

Technical Background to Waste Policies in the Submitted Draft Regional Spatial Strategy



National Guidance

- Waste Strategy 2000
- Waste Not Want Not (Cabinet office report)
- PPS 11
- PPS 10 and companion guide
- EU Directives and UK implementing legislation

Key Stages in the technical development of the RSS waste policies developed

- RTAB waste Management Technical Report 2001
- Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) Development 2002/3 - Waste Strategy Project Reference Group
- Regional Planning Guidance (RPG13)
- RTAB 1st Waste Management Monitoring Report (Feb 2004)
- RWS updated & published 2004
- The Location of Future Waste Management Facilities in the NW (Banks report 2004)
- RPG 13 Waste Policies Partial Review 2004
- EIP Report and Recommendations of Panel
- RTAB Waste Strategy sub-group (Preliminary Consultations)
- RTAB 2nd Waste Management Monitoring Report (March 2006)
- RSS Sustainability Appraisal

RTAB waste Management Technical Report 2001

- Precursor to the RWS
- Reviewed baseline data
- Municipal growth rate of 3%
- Municipal waste options with extensive BPEO analysis
- Preferred scenario recycling and composting with 10/11 EfW plants for residual waste
- Commercial waste would increase by 1% per annum
- Industrial waste decline by 0.5%
- Conclusion that for commercial and industrial waste by 2020 38% incinerated, 35% recycled and 28% landfilled

The Location of Future Waste Management Facilities in the NW

Conclusions

- Scope for landfill limited mostly but not entirely to less developed areas
- Much greater scope for identifying industrial type land capable of siting built waste management facilities in particular within developed areas

EIP - Main Recommendations of Panel

- More detail on how growth reductions are to be achieved
- Municipal waste table be amended to be to set out the capacities of facilities required to meet the 2010, 2015 & 2020 targets using updated projections
- arrangements be made to monitor sites allocated, applications submitted, permissions granted and time taken for the approval of facilities required up to 2010, 2015 and 2020
- Indicators be put in place to monitor waste imports and exports from the region
- give emphasis on convincing developers of the value of waste minimisation, recycling and the use of secondary aggregates, and on persuading local planning authorities to facilitate the construction of sufficient recycling plant
- Policy EQ4 should allow for situations in which the disposal of waste in an adjacent sub-region may be the best practicable environmental option
- In the full review of RSS, consideration be given to the need for regional waste management facilities and their broad location.

EIP - Main Recommendations of Panel

- the fourth and fifth paragraphs be modified to read:
“New facilities should be provided with the capacity to deal with the indicative volumes of municipal, commercial and industrial and hazardous waste in each sub-region, as set out in tables 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 respectively.

Waste planning, disposal and collection authorities, the Environment Agency, the waste management industry, the NWRA and other stakeholders should work together at the sub-regional level to identify potential locations for waste management facilities and allocate suitable sites in local development documents for the provision of facilities up to 2010”.

Capacity Tables - 11.3 Commercial & Industrial Waste

- EA survey 2003 - industrial waste 4.5 million tonnes -23% fall
- commercial waste 3.8 million tonnes – 3% rise
- capacity estimates based on existing waste management patterns and the achievement of the Regional Waste Strategy targets
- Capacity requirements are given for each WDA sub-region.

- NW survey of Commercial & Industrial Waste will report in April 2007
- NW survey of Construction & Demolition Waste – August 2007

Table 11.4 Hazardous waste

- NW is a net importer of Hazardous Waste
- 523,000 tonnes treated or disposed of in region (330,000 tonne imported)
- Strategic facilities include – hazardous waste incineration, energy recovery, physiochemical treatment, and long term storage (Minosus)
- Table 11.4 is based on the existing definition of special waste
- New Hazardous Waste Regulations only came into force in 2005
- Information on waste quantities under the new regime is not yet available from the Environment Agency

Potential Changes to Commercial and Industrial Waste Capacity requirements

- NW survey will update baseline data
- Information on hazardous waste under the new control regime will change projected capacity and waste types
- Implementation of WEEE and producer responsibility will result in changes but quantification difficult without specification of new requirements and monitoring data
- Commercial and Industrial waste is strongly cost driven and increases in landfill costs through tax or scarcity may driver producer behaviour in waste production demand for new management outlets

Municipal Waste

- 4.2 m tonnes of Municipal waste 2004/5
- 75% landfilled
- 25 % Recycled & Composted
- 0.025% EfW
- Recent growth in arisings <1% over a three year period

- Authorities within the NW in general are proposing to develop new composting/recycling and primary residual waste treatment facilities within their own areas of responsibility (RSS policies principles of managing waste close to the place of production).
- RSS policies recognise that strategic facilities may be the most sustainable option for the processing of treatment products and promotes partnership working to develop optimum solutions.

Capacity Tables

11.5 Municipal Waste Assumptions



- Waste growth in line with RWS target (reduced growth to 1% by 2010)
- Recycling and composting within RWS projections (35%, 45% & 55%) with a ceiling of 15% of total municipal waste arisings for composting
- Composting includes all processes providing biological treatment of source segregated organic materials including windrow composting, in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion
- Residual waste treatments include Mechanical/Biological Treatment (MBT), Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF), Energy from Waste (EfW) (mass burn), Anaerobic Digestion together with new technologies under research and development (indicative figures given included capacities required for secondary treatments of residual waste products if required i.e. actual treatment capacity provision may significantly exceed tonnage of residual waste).
- Residual waste treatment provided for waste above the landfill allowance limits 2010 and subsequently for all residual waste
- Landfill requirements based on LATS allowances

Potential changes to Municipal Waste Capacity Requirements

- Waste Growth – current data indicates lower growth may be achieved that previously projected
- NW produces 9% more municipal waste per head of population than the National Average (2004/5 data)
- WDA municipal waste strategies and procurement well under way – detailed local analysis is firming up recycling, and treatment requirements
- With implementation of residual waste treatment municipal landfill requirements may fall well below LATS allowances (2015 & on)

On going technical work in support of RSS Waste Policies

- Survey of Commercial and industrial waste in the NW – Based on EA methodology greater focus on planning requirement outcomes
- Survey of Construction and Demolition Waste (concerns over national survey) more NW “intelligence” on specific NW industry
- Assessment of landfill void space capacity based on recent EA survey and updates from LPAs within the NW
- Third RTAB monitoring report now (on annual basis) – developing structured monitoring framework base on PPS10 and NW Regional Waste Strategy requirements
- Regionally Significant Waste Management Facilities – project to identify criteria and context for strategic waste management facilities



Technical Background to Waste Policies in the Submitted Draft Regional Spatial Strategy