the relevant LA's but no confirmation has been received at the time of writing.

Targets for Waste Management & Resource Recovery

TARGET 5: RECYCLING & COMPOSTING OF MUNICIPAL WASTE

Target 5
<p>Minimum recycling and composting targets for each local authority to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2003/04 achieve at least 15% recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 5% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 5% recycling; • By 2006/07 achieve at least 25% recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling; • By 2009/10 achieve at least 40% recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling.

²² Data from Hazardous Waste Interrogator. Environment Agency (2003).

²³ Demolition of the old Hotpoint factory, Llandudno Junction and decontamination of the Ysgol John Bright site, Llandudno. Environment Agency & Conwy CBC.

Table 4: Municipal Waste Recycled (% of arisings)^{24 25}

AUTHORITY	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ²⁶	2003/04 ²⁷
Denbighshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	7.2	10.4
Wrexham	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	6.2	6.8
Flintshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	14.1	16.7
Conwy	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	9.3	12.1
Gwynedd	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	12.1	11.9
Anglesey	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	7.4	10
Powys (North)	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	15.6	18.8
NORTH WALES	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	10.2	12.2

Table 5: Municipal Waste Composted (% of arisings)²⁸

AUTHORITY	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 ²⁹	2003/04 ³⁰
Denbighshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	4	6
Wrexham	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	3.8	4.5
Flintshire	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	4.3	5.6
Conwy	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	7.1	8.5
Gwynedd	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	0.3	5.8
Anglesey	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	4.2	5.5
Powys (North)	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	5.4	11.4
NORTH WALES	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	4.1	6.4

Table 6: Municipal Waste Recycled & Composted (% of arisings)³¹

AUTHORITY	1998/99 ³²	1999/00 ³³	2000/01 ³⁴	2001/02 ³⁵	2002/03 ³⁶	2003/04 ³⁷
Denbighshire	3.6	5	5.6	4.1	11.2	16.4
Wrexham	2.5	2.5	2	3.1	10	11.3
Flintshire	5.8	5.9	6.6	8.5	18.4	22.3
Conwy	15	21.9	24.7	18.4	16.4	20.6
Gwynedd	4.5	5.1	5.2	6.7	12.4	17.7
Anglesey	2.6	2.4	3	2.6	11.6	15.5
Powys (North)	7.7	8.1	8.6	16.9	21	30.1
NORTH WALES	5.9	8.1	8.6	8.6	14.3	18.6

²⁴ Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles.

²⁵ DNA = Data Not Available.

²⁶ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

²⁷ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

²⁸ DNA = Data Not Available.

²⁹ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

³⁰ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

³¹ Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles.

³² Tables A3(A) & A3(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2000/01*. WAG (2003).

³³ Tables A2(A) & A2(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2000/01*. WAG (2003).

³⁴ Tables A2(A) & A3(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2001/02*. WAG (2003).

³⁵ Tables 3.2(A) & 3.2(B). *Municipal Waste Management Survey 2001/02*. WAG (2003).

³⁶ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

³⁷ Data supplied by WAG Waste Strategy Unit.

2.15 Commentary

Figures in Tables 4, 5 and 6 show that the region exceeded its targets for both recycling and composting of municipal waste.

2.16 Implications/Actions

No further action at present but need to maintain progress to achieve targets for 2006/7.

TARGET 6: LANDFILLING OF BIODEGRADABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE

Target 6
<p>Targets to limit the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) landfilled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 no more than 75% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled; • By 2013 no more than 50% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled; • By 2020 no more than 35% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled.

Table 7: Landfilled Biodegradable Municipal Waste (tonnes)^{38 39}

AUTHORITY	1995 est.⁴⁰	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03⁴¹	2003/04⁴²		2010 Target
Denbighshire	26,363	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	26,243	22,124		19,772
Wrexham	45,730	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	39,278	37,978		34,298
Flintshire	49,820	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	40,576	37,016		37,365
Conwy	44,586	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	31,373	27,071		33,440
Gwynedd	37,802	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	37,673	28,701		28,352
Anglesey	23,580	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	22,323	21,222		17,685
Powys (North)	16,999	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	16,323	16,455		12,749
NORTH WALES	244,880	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	213,789	190,567		183,660

2.17 Commentary

The 1995 baseline figure is an estimate only and assumes that all biodegradable MW was landfilled in this year. This gives the impression that the region and individual LA's are close to meeting the target already.

2.18 Implications /Actions

As the target has almost been met and trends are moving in right direction, no further action is required.

³⁸ Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles.

³⁹ DNA = Data Not Available.

⁴⁰ Based on forecasts used in North Wales Regional Waste Plan. Assumes 61% BMW content.

⁴¹ Estimated using Environment Agency's 'BMW Ready Reckoner'. Oil not included.

⁴² Estimated using Environment Agency's 'BMW Ready Reckoner'. Oil not included.

TARGET 7: FACILITIES FOR HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD WASTE

Target 7
<p>Improved segregation of hazardous household waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2003/04 all civic amenity sites should have facilities to receive and store, prior to proper disposal, bonded asbestos sheets. All sites should also have facilities for receiving and storing, prior to recycling, oils, paints, solvents and fluorescent light bulbs.

Table 8: Civic Amenity Sites Taking Hazardous Household Wastes⁴³

	Asbestos	Oils	Paints	Solvents	Fluro bulbs
No. of CA sites	12	18	0	0	8
% of CA sites	55	82	0	0	36

2.19 Commentary

The figures are based on 22 CA sites across the region. At present no sites in the region have met the targets.

2.20 Implications / Action

Based on limited planned increase no improvement expected- this needs addressing especially given the large area of the region and limited options available/likely.

TARGET 8: LANDFILLING OF INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL WASTE

Target 8
<p>To divert waste from landfill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to less than 85% of that landfilled in 1998; By 2010, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to less than 80% of that landfilled in 1998.

Table 9: Landfilled Industrial & Commercial Waste (tonnes)⁴⁴

Area of Deposit	1998/99	2000/01 ⁴⁵	2002/03 ⁴⁶		2005 target
Denbighshire	DNA	0	0		DNA
Wrexham	DNA	195,820	122,472		DNA
Flintshire	DNA	36,130	9,945		DNA
Conwy	DNA	37,960	51,799		DNA
Gwynedd	DNA	18,600	26,430		DNA
Anglesey	DNA	24,990	21,890		DNA
Powys (North)	DNA	6,750	9,163		DNA
NORTH WALES	554,000⁴⁷	320,250	241699		470,900

⁴³ Data supplied by Environment Agency Wales.

⁴⁴ DNA = Data Not Available.

⁴⁵ Data from Environment Agency's 'Local Waste Interrogator'.

⁴⁶ Data supplied by Environment Agency Wales.

⁴⁷ Data supplied by Environment Agency Wales.

2.21 **Commentary**

Table 9 shows that the Region is landfilling significantly less Industrial and Commercial than in 1998/99. The 2005 target has been met and exceeded by a considerable margin for the Region as a whole. However, due to data collection difficulties during the baseline year, target figures for individual LA's cannot be estimated.

2.22 **Implications/Actions**

Individual LA's are performing differently and those showing increasing trends need to address this issue.

TARGET 9: LANDFILLING OF BIODEGRADABLE I&C WASTE

Target 9
To divert biodegradable waste from landfill: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2005, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998;• By 2010, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to 80% of that landfilled in 1998.

2.23 Monitoring of this target would require data on the composition of I&C waste. No such data currently exists. The EA is commissioning a study during the 2005/06 financial year.

TARGET 10: RECOVERY & RECYCLING OF PACKAGING WASTE

Target 10
The 2002 targets for companies obligated under the Packaging Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recover 59% of packaging waste;• Recycle at least 19% of each material.

2.24 Time constraints prevented inclusion of data in this monitoring report.

TARGET 11: REUSE & RECYCLING OF C&D WASTE

Target 11
To re-use and recycle construction and demolition waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By 2005, to re-use or recycle at least 75% of C&D waste produced;• By 2010, to re-use or recycle at least 85% of C&D waste produced.

2.25 Data is currently not available to monitor this target. The WAG has commissioned a report though the publication date is currently unknown.

TARGET 12: REUSE & RECOVERY OF END OF LIFE VEHICLES

Target 12
<p>The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive targets [set for economic operators]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No later than 1st January 2006, for all ELV, re-use and recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 85% by an average weight per vehicle and year. Within the same time limit the re-use and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 80% by an average weight per vehicle and year;• No later than 1st January 2015, for all ELV, the re-use and recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 95% by an average weight per vehicle and year. Within the same time limit, the re-use and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 85% by an average weight per vehicle and year.

2.26 No data currently exists to monitor this target.

3. Monitoring the Region's Facilities

Implementing the RWP – Policies in Development Plans

3.1 TAN 21, published in 2001, requires Local Planning Authorities to adopt waste policies in development plans or Supplementary Planning Guidance that take account of the RWP:

- Development plans “*will be required to ensure there is adequate provision for the facilities in accordance with the RWP*”⁴⁸.
- Each local authority should include in its development plan “*elements of the agreed regional plan that are germane to its area...If UDPs are at an advanced stage supplementary planning guidance can be issued or an early review of the UDP be undertaken to ensure that the requirements of Article 7 of the Waste Framework Directive are complied with. In some cases, it may be necessary to amend a UDP at a fairly late stage in the adoption process*”⁴⁹.
- Development plans “*should include a statement to explain how the Regional Waste Plan impacts upon the UDP policies and proposals and how the proposals and policies in the UDP help to facilitate the implementation of the RWP*”⁵⁰.

3.2 In accordance with TAN 21, the RWP⁵¹ set out for each unitary authority area the 2013 capacity requirement for each type of facility and stated that provision must be made in development plans for meeting those capacity requirements. Making such provision would fulfil the above requirements of the TAN and therefore gives rise to the **first indicator for monitoring implementation of the RWP:**

INDICATOR 1

- **Clear and positive provision for RWP capacity requirements germane to a local planning authority's area in that authority's adopted planning policy documents.**

3.3 The TAN places particular emphasis on the requirement for development plans to contain policies regarding suitable locations:

- Following the apportionment in the RWP of type and capacity of facilities to local authorities “*it would be for the individual local authorities to determine actual locations of facilities and make provisions in their UDP*”⁵².
- Development plans “*will need to indicate suitable locations for establishing the various element of the future waste management networks*”⁵³.
- “*There should be a balance of site specific and criteria based policies to provide as much information as possible on the locations likely to be acceptable for such development*”⁵⁴.
- The WAG expects Local Planning Authorities to ensure that development plans “*provide clear proposals, policies and guidance for new waste infrastructure by indicating suitable locations or types of location that may be acceptable for waste facilities to ensure that the right facilities are in the right place at the right time within the context of the Regional Waste Plan*”⁵⁵.

3.4 These requirements give rise to the **second indicator for monitoring the implementation of the RWP:**

INDICATOR 2

- **Adoption by local planning authorities of policies regarding feasible and suitable locations or types of location for new waste management / resource recovery facilities.**

⁴⁸ Para 2.6. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste*. WAG (2001).

⁴⁹ Para 2.12. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste*. WAG (2001).

⁵⁰ Para 5.4. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste*. WAG (2001).

⁵¹ Appendix II. *North Wales Regional Waste Plan*. WAG (2004).

⁵² Para 2.15. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste*. WAG (2001).

⁵³ Para 4.1. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste*. WAG (2001).

⁵⁴ Para 5.1. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste*. WAG (2001).

⁵⁵ Para 5.11. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21: Waste*. WAG (2001).

- 3.5 All of the above TAN requirements were underlined, and suggested minimum policy set out, in a Policy Clarification Note issued by the WAG on 28 May 2004.
- 3.6 Appendix 2 sets out each local planning authority's policies on waste in their current UDPs which can be used to measure progress against these indicators.
- 3.7 The RWP was not approved by the LPAs and WAG until March 2004 and the document not published until August 2004. The LPAs in North Wales were at various stages in UDP preparation – some had been past Deposit and approaching or past Public Inquiry. These were less able to make further changes to UDP policies and proposals without the need for a further round of changes, statutory consultation and possible 2nd Inquiry. Others were less well advanced and should be able to include appropriate policies and proposals with less impact in terms of delay or costs.
- 3.8 **Wrexham UDP** which was adopted in March 2005 contains an appropriately worded policy **MW 12: Waste Facilities** (see Appendix 2f) which meets the above requirements in 2 respects-
- adequate feasible, suitable and available land is available on general industrial estates to meet the required capacity for waste facilities for Wrexham in the RWP
 - the policy makes positive provision by identifying land on general industrial estates as the appropriate location for waste facilities.

However, it appears that the other UDP's, whilst setting out criteria based policies, do not appear to make such positive provision. It is a matter for each LPA to address this situation.

Facilities – Operational, In Development & Proposed

- 3.9 Time constraints prevented inclusion of data in this monitoring report.

Local Authority Progress in Infrastructure Procurement

- 3.10 The planning of an integrated regional waste network from the increased recovery of resources from municipal waste would be helped by a clear picture of where each LA is regarding procurement of waste management /resource recovery services for their area.
- 3.11 Local Authorities were requested to provide details of their progress in infrastructure procurement and detail any future contract plans. Table 10 summarises the responses received.

Table 10: LA Progress in the Procurement of Waste Management Facilities.

Authority	Progress in Procurement Process
Anglesey	Waste Transfer Station approved in January '05. UDP allocations for 2 new Civic Amenity sites. Planning applications received for a MRF facility, and for a Waste Transfer/Bulking Station. Discussions regarding Resource Recovery Centre.
Gwynedd	3 CA sites opening 05/06, 1.5 CA sites opening 06/07. MRF opening 05/06. Plans to obtain permission for, and develop, an In-vessel Composting system. Alternative to Cilgwyn landfill site (closing Spring 2007) planned for 06/07.
Conwy	CA site opening May '05. Developing proposals for a regional composting scheme. Seeking site for new CA site – development 2006/07. Planning consent received for Materials Bulking Station to facilitate kerbside recycling. Considering site for green waste composting. Undertaking joint procurement with Denbighshire CC for residual waste disposal until 2010.
Denbighshire	Recyclable Material Bulking Facility opening April '05. Proposal to develop existing green-waste composting facility. Considering re-development of Recycling Parks/CA sites. White Goods Re-Use Facility opening Summer '05. Plastics Recycling Company currently looking for premises to wash and granulate agricultural plastics. Undertaking joint procurement with Conwy CBC for residual waste disposal until 2010.
Wrexham	Expanding scheme for “Bring Sites”. Recent replacement of largest CA site. Negotiating with preferred bidder for MRF and planning application submitted. New CA site to be provided.
Flintshire	Development of new Materials Bulk Sorting Centre March '05. Considering replacement of existing Recycling Park/CA site in 2007/08. Seeking tenders for scoping of site for integrated waste facility – either MBT (for Refuse Derived Fuel) or Gasification Pyrolysis, with land raise site for treated waste.
Powys	No information received at the time of writing.

3.12 All the Local Authorities recognise the need to plan for the future, and procure the services and infrastructure required to meet the requirements of the WAG targets. Although there has been some progress in this area, particularly in the increased provision of CA sites, there are a number of potential barriers. These should be monitored and include:

- a likely shortfall in landfill capacity across the Region
- a lack of secure ongoing funding
- difficulties in engaging the public in recycling
- a failure to identify and allocate suitable sites in UDP's.

PPC Permitting and Landfill Capacity

- 3.13 The implications of PPC permitting on landfill capacity in North Wales.
- 3.14 Inert facilities likely to be in short supply – many are small and won't bother applying for PPC permits.
- 3.15 Until recently all landfill sites have been regulated by the EA through Waste Management Licences (WMLs) under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- 3.16 Requirements of the European Landfill Directive and Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive have been implemented through the Landfill Regulations 2002 by

extended the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations 2000 so that landfill will now be regulated through the PPC regime under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.

- 3.17 The IPPC system applies an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain activities. This means that emissions to air, water and land, plus a range of other environmental effects, must be considered together. It also means that regulators must set permit conditions so as to achieve a high level of protection for the environment as a whole. These conditions are based on the use of the 'Best Available Techniques' that balances the costs to the operator against the benefits to the environment. IPPC aims to prevent emissions and waste production and where that is not practicable, reduce them to acceptable levels. IPPC also takes the integrated approach beyond the initial task of permitting, through to the restoration of sites when the activities cease⁵⁶.
- 3.18 The Landfill Regulations 2002 required any landfill site that proposed to continue accepting waste for disposal to submit a site Conditioning Plan (CP), outlining the operator's future proposals for the site by 15th July 2002. The EA then used the CP as a prioritisation tool to enable a timetable for re-permitting under the PPC regime to be drawn up (starting from 9th June 2003).
- 3.19 In accordance with this timetable each operator must apply for their landfill permit by the closing date of their allocated re-permitting tranche in order to continue operating after this date. The application is assessed and subject to all the relevant information being provided, it is then duly made (i.e. accepted for determination). The statutory determination period for a PPC application is 4 months from the duly made date. Consultation processes and technical assessment follow and a Schedule 4 Notice requiring more information may be served for the applicant to provide further information to allow determination to take place. If such a notice is served, the clock stops on the determination period until such time as the notice is complied with. If the determination period is approaching, the EA may request the agreement of the operator to extend the determination period.
- 3.20 The change in regime may have the consequence of causing a significant reduction in landfill void space within the region for the following reasons:
- Some landfills may fail the re-permitting process because of the way they are engineered and/or operated
 - Some landfill operators may choose not to make a re-permitting application and, instead, close their operation.
- 3.21 This is an emerging situation with potentially considerable consequences and must be monitored closely by the North Wales Waste Group.
- 3.22 Table 11 gives information on the status of the main landfills in the Region, as of early March 2005. It should be noted that the re-permitting situation is highly fluid and that information relating to these particular landfills and their applications can be subject to rapid change.

⁵⁶ Para 1.1. *Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control; A Practical Guide*. DEFRA (2002).

Table 11: Status of Landfill Sites in North Wales (as at 07/03/05)

Landfill Site	Local Authority Area	PPC Permit Status	Capacity
Ffridd Rhasus	Gwynedd	Application made on 19 th November 2004 and is currently out to consultation. The current area is unlikely to receive a permit. There are proposals to develop a new part of the site which would be likely to receive a permit. This would need to be fully engineered.	Current cell will have to cease operating March 2007. 2 nd cell likely to receive permit – lifespan 14 years. Potential for 3 rd cell, but unknown quantity – estimated 2 years lifespan. Total possible lifespan 18 years.
Cilgwyn	Gwynedd	Application made on 3 rd February 2004 and permit has been refused for the Faengoch part of the site. Possibility of obtaining planning consent and PPC permit for the Gloddfa part of the site – discussions currently taking place.	Faengoch area closing by March 2007 – loss of approx 12 years.
Penhesgyn Gors	Anglesey	Application made on 28 th January 2004 and refused on 3 rd March 2005.	Approximately 40,000 tonnes available, equates to 1 year. Ceased to accept commercial waste early April 2005. No possibility of extension to site.
Llanddulas	Conwy	Application made on 9 th June 2003 and permit issued on 6 th February 2004.	Lifespan estimated at 10-12 years. More space available but no planning permission for such an extension. Legal agreement restricting further quarrying.
Standard	Flintshire	Closing this year.	None.
Brookhill	Flintshire	Permit issued 17 th August 2004.	Limited.
Astbury Quarry	Wrexham	Application made on 5 th December 2003 and withdrawn on 24 th January 2005.	Site expected to close this year. Confirmation of when exactly expected shortly.
Pen y Bont	Wrexham	Application made on 18 th November 2004. Currently out to consultation. Permit expected to be issued.	Lifespan estimated at 10 years. However, site expected to close in 2009 due to contract restrictions.
Gardden Lodge	Wrexham	Has been closed for several years.	None.
Hafod Quarry	Wrexham	Application made on 29 th June 2004 and issued on 8 th October 2004.	Site not yet developed and intended to take waste from Mersey area only. Estimates range from 25-40 years (approx 4,500,000m ³).
Bryn Posteg	Powys (North)	Permit issued on 18 th June 2004.	Approximately 980,000m ³ available, equates to 14 years.

3.24 Table 12 gives information on the landfills still to make applications.

Table 12: Landfill Sites due to make PPC Permit Applications (as at 09/03/05)

Landfill Site	Local Authority Area	Tranche Date
Padeswood	Flintshire	09/05/05
Moel y Faen Quarry	Denbighshire	09/11/05
Rhuddlan Bach Quarry	Anglesey	09/11/05
Sea View Farm	Flintshire	09/11/05
Tywyn Trewan	Anglesey	09/11/05
Vaynol Woodlands	Gwynedd	09/11/05
Bryn Maethu	Anglesey	09/05/06
Ty Mawr East Quarry	Gwynedd	09/05/06

4. Information for the next AMR

- 4.1 The AMR to be published in March 2006 will directly feed into the modelling and data analysis to be conducted during 2006 for the review of the RWP.
- 4.2 The challenge of planning for waste management and resource recovery facilities must be undertaken with a sound information base; it is therefore important to have comprehensive, accurate, timely, and consistent information
- 4.3 The following information was not available for use in this AMR to enable monitoring of progress against targets in the NWSW but ideally should be collected/collated/published in time for inclusion in the March 2006 AMR:
- Household Waste data for the 1997/98 year broken down to local authority level
 - Public Body waste airings
 - Business Waste arisings
 - Municipal Waste recycling and composting data (separated out) for the years 1998/99 to 2001/02
 - Municipal Waste data for the years 1998/99 to 2001/02 year broken down to allow analysis of waste type for estimation of BMW landfilled
 - I&C waste data for 1998/99 broken down to local authority level
 - Composition Analysis of I&C waste for estimation of biodegradable fraction to landfill
 - C&D waste arisings data
 - C&D re-use and recycling data
 - ELV re-use, recovery and recycling data

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The North Waste Group will be publishing a revised RWP in March 2007. Central to the process of preparing the revised RWP will be the collection and analysis of information regarding the waste situation within the region and the implementation of the RWP. This information will be published in AMRs in March 2005, 2006 and 2007. The time allowed for the production of this, the first, RWP AMR did not give scope for meeting the full requirements of the WAG.
- 5.2 Information on the waste situation within the region collected in order to monitor the region's progress in meeting the 12 targets contained within the NWSW. **In the time available it was possible to collect data to monitor 6 of the targets, time constraints prevented the collection of data to monitor 1 target and no data exists to enable monitoring of 5 of the targets.**
- 5.3 The data collected for the Municipal Waste stream revealed mixed results:
- There is overall upward trend in the region's Household Waste arisings per household and per person – both have increased by approximately 14% between 1998/99 and 2003/04. While the target years are still respectively 5 and 15 years away, the **current trends are in the wrong direction**; growth away from the target figures rather than reduction towards meeting them.
 - The region has met and exceeded the 2003/04 targets for the recycling and composting of Municipal Waste on the base of a growth in percentage from less than 6% in 1998/99 to over 18% in 2003/04. The **2006/07 targets still present a significant challenge**; a considerable increase in composting levels will be required by a number of local authorities.
 - The region is currently landfilling significantly more BMW than the target would allow in 2010. If it assumed that all BWM was landfilled in the base line year, i.e. 244,880 tonnes, then the current figure of 190,567 tonnes shows that **there has been significant reduction in the quantity of BMW landfilled since 1995**. We are currently half way in time from the base line year to the target year. **Considerable progress has been achieved in the time remaining till the target year and the region is on target.**
 - The region has **failed to meet the target for the improved segregation of hazardous household waste** through the provision of reception and storage facilities for five specified wastes at CA sites. Not one of the five hazardous household wastes specified in the target can be received and stored at all 22 Civic Amenity (CA) sites and there is considerable variation in the proportion of sites in the region which do have facilities for the segregation of the specified wastes: varying from 0% with facilities to receive and store fluorescent light bulbs to 82% with facilities to receive and store oils. **None of the 22 sites have facilities to receive and store all of the household wastes specified in the target.**
- 5.4 The region **landfilled 49% less I&C waste in 2002/03 than the relevant target aims for in 2005**. If this trend continues, the Region will comfortably exceed the 2005. However, several of the Local Authorities are increasing their landfilling of I&C waste. It should be noted that it is not possible to make confident observations about trends and the likelihood of meeting the 2005 target due to the limited data available from previous years.
- 5.5 The data collected for Hazardous Waste arisings shows **a significant reduction in the production of hazardous waste over time; a reduction of 24%** on 1999 figures by 2003. As a result of this reduction **the region as a whole is close to meeting the 2010 target for reducing the production of Hazardous Waste**. When broken down by area of production it can be seen that in the areas where the target may not be met there is considerable variation in the degree to which the target will be reached. Looking to the near future it should be noted that new regulations due in July 2005⁵⁷ will cause an increase in the number of wastes classified as 'Hazardous' which, in turn, may affect future performance against this target.
- 5.6 There is incomplete coverage of adopted UDPs in North Wales. Only the recently adopted Wrexham UDP contains an appropriate policy regime to comply with the TAN and RWP by making positive position on feasible suitable and available land. This is a matter for each LPA to address.

⁵⁷ www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/special/index.htm

- 5.7 Until recently all landfill sites have been regulated by the EA through the WML regime under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Landfills are now being re-permitted through the PPC regime under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Currently 9 landfills in the region have or are going through the PPC permitting process and another 8 are due to make applications in the future. **The change in regime may have the consequence of causing a significant reduction in landfill void space** within the region. This is **an emerging situation with potentially considerable consequences** and will have to be monitored closely by the North Wales Waste Group.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

List of Civic Amenity Sites Licensed or Registered Exempt to Receive and Store certain Hazardous Household Wastes (February 2005)⁵⁸.

Table A1

Site Name	Licensed/Registered Exempt to Receive & Store:					
	Asbestos Sheets	Oil	Paint	Solvents	Fluorescent Light Bulbs	Other
Plas y Dre, Llanrwst	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Fridges, WEEE
Mochdre CA Site	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fridges, WEEE
Penhesgyn Gors CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges, WEEE
Rhwngyddwryd CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges, WEEE
Cilgwyn CA Site	Yes	No	No	No	No	Fridges, WEEE
Machynlleth CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fridges, WEEE
Ruthin CA Site	No	No	No	No	No	Fridges, WEEE
Prestatyn CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges
Rhyl CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges
Dock Road CA Site	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fuel, chemicals
Queensferry CA Site	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fridges, WEEE, fuel, chemicals
Flint CA Site	No	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges, WEEE
Denbigh CA Site	No	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges, WEEE
Bryn Lane CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fridges, WEEE, fuel, chemicals
Hope CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fridges, chemicals
Globe Way CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fridges, WEEE, fuel, chemicals
Mold CA Site	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Batteries, fridges, chemicals
Solway Bank CA Site	No	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges
Wynnstay Banks CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges
Queensway CA Site	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Batteries, fridges
Llangollen CA Site	No	No	No	No	No	Fridges
Corwen CA Site	No	No	No	No	No	Fridges

⁵⁸ Data from Environment Agency Waste Management Licenses and exemptions.

Appendix 2

C&D Waste Deposits by Local Authority Area (2002/03).

Table A2

Local Authority	C&D Waste Deposits (tonnes)
Isle of Anglesey	75,212
Gwynedd	253,081
Conwy	88,207
Denbighshire	22,276
Wrexham	130,861
Flintshire	230,878
Powys (North)	27,539
NORTH WALES	828,054

Appendix 3

UDP Waste Policies for each Local Authority in North Wales.

Appendix 3a

Isle of Anglesey County Council.

Waste Policy WP1 - Aggregate Recycling.

WP1. Aggregate recycling will only be considered suitable where the surrounding land use is designated for general industrial use, landfill or mineral extraction.

Reasoned Justification

15.56 Aggregate recycling provides an opportunity to divert material away from landfilling whilst having the additional benefit of reducing the environmental impact of quarrying primary minerals. The current lack of suitable facilities for recycling is seen as a constraint and national guidance proposes that local authorities should make suitable provision in development plans for recycling centres that cater for construction and demolition waste.

Waste Policy WP2 - Inert Landfill.

WP2. Inert landfill sites will be permitted where :-

- (i) that there are benefits in terms of landscape, quarry restoration or agricultural improvement and;
- (ii) that the operation will be short term and that there is a proven supply of material to complete the proposals within the given timescale and;
- (iii) the additional provision will not prejudice the completion and restoration of existing landfill sites on the Island.

Reasoned Justification

15.57 In certain circumstances, landfilling of inert wastes may be the only realistic option on the basis of Best Practicable Environmental Option. Such waste can be put to beneficial use in the restoration of disturbed landscapes, particularly those of exhausted or worked-out quarries. Through this method, the land may be restored to a beneficial afteruse such as agricultural grazing, managed woodland or other leisure uses.

Waste Policy WP3 - Waste Treatment Facilities

WP3. Waste treatment facilities will be permitted where :-

- (i) the proposed facility conforms with the principles of the National Waste Strategy; and;
- (ii) the facility is totally enclosed.

Reasoned Justification

15.58 Waste treatment facilities provide a useful function in the context of current waste management practice. Pre-treatment can reduce the hazardousness of waste or even, in certain cases, render it non-hazardous. The Landfill Directive dictates that most hazardous wastes which are to be landfilled should be pre-treated.

Waste Policy WP4 - Incineration of Waste

WP4. Facilities for the incineration of waste (household, clinical, industrial and special waste) will be permitted where :-

- (i) the development will not give rise to unacceptable detrimental impacts on the local economy and;
- (ii) they are located within an established area appropriate to the development and;
- (iii) they are contained within buildings appropriate to the facility and;
- (iv) they accommodate the recovery of energy.

Reasoned Justification.

15.59 Current guidance recognises the importance of incineration of hazardous organic wastes and other wastes where incineration is the Best Practicable Environmental Option. Energy and heat recovery should be incorporated into such proposals.

Waste Policy WP5 - Recycling and Composting

WP5. Land is allocated for the development of a central materials recycling facility (MRF), composting facility and compost maturation slab as proposals AD1 and AD2.

Reasoned Justification

15.60 The Landfill Directive requires local authorities to recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005 as a means of reducing the amount of waste sent for disposal to landfill. The Council's Waste Management Strategy recognises the need to change current waste management practice in order to meet this target.

15.61 As a result, the Strategy advocates recycling and composting as central strands to achieving its objective of reducing waste sent to landfill and recovering value from waste in line with national and European requirements. To this end, the Strategy proposes a central facility for the recycling and composting of waste.

15.62 Land at the former pulveriser plant in Gwalchmai is proposed as the site for the MRF and in-vessel composting plant, whilst land at the former landfill site at Clegir Mawr, also in Gwalchmai, is earmarked for the development of a compost maturation slab.

Waste Policy WP6 - Composting-162

WP6. Facilities for the composting of waste (green and mixed) will be permitted where :-

- (i) they are located within an established area appropriate to the development and;
- (ii) the facility is to be located in the open countryside, that the design and scale of the development is in keeping with the surrounding landscape, reuses farm buildings or is in the vicinity of existing farm buildings and;
- (iii) they are part of or within existing waste management facilities.

Reasoned Justification

15.63 In line with the requirements of national and European requirements relating to composting and recycling, facilities other than the proposed central facility can contribute to the effort to achieve targets for composting and signal a move away from current, unsustainable waste management practices.

Waste Policy WP7 - Civic Amenity Sites.

WP7. The development of Civic Amenity sites will be permitted in Llangefni (Proposal MD1) and Holyhead and Amlwch.

Reasoned Justification

15.64 In order to meet Landfill Directive targets, the Council's Waste Management Strategy proposes a future waste collection and disposal service based on recycling and composting. The provision of Civic Amenity sites will allow Island residents to dispose of bulky items and organic waste that would not normally be collected. One site in Llangefni has been allocated and other suitable sites will be established in Amlwch and Holyhead in accordance with the policies in this plan.

15.65 These sites would be strategically located to serve the Island's population and would act as 'feeder' sites to the central composting and materials recovery facility. In addition to the proposed sites, the existing Civic Amenity facility at Penhesgyn would be retained.

Waste Policy WP8 - Landfilling or Land Raising

WP8. New landfilling or land raising sites, or extensions to existing sites will be permitted where :-

- (i) the additional provision will not prejudice the completion and restoration of existing landfill sites on the Island and;
- (ii) there are no alternatively suitable and more environmentally acceptable methods of waste management and;
- (iii) the existing land use will benefit from restoration following completion of the proposal and;
- (iv) they are located within an established area appropriate to the development.

Reasoned Justification

15.66 Although current sustainable waste management policy guidance signals a move away from landfilling, there will remain a need for limited capacity in order to cater for residual wastes; that is, those wastes that cannot be recycled or recovered on a Best Practicable Environmental Option basis.

15.67 Current landfill facilities for the Island are provided at the Penhesgyn Landfill Site, but capacity will be reached at this site within the Plan period. It will therefore be necessary, having full regard to the Council's Waste Management Strategy, to address this issue and identify a site for future landfill provision once capacity at Penhesgyn has been reached. This is a priority matter for the first review of this Unitary Development Plan.

Waste Policy WP9 - Special Waste

WP9. Proposals for the treatment and disposal of special waste will be considered having full regard to the cumulative capacity available in the region, the capacity to handle or transport such waste and the relevant criteria set out in policies WP3, WP4 and WP7 of this Plan.

Reasoned Justification

15.68 In considering the proposal for special waste facilities, the Waste Planning Authority will consult fully with external environmental bodies, the Environment Agency in particular, as well as having full regard to the regional capacity for handling special waste streams.

Waste Policy WP10 - Waste Water

WP10. Proposals for the treatment of waste water (sewage) and sewage sludge will be permitted where:-

- (i) the proposal will improve the treatment and discharge quality of the water and also have enough capacity to meet the needs of its catchment area bearing in mind potential development in the future and;
- (ii) the development, where practicable, is suitably located within or adjacent to an industrial area and;
- (iii) the development is located on derelict or degraded land and;
- (iv) any such proposal in the open country, where there is no available industrial or derelict land.

Reasoned Justification

15.69 The provision of sewage treatment facilities is important to the success of the Plan especially where current facilities are inadequate and hamper or restrict other forms of development, particularly those which meet the Plan's objectives for economic development. Proposals for such facilities will be expected to conform with the criteria set out in Policy GP1.

Appendix 3b

Gwynedd County Council.

POLICY C21 - PROVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

The Council will undertake an assessment of the existing levels of waste management and recycling facilities within the plan area and where, by reference to the North Wales Regional Waste Plan, there is an identifiable shortfall provision for additional facilities will be made.

- 4.4.4 Explanation** - Planning Policy Wales (March 2002) requires UDP's to identify sites for waste facilities or areas where such facilities may be suitable. Many waste treatment and materials recycling facilities that fall within Class B2 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 may be located on sites carrying an identifiable B2 use within local industrial estates without the need for planning permission. However, other facilities which by reason of the type of waste they handle may not be acceptable as neighbours to B2 uses (e.g. open windrow composting or certain materials recovery facilities) and appropriate sites will have to be identified for such facilities on an individual basis.
- 4.4.5** Guidance on the level of provision for different types of wastes for the UDPs is provided by the apportionate agreements identified in Regional Waste Plans. The North Wales Regional Waste Plan has identified a number of categories of waste management facility and the Plan's apportionment indicates a number of additional waste facilities of a given throughput will be required by 2013 in Gwynedd / Snowdonia National Park.

Table 3 - Gwynedd/Snowdonia National Park Apportionment of waste management facilities

Type of Facility	Estimated Number Required
1. Materials recycling facility for primary source segregation	3.6
2. Composting – open windrow	1
3. Composting – municipal solid waste	1.4
4. Composting - in vessel	1.4
5. Mechanical biological treatment plant	0.9
6. Energy from Waste plant	0.4
7. Processing/re-use of inert waste	7.4
8. Landfill	[see below]* 0.8
9. Materials recycling facility for non-inert waste	0.2
10. Energy from Waste plant non-inert	0.01
11. Anaerobic Digestion	0.2
12. Civic Amenity Site	0.2
13. Other Transfer Facility	0.65

* Landfill - In terms of landfill capacity Gwynedd is fortunate in having access to two Landfill sites both with considerable potential voidspace remaining. [Gwynedd Waste Strategy Draft 2004]

The Cilgwyn site is estimated to have sufficient capacity to be able to operate for 22 - 24 years and the estimated life of Fridd Rasmus is 40 years.

- 4.4.6** Where the North Wales Regional Waste Plan allocation amounts to significantly less than one unit the Council will explore the need for joint provision of the facility with neighbouring waste planning authorities. The Council will consult the waste management industry and the

Environment Agency in the search for suitable sites.

POLICY C22 - WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Proposals for waste management facilities will be approved provided that they are justifiable in terms of the 'Best Practicable Environmental Option'¹ (or the subsequent 'Sustainable Waste Management Option'²), the waste hierarchy³ and the proximity principle⁴, and that they will not have an unacceptable impact on:

- 1. public health;**
- 2. features of archaeological, architectural and historic importance;**
- 3. the amenities of local residents or neighbouring sensitive uses;**
- 4. areas of nature conservation or landscape interest;**
- 5. local and county-wide employment levels;**
- 6. farming activities and agricultural land quality;**
- 7. water resources; or**
- 8. rights of way and recreational uses.**

4.4.7 Explanation - Authorities must ensure that there is an adequate planning framework in place to facilitate the establishment of appropriate waste management facilities, including recycling facilities. The disposal and recycling of waste are potentially environmentally polluting activities. An area may be too sensitive to justify the development of a waste disposal site within or near it for reasons including the protection of biodiversity, landscape, the rural or built environment, cultural and historic heritage, and the local economy.

4.4.8 The Planning Authority will have regard to the need to protect the environment, and take into account the preservation of amenity and conservation of resources, the Government's strategy for sustainable waste management and relevant E.C. Directives.

4.4.9 Landfill and landraise sites by their very nature are potentially harmful to the environment. Planning permission for landfill / landraise or recycling facilities in areas subject to international nature conservation designation, or on sites which will affect those designated areas, will not be granted. In areas subject to a national designation, waste sites will not be permitted unless there exists overwhelming justification in terms of need for the facility and clear proof that other options are impractical.

1 Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) has been defined as " ... the outcome of a systematic and consultative decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as the short term." (12th Report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (1998)).

2 'Sustainable Waste Management Option (SWMO)' - based on research undertaken by central government aimed at identifying best planning practice for assessing waste management options. Once published it will supplement the technique of the BPEO to ensure that social and economic, as well as environmental, issues are taken into in the consideration of waste management plans

3 The "waste hierarchy", lists in order of priority the options for managing waste, namely (1) waste reduction, (2) re-use (3) recovery (recycling, composting and energy recovery) and (4) waste disposal.

4 The 'proximity principle' acknowledges that waste should be disposed of as close to its place of production as possible. This facilitates the assessment of the requirements for and location of waste management facilities and encourages regional self-sufficiency. It also serves to raise the awareness of local communities that the treatment of the waste they produce is their problem. The transportation of wastes can in itself have a significant environment impact.

LANDFILL AND LANDRAISE

POLICY C23 - LANDFILL AND LANDRAISE SITES

Proposals for landfill or landraise sites will be refused unless all the following criteria can be met:

- 1. there is demonstrable local need for the site;**
- 2. that the location and scale of the development is appropriate for its immediate surroundings and is compatible with other existing nearby uses;**
- 3. that the size of the site/facility relates to the estimated annual waste input and to the estimated life span of the site;**
- 4. there are no other more suitable alternatives or existing permitted sites;**
- 5. adequate measures for restoration and site management have been incorporated into the application;**
- 6. the proposal includes for an acceptable after-use;**
- 7. the proposal contains appropriate measures for the mitigation of the effects of the proposed development;**
- 8. the application is accompanied by a transport impact assessment.**

4.4.10 Explanation - there will always be a need for landfill/landraise sites. In the context the accepted principles of sustainability, proposals must be fully justified in terms of need. Justification should include an examination of alternative options and have particular regard to the position of landfill in the hierarchy of waste management.

4.4.11 The overall impact of landfill or landraise sites should be minimised and proposals need to be of a scale and duration commensurate with their anticipated input. It must be demonstrated that practical restoration and management measures at any site will be able to minimise effects on the environment.

4.4.12 The waste disposal industry in Gwynedd relies entirely on road transport. High intensity road haulage can have a significant effect on the amenity of local residents and cause hazards to road users. The intensity of road haulage generated at a waste disposal site should be limited to a level commensurate with the safe capacity of the road network and the effect of haulage traffic on the amenity of local residents. A Transportation Impact Assessment may be required to accompany a planning application. An Environmental Impact Assessment may be required under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. Within or near to particularly sensitive areas waste disposal site may not be justifiable.

POLICY C24 - INERT WASTE DISPOSAL ON AGRICULTURAL LAND

Proposals for the disposal of inert waste material for the purposes of improving agricultural land will be approved provided that all the following criteria can be met:

- 1. that the location and scale of the development is appropriate for its immediate surroundings and is compatible with other existing nearby uses;**
- 2. the waste material to be used cannot be reused or recycled;**
- 3. there is a demonstrable need for the inert waste disposal site;**
- 4. the land is already used, or is required, for agricultural purposes;**
- 5. there is a need for the quality of the land to be improved;**
- 6. the quality of the land is capable of improvement as a result of the proposal;**

7. **there will be a long term improvement in the quality of the agricultural land;**
8. **there are no other more suitable alternatives or existing permitted sites.**

4.4.13 Explanation - Agricultural land can be improved by land raising using inert waste materials, followed by good husbandry and agricultural practices. The cost of disposal of such waste to landfill has increased with the introduction of landfill tax. The use of inert fill for the improvement of agricultural land does not attract tax, and such operations do not require a Waste Management Licence from the Environment Agency. The disposal of inert waste on agricultural land can only be properly justified provided it brings with it an identifiable improvement to the agricultural quality of that land.

RECYCLING WASTE MATERIALS

POLICY C25 - RECYCLING FACILITIES INCLUDING SEPARATION, TRANSFER, COMPOSTING AND INCINERATION (WITH OR WITHOUT FACILITIES FOR ENERGY RECOVERY)

Proposals for materials recycling facilities including separation, transfer, composting and incineration of waste materials will be approved, provided there is demonstrable local need for the development and that all the following criteria can be met:

1. **that the location and scale of the development is appropriate for its immediate surroundings and is compatible with other existing nearby uses;**
2. **the size of the site/facility relates to the estimated annual throughput of waste to be recycled;**
3. **there are no other more suitable alternatives or existing permitted sites;**
4. **adequate measures for site management have been incorporated into the application;**
5. **the proposal contains appropriate measures for the mitigation of the effects of the proposed development;**
6. **the application is accompanied by a traffic impact assessment.**

4.4.14 Explanation - Materials recycling facilities including community recycling facilities, waste separation facilities, waste transfer stations, composting facilities, incinerators, with or without energy recovery and waste to energy facilities using fluidised bed or anaerobic digestion techniques are to be encouraged in the interests of sustainability. They must be justified in terms of need and proposals should include an examination of alternatives.

4.4.15 The overall impact of materials recycling facilities e.g. pollution, noise, environmental impact, safety etc. should be minimised and development proposals need to be of a scale and duration commensurate with their anticipated throughput of materials to be recycled. It must be demonstrated that practical day-to-day management measures and appropriate after-use will be able to minimise effects on the environment, and should include appropriate measures for the control of vermin, smell and harmful emissions

4.4.16 The waste disposal industry in Gwynedd relies entirely on road transport. The intensity of road haulage generated by a facility that recycles materials should be limited to a level commensurate with the safe capacity of the road network and the effect of haulage traffic on the amenity of local residents. Where applications are likely to have a significant effect on the environment, road safety, local amenities and biodiversity, a Traffic Impact Assessment and/ or the results of an Environmental Impact Assessment will be required under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. It may not be possible to justify the provision of material recycling facilities within or near to sensitive areas.

Appendix 3c

Conwy County Borough Council.

POLICY CF19

THE COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL WILL SUPPORT WASTE MINIMISATION INITIATIVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT, PROVIDED THE DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT CAUSE ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT.

11.62 THERE ARE CURRENTLY VARIOUS SCHEMES FOR THE COLLECTION OF MATERIALS FOR RECYCLING WITHIN THE COUNTY BOROUGH. RECYCLING REDUCES THE NEED TO DISPOSE OF MATERIALS IN LANDFILL SITES, WHICH EXTENDS THE LIFESPAN OF CURRENT SITES. IT ALSO HAS IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS BY REDUCING DEMANDS ON NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES. THIS POLICY ALLOW FOR PROPOSALS WHICH ENCOURAGE RECYCLING, BOTH BY RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH AND LOCAL BUSINESSES. THE LANDFILL DIRECTIVE WILL HAVE AN IMPACT ON THIS AS IT REQUIRES PHASED DIVERSION OF LARGE AMOUNTS OF WASTE FROM LANDFILL TO OTHER MANAGEMENT METHODS. AS 93% OF WASTE IN WALES IS LANDFILLED IT WILL BE A CHALLENGE TO REACH TO TARGET OF 35% BY 2020 SET BY THE EUROPEAN UNION.

11.63 It is worth noting that the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Administration have recently published statistics for the year 1998/9 which records Conwy as having the highest recycling rate in Wales at 17.44% (the second highest being 11.05%). The average figure for Wales was 6.32% and 12.04% for unitary authorities in England.

Policy cf20

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE WILL BE PERMITTED SUBJECT TO:

- 1. THE PROPOSAL SATISFYING A LOCAL NEED FOR SUCH A FACILITY WHICH COULD NOT BE MET THROUGH EXISTING OR PERMITTED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES;**
- 2. ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF WASTE DISPOSAL HAVING BEING CONSIDERED BEFORE USING THE OPTION OF LANDFILL;**
- 3. THE PROPOSED SITE HAVING SATISFACTORY ACCESS AND THE EXISTING LOCAL HIGHWAY NETWORK CAN ACCOMMODATE THE EXPECTED TRAFFIC VOLUME;**
- 4. THE SUBMISSION OF SUFFICIENT DETAILS AND INFORMATION, INCLUDING DESIGN, PHASING, RECLAMATION, AFTER-USE AND OTHER MITIGATION MEASURES, TO SATISFY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY THAT THE PROPOSAL WOULD MAINTAIN OR ENHANCE THE VISUAL AMENITY OF THE AREA IN THE LONG TERM;**
- 5. THE LOCATION HAS REGARD TO THE HEALTH AND AMENITY OF NEIGHBOURING LAND USERS; AND**
- 6. THE OPERATIONS WILL NOT SIGNIFICANTLY HARM THE CHARACTER AND AMENITY OF THE AREA.**

11.64 Conwy County Borough Council is responsible for some of the waste functions within the County Borough and has a duty to collect and dispose of household/municipal waste. It also has powers to collect and dispose of commercial waste and wastes arising from construction and industrial sources. Powers are contained in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It has a further duty to provide sites for households to dispose of excess household waste at Civic Amenity sites (Civic Amenities Act 1974). Such sites permit the collection and disposal of domestic waste not collected by the regular refuse collection service and helps reduce ad-hoc dumping (fly-tipping). Responsibility for the environmental regulation of waste disposal sites, including the prevention of pollution, is vested with the Environment Agency.

11.65 A Waste Management Strategy is currently being prepared for the County Borough and this should ensure the adoption of good waste management practices for the County and set out the agenda for the future. Good waste management is important as it has environmental, social and economic benefits and a waste strategy for Wales is currently being proposed which provides a more strategic approach. Land use planning has an important role to play in ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure is in place to deliver such as strategy.

11.66 Waste treatment and disposal facilities can harm the amenity of surrounding land uses, due to factors such as loss of visual amenity, noise, dust, odour and flies. They can also cause health concerns to nearby occupiers. Such considerations will be a factor in determining the location of new facilities, together with the effectiveness of measures that are proposed to mitigate any detrimental impacts on amenity. The National Assembly's Guidance in Planning Guidance (Wales): Planning Policy, expects local planning authorities to work closely with the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that the planning and pollution control regimes are implemented in a complementary way. It also advises that the planning system should not normally be used to secure objectives achievable under other legislation. The impact of waste disposal and treatment on amenity can be mitigated, for example, through effective landscaping, restoration and aftercare. In order to enable such proposals to be assessed, the planning application should be supported by appropriate details, including:

- The maintenance and improvement of visual amenity through strategic and local landscaping;
- Progressive restoration to agriculture, forestry or amenity use;
- Aftercare of the landscaping and restoration for a period of not less than 5 years following the completion of all restoration operations; and
- Where practicable to carry out the development in phases, details of phasing.

POLICY CF21

LAND IS SAFEGUARDED, AS SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRON Y NANT ROAD, MOCHDRE AND LAND ADJOINING LLANDDULAS LANDFILL SITE AS WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES.

11.67 This policy relates to both public and private sites, and is intended to indicate locations where waste deposit sites would be acceptable. In considering these criteria when deciding planning applications for such a land use, the potentially damaging effects to the landscape, environment, nature and general amenity of the area should be avoided or at least minimised.

11.68 It is currently proposed to relocate the Materials Reclamation Facility at Maesdu Road, Llandudno to Bron y Nant, Mochdre where some facilities already exist, including a composting scheme. Also, a Waste Management Park is proposed for the old quarry site at Llanddulas which will include facilities for collected recyclates, a composting scheme and a forward staging area for residual waste.

11.69 In addition to this, the Council is actively reviewing its waste strategies in the light of European Union waste directives, where a whole range of associated issues are under consideration. All proposals will be subject to consultation, environmental assessment and the full demands of the planning and licensing approval processes.

Appendix 2d

Denbighshire County Council.

Policy MEW 11 – Waste Management Facilities

WASTE MANAGEMENT INSTALLATION WILL BE PERMITTED PROVIDED THAT:

- i) THE INSTALLATION IS THE BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION;**
- ii) THERE IS AN ACKNOWLEDGED NEED FOR THE PROPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WASTE HIERARCHY;**
- iii) THE PROPOSAL SATISFIES THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE;**
- iv) THERE IS NO UNACCEPTABLE HARM TO THE AMENITY OF LOCAL RESIDENTS BY VIRTUE OF NOISE, DUST, VIBRATION, ODOUR, DISTURBANCE OR DANGER;**
- v) THERE IS NO UNACCEPTABLE HARM TO FEATURES OF LANDSCAPE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORIC OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE, AREAS OF BIODIVERSITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, PROTECTED SITES AND SPECIES OR AREAS OF RECREATIONAL IMPORTANCE;**
- vi) THE PROPOSAL DOES NOT UNACCEPTABLY HARM THE CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE, ESPECIALLY THE AONB, AOB, LLA's OR HISTORIC LANDSCAPES;**
- vii) THE LAND IS NOT OF AGRICULTURAL QUALITY GRADE 1, 2 OR 3A;**
- viii) THE PROPOSAL IS ACCEPTABLE IN TERMS OF ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY;**
- ix) THERE IS NO UNACCEPTABLE HARM ON LAND DRAINAGE AND WATER RESOURCES;**
- x) THE PROPOSAL HAS A HIGH STANDARD OF LANDSCAPING;**
- xi) THE PROPOSAL INCLUDES AN ACCEPTABLE, APPROPRIATE AND BENEFICIAL AFTER USE SCHEME FOR THE PROPOSAL AREA.**

FACILITIES FOR INCINERATION NOT INVOLVING ENERGY RECOVERY AND LANDFILL WILL ONLY BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES FOR WASTE MINIMISATION, THE RECOVERY AND RECYCLING OF WASTE, AND THE RECOVERY OF ENERGY FROM WASTE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED.

The Council will seek to manage waste disposal in accordance with the hierarchy and proximity principles outlined in Government guidance. As all waste generated within the County is presently exported to landfill sites, provision is made for waste management installations to be established within the County.

The disposal or treatment of waste in any form is often a controversial issue, no matter how well managed. It is important therefore that any proposals of this type are conditioned to mitigate and/or abate environmental detriment and nuisance.

Policy MEW 12 – Disposal of Special Waste

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS, REQUIRING PLANNING PERMISSION, FOR THE DISPOSAL OF SPECIAL WASTE WITHIN THE COUNTY WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Special waste is that which can give rise to a public health risk by virtue of its toxicity or hazardous nature. The Council currently exports all special waste to a number of suitably licensed sites outside of the County. It is not proposed to identify any such sites within the County.

Appendix 3e

Flintshire County Council.

Policies - Waste

EWP6 Managing Waste Sustainably

Proposals for new waste management facilities will be rigorously tested to ensure that:

- a. facilities are provided to manage waste arising from Flintshire;**
- b. facilities are well located to existing or planned waste management facilities and fit in well with the overall Flintshire waste management infrastructure;**
- c. facilities seek to deal with waste as close to the generation source as is practicable;**
- d. facilities should utilise waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy seeking to ensure the maximum benefits of reusing waste are achieved while minimising damage to the environment and;**
- e. the development will utilise the existing transport network and will not have an adverse impact on the local road network. Traffic will be restricted to operating during appropriate hours of the day.**

19.24 Sustainable waste management presents a major opportunity for the economy to minimise costs, to maximise the use of resources and to enhance the quality of the environment. To realise the potential of sustainable waste management the role of the Local Planning Authority will be to facilitate the provision of an infrastructure capable of treating waste materials arising from Flintshire. It will be important that proposals for new waste management facilities seek to use waste appropriately, ensuring that the full potential of waste resources is optimised in an efficient, and environmentally acceptable way.

19.25 A key consideration for all proposals will be the Waste Hierarchy. The waste hierarchy is a sequential test that can be applied to proposals for the treatment, processing and/or disposal of waste to ensure waste is used in the most efficient and practical way possible. For example the waste hierarchy encourages the reuse and recycling of waste materials, followed by less preferred options such as incineration with energy recovery. The very last option in the waste hierarchy is landfill. Disposal to landfill will not be permitted unless all other options have first been considered.

19.26 Proposals for new waste facilities, disposal sites etc., will be expected to have full regard to the waste hierarchy to demonstrate that waste is to be used in the most efficient and environmentally acceptable way. In determining applications the Council will assess schemes to ensure they represent the best practical environmental option (BPEO). Schemes seeking to dispose of waste through incineration will not be permitted unless they are accompanied with proposals for energy generation.

19.27 In considering proposals for new waste management facilities it will be a key consideration for developers to demonstrate that new facilities are intended to facilitate waste primarily arising from Flintshire. Proposals intended solely to facilitate waste from outside of Flintshire will not be permitted.

19.28 In locating new waste management facilities significant weight will be given to the 'proximity principal' and the need to locate facilities close to the source of waste generation.

19.29 The principal text which will influence waste management within Flintshire is the Flintshire Waste Management Plan (FWMP). Currently being prepared by the Council. The FWMP will define the County's approach detailing the number, type and general location of waste facilities required to meet local needs. The UDP will seek to facilitate these local needs by locating facilities sensitively to avoid loss of public amenity, and to avoid detrimental impacts of the development on the environment.

EWP7 Control of Waste Development and Operations

Proposals for new waste management facilities will be permitted provided the following criteria are met:

- a. the development does not detract from the natural beauty of the Clwydian Area of Outstanding**

Natural Beauty, the Dee Estuary or Halkyn Mountain;

- b. the development does not either directly or indirectly detract from the value of recognised features of the landscape, sites of nature conservation value, and/or sites/localities of historic archaeological and/or architectural importance;**
- c. the land is not agricultural grade 1,2 or 3a;**
- d. the development does not detrimentally affect the health and amenity of neighbouring land users, does not significantly affect residents quality of life and does not harm the economic attractiveness of a locality;**
- e. the movement of traffic to and from the site does not pose an unacceptable disturbance to local communities either through noise, smell, vibration, smoke, air pollution and/or other traffic related nuisance;**
- f. measures are included within the proposals to mitigate the adverse impacts of any waste developments including appropriate landscaping and screening, and the safeguarding or repositioning of public rights of way; and**
- g. a detailed scheme of restoration is submitted together with a proposal for an appropriate and beneficial after-use.**

19.30 Waste management and the operation of waste disposal sites can have significant impacts on the use or enjoyment of land. This policy is designed to control the location of proposals for waste incinerators, landfill sites, or facilities for waste transfer, materials recycling and reprocessing. The first priority in managing waste should be to reduce the quantities produced or alternatively to encourage ways of recycling and re-use at source which should be encouraged where they are economically feasible. Only waste that cannot be managed through such means should be dealt with centrally, or disposed of through incineration (with energy recovery) or landfill.

19.31 This policy seeks to encourage the expansion of alternative uses of waste which, in addition to environmental benefits, can help keep the costs of industry down and protect local jobs. In supporting the development of an integrated network of waste installations and disposal facilities the Council will encourage the application of the 'proximity principle', under which waste should be disposed of close to the point of production, thereby minimising the impacts of associated transport. The ultimate aim will be to achieve regional self sufficiency.

19.32 In such circumstances great care should be taken to ensure that any processes do not have a detrimental impact on quality of life, or the environment, and that any affected land can be fully restored once the operation ceases. Adequate measures will be taken to avoid, reduce or remedy as far as practicable, pollution from effluent, leachate or landfill gas. In particular, where provision is made for the extraction of landfill gas from waste disposal sites, the design of the scheme must ensure that the presence of gas pipes and collection points does not prejudice the restoration and after-use of the site.

Other key policies:

- GEN6 Environmental Assessment

EWP8 New Development and Waste Management Facilities

Proposals for commercial and residential developments will not normally be permitted unless provision is made by the developer for recycling/composting facilities. The Policy will apply to the following developments:

- a. housing proposals of more than 40 units;**
- b. new developments, redevelopment or refurbishment of shopping centres or facilities where the net floorspace of existing and new development amounts to 500 square metres net or more;**
- c. business, industrial, distribution or storage development involving a net increase in floorspace of 500 square metres or more;**
- d. major transport, leisure, recreation, tourist, or community facilities;**

e. public car parks in excess of 100 spaces; and

f. smaller developments that frequently attract a significant number of people (community or shopping schemes).

19.33 Reusing and recycling waste materials has many environmental advantages over traditional methods of disposal. Apart from the reduced risk of pollution from leachate, landfill gas or incinerator emissions, there can be significant energy savings in waste recycling.

19.34 This policy aims to encourage the provision of new recycling and composting facilities, particularly in locations which are used by large numbers of people on a daily basis. To this end all major retail premises, leisure facilities, such as cinemas and sports centres, and large new housing developments should make provision for well designed and accessible recycling and/or composting points. Large town centre car parks may also be appropriate locations.

19.35 It is essential that all new facilities are designed to minimise vandalism, risk of injury, litter and general disturbance. Planning applications should include full details of associated landscaping, which should be designed to mitigate the visual and aural impact of the site on the surrounding area.

EWP9 Reusing Development Waste

Wherever possible it will be required that proposals seek to minimise the waste generated through the development process and seek to dispose of the waste in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Hierarchy.

19.36 The landfilling of on site building wastes puts significant pressure on landfill sites and reduces space available for other wastes (e.g. household waste). This policy seeks to reduce this pressure on landfill by minimising the amount of waste created by development activities by encouraging the use of these resources within new developments. The reuse of old building materials can be incorporated into new designs with little effort, for example the use of stone, concrete and brick wastes in building foundations, roads, pavements and car parks and the use of chipped slate wastes in landscaping.

EWP10 Development On or Adjacent to a Landfill Site

Proposals on sites that are on or adjacent to either active or former landfill sites will normally be allowed if they comply with the following requirements:

- a. an appropriate investigation must be undertaken to determine the actual or potential presence of landfill gases, leachates and/or other pollutants on the land to be developed; and**
- b. preparatory groundworks and suitable remedial and/or precautionary measures are approved prior to the primary development beginning.**

19.37 This policy is intended to ensure that any landfill gas problems on a site are investigated and taken into account when development proposals are being considered. If landfill gas is or may become a problem on the site to be developed, suitable remedial or precautionary measures would need to be implemented before the development begins. It is essential that appropriate professional advice is sought.

19.38 The Council, as the local planning authority, may ask for relevant additional information about landfill gas to be obtained either when an application for planning consent is being considered by the Council, or later by the imposition of an appropriate condition on the relevant planning permission.

19.39 Under the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988 (as amended), the Local Planning Authority is required to consult Waste Disposal Authorities (now Waste Regulation Authorities) on development within 250 metres of a landfill site, either active or closed within the last 30 years. Particular attention will be paid to developments affecting such sites.

- plans should include strategic policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and should set out criteria by which applications will be determined;
- plans may set out policies and proposals to ensure that incompatible uses of land are separated, in order to avoid conflict;

- plans should make realistic provision for the types of industry or facility that may be detrimental to amenity or conservation interests, or a potential source of pollution

Appendix 3f

Wrexham County Borough Council.

Policy MW12 : Waste Facilities

Waste management facilities will be located having regard to:-

- a) **the best practicable environmental option;**
- b) **the waste hierarchy;**
- c) **the proximity principle.**
- d) **regional self-sufficiency.**

With the exception of landfilling, windrow composting or small-scale collection and recycling points, facilities for sorting, transferring and processing of waste will be permitted within sites on general industrial estates.

11.14 The County Borough supports the Government's aim of achieving a more integrated and sustainable approach to waste management, including waste minimisation. With this in mind, this policy defines the key principles to which the Council expects developers to adhere. The best practicable environmental option is that which provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole at acceptable cost in the long term as well as the short term. The waste hierarchy consists of: reduction (reducing the generation of waste at source and the use of natural resources); re-use: (products and materials may be re-used again for the same or a different purpose); recovery: composting and recycling (value can be recovered from waste through recycling and composting); recovery: energy from waste (value can be recovered from energy generation); safe disposal: (landfill or incineration without energy recovery). Incineration should only be used where all the other methods listed above cannot be adopted, and it is prohibitively impracticable or environmentally harmful to treat the waste in any other way. The proximity principle (the treatment of waste at or near to its source) aims to ensure that waste management problems are not exported from one area or region to another and recognises that the transportation of waste can have a significant environmental impact on itself. The implementation of Policy MW12 will follow closely Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21 – 'WASTE' – published in November 2001. Further contexts will be provided by guidance and policies to be set out in a Regional Waste Plan and in the detail of Waste Strategies that will be prepared.

11.15 The new waste management facilities needed to comply with Regional Waste Plan targets will largely be provided by the private sector. In the absence of detailed site requirements, no specific allocations have therefore been made in the Unitary Development Plan. However the scale, complexity, and operational characteristics of modern waste management facilities are substantially the same as that of manufacturing industry. Accordingly, the most appropriate location for sorting, transferring and processing wastes, including in-vessel composting, are on those industrial estates which are suitable for general employment development. These locations would include the sites allocated for employment purposes under Policy E1 but exclude those safeguarded for high quality employment under Policy E2. Certain types of waste management facilities are unsuited to an industrial estate location by reason of space requirements (e.g. windrow composting), incompatibility with adjoining uses (e.g. landfilling) and inconvenience to communities (e.g. small-scale collection and recycling points. Sites for these facilities will therefore be permitted outside industrial estates, although compliance with the criteria set out in Policy MW12 will still be required. Landfilling proposals will need to comply with Policy MW13. Windrow composting is more suitable on farms as part of farm diversification.

Policy MW13 : Waste Disposal

The disposal of wastes will take place:-

- a) through landfilling of controlled wastes at sites with existing planning permissions; or**
- b) at the source where the wastes are produced, subject to any necessary on-site treatment; or**
- c) at purpose-built treatment and disposal facilities which comply with the principles set out in Policy MW12; or**
- d) at sites where the deposit of inert wastes would enable land to be redeveloped.**

New proposals for landfilling of controlled wastes will not be permitted unless there is an exceptional and specific need to manage waste originating from within the County Borough and which cannot be received by existing sites.

11.16 In order to conserve good countryside, maintain environmental quality standards, and minimise pollution, optimum use must be made of existing waste disposal landfill sites and improved methods of waste treatment. There is already sufficient capacity in existing landfill sites to meet future controlled waste requirements, generated within the County Borough and progress towards more sustainable management methods could further extend the operational lifetime of the currently approved sites. There is, therefore, no justification for permitting further controlled landfill sites within the Plan period.

Appendix 3g

Snowdonia National Park.

Disposal Sites

16.13 Apart from Ffridd Rasus near Harlech, which acts as a centralised disposal site for the southern area of the Park, there are no sites in the National Park which have planning consent for waste disposal. This site currently deals with approximately 23,000 tonnes of domestic and commercial waste per annum. Other small quantities of special wastes are exported to sites outside the National Park for disposal.

16.14 Ffridd Rasus has an estimated life of 30-35 years. Cilgwyn, the other large waste disposal site near Nantlle, which services the northern area of the Park in Gwynedd, has an estimated life of at least 25 years. In addition there are also a number of suitable quarry holes in the immediate vicinity of Cilgwyn which the Waste Disposal Authority has identified for future use when Cilgwyn is full. Conwy waste currently goes to a quarry hole at Llanddulas.

16.15 Given the capacity of these existing sites, the imposition of Landfill Tax and the trend to recycle waste, it is anticipated that the volume and desire to dispose of waste to landfill sites, over the coming years is likely to reduce. In these circumstances the NPA consider that the provision of new disposal sites within the National Park to meet future local requirements will not be necessary during this Local Plan period, and probably beyond.

16.16 With regard to waste not generated within the National Park area, the NPA considers that the importation of waste from outside the locality would conflict with the 'Proximity Principle'. Furthermore if waste importation was undertaken commercially such operations would probably require significant land areas and hence constitute major development unlikely to satisfy the requirements of Policy PC 4.

G 1

The NPA will not permit the development of new sites for the disposal of domestic or commercial waste whether generated from sources within the National Park or beyond the locality.

Fly Tipping, Civic Amenity Sites and the Disposal of Japanese Knotweed

16.17 Fly tipping and the abandonment of cars is a problem at certain locations. Where enforcement action under the planning system is not possible, the NPA will urge Waste Disposal Authorities to clear and dispose of tipped materials appropriately.

16.18 The NPA recognise that there will continue to be a requirement for the disposal of inert and civic amenity wastes from development sites and household sources. The bulky nature of this type of material, could lead to the dual use of existing domestic refuse disposal sites thereby using up their capacity more rapidly than planned. This would ultimately increase the pressure for the premature release of new landfill sites or the development of alternative facilities for the disposal of this controlled waste, for instance through incineration. This development would be contrary to Policy G 1 and potentially very harmful to the amenity of Snowdonia. As an exception to Policy G 1 however, the NPA will consider proposals to develop small sites for the disposal of local inert wastes. The NPA will not support the development of any sites on land which is of nature conservation, archaeological or landscape importance, identified on the Proposals Map. Likewise the NPA will consult the EA regarding the use of any sites proposed for tipping to ascertain the hydrological implications of development.

16.19 The NPA is aware that the unauthorised disposal of material contaminated with Japanese Knotweed has assisted in the rapid spread of this invasive species along water courses, road verges, and on derelict sites throughout the National Park. A major cause of the problem has been identified as

earth moving activities associated with construction works including road improvement schemes and flood defence works. Any material contaminated with Japanese Knotweed is a 'waste', (unless it is treated for re-use) and there is a statutory requirement to dispose of it properly. The NPA acknowledge that the present lack of appropriate licenced disposal facilities within the Park is likely to encourage the unauthorised disposal of contaminated material with potentially serious implications for the ecology of the Park. Where the control of Japanese Knotweed is not feasible in situ the present lack of appropriate facilities will make disposal extremely restrictive to developers. The disposal of Japanese Knotweed will continue to pose a major problem in the Park, and one which is likely to increase during the Plan period. The NPA will therefore permit the development of appropriate sites within the Park for the controlled disposal of Japanese Knotweed.

G 2

As an exception to Policy G 1, the NPA will permit proposals for civic amenity disposal sites for the disposal of locally generated inert waste or waste contaminated with Japanese Knotweed, where the developer can show that the proposal can meet all the following criteria :-

- i) It is not located on a statutory site of nature conservation interest, geological interest or within a Section 3 Area,***
- ii) The site has no significant historical, archaeological, amenity or recreational value,***
- iii) It is part of a scheme to reclaim derelict industrial land or enhance a non industrial site. (The nature of the proposed afteruse would have to be acceptable to the NPA),***
- iv) The proposal will not lead to the pollution or contamination of the site or neighbouring property, adjacent watercourses, groundwater resources, or involve the raising of ground levels within a flood plain,***
- v) The site is unobtrusive or can be screened to the satisfaction of the NPA,***
- vi) The operation of the site does not create a significant nuisance or inconvenience to the amenity of neighbouring properties,***
- vii) The proposal does not necessitate the improvement of a road access to the site, which is likely to detrimentally affect the landscape character of the area,***

Any site fulfilling these criteria will be subject to an agreed operational time limit. The developer will be required to submit, for the written approval of the NPA, details of the proposed afteruse, restoration, landscaping and post closure aftercare and management of the site. In certain circumstances the NPA will require the developer to deposit a bond as guarantee that the site will be satisfactorily restored.

The NPA will expect a developer to submit an Environmental Impact Assessment with an application for a new or extended disposal site. If this is not required by the EA regulations, the NPA will request sufficient supporting material to assess the impact of the development on the local environment.

Recycling of Waste

16.20 The Waste Disposal Authorities presently operate various schemes for the collection of materials suitable for recycling. Local community recycling initiatives e.g. collecting glass, aluminium, steel, plastics and paper, reduce the need for the disposal of domestic waste thereby prolonging the operational life of landfill sites and delaying the opening of new ones. Recycling waste also has the additional environmental advantage of extending the life of everyday products, minimising pollution and helping to limit the rate of depletion of non renewable resources. The NPA will therefore support, in appropriate locations, the change of use of land and its development for the provision of facilities to collect recyclable materials.

16.21 Although the NPA supports the collection of waste material generated in the area for recycling it would not support the development of an industrial scale recycling plant in the Park. A commercially scaled development is likely to require a large unsightly storage area, the construction of processing facilities and will generate significant additional traffic movements. Small scale community based schemes, such as scrap yards, building salvage materials and high value low bulk recycling

processes are not considered likely to have a serious impact if they are sensitively located (see also Policy C 4, Hazardous and Bad Neighbour Development).

G 3

The NPA will refuse the development of large scale processing facilities for the recycling of materials, which involve significant traffic movements or large unsightly storage areas. The NPA will however permit small scale processing operations of high value low bulk products, so long as the development is located in either a converted building or on a site in close proximity to a settlement where it will not significantly harm the residential amenity or the landscape character of the Park.

Disposal of Special Waste

16.22 Waste that is dangerous or difficult to treat or dispose of is termed 'Special Waste' and includes waste from industrial processes such as dangerous chemicals, radioactive wastes, contaminated clinical waste or any compound which could cause harm to humans or the environment. The volume of special wastes arising in the National Park is very low and is not expected to increase significantly during the period of this Plan. All existing special wastes are currently exported from the National Park for disposal at licensed sites.

16.23 Following the closure of Trawsfynydd Nuclear Power Station there will be a requirement to dispose of intermediate and high level radioactive waste materials. Intermediate level waste consists of solid and liquid materials such as fuel rod casings, residues from gas filters along with sludges from effluent treatment systems. At the present time however there is no facility in the UK for the disposal of high level radioactive waste. This means that this material will require safe storage in the interim period until such a facility becomes available. The change of use of the station from a generating plant to a storage facility for such materials constitutes development requiring planning permission.

16.24 The NPA does not accept however that the material arising from the station's decommissioning should be disposed of permanently in the National Park. The facility which would be required for permanent disposal would itself likely to be of a scale which constitutes major development and of a nature which is incompatible with National Park purposes. The NPA therefore considers that the site should be cleared as soon as is practicable and not used as a permanent store for radioactive waste. As an exception to Policy PC 4 applications for the temporary storage of intermediate level waste will be determined in relation to Policy G 4

16.25 The disposal of any inert material arising from the decommissioning process will be considered in relation to Policies G 2 and G 3 and the NPA will require the removal of this and any other waste material to be transported off site via the existing railway line and in accordance with Policy TR 17.

G 4

As an exception to Policy PC 4, the temporary storage of accumulated intermediate level radioactive waste at the site of the former Trawsfynydd nuclear power station will be permitted where both the following criteria are satisfied:

- i) No national repository or alternative means of storing the waste is available;***
- ii) No waste other than that generated at the former Trawsfynydd nuclear power station will be stored on the site.***

The Authority will attach conditions or seek planning obligations to ensure that the use remains temporary and ceases, with the radioactive waste removed, once a national repository becomes available.

